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INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

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HEARINGS BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

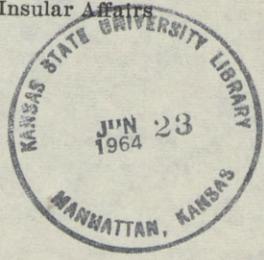
ON

S. 2249

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MARCH 5, 6, AND 7, 1964

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs



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Proposed
INDIANA DUNES
National Lakeshore
 LNPNE - 1000 - ID

SEPT. , 1963

INTENSIVE BEACH USE:
 BATHHOUSE
 SWIMMING
 SUNBATHING
 VISITOR CENTER

NATURAL AREA
 NATURE STUDY
 TRAILS

INTENSIVE BEACH USE:
 BATHHOUSE
 SWIMMING
 SUNBATHING
 CAMPGROUND
 TRAILS
 PICNIC SITES.

CAMPGROUND
 TRAILS
 PARK HEADQUARTERS
 MAINTENANCE AREA

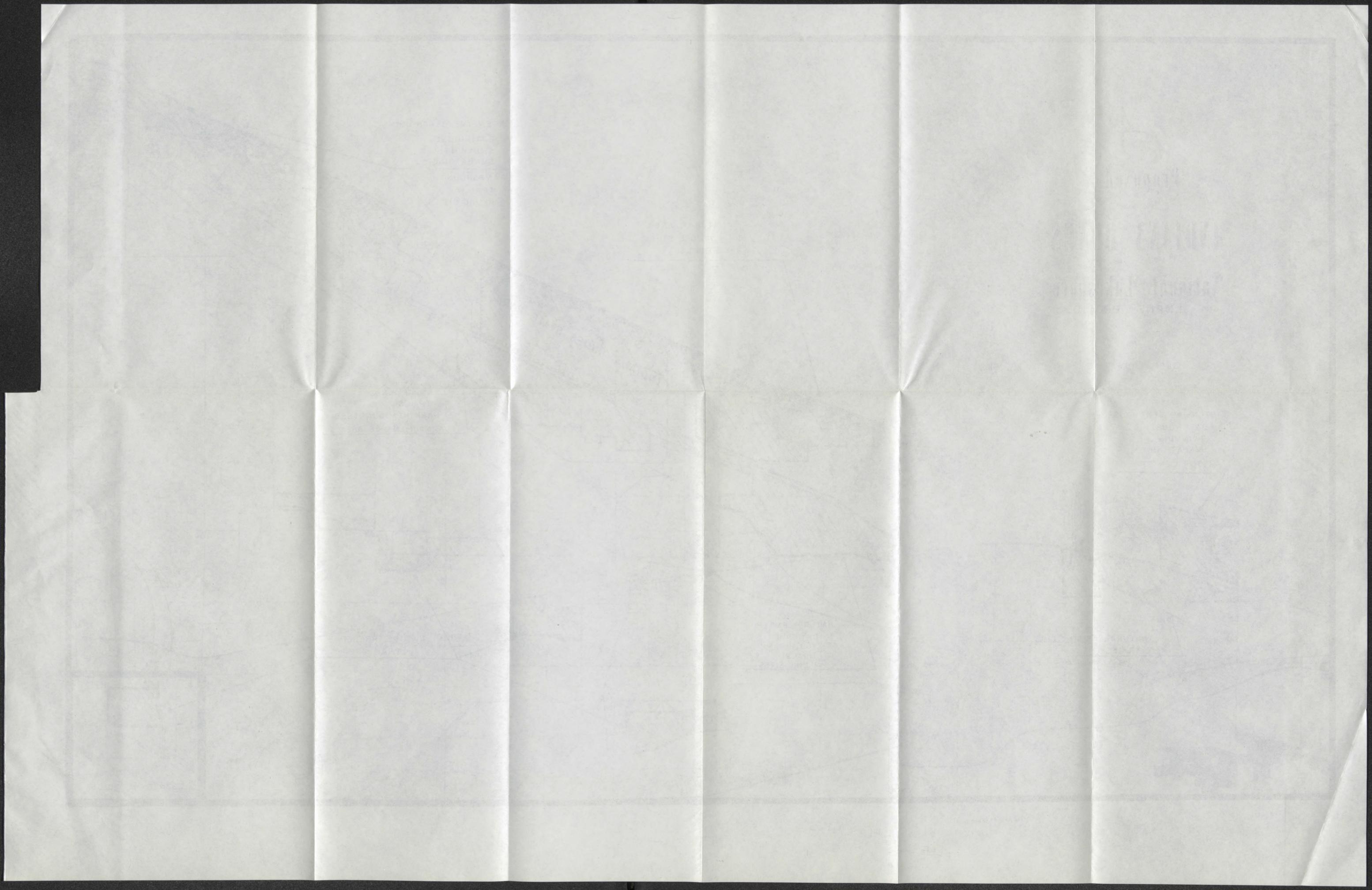
NATURE CENTER
 DAY CAMP
 YOUTH CAMP
 TRAILS
 PICNIC SITES

NATURE PRESERVE
 TRAILS

NATURAL AREA
 TRAILS

3 MILES

T 37N, R 4W, SEC. 35



INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 8:30 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Ernest Gruening presiding.

Present: Senators Gruening, Moss, Burdick, Allott, Simpson, and Jordan.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Stewart French, chief counsel; Roy M. Whitacre, professional staff member; Richard Andrews, minority counsel; and Robert Bendt, professional staff member.

Senator GRUENING. The committee will please come to order.

This is an open hearing by the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee on S. 2249, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

We have a rather full house and I know of the interest in this particular legislation. We have a lot of ground to cover with about 50 witnesses scheduled to be heard. Therefore, we have set today and Friday for the purpose of hearing testimony.

This morning we will hear from several Senators who are sponsors of this bill, Members of the House, the Secretary of the Interior and his staff, and then proceed to other witnesses. We will attempt to go through the list as expeditiously as possible and to accommodate the convenience of witnesses who have come a long distance to testify.

Since this subcommittee has held hearings on a similar bill, and in the interest of time, I would suggest that where possible testimony be submitted for the record. Insofar as feasible, oral testimony should be confined to new material that may have developed since the previous hearing.

Witnesses with lengthy statements may submit them to the committee, and they will be carried in full in the committee record. Oral statements should be limited to the high points.

I should like to have inserted at this place in the record a copy of this bill, together with the official report of the Department of the Interior, under date of October 18, 1963.

(The bill and report follow:)

[S. 2249, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve for the educational, inspirational, and recreational use of the public certain portions of the Indiana

dunes and other areas of scenic, scientific, and historic interest and recreational value in the State of Indiana, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and administer the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (hereinafter referred to as the "lakeshore") in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The lakeshore shall comprise the area with the boundaries delineated on a map identified as "A Proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore", dated September 1963, and bearing the number "LNPNE-1000-ID", which map is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. Within the boundaries of the lakeshore the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and other property, or any interest therein, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise. In order to enhance the recreational benefits of this Act, the Secretary also is authorized to acquire such easements or other interests as he deems necessary to assure public access to the beach and waters of Lake Michigan continuously from the western boundary of the lakeshore in section 21 township 37 north, Indiana base, range 6 west, second principal Indiana meridian, to the easternmost point of intersection of the lakeshore boundary with the shoreline. The Indiana Dunes State Park may be acquired only with the consent of the State of Indiana, and the Secretary is hereby directed to negotiate with the State for the acquisition of said park. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange for the purposes of this Act, the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property located within the area described in section 1 of this Act and convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary. Properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value, as determined by the Secretary who may, in his discretion, base his determination on an independent appraisal obtained by him: *Provided*, That the Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such an exchange in order to equalize the values of the properties exchanged.

SEC. 3. As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Act and following the acquisition by the Secretary of an acreage within the boundaries of the area described in section 1 of this Act which in his opinion is efficiently administrable for the purposes of this Act, he shall establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register. Following such establishment and subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in section 1 hereof, the Secretary may continue to acquire lands and interests in lands for the lakeshore.

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary's authority to acquire property by condemnation shall be suspended with respect to all improved property located within the boundaries of the lakeshore for one year following the effective date of this Act. Thereafter such authority shall be suspended with respect to all improved property located within the boundaries of the lakeshore during all times when an appropriate zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance approved by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of this Act.

(b) The term "improved property", whenever used in this Act, shall mean a detached, one-family dwelling, construction of which was begun before April 20, 1961, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the lands so designated. The amount of the land so designated shall in every case be not more than three acres in area, and in making such designation the Secretary shall take into account the manner of noncommercial residential use in which the dwelling and land have customarily been enjoyed: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exclude from the land so designated any beach or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such beach or waters, as he may deem necessary for public access thereto.

SEC. 5. (a) As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue regulations specifying standards for approval by him of zoning ordinances for the purposes of sections 4 and 6 of this Act. The Secretary may issue amended regulations specifying standards for approval by him of zoning ordinances whenever he shall consider such amended regulations to be desirable due to changed or unforeseen conditions. The Secretary shall approve any

zoning ordinance and any amendment to any approved zoning ordinance submitted to him which conforms to the standards contained in the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of such ordinance or amendment by the zoning agency. Such approval shall not be withdrawn or revoked, by issuance of any amended regulations after the date of such approval, for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in effect as approved.

(b) The standards specified in such regulations and amended regulations for approval of any zoning ordinance or zoning ordinance amendment shall contribute to the effect of: (1) prohibiting the commercial and industrial use, other than any commercial or industrial use which is permitted by the Secretary, of all property covered by the ordinance within the boundaries of the lakeshore; and (2) promoting the preservation and development, in accordance with the purposes of this Act, of the area covered by the ordinance within the lakeshore by means of acreage, frontage, and setback requirements and other provisions which may be required by such regulations to be included in a zoning ordinance consistent with the laws of the State of Indiana.

(c) No zoning ordinance or amendment thereof shall be approved by the Secretary which: (1) contains any provision which he may consider adverse to the preservation and development, in accordance with the purposes of this Act, of the area comprising the lakeshore; or (2) fails to have the effect of providing that the Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under and any exception made to the application of such ordinance or amendment.

(d) If any improved property, with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire by condemnation has been suspended according to the provisions of this Act, is made the subject of a variance under or exception to such zoning ordinance, or is subjected to any use, which variance, exception, or use fails to conform to or is inconsistent with any applicable standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this section and in effect at the time of passage of such ordinance, the Secretary may, in his discretion, terminate the suspension of his authority to acquire such improved property by condemnation.

(e) The Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest requesting the same a certificate indicating, with respect to any property located within the lakeshore as to which the Secretary's authority to acquire such property by condemnation has been suspended in accordance with provisions of this Act, that such authority has been so suspended and the reasons therefor.

Sec. 6. (a) Any owner or owners of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term of twenty-five years, or for such lesser time as the said owner or owners may elect at the time of acquisition by the Secretary. Where any such owner retains a right of use and occupancy as herein provided, such right during its existence may be conveyed or leased for noncommercial residential purposes. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(b) The Secretary shall have authority to terminate any right of use and occupancy retained as provided in subsection (a) of this section at any time after the date upon which any use occurs with respect to such property which fails to conform or is in any manner opposed to or inconsistent with the applicable standards contained in regulations issued pursuant to section 5 of this Act and which is in effect on said date: *Provided*, That no use which is in conformity with the provisions of a zoning ordinance approved in accordance with said section 5 and applicable to such property shall be held to fail to conform or be opposed to or inconsistent with any such standard. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this subsection, he shall pay to the owner of the right so terminated an amount equal to the fair market value of the portion of said right which remained unexpired on the date of termination.

Sec. 7. In the administration of the lakeshore the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act. Appropriate user fees may be collected notwithstanding any limitation on such authority by any provision of law.

SEC. 8. (a) There is hereby established an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission. Said Commission shall terminate ten years after the date of establishment of the national lakeshore pursuant to this Act.

(b) The Commission shall be composed of seven members, each appointed for a term of two years by the Secretary, as follows: (1) two members to be appointed from recommendations made by the Porter County, Indiana; (2) two members to be appointed from recommendations made by La Porte County, Indiana; (3) two members to be appointed from recommendations made by the Governor of the State of Indiana; and (4) one member to be designated by the Secretary.

(c) The Secretary shall designate one member to be Chairman. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such. The Secretary is authorized to pay the expense reasonably incurred by the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by the Chairman.

(e) The Secretary or his designee shall, from time to time, consult with the Commission with respect to matters relating to the development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and with respect to the provisions of sections 4, 5, and 6 of this Act.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its civil and criminal jurisdiction over the lands within this lakeshore, or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or other non-Federal property on the lands included in such lakeshore.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., October 18, 1963.

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is enclosed a draft of a proposed bill To provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes.

We recommend that the bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

This Department strongly advocates the enactment of legislation which would authorize establishment of a national lakeshore in Indiana on the shores of Lake Michigan. The bill we propose would preserve in public ownership, as such lakeshore, significant beaches, dunes, and marshes that have important natural values, and that would help to meet the vital need for additional recreational space near densely populated metropolitan areas.

Approximately 11,732 acres in Porter and La Porte Counties are encompassed by the proposed lakeshore boundaries, including the 2,181-acre Indiana Dunes State Park. The areas selected are those deemed most suitable for preservation and portrayal of the natural dunes, and for swimming beaches, campgrounds, picnic areas, hiking and riding trails, and nature study. A number of smaller inland areas are included which are especially suited for preservation as nature preserves or wildlife sanctuaries. Inclusion of the State park, in accordance with negotiations between the Secretary of the Interior and the State, would afford an opportunity to consolidate management of the entire lakeshore under one administration. This would be advantageous from the standpoint of comprehensive planning for the development, preservation, and use of the area. Additionally, the Secretary could acquire such easements or other interests as he deemed necessary for the purpose of providing public access to the beach and waters located in front of certain areas that would remain in private ownership.

The Indiana dunes once compromised a 25-mile strip of uninhabited, tree-covered dunes, cattail marshes, and sandy beaches stretching continuously along the south shore of Lake Michigan from East Chicago to Michigan City. Here was a paradise for the bird watcher, the beachcomber, the botanist, the hiker,

the tent camper, and sun and lake bathers, where scenic solitude was the keynote. As early as 1916, Stephen Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service, recommended this area as being worthy of establishment as a national park. This objective was thwarted by this country's involvement in World War I. In the meantime, industrial and residential development took place in the area and, by now, much of the natural scene has been destroyed. However, the remaining undeveloped beaches, dunes, and marshes along the Indiana shoreline and sections of the hinterland are still tremendously important and merit preservation and administration for public enjoyment and use. This importance is based not only on the value of these areas as natural scenic and scientific assets, but also takes into account the vital need for additional recreational space near highly concentrated centers of population. The area we envision for establishment as the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore contains a unique combination of lakefront, dunes, and hinterland that is ideally suited to fulfillment of the recreational and open space needs of the people of this region; moreover, its scenic and scientific attractions would continue to draw people from all parts of our country.

The Indiana dunes are intimately tied in with the history of northeastern Indiana. Following the recession of the last of the Wisconsin glaciers, barrier dunes paralleling the shoreline were built by wave action along the receding edge of glacial Lake Chicago. When the waters of Lake Chicago fell to a level of present-day Lake Michigan, and the waterline became stable, the main series of wind-built dunes were formed. These are much higher than the old barrier dunes inland and are characterized by their jumbled topography.

The flora of the area proposed for preservation as the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is outstanding. Following the slow retreat of the Wisconsin ice, the plants which are now characteristic of the northern forests moved through the dunes area northward. Where conditions of soil, moisture, and temperature were favorable, isolated colonies of northern species held on. Here in the dunes and in the well-drained, sandy flats—cooled by the moderating breezes of Lake Michigan—jack pine and white pine have managed to hang on south of their normal range. Behind and within the main dune complex are a number of low swamps and bogs. In these, northern plants lie cloistered within the larger world of central forest and prairie species. Tamarack, buckthorn, leather leaf, checkerberry, orchids, and other unusual plants characterize these special environments. Here, and elsewhere throughout the proposed lakeshore, there is a mixture of plants of the northern and central forests and there are occurrences of flora of both the Prairie Peninsula and the Atlantic Coastal Plain species.

Combine the various plants of the marsh and pond environments with the varieties above described and the result is a natural scientific and scenic asset so diverse that it is difficult to equal anywhere in this country.

The area's recreational value is readily apparent. Nowhere on the Great Lakes is the need for additional shoreline recreation areas greater than here and only in very few places on the Great Lakes are factors more favorably aligned for combined recreational use of the water, the waterfront, and the hinterlands. Here at the south end of Lake Michigan, the water temperature rises above 60° F. during the latter part of June and stays above that point until late September. The combination of water warm enough for swimming and the wide, clean beaches provide ideal conditions for the sunbather, the swimmer, and the beachcomber. Also, the combination of wooded dunes and sheltered marshes in the inland areas afford ample opportunity for scenic solitude, nature study, and appreciation of outdoor living.

Today, there are about 6½ million people living within a 50-mile radius of the Indiana Dunes. Another 3 million lives within the 50- to 100-mile radial zone. Existing recreational facilities are inadequate to meet the present outdoor recreational demands of these people. By 1980, it is estimated that population figures within a 50-mile radius of this area would reach 8 million, with another 3½ million residing in the 50- to 100-mile radial zone. By that time, or possibly sooner, annual visitation to the proposed lakeshore is expected to reach 2 million.

The value of property within the proposed boundary is approximately \$23 million. However, the acquisition cost will be less than this valuation because, as provided in the bill, residential improved property would continue exempt from acquisition by condemnation if approved zoning is in effect. Also, the Secretary may permit the continuance of commercial or industrial uses that are

not incompatible with the purposes of the lakeshore. We have no way of foretelling the amount or value of the properties that will be exempt from acquisition under these circumstances. The above valuation estimate of properties within the lakeshore does not include the State park nor the value of any easements or other interests that may have to be acquired to assure public access to portions of the beach and waters of Lake Michigan.

The man-years and cost-data statement required by the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 642a), when annual expenditures of appropriated funds exceed \$1 million, is enclosed.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that the enactment of the proposed legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. CARVER, JR.,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

A BILL To provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve for the educational, inspirational, and recreational use of the public certain portions of the Indiana Dunes and other areas of scenic, scientific, and historic interest and recreational value in the State of Indiana, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and administer the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (hereinafter referred to as the "lakeshore") in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The lakeshore shall comprise the area within the boundaries delineated on a map identified as "A Proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore," dated September 1963, and bearing the number LNPNE-1000-ID, which map is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. Within the boundaries of the lakeshore the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and other property, or any interest therein, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise. In order to enhance the recreational benefits of this Act, the Secretary also is authorized to acquire such easements or other interests as he deems necessary to assure public access to the beach and waters of Lake Michigan continuously from the western boundary of the lakeshore in section 21, township 37 north, Indiana Base, range 6 west, Second Principal Indiana Meridian, to the easternmost point of intersection of the lakeshore boundary with the shoreline. The Indiana Dunes State Park may be acquired only with the consent of the State of Indiana; and the Secretary is hereby directed to negotiate with the State for the acquisition of said park. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange for the purposes of this Act, the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property located within the area described in section 1 of this Act and convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary. Properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value, as determined by the Secretary who may, in his discretion, base his determination on an independent appraisal obtained by him: *Provided*, That the Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such an exchange in order to equalize the values of the properties exchanged.

SEC. 3. As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Act and following the acquisition by the Secretary of an acreage within the boundaries of the area described in section 1 of this Act which, in his opinion, is efficiently administrable for the purposes of this Act, he shall establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register. Following such establishment and subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in section 1 hereof, the Secretary may continue to acquire lands and interests in lands for the lakeshore.

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary's authority to acquire property by condemnation shall be suspended with respect to all improved property located within the boundaries of the lakeshore for one year following the effective date of this Act. Thereafter such authority shall be suspended with respect to all improved property located within the boundaries of the lakeshore during all times when an

appropriate zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance approved by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of this Act.

(b) The term "improved property", whenever used in this Act, shall mean a detached, one-family dwelling, construction of which was begun before April 20, 1961, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the lands so designated. The amount of the land so designated shall in every case be not more than three acres in area, and in making such designation the Secretary shall take into account the manner of noncommercial residential use in which the dwelling and land have customarily been enjoyed: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exclude from the land so designated any beach or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such beach or waters, as he may deem necessary for public access thereto.

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(b) The standards specified in such regulations and amended regulations for approval of any zoning ordinance or zoning ordinance amendment shall contribute to the effect of: (1) prohibiting the commercial and industrial use, other than any commercial or industrial use which is permitted by the Secretary, of all property covered by the ordinance within the boundaries of the lakeshore; and (2) promoting the preservation and development, in accordance with the purposes of this Act, of the area covered by the ordinance within the lakeshore by means of acreage, frontage, and setback requirements and other provisions which may be required by such regulations to be included in a zoning ordinance consistent with the laws of the State of Indiana.

(c) No zoning ordinance or amendment thereof shall be approved by the Secretary which: (1) contains any provision which he may consider adverse to the preservation and development, in accordance with the purposes of this Act, of the area comprising the lakeshore; or (2) fails to have the effect of providing that the Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under and any exception made to the application of such ordinance or amendment.

(d) If any improved property, with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire by condemnation has been suspended according to the provisions of this Act, is made the subject of a variance under or exception to such zoning ordinance, or is subjected to any use, which variance, exception, or use fails to conform to or is inconsistent with any applicable standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this section and in effect at the time of passage of such ordinance, the Secretary may, in his discretion, terminate the suspension of his authority to acquire such improved property by condemnation.

(e) The Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest requesting the same a certificate indicating, with respect to any property located within the lakeshore as to which the Secretary's authority to acquire such property by condemnation has been suspended in accordance with provisions of this Act, that such authority has been so suspended and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 6. (a) Any owner or owners of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term of twenty-five years, or for such lesser time as the said owner or owners may elect at the time of acquisition by the Secretary. Where any such owner retains a right of use and occupancy as herein provided, such

right during its existence may be conveyed or leased for noncommercial residential purposes. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(b) The Secretary shall have authority to terminate any right of use and occupancy retained as provided in subsection (a) of this section at any time after the date upon which any use occurs with respect to such property which fails to conform or is in any manner opposed to or inconsistent with the applicable standards contained in regulations issued pursuant to section 5 of this Act and which is in effect on said date: *Provided*, That no use which is in conformity with the provisions of a zoning ordinance approved in accordance with said section 5 and applicable to such property shall be held to fail to conform or be opposed to or inconsistent with any such standard. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this subsection, he shall pay to the owner of the right so terminated an amount equal to the fair market value of the portion of said right which remained unexpired on the date of termination.

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(b) The Commission shall be composed of seven members, each appointed for term of two years by the Secretary, as follows: (1) two members to be appointed from recommendations made by Porter County, Indiana; (2) two members to be appointed from recommendations made by La Porte County, Indiana; (3) two members to be appointed from recommendations made by the Governor of the State of Indiana; and (4) one member to be designated by the Secretary.

(c) The Secretary shall designate one member to be Chairman. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such. The Secretary is authorized to pay the expense reasonably incurred by the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by the Chairman.

(e) The Secretary or his designee shall, from time to time, consult with the Commission with respect to matters relating to the development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and with respect to the provisions of section 4, 5, and 6 of this Act.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its civil and criminal jurisdiction over the lands within this lakeshore, or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or other non-Federal property on the lands included in such lakeshore.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Estimated additional man-years of civilian employment and expenditure for the first 5 years of proposed new or expanded programs

Estimated additional man-years of civilian employment	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
Executive direction:					
Superintendent.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1	1
Acquisition project manager.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1	1
Administrative assistant.....	.5	1.0	1.0	1	1
Stenographer.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1	1
Clerical.....	.5	1.0	2.0	2	1
Total.....	4.0	5.0	6.0	6	5
Substantive:					
Chief ranger.....	.5	1.0	1.0	1	1
Supervisory ranger.....		1.0	2.0	2	2
Ranger.....	.5	1.0	2.0	3	4
Ranger (seasonal).....		4.0	6.0	8	10
Lifeguards (seasonal).....	4.0	8.0	10.0	10	18
Naturalist.....	.5	1.0	1.0	1	1
Naturalists (seasonal).....		.5	.5	1	1
Stenographic and clerical.....	.5	1.0	2.0	2	2
Engineer.....	.5	1.0	1.0	1	1
Stenographer.....	.5	1.0	1.0	1	1
Maintenance supervisor.....		1.0	1.0	1	1
Foreman.....		2.0	2.0	2	2
Maintenanceman.....		2.0	3.0	4	4
Laborers (seasonal).....		1.0	2.0	4	6
Total.....	7.0	25.5	34.5	41	54
Total, estimated additional man-years of civilian employment.....	11.0	30.5	40.5	47	59

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
Estimated additional expenditures:					
Personal services.....	\$67,850	\$171,050	\$222,720	\$259,290	\$339,900
All others.....	2,511,976	4,125,117	5,563,045	6,076,434	5,597,037
Total.....	2,579,826	4,296,167	5,785,765	6,335,724	5,936,937
Estimated obligations:					
Land and property acquisition.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	2,037,600
Development.....		75,000	2,731,000	1,957,000	1,004,260
Operation (management protection and maintenance).....	79,826	221,167	285,765	335,724	436,937
Total.....	5,079,826	5,296,167	7,016,765	6,292,724	3,441,197

Senator GRUENING. Is Senator Hartke here?

Congressman Roush?

Mr. ROUSH. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator GRUENING. We will be very happy to hear you, Congressman.

**STATEMENT OF HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE
STATE OF INDIANA**

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Chairman, I represent the Fifth Congressional District of Indiana, and I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your committee.

Senator GRUENING. We are very happy to have you here.

Mr. ROUSH. First, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make it quite clear that I am opposed to any measure which would interfere with the Indiana State port and the industrial development in the vicinity of the State port.

Second, I want to state I am entirely in accord with the general purpose of the dunes lakeshore legislation introduced by the distinguished Senator from the State of Washington, Mr. Jackson.

I believe it has been clearly established during the past 15 years that the provision of land for recreation is a public responsibility. It is also recognized this responsibility will increase with the passing years.

We have a rapidly growing population, a population with more time for recreation and proportionally less space in which to use it. As our economy and population continue to expand in the years ahead we will find the consumption of land for homes, commerce, transportation, and public facilities reaching gigantic proportions. Recreation is already a major user of land in the United States and thus the competition for land use becomes even keener than before.

If we are to meet our responsibility to provide suitable space for recreational requirements in the future we must establish priorities now. The legislation introduced by Senator Jackson recognizes the need for such action today in the area of the unique Indiana Dunes along Lake Michigan. Several million people live within a relatively short distance of this area today. There is ample evidence that continuing economic progress will prompt additional hundreds of thousands of people to establish residence there in the next 10 to 15 years.

A stimulus to this economic expansion can be found in the development already underway in this section of Indiana. I am referring to plans nearing completion for the establishment of a deepwater port on Lake Michigan by the State of Indiana. The future impact of such an operation upon the economic health can be anticipated by looking at overall population and business statistics for surrounding States.

Indiana is the only one of the Great Lakes States without a deepwater port. It trails its neighbors both in population and volume of business. I think it is safe to assume once this door to the trade routes of the world is open there will be a substantial increase in both population and business volume in Indiana.

I mentioned in the beginning I am entirely in accord with the general purpose of Senator Jackson's proposal. I do differ to a slight degree in the implementation of his proposal. This difference I have set forth in a bill I have introduced in the House of Representatives.

Senator Jackson proposes the establishment of an Indiana National Dunes Lakeshore of approximately 11,500 acres of land and 10 miles of shoreline set aside for recreational purposes. My proposal calls

for a National Dunes Lakeshore of approximately 10,000 acres with 9 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline.

My bill excludes two areas included in Senator Jackson's proposal. One of these areas is separated from the main portion by well over 4 miles. It is immediately adjacent to the west boundary of the Indiana port and one of the major industrial firms of our Nation has indicated its intention to construct a plant in this area already zoned for industrial use. A portion of this same area also encroaches upon land contemplated for use in future expansion of the Indiana port. The second area is owned by an industrial firm already constructing a mammoth plant. The second area is being considered for future expansion of this same plant.

It is my belief that by containing the proposed Indiana National Dunes Lakeshore to those areas which are more nearly contiguous we will provide for a more efficient and economic operation.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee for extending to me this opportunity to appear before you.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much, Representative Roush.
Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator GRUENING. I see the distinguished minority leader of the House here, Mr. Halleck.

Mr. HALLECK. Have the Senators testified yet, Mr. Chairman?

Senator GRUENING. No. Congressman Roush is the first witness. Senator Hartke has not arrived. Would you now like to testify?

Mr. HALLECK. I thought maybe I would kind of like to hear what they had to say, but in the interest of time I will proceed.

Senator GRUENING. Will you proceed.

**STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES A. HALLECK, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF
THE STATE OF INDIANA**

Mr. HALLECK. I have been over here before when proposals involving the matter of what might be a Federal park up in the north end of my district have been before us, before the Senate. Some have suggested that possibly I ought to wait until the matter got over to the House of Representatives—if it did—but in view of the fact that I do represent this district and have for almost 30 years, and because of the intense feeling of so many of the people who honored me by sending me to Congress, in respect to this proposal I deemed it advisable to come here today and to speak my piece about it.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, as has already been suggested, I am Charles A. Halleck. I live at Rensselaer, Ind. I am the Representative of the Second Congressional District in the U.S. Congress, and I am appearing here today in opposition to Senate bill 2249.

For more than 30 years Indiana has been working to establish a public port on the shore of Lake Michigan in Indiana in order that we can have access to new markets in this country and overseas through the Great Lakes and now the St. Lawrence Seaway. We in Indiana believe we are at the gateway of the greatest agricultural and industrial area on earth.

Since 1935, when I first came to the Congress, I have been fighting for this deepwater harbor.

That year, 1935, I held meetings with citizens of Porter County who were interested in the harbor project, and with the district engineer at Chicago.

Subsequently I introduced a resolution, adopted by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives, calling for a reopening of an engineer's survey previously instituted.

Following public hearings at which private citizens and public officials testified in support of the project, the Army Engineers recommended a survey of the entire lakefront along the Indiana shoreline.

To indicate in some measure the level of interest shown in this project, I would like to point out that among those present at the engineer's hearings in Chicago on August 22, 1935, were the Honorable Paul V. McNutt, then Governor of my State of Indiana, and the Honorable Lee B. Clayton, mayor of Gary, Ind.

A further hearing on the resolution was held on March 19, 1936. Among those attending were Governor McNutt and Representative Louis Ludlow, of Indianapolis, Ind., one of the great men of the Congress of my time. Senators Sherman Minton and Frederick Van Nuys both submitted statements to the board of engineers supporting the resolution.

The records of the Army Engineers will also indicate that the Honorable Henry F. Schricker, twice Governor of Indiana, supported the idea of a public harbor at Burns Waterway site. I might say at this point, Mr. Chairman, that I well recall appearing at a hearing in Gary, Ind., where Governor Schricker spoke very, very vigorously and effectively in support of this project. Also through the years it has been supported by Govs. Ralph Gates, George Craig, and Harold Handley during their terms of office and presently by Gov. Matthew Welsh, of Indiana.

I cite these names only to indicate to this committee that through the years the idea of a deepwater public port for Indiana on the shore of Lake Michigan has had the support of Governors, Senators, Representatives, State legislators, mayors, business and industry, labor organizations and private citizens without regard for political considerations whatsoever.

No claim that a harbor of the type envisaged by this host of sponsors could be built at another site can be sustained.

The Corps of Army Engineers, after extensive study of Indiana's shoreline, has concluded that the Burns Waterway vicinity is the only feasible location for such a harbor.

Indiana's battle to make this dream a reality has been long and frustrating. It was necessary to virtually begin all over again after World War II had put the plan, together with many others over the Nation, in mothballs for the duration.

Today, it so happens, I am the only Member of the Congress still serving who has lived with this project almost since its inception.

The fact that succeeding public officials in my home State have, in their time of office, endorsed the harbor without qualification is, to me, eloquent testimony to its rightness.

Having put Indiana's position in historic perspective, I would like to proceed with my observations concerning the bill now before your committee.

This proposal, as you well know, is nothing new.

Previous bills, stimulated, may I say, Mr. Chairman, with all respect, by the same sources, would have completely destroyed Indiana's hopes for a public harbor on the shore of Lake Michigan in the Burns Waterway vicinity.

Hearings were held by this subcommittee, but nothing came of the matter, and I think rightly so.

Senate bill 2249, as it is now written, does not include the phase 1 area of the Burns Waterway harbor, or the area in which the Bethlehem Steel Co. is now engaged in a major industrial development, but it does undermine the economic potential of the area and locks in the proposed public port from future expansion for all time.

May I say parenthetically at that point that just a few weeks ago I went up to this area again, to talk with the people there, to meet with the representatives of the communities, the cities and towns, and then I went out to look over the development there going on by the Bethlehem Steel Co., and I just want to say if you could take a look at that operation you would be mighty glad that you didn't go for a bill that would have prevented that great development in this area, because not only will it be a tremendous steel mill, it will be providing jobs for thousands and thousands of people, and more than that, will enable the steel industry of this country to compete in the world markets by reason of its efficient and fine methods of production.

So I say, Mr. Chairman, there is no section in this country with greater industrial potential than the area here involved, from the standpoint of new capital investment, bringing jobs and employment for people numbering in the thousands, the need for which we hear a great deal about these days.

And it should be understood that the economic growth of this area is no myth—it is taking place right now.

Beyond that, it should also be understood that harbor facilities are going to be built, the only question being whether they will be public or privately owned. And if they are privately owned, Indiana will have lost for all time its opportunity to deepwater access to one of the great commercial channels of the world.

When I say public or private, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I mean just this: That the steel companies can build their own harbor, and it will be a private harbor. If that happens, then we have another steel economy, and so if steel goes down, the whole area goes down. What Indiana wants, and what we are insisting on having, is an opportunity to develop a diversified industrial complex there; one that we are entitled to; and we are not buying, I am not buying and I don't think the people of Indiana will buy, any arrangement that gets in the way of that determination on our side.

Mr. Chairman, because of what is here at stake for the people of Indiana, I have thoroughly investigated the proposal to establish a lakeshore development in Porter County and recently toured the area again, as I have many times in the past, for another first hand look, and also to talk to the folks I represent to find out how they feel about this matter.

With your indulgence I will offer some of my findings for the record.

First of all, there has been a great deal of tumult and shouting about saving the dunes, as though some industrial monster were going to come in and wipe out, somehow, the great mounds of sand that the action of wind and wave have piled up on the southern and eastern shores of Lake Michigan through the ages.

I would like to examine that slogan for a minute, because it has attracted a lot of attention over the country.

The implication is that unless this bill is enacted a unique natural resource of our country will be destroyed for posterity.

Most of the people I talk to, who are unfamiliar with the situation, seem to think there are a few dunes in Indiana and that's it.

I think it should be understood that Porter County, the northernmost county in my district, has 15 miles of dunes, and if all of them were somehow leveled, I don't know where they would put the sand.

But when and if they got that job done, they could start on the shoreline in Michigan, which has the biggest dunes in the Midwest, stretching for some 200 miles, more or less.

But so that I won't be misunderstood, let me make it perfectly clear: I am for recreation; I get out in the country, I shoot a few ducks, I go bird shooting, I like to get out wherever I can. I am for conservation; I appreciate the unique character of dune land; and I want to see dunes preserved for posterity.

But it isn't going to take a national park in Porter County to do it.

Porter County, Ind., has a master plan in effect which was adopted June 15, 1959, and revised in June of 1961. This plan was adopted in accordance with Indiana statutes and was prepared by Kenneth L. Schellie & Associates, planning consultants of Indianapolis, Ind.

This master plan provides for the zoning of land in Porter County for its highest and best use. It includes rigid industrial standards to be met by industry in those areas zoned for that purpose.

These standards were submitted to this committee during hearings held in February 1962, and are a matter of record.

The plan is administered by the Porter County Plan Commission, whose executive secretary, is Mr. Arthur Tuesburg.

I was amazed to learn from him that never has the Porter County Plan Commission been contacted at any time by anybody from the office of the Secretary of the Interior concerning use of land in the area proposed in Senate bill 2249.

Had the Department taken the trouble they would have learned some interesting facts.

They would have learned, for instance, that the Porter County master plan sets aside two-thirds of the land along the county's Lake Michigan shoreline for residential and recreational purposes and only one-third for industrial development.

Let's look at the recreational aspects first.

The Department would have learned that the Indiana Dunes State Park, which in Porter County, contains more than 2,000 acres of dune land—which nobody, least of all the Federal Government, has to "save" from anybody.

They would have learned that after having been established more than 30 years ago, the Indiana Dunes State Park today is less than one-fourth developed—I doubt if it is even one-tenth developed—not because the State of Indiana has been dilatory, but because use of

the facilities has not justified spending additional public money for this purpose.

I would be the first to admit that if the Fourth of July dawns bright and clear and hot, the beach in front of the pavilion at the Indiana Dunes State Park will be crowded by noon—and may I say, in all humility again, mostly with people from Illinois.

These folks will be congregated in an area of shoreline about 1,800 feet in length—even though the park has a beach 3 miles long.

But I would like for any member of this committee to pay a visit to Dunes State Park on any working day of the week, if you want to really find out about the use factor in this proposal to establish a national park.

Don't get me wrong. Indiana established this park. Indiana intends to keep this park as a unit of one of the finest park systems of any State in the Union.

And the Congress of the United States doesn't have to save this great recreational area for posterity.

Indiana has paid the freight on its maintenance for more than 30 years and will continue to do so.

Beyond that, Indiana will expand the park's facilities as public use warrants.

So this, to start with, is 3 miles of shoreline and more than 2,000 acres of Indiana Dunes that nobody has to save.

Now let's go into the residential aspects of this zoning business.

The maps having to do with this proposal indicate that the community of Beverly Shores, a town controlled by the Porter County master plan, has 4½ miles of shoreline, which include dunes.

The community of Porter, in the same category, has six-tenths of a mile of shoreline and Ogden Dunes has a mile. Dune Acres has another 2.6 miles.

This is 8.4 additional miles of shoreline and dunes, all of it protected by law from industrial use.

Does anyone on this committee really believe that the dunes included in these community boundaries need to be saved from the very people who have bought this property and built homes on much of it?

Together with the shoreline of the Indiana Dunes State Park, this community shoreline I am speaking about amounts to nearly 12 of the 15 miles of Porter County Lake Michigan shoreline on Lake Michigan, and all of it includes dune land.

I would hope that this fact lays to rest, once and for all, the fiction that this bill now before the committee is designed to save the dunes.

Let me bring up another disturbing aspect of this situation.

The people of Porter County already have in excess of 15,000 acres of land taken off the tax rolls for one purpose or another—parks, recreation areas, Scout camps in the dunes region, to name a few.

Of the more than 11,000 acres proposed in Senate bill 2249, some 9,500 more acres would be removed from the tax rolls of the county.

I can only assume that Mr. Allen Edmonds of the National Park Service was quoted correctly by the press after a recent appearance in Porter, Ind.

In any event, the Gary Post-Tribune reported as follows:

"The tax loss to a local government would be great," Edmonds said, "if all the property were purchased by the Federal Government."

"As an example," he is quoted as having said, "if all developed and undeveloped property were bought in the town of Porter included in the proposed park the loss to the town in taxes would be \$30,000 a year."

And, gentlemen, Porter is a real small town.

I have not seen figures estimating what the tax loss would be to the town of Beverly Shores, also a small community, but I have been told by citizens of that community that it would be devastating.

Mr. Chairman, I met with the board in the town hall there just a few weeks ago to hear their reaction to this proposal that is now before us.

And while we are on the subject of taxes, we might consider for just a moment the cost of this proposal to the people of the United States.

I have heard estimates kicked around, presumably coming from the Department of Interior, indicating that the establishment of this national park of something more than 11,000 acres would be about \$23 or \$24 million.

May I respectfully suggest to this committee that you couldn't even buy the Beverly Shores portion of this proposal, not to mention the other inland areas that are included for anything like that amount.

Mr. Chairman, I have literally hundreds of letters from citizens whom I represent protesting this bill.

A poll taken by the Vidette-Messenger, a daily newspaper in Porter County, resulted in a response showing 1,378 people against the bill and 102 in favor of it.

This same newspaper, incidentally, ran a series of articles posing pertinent questions which deserve an answer from the Department of the Interior.

Having this in mind, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit these articles for the record, with the request that the people I represent and I be supplied with answers from the appropriate sources.

Senator GRUENING. They will be printed at the end of your testimony.

Mr. HALLECK. I believe I have established that the dunes do not need saving by anyone, least of all the Federal Government.

It may be fairly asked, What, then, does this bill "save"?

I have here a series of photographs that I had prepared and I am going to leave them with the committee, and I hope you will take a look at some of these pictures. I want first of all—I will send this up—it is verified as accurate. In the front is a map that is very much like the one on display in this room. There are numbers indicating where these pictures were taken, and with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to read a brief statement in connection with this exhibit.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, you said it contains a map like that. You refer to the map here?

Mr. HALLECK. I haven't had a chance, Senator Simpson, to compare it, but I think it is substantially the map that you see there.

Senator SIMPSON. What is this map? What is the exhibit number on it, does anyone know?

Mr. HALLECK. I suppose the basic part of that was prepared by the Interior Department. I have here—

Senator SIMPSON. It is dated January 1964.

Mr. HALLECK. It is a recent map.

Senator SIMPSON. I just wanted to identify it, Congressman.

Mr. HALLECK. Yes. The actual lakeshore sand dunes average about 2,000 feet in depth. The calculated acreage is less than 2,500 acres. Approximately 1,000 acres of this amount are in the Indiana Dunes State Park leaving 1,500 additional acres of sand dunes to be acquired, should this proposal now before you become law.

About 1,000 of the 1,500 acres are located in the Beverly Shores district, which consists of approximately 4,300 acres and contains nearly 500 homes and commercial buildings. That area, Beverly Shores, was originally subdivided and sold to thousands of individuals in the late 1920's for an accumulated sum in excess of \$22 million. Upon this property have been built hundreds of fine residences, some exceeding \$150,000 construction cost. Beverly Shores is an incorporated town supporting its own public school system, police force, fire department, street department, and garbage collection services. It also has two public bathing beaches on the lake front.

If only the unimproved lots were to be incorporated as a national park, one half of the tax valuation would be removed from the tax rolls of the town of Beverly Shores.

The act proposes to encompass 11,732 acres, including the independent Dunes State Park. If the State park's 2,080 acres and the 1,500 acres of other dune land were eliminated from the total acreage, a balance of approximately 8,000 acres of private nondune land would remain to be acquired. Of these 8,000 acres, over 5,000 acres lie to the south of the Chicago south shore and South Bend Railway and State Highway 12, which in the main runs parallel to that railroad, and at no place are these 5,000 acres situated less than 1 mile from the lakeshore, and at some places they exceed 10 miles from the lakeshore.

You can see by looking at that map some of those scattered pieces. In the main, and I am referring to these acres, it is nearly level terrain upon which there are farms, subdivisions, business places, and over a thousand private homes.

Two thousand acres of this area are prime industrial land, which will be needed for that purpose in the near future. In no way are these 5,000 acres related to the lakeshore dunes. This area is vital to the industrial and urban development of this community, and it is now needed for that purpose, which need will become more acute in the near future. The removal of these 5,000 acres from the tax rolls of Porter County and the individual communities is unequivocally opposed by me.

Now, Mr. Chairman, to show you what some of these things would look like, you might take a look at the first picture in the booklet I have submitted. There is a little notation on each one of those pages indicating the area where the picture was taken.

I must say that in my northern half of Indiana, you can find a lot of places like that, small low sand ridge country, swamps in the middle, scrub oaks, briars, and so forth that you can buy real cheap somewhere else if that is all you need to make a Federal park. As I have said, each one of these photographs is numbered, and the picture was taken at the point indicated by a corresponding number on the map attached to the inside of the exhibit.

I respectfully request that you review these photographs and then ask yourselves whether you can, in good conscience, recommend that those parcels be included in a national lakeshore development.

The pictures speak for themselves, much more eloquently than any words of mine could speak.

Let me say, it is obvious that a great many areas to be taken under this bill are far removed from the shore of Lake Michigan. They do not contain dunes in any sense of the word and would be of no value to the people of this country as a national park.

My understanding is that the citizens of Beverly Shores, deeply concerned with the impact of this bill on their lives, will also offer graphic evidence of the violence this bill would do to them. I am certain the committee will give this evidence its most careful and sympathetic consideration.

To sum up my position and I believe that of the State of Indiana generally on this matter, let me say this:

We have planned, we have appropriated Indiana money, we have accepted it, we have abided by all of the procedures that are requisite to Federal approval of our harbor project and, most important, we are well on our way toward the development of a great new area of economic strength for this Nation.

Again referring, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, to the port proposal which, as I say, has been supported by all of the people of Indiana through the years, when we had the last omnibus bill in the House of Representatives, I thought weeks before that, had every reason to believe—and I wasn't born yesterday—that a favorable report would be forthcoming from the Bureau of the Budget, in order that we could get on with our project, which, as I say, we have been denied for lo these many years. But for some reason or other, which is a little obscure to me—I might speculate about it but I am not going to—that Budget Bureau approval wasn't forthcoming. It since has been forthcoming. But in the meantime the House had acted on the omnibus rivers and harbors bill. But when that measure was on the floor, I spoke again of Indiana's determination to get this harbor. And may I say parenthetically, Mr. Chairman, the cost to the Federal Government of that harbor would be a fraction of what the acquisition of this land that you are talking about in this Senate bill would be. But Cliff Davis, of Tennessee, was in charge of the bill, and he said to me: "Why, if you will get that letter up here from the Budget Bureau, we will put your item in this bill right here on the floor."

As I say, it wasn't forthcoming. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I play the game according to the rules, and if we didn't have that Budget Bureau approval, as much as I wanted this project, and as much as we needed it and should have had it, I wasn't willing to undertake an individual effort, which I might have succeeded in putting across, because I had assurances of a lot of support, not just from my side of the aisle but from the other side of the aisle, that might have made it possible for me to do that.

But as I say, I played the game according to the ground rules that the committee set up, and I intend to continue to play it that way.

The point I want to make, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, is that here we are with this great area. Now what should

come first, this park, which as I say if you passed this bill and it finally became law, would seriously jeopardize the industrial opportunities for my State, or are we going to get our arrangements for the port first?

Now it is just waiting. I will say to you the next time there is a rivers and harbors omnibus bill on the floor of the House of Representatives this project of ours will be in it. It is way past time.

But I think, Mr. Chairman, you are getting the cart before the horse in respect to this park project as against our port project.

I am sure that you are going to take a good look at this latest retreat of earlier proposals, and I hope you will reject it as you have the proposals that have come before.

I would hope that this committee might recognize the potential that here exists for my State to contribute further to the kind of progress that has brought to the people of America through a vigorous, competitive, expanding economy of abundance the highest standard of living that the world has ever known.

Believe me, gentlemen, the Federal Government doesn't have to concern itself about saving dune land in Indiana.

Indiana set aside the best of these dunes many years ago as a great park for everyone to enjoy—and we don't charge anyone more to enjoy them because he comes from beyond our borders, nor do we intend to.

Mr. Chairman, I have a considerable number of resolutions, some of which have been sent to the committee and I trust they will be made a part of the record. Some of them have not so been made a part of the record.

I don't want to filibuster the committee.

Senator GRUENING. We will be glad to have you submit any resolutions that you would like to have in the record and they will be included.

Mr. HALLECK. I will have to check out to see how many of them should be offered. There is one here, Mr. Chairman, a resolution of the Porter County Farm Bureau, that hasn't been submitted. I will see that it is submitted before the record is made up. There is one by the Porter County Plan Commission. I don't know whether the plan commission is going to appear here or not. I might say, Mr. Chairmen and members of the committee, there are resolutions here from the building trades council, labor organizations, conservation clubs, all in opposition to this proposal.

It is a matter, in my opinion, of overwhelming conviction on the part of the people in that area, and may I say otherwise around the State of Indiana where people know what this is all about, and the overwhelming position is in opposition. So I suppose, Mr. Chairman, as to the resolutions, I had better check them out to see which ones have already come to the committee to be made a part of the record, and the others I shall submit, unless they are submitted by people individually who are here.

I think there will be people here representing the County Commissioners of Porter County and probably some of the incorporated towns in that area who can speak for themselves.

If they speak to you as they have spoken to me, you will get what they mean in no uncertain language.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much, Mr. Halleck. There are just one or two questions I would like to ask you. The area to be included in Senate bill 2249 does not include the area that you have in mind for the port, does it?

Mr. HALLECK. No, that is right, but it takes a chunk of land that stands right astride of the projected industrial development that we have in mind. It is owned, I believe, by National Steel. You know, through the years in connection with this matter, we faced a sort of dilemma.

We would be told, "Well, you have got to have some steel mills there to justify the building of the harbor." Then you get assurances the steel mills are going to be built.

Then they say, "Well, you are just going to build a harbor for some steel mills." I am afraid if we monkey around here much longer the steel people are just going to be a little put out at this delay. After all, Mr. Chairman, they have got to begin to move.

They have got to know what they are doing. And so if we don't get a public harbor, we are going to have a private harbor, and that is generally what we have got in the other areas in northern Indiana.

We people in Indiana want this public harbor. We think we are entitled to it and, as I say, this proposal sits right astride of that proposed development, in respect to which Indiana has already appropriated and spent a lot of money. We have had a port commission headed by the man who was then the secretary to Governor Welsh, Clint Green, a very able man. The commission is made up of able citizens of both parties of Indiana who have pursued this whole proposition with great vigor. Now we are kind of knocking at the door in what we hope will be an ultimate—

Senator GRUENING. What do you expect the cost of the project will be for the Federal Government?

Mr. HALLECK. I think it is around a little over \$20 million, the Federal part of it, but you understand the State of Indiana is going to have to spend a lot of money.

Senator GRUENING. What will be the share of the State of Indiana do you estimate?

Mr. HALLECK. I had those figures once in my mind, Mr. Chairman, but offhand I can't say.

Senator GRUENING. Approximately, please. Would it be as large as the Federal share?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes, that is right, considerably larger than the Federal share.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Allott.

Senator ALLOTT. Mr. Halleck, looking at the map to my extreme left, as I understand the situation, the lower contiguous tannish pink area in which the word "zone" is written lies south of a railroad track or a road?

Mr. HALLECK. Well, it is a road, Route 12, and the Chicago South Shore Railroad.

Senator ALLOTT. Both.

Mr. HALLECK. Right, that is right. If you have ever ridden through there, if you had taken a look to the south you would know exactly what I am talking about and what those pictures portray.

Senator ALLOTT. I have only ridden through there at night.

Mr. HALLECK. We will have to take you in the daytime.

Senator ALLOTT. What purpose could you see, even if you justified the rest of this, what purpose could you justify for the taking of that land for a national park?

Mr. HALLECK. I can see absolutely no justification, absolutely none. Now I think they label the nature trails something or other, but I can't conceive of anyone even walking across the street to explore some of those parcels.

Senator ALLOTT. Out of the area shown on this map, from Michigan City to Gary it is how many miles in round figures?

Mr. HALLECK. You see the tip end of that runs over into La Porte County which is the edge of Michigan City. Now, that is not my congressional district, Senator, but I understand that in the tip there, Michigan City proposes to develop its own park.

Now you come on down there, you can see it is labeled—my far vision isn't too good anymore—but "Beverly Shores," and then you come down to the Dunes State Park. You can see that white in there. A part of Beverly Shores is not to be included in this area.

That is what raises the problem with the people in Beverly Shores. Then you come to the Dunes State Park. You come on then, I think there is Johnson's Beach. But then you come to what is known as Dune Acres.

You see there is a white part there that is not to be taken but the surrounding part is.

Then you come to what is presently the industrial development. Now the pink part way over there along the lake belongs to Inland Steel, and I take it they probably have people to speak for themselves.

They have never spoken to me about their position in respect to what they propose to do with that property, but I have understood indirectly that they propose some time to develop that. But you can see that starting from Dune Acres clear on to the La Porte County line, it is either in the Indiana State park or it is privately owned land that is zoned and restricted to residential and recreation purposes. Senator, it has always seemed to me that if the time should come when the Indiana State park of 3 miles of beach, 2,000 acres, is inadequate, then as long as the area is maintained the way it is, at some future date possibly then you say "Well, maybe we had better acquire some of that." I don't think the State of Indiana, I don't believe you can get the legislature to give the Federal Government that State park.

It helps run the rest of the parks in Indiana, and as I say, we have one of the best park systems of any State in the Union. and we are proud of it.

This Dunes Park has been a popular place. But if you go down there, as I say, on any given day, you will find that about everybody there is congested in that west side, the west end.

There is a hotel there and a pavilion with concessions, one thing and another operated by the State. As I say, it is a wonderful beach, and everybody is welcome, and we do have lots of visitors. But it has never been developed to its entirety.

It could be. I am sure the State of Indiana will further develop it, build access roads and make it possible for people to get in there when the need arises. Beyond that I would like the committee to understand that if anyone just likes to see sand dunes in their original

state, all he has to do is to go to that Indiana State park and he can surely see them there. They have been absolutely protected and will be, as I said in my statement, from now on because the State of Indiana certainly isn't going to give up that which it acquired some years ago, and of which it is so proud.

Senator ALLOTT. Thank you.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Moss.

Senator MOSS. I think I have no questions at this point.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Halleck, do you know how many private holdings there are in the entire 11,732 acres?

Mr. HALLECK. I think somewhere here I saw the figure of more than 1,000, and as you will see from those photographs, you will see many of them, and there are also small businesses located along the highways, small commercial establishments that you would expect to find along a great Federal highway like route 12.

Senator JORDAN. I think you said that in the 8,000 private acres of nondune land to be acquired, 5,000 of these acres would not be within 1 mile of the lakeshore?

Mr. HALLECK. That is right.

Senator JORDAN. And I understood you to say there would be a thousand private holdings.

Mr. HALLECK. That is right.

Senator JORDAN. And there would be substantially more than that in the entire acreage?

Mr. HALLECK. Oh, yes, yes; if you just took all of Dune Acres you would take a lot of homes. Now, I understand there are Dune Acres people here to speak for their present attitude.

But it wasn't too long ago that I met with the people of Dune Acres in one of the homes there, and they expressed to me the great concern that they had about this threatened inclusion in a Federal park.

One gentleman in particular, a college professor, said to me—he was going to another job in another city—he said, "I can't sell my house because no one will buy it as long as this situation prevails."

Now I understand, by reason of some arrangements that I am not too familiar with, that maybe there is some difference of opinion among some of the people of Dune Acres. But I represent the people of Dune Acres, too, and, as I say, I don't know what their present attitude is, but I take it they will have somebody here to speak for them.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Halleck, do you believe the State of Indiana would be willing to surrender or sell their independent Dunes State Park to the Federal Government?

Mr. HALLECK. I don't believe they would. I know they wouldn't. As a matter of fact, Senator, we have got a lot of State parks. We don't charge very much, and some of them cost more to keep up, and this Dunes State Park has pretty well helped to finance some of our other parks. And I think we have a justifiable pride in that park. I understand that the State put up some money and a great many people contributed money to acquire this park, and to make it possible for the State of Indiana to have it.

I just seriously doubt if any legislature in the State of Indiana would be willing to say, "OK, we will just turn this over to the Federal Government."

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Congressman.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much, Congressman. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. HALLECK. I thank you for your indulgence. I am sorry, Senator Hartke, if I barged in here in front of you.

Senator HARTKE. That is perfectly all right.

(The documents submitted by Congressman Halleck are as follows:)

[From the Vidette-Messenger, Valparaiso, Ind., Feb. 19, 1964]

DO WE KNOW WHAT LAKESHORE INVOLVES?

(First in editorial series)

A hearing on the proposed national lakeshore (Senate bill 2249) in Porter County, Ind., will be held before a Senate subcommittee in Washington, D.C., March 5-6.

The Federal Government is offering to this entire Nation a package bill involving approximately 11,000 acres of Porter County land.

There seems to be little doubt that people from California, Maine, Nebraska, Timbuktu, and Illinois feel no pain when it comes to dealing away Porter County land to the U.S. Government.

Some people in Porter County are also ready to say, "OK, Uncle Sam, you can come over and take jurisdiction of our property."

Isn't it to be wondered whether the people of Porter County really know what all is involved in such Federal takeover of 11,000 acres of its land?

Wouldn't it seem logical that these same people should ask themselves whether they believe the Federal Government has really attempted to advise them what all is entailed in this package?

There has been only one public meeting, in Beverly Shores, where a representative of the National Park Service, which would be in charge of the lakeshore in Porter County, appeared and was confronted with questions from the public.

Isn't it true that most people who were present that Sunday at Beverly Shores would agree that it was most unfortunate that this Federal representative repeatedly had to admit that he didn't have solid answers to the people's questions?

Should Porter County people not ask why there were not more meetings where a Federal official would know the answers?

What are some of the questions—and there should be hundreds—that Porter County people should ask themselves?

Here, it would seem, are a few at-random questions for which there should be answers given by the Federal Government.

How much in tax revenue will the loss of 11,000 acres of land cost the towns and townships involved—not to mention Porter County as a whole?

Wouldn't this loss of land hit every Porter County taxpayer in his pocketbook?

How will this lakeshore development bill, if passed, affect the future of the towns of Chesterton and Porter?

What about Portage's tomorrow? And how about the towns of Pines and Beverly Shores and Porter Beach?

Why are Ogden Dunes and Dune Acres protected, while the towns of Beverly Shores and Pines are chopped up?

Why is the triangle near Tremont outside the park area?

Why are those parcels of land between U.S. 6 and 20, so distant from the lake, included in the package?

Why are the Inland Steel Co. beach area on the west and Beverly Shores lakeshore on the east designated for intensive beach use while the beaches at Ogden Dunes and Dune Acres remain private?

What will the lakeshore do to the expansion of the proposed Indiana seaport and to satellite industries that have indicated an interest in building on land south of U.S. 12?

What's going to happen to the jurisdiction of the Porter County Plan Commission?

[From the Vidette-Messenger, Valparaiso, Ind., Feb. 20, 1964]

WILL LAKESHORE BILL CREATE PROBLEMS?

(Second in editorial series)

A hearing on the proposed national lakeshore (Senate bill 2249) in Porter County, Ind., will be held before a Senate subcommittee in Washington, D.C., March 5-6.

Approximately 11,000 acres of Porter County land are being offered to the entire Nation in this package bill.

Has the Federal Government made any attempt to enlighten the residents of Porter County what surrender of their land, taxes, and future will mean to the people here?

Is it true, as has been stated, that the Federal Government will have charge of zoning in and outside the lakeshore? Wouldn't this greatly curtail the effectiveness of the existing Porter County Plan Commission?

Since the Porter County Plan Commission has indicated that it wants to develop as county parks three divisions—in the Morgan Lake area south of Chesterton and in Pine township east of Chesterton—why should the Federal Government include this acreage in its lakeshore?

The great bulk of the 11,732 acres proposed in the lakeshore lies in Porter County and only a small portion in La Porte County. Why, then, should La Porte County have the same representation (two each) on the lakeshore advisory commission?

Is it true that this commission's duties would be ended when the lakeshore is established?

Since the Porter County representatives would be only two members of a seven-man advisory board, wouldn't it be true that Porter county would have only a small voice in the planning—and the board as a whole have no power to act?

Does this bill guarantee the right of privacy, where public access is concerned, to property owners outside but contiguous to the lakeshore?

The Federal Government stipulates in this bill that homeowners inside the lakeshore can elect to retain use of their homes for 25 years. It has been said that because property will deteriorate over 25 years, these tenants in effect could find that at the end of that period they would receive nothing for their homes (save the free rent during the 25 years). Is this true?

What about taxes in the cutup towns and townships? Who is going to pay the taxes for the schoolchildren in a town or township inside and outside the lakeshore?

How are the towns which are sliced going to be able to maintain civic services with reduced taxes caused by removal of lakeshore property from the local tax rolls?

Isn't it true that the towns of Chesterton, Porter, Pines and Beverly Shores will be greatly stymied as to expansion? Conversely, is it possible that some of these communities would become ghost towns because of loss of tax dollars and thereby loss of civic services?

What happens to any business establishments that might exist now in the area to be included in the lakeshore? If said businesses wouldn't fit into the lakeshore plans would they have to close shop? How would they be compensated for this loss?

[From the Vidette-Messenger, Valparaiso, Ind., Feb. 21, 1964]

ELEVEN THOUSAND ACRES OF COUNTY LAND AT STAKE

(Third in editorial series)

A hearing on the proposed national lakeshore (Senate bill 2249) in Porter County, Ind., will be held before a Senate subcommittee in Washington, D.C., March 5-6.

Approximately 11,000 acres of Porter County land will be at stake.

If Senate bill 2249 becomes law in its present form, what happens to Porter County's plans for a seaport and industrialization?

It's true that the land proposed for the seaport has been kept out of the bill, but it is equally true that the area for the expansion of the seaport has neatly been tucked in the lakeshore "package."

The land owned by Inland Steel Co.—which the firm has advised the Vidette-Messenger it is still retaining for future industrialization by Inland—has been designated for “intensive beach use” in the lakeshore.

Are the authors of the lakeshore bill truly interested in recreation for the masses—as is indicated by their “intensive beach use” labels on the Inland property and at Beverly Shores?

Then why didn't they include beach area in Lake County? Or why didn't they go to the dunes and recreation areas along Lake Michigan in the State of Michigan?

Is it true that a part of the “scientific areas” of the lakeshore will be closed to the general public?

The town board of Dune Acres has gone on record as favoring the lakeshore bill—if the Federal Government will guarantee three amendments they are asking:

(1) That legislators require concurrence of political subdivisions before their properties can be acquired.

(2) That the “easement bill” in the present bill be clarified.

(3) That the town board be assured permanent preservation of the shore in its present state with no development or plan for the convenience of visitors to be undertaken that would be incompatible with the preservation of the unique flora and fauna or the physiographic conditions now prevailing.

As most area residents are aware, the towns of Dune Acres and Ogden Dunes station guards at their entrances to control public visitation in their communities.

It would seem that in the third amendment cited above the town of Dune Acres is asking the Federal Government to legalize their questionable practice of barring people from using their roads which are developed with use of public tax funds.

Also, it is no secret that neither Dune Acres nor Ogden Dunes allows the public use of its beaches now and certainly wouldn't if the lakeshore bill is approved.

The national lakeshore bill talks about public beaches, but fails to take into consideration that the present public beach facilities could be extended 2½ miles inside the existing Indiana Dunes State Park.

Also, only a few hundred acres of the more than 2,000 acres inside the State park have been developed to date. There is ample room for expansion in the State park without a national lakeshore.

[From the Vidette-Messenger, Valparaiso, Ind., Feb. 22, 1964]

COUNTY'S FUTURE TO BE AT STAKE AT U.S. HEARING

(Fourth in editorial series)

Porter County's future will be at stake March 5-6 when Senate bill 2249 (national lakeshore bill) will be discussed at a hearing before a Senate subcommittee in Washington, D.C.

Not only are 11,000 acres of Porter County land to be consumed by the U.S. Government, but property rights, industrialization, reduced tax income, and the future of towns and townships in Porter County will be held in the hands of Uncle Sam.

Dollars of all Porter County taxpayers are involved.

Will the residents of Porter County permit these dollars to be torn away from them—or will they fight the Federal Government which seeks to dictate what they should do with their property and future?

In the first three of this series of editorials the Vidette-Messenger has brought out many of the questions left unanswered by the Federal Government in their lakeshore bill.

Without knowing these answers how can Porter County residents say they will be for or against the lakeshore bill?

Doesn't Uncle Sam owe the people of Porter County more explanations on this issue which is so vital to their future?

The real question is: Does Porter County want and need a national lakeshore?

We submit that the Federal Government has ignored the wishes of the majority of the people of Porter County—and therefore the national lakeshore bill should be defeated.

Concurrently, we would suggest that there has been much support for a seaport in Porter County, which is located in Indiana—the only State on the Great Lakes not to have a public harbor—and the Federal Government has dragged its feet on this issue for 30 years.

Feasibility of the harbor has been declared by Federal agencies, but there has been no appropriation from Congress for such development.

Despite what the opposition says—and mostly the opponents are from far-away places where there is no direct interest in what goes on in Porter County—the harbor would benefit not only two steel companies, but also industrial, grain, coal, and other interests.

And there would be no loss of tax incomes—such as would occur if the lakeshore bill is passed—but rather a broadening of the county and community tax bases.

The seaport would provide additional jobs. Few additional jobs—and they would primarily be seasonal—would be provided by the lakeshore.

Representative Charles Halleck, House minority leader, has long fought for a seaport for the people of Porter County—and he is willing to continue this economic, social, and industrial battle for his people.

It is the opinion of the Vidette-Messenger that this is the time that the people of Porter County should let him personally know of their feelings on the seaport and the lakeshore.

We would encourage the people of Porter County to write directly to him telling of their stand. He may be addressed: Representative Charles Halleck, House minority leader, suite P-60, Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.

It is also suggested by the Vidette-Messenger that similar personal letters be dispatched to Indiana's two Senators, Senators Birch Bayh, Jr., and Vance Hartke, c/o Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

We would also urge officials of governmental agencies and civic organizations to write directly to Congressman Halleck before the lakeshore bill hearing is held March 5 and 6.

Further we would invite the residents of Porter County to fill in the blank published below indicating their feeling on the lakeshore bill and send it to the Vidette-Messenger, which will turn over a summation of the sampling to Congressman Halleck.

Can we count on your letter and V-M poll action today?

NATIONAL LAKESHORE POLL

The VIDETTE-MESSENGER,
Valparaiso, Ind.:

In the interest of economic, social, and industrial growth of Porter County I register my opposition to Senate bill 2249 (national lakeshore bill) as it is now proposed _____.

I am in favor of senate bill 2249 (national lakeshore bill) as it is now proposed _____.

(Mail to the Vidette-Messenger today)

STATEMENT OF LEO LOUIS FOR THE GARY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, GARY, IND.

I am Leo Louis, past president of the Gary Chamber of Commerce and a member of its executive committee. I have been asked by the president of the Gary Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Thomas M. Hodges, to present this statement on behalf of the Gary chamber.

The Gary Chamber of Commerce, acting on reports prepared by its committees on national affairs and industrial development, on February 17, 1964, adopted the following policy:

"The Gary Chamber of Commerce opposes Senate bill 2249; however, we will consider any other proposed national park bill in which the park area is not as extensive, as would be established by Senate bill 2249."

We thank you for your attention to our remarks.

BEVERLY SHORES CITIZENS COMMITTEE,
Beverly Shores, Ind.

The Beverly Shores Citizens Committee, representing taxpayers of Beverly Shores, owners of both improved and unimproved property on this 26th day of January 1964, unanimously adopted the following resolution concerning the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore proposed by Senate bill S. 2249: Be it

Resolved, That the Beverly Shores Citizens Committee opposes the enactment of Senate bill 2249 as far as it affects the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore for the following reasons, to wit:

"(1) By the provisions of the bill nearly 90 percent of Beverly Shores with almost all of its beach area would be taken for the national lakeshore with 'intensive use' of the area for 'bathhouses, picnicking, parking, camping, etc.'

"The residents of Beverly Shores would thereby be deprived of the privacy of living and the private use of the beaches.

"As residents of Beverly Shores we, therefore, oppose the adoption of the bill.

"(2) The bill provides that the Government would not be under obligation to buy improved property. This provision would give the owners of improved property no alternative except to remain as owners against their will under conditions which they did not create, did not desire, and did not ask for. Although the bill does not prevent owners from selling, under the circumstances a private market would be effectively restricted and property values would tumble.

"As owners of improved property we, therefore, oppose the adoption of the bill.

"(3) Unimproved property would be acquired by the Government 'as soon as possible, subject to the availability of appropriated funds.'

It is estimated that owners of some "unimproved" property would have to wait for 10 years from the date of the enactment of the bill until they could receive payment. This is an unwarranted hardship imposed upon the owners.

Furthermore, with property values falling, owners would continue to pay taxes while deprived, under the bill, of the rightful use of their property, that is, to build, all of which spells additional hardship and injustice—actually the taking of property rights without due process.

As owners of "unimproved" property we, therefore, oppose the adoption of the bill.

(4) Being deprived of revenue from the properties taken over by the national lakeshore, crippled in size and unable to grow and develop, at the same time required to maintain its services of police, fire protection, schools, roads, etc., the town of Beverly Shores would be compelled to increase the taxload of the remaining properties.

As taxpayers we, therefore, oppose the adoption of the bill.

(5) And last but not least, Beverly Shores is discriminated against: While the initiators of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore plan, namely: (a) wealthy Ogden Dunes is excluded and (b) powerful Dunes Acres, with its affluent residential area and magnificent beaches, is spared (only its surrounding wasteland is made a part of the national lakeshore), Beverly Shores is virtually erased as a town, since 90 percent of its area with almost all of its beaches are included.

Being discriminated against, we oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

WARREN PETER PIPER, *Chairman.*

N.B.—All quotations are terms used in the bill and/or in letters of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF BEVERLY SHORES, IND.

Whereas there has been introduced, by Senator Jackson, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; and

Whereas said bill is now pending before the U.S. Senate; and

Whereas there are certain provisions of said bill which are repugnant to the wishes and desires and best interests of the citizens of Beverly Shores: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the town clerk is hereby ordered to spread of record the unanimous opposition of the Town Board of Beverly Shores, to Senate bill 2249 for the following reasons to wit:

1. The bill as presently written provides that the Government is under no obligation to purchase improved property, but may conduct itself in such a way as to effectively prevent the sale of uncondemned property at its fair market value.

2. The bill as presently written would seriously reduce the town's tax base by condemning property representing approximately one-half of the total assets of the valuation of the town.

In witness whereof the undersigned Chester W. Wheeler, as president of the Town Board of Beverly Shores, Ind., has hereunto set his hand and affixed the town seal this 10th day of January 1964.

CHESTER W. WHEELER,
President, Board of Trustees, Beverly Shores.
ANNA R. CARLSON,
Town Clerk.

RESOLUTION OF THE DUNELAND JAYCEES, CHESTERTON, IND.

Whereas there having been certain identical bills introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States entitled "A bill to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes"; and

Whereas the Duneland Jaycees, Westchester Township, county of Porter, State of Indiana, having given due consideration to the text and substance of said bills upon meeting duly scheduled among a quorum of its regular membership; and

Whereas it being the opinion and judgment of said Duneland Jaycees that said bills would work undue hardship upon the private citizens of Westchester Township, county of Porter, State of Indiana; and

Whereas said bills would work substantial hardship upon the towns of Chesterton and Porter, State of Indiana, in this, to wit: the continued growth and development of said towns would be severely limited without justification, and the tax base of said towns be severely limited by the terms of said bills, without justification; and

Whereas it being the opinion and judgment of said Duneland Jaycees that the constitutionality of said bills is open to serious question; and

Whereas it being the opinion and judgment of said Duneland Jaycees that the area defined as "lakeshore" in said bills is arbitrary and without justification; and

Whereas by depriving the State of Indiana, Department of Conservation of substantial annual gate receipts from the Dunes State Park, badly needed for the maintenance of the Indiana Park System; and

Whereas upon motion duly made and seconded at said meeting of the Duneland Jaycees under date of Wednesday, January 22, 1964, said body by majority vote did voice opposition to said bills in their present form and substance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved that the Duneland Jaycees of Westchester Township, county of Porter, State of Indiana, oppose passage of said bills, hereinabove specified, by the Congress of the United States.

Dated this 28th day of January 1964, at Chesterton, county of Porter, State of Indiana, Duneland Jaycees.

Witness the hand and seal of its duly elected and authorized officer.

MARVIN G. CARTER,
President, Duneland Jaycees.
JAY CHARON,
Attorney, Board Member.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF PORTER IN THE STATE OF INDIANA

Whereas there is now pending in the Senate of the United States a bill known as Senate bill 2249 proposing that the Government of the United States shall establish a national park or lakeshore in north Porter County proposed to contain approximately 11,000 acres; and

Whereas it is deemed proper that the U.S. Senate and its Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, be advised with respect to the position and views of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Porter in reference thereto: Now, therefore, be it and it is hereby

Resolved by the Board of Commissioners of the County of Porter, That this board duly elected to represent the people of Porter County is unalterably opposed to Senate bill 2249 and is opposed to the establishment of any national park or lakeshore in north Porter County for the following reasons:

1. There is no existing or foreseeable need for such a park or lakeshore along or near the shores of Lake Michigan in Porter County. Three miles of the lakeshore of Lake Michigan in Porter County has for many years been and is now owned and operated by the State of Indiana as a State park containing in excess of 2,100 acres. Of these 3 miles of lakeshore in the State park not over one-half mile is presently developed and used with any degree of intensity. There is plenty of room in the State park to provide completely adequate recreational facilities for the foreseeable future.

2. The State of Indiana for many years has had a consistent forward-looking park and recreation program with policies which can be relied upon to take care of the recreational and conservation values needed in the area now and in the future much more efficiently and economically than can be provided for by the U.S. Government.

3. With the exception of the lake beaches, 3 miles of which are already owned by the State of Indiana, the large acreages proposed for the national park or lakeshore have no peculiar value for conservation or recreational purposes and are no different than similar swamps, lowlands, open spaces, and woods which could be acquired when necessary for recreational and conservation purposes at some other location for about one-tenth the cost of the highly priced lands proposed by this bill for park and lakeshore. For example, acreage along the Kankakee River at the south end of Porter County could, when needed, be acquired for these purposes. Similar lands with just as much value for these purposes could be acquired when needed in literally hundreds of other locations where their acquisition would be inexpensive and would not interfere with the orderly growth of the area for industrial, commercial, and residential purposes.

4. The adoption of Senate bill 2249 would strangulate and ultimately destroy the existing towns located in the area.

5. The cost of acquisition of the lands proposed to be acquired by this Senate bill would be prohibitive and a wasteful use of the taxpayers money.

6. The lands proposed to be acquired by this bill are traversed by railroads and highways and cut up into parts which would make them hard to administer as a park, wholly unsuited for park and recreational purposes and would create complex and confusing problems with respect to police protection, taxation, fire protection, jurisdictional problems, and difficulties in permitting residents of the area and of the towns which will be enveloped or taken in part to have free access to their homes and enterprises.

7. The State of Indiana has already provided 3 miles of lakeshore in its State park and has already preserved for posterity 3 miles of the Indiana Dunes. The rest of the north part of Porter County bordering upon Lake Michigan is already fully committed to industrial, commercial, and residential development and the enactment of this bill should not be permitted to reverse this development which has added and will continue to add so greatly to the economic wealth and productivity of the Nation and of this area. If and when additional park or recreational areas are needed they can be provided in other nearby areas just as close to centers of population, just as desirable as the areas sought to be acquired by this bill, with much less expense, and without preventing the natural industrial, commercial, and residential growth of north Porter County; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Honorable Alan Bible, U.S. Senator from Nevada, chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with the request that this resolution be made a part of the record of the hearing to soon be held on this bill by such subcommittee and be it further resolved that said subcommittee and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be urged to recommend that Senate bill 2249 do not pass.

Passed and adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the County of Porter this 27th day of January 1964.

MARTIN J. ERICSON,
VIRGIL O. KING,
FRANK A. FERGUSON,
Commissioners.

Attest:

LEROY B. CHUMLEY,
Auditor of Porter County.

RESOLUTION OF THE PORTER COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Whereas there is now before this committee Senate bill 2249, and other bills pending in the Senate and the House of Representatives, all of which said bills pertain to or provide for the establishment of a national park in northern Porter County, Ind.;

Whereas the Porter County Farm Bureau has been interested and participated in the Porter County master plan as is now adopted with zoning restrictions and industrial standards. That S. 2249 is not compatible with said program;

Whereas the Porter County Farm Bureau has always been interested in the tax structure of the entire county. That Senate bill 2249 would cause the town of Beverly Shores to lose one-half of its assessed valuation if only the unimproved real estate were to be taken into the park program. That further thousands of acres and hundreds of homes would also be taken from the local communities and their valuation stricken from county tax rolls. That farmlands and improvements, as well as thousands of home and industrial sites, would permanently be lost to Porter County, Ind.;

Whereas all the land in the proposed bill adjoining the lake (excepting the State park) and Inland Steel property is subdivided and in private ownership. It is also incorporated in and under the jurisdiction of existing cities or towns, all of which have ample zoning and planning ordinances protecting and preserving the areas within their limits. Rural areas are presently protected by strict zoning and planning legislation enacted by the Porter County Plan Commission. It is, therefore, a myth that Federal jurisdiction should be imposed to perpetuate and conserve these areas.

Whereas S. 2249 endeavors to limit, restrict, and make impractical the proposed public harbor development at Burns Ditch; that, in fact, it cuts off and blocks the proposed future extension of said harbor. The bill further attempts to include prime industrial land essential for the establishment of satellite industries which are necessary for the orderly industrial and residential growth of the county;

Whereas the unnecessary expenditure of Federal funds (our tax dollars) on this project, which would not improve the present program for conservation and preservation of the lakeshore sand dunes, which would permanently damage the economic growth of our industries and population, suppress and seriously handicap our schools and other governmental agencies, is not a wise or expedient act of the Congress: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Porter County Farm Bureau, for and on its own behalf, and on behalf of its members, That this organization go on record as opposing Senate bill 2249, or any other bill now before Congress, or any future bill that encompasses the characteristics of Senate bill 2249.

By ORIS J. BEDENKOP, *President.*

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNTY PLAN COMMISSION OF THE COUNTY OF PORTER, IND.

Whereas the members of the County Plan Commission of the County of Porter, Ind., have given careful consideration to the effect on the master plan of land use for Porter County, Ind., of the enactment of Senate bill 2249, entitled a bill to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lake Shore and for other purposes; and

Whereas that it is apparent that the proposals contained in this act will change drastically the master plan of land use as originally determined and delineated by the Porter County Plan Commission, and as adopted by the Porter County Board of Commissioners acting for the people of Porter County, Ind.; and

Whereas the master plan prepared and adopted as described above is based upon both the historical developments of this county and the region of which it is a part, the projected requirements of this area and also upon the considered opinion of the citizens of this county concerning the highest and best uses for the land within the county to the ends that :

1. The health, convenience, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the county shall be improved,
2. The needs of agriculture, business, and industry shall be recognized in future growth ; and
3. The growth and development of the county shall be promotive of the efficient and economical use of public funds ; and

Whereas the master plan of land use was determined and delineated carefully on the basis of these principles and clearly represents the official position of Porter County ; and

Whereas the proposals contained in Senate bill 2249 appear to have the effect of removing from local jurisdiction any control over the growth and development of the area described therein in the county as regards the occupancy and use of land and further will change drastically the officially adopted local plan for the future use of land ; and

Whereas the effect of this proposal will be the same as removing from the county these areas designated in the act thereby requiring a complete reevaluation of the county's needs regarding the location, amount, and type of agricultural, business, industrial, and residential lands, and the necessary supporting public facilities, including the thoroughfare system, schools, fire protection, and other public uses ; and

Whereas in the opinion of the undersigned to destroy the economic development of Porter County, Ind., and so change the potential economy of the area that planning for the future will be all but impossible to effect for years to come ; and

Whereas the proposals contained in Senate bill 2249 are in complete contradiction to the expressions of need regarding land utilization and development expressed in the master plan : Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Porter County Plan Commission vigorously opposes the passage of said Senate bill 2249 and that they make said strenuous objection known to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs ; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive secretary of the Porter County Plan Commission be instructed and authorized to forward to said committee a duly authenticated copy of this resolution.

Done at Valparaiso, Ind., this 25th day of February 1964.

Richard Anderson, Herbert Casbon, Gale Morgan, Charles McMurtry,
M. A. Nye, William S. Tanke, John Turner, Frank Ferguson,
John Goreham.

Attest :

[SEAL]

ARTHUR C. TUESBURG,
Executive Secretary,
Porter County Plan Commission.

I, Arthur C. Tuesburg, certify that I am the executive secretary of the Porter County Plan Commission ; that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Porter County Plan Commission at a regular meeting held February 25, 1964, and further that the undersigned LeRoy Chumley is the duly elected, qualified, and acting auditor of Porter County, Ind.

[SEAL]

ARTHUR C. TUESBURG,
Executive Secretary,
Porter County Plan Commission.

I, LeRoy Chumley, as auditor of Porter County, Ind., hereby certify that the above-mentioned Arthur C. Tuesburg, is the duly appointed, qualified, and acting executive secretary of Porter County Plan Commission.

[SEAL]

LEROY B. CHUMLEY, *County Auditor.*

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS OF THE COUNTY OF PORTER, IND.

Whereas the members of the Board of Zoning Appeals of the County of Porter, Ind., have given careful consideration to the effect on the master plan of land use for Porter County, Ind., of the enactment of Senate bill No. S. 2249, entitled, "A bill to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lake Shore, and for other purposes" ; and

Whereas that it is apparent that the proposals contained in this act will change drastically the master plan of land use as originally determined and delineated by the Porter County Plan Commission, and as adopted by the Porter County Board of Commissioners acting for the people of Porter County, Ind.; and

Whereas the master plan prepared and adopted as described above is based upon both the historical developments of this county and the region of which it is a part, the projected requirements of this area and also upon the considered opinion of the citizens of this county concerning the highest and best uses for the land within the county to the end that—

(1) The health, convenience, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the county shall be improved;

(2) The needs of agriculture, business, and industry shall be recognized in future growth; and

(3) The growth and development of the county shall be promotive of the efficient and economical use of public funds; and

Whereas the master plan of land use was determined and delineated carefully on the basis of these principles and clearly represents the official position of Porter County; and

Whereas the proposals contained in Senate bill S. 2249 appear to have the effect of removing from local jurisdiction any control over the growth and development of the area described therein in the county as regards the occupancy and use of land and further will change drastically the officially adopted local plan for the future use of land; and

Whereas the effect of this proposal will be the same as removing from the county these areas designated in the act thereby requiring a complete reevaluation of the county's needs regarding the location, amount, and type of agricultural, business, industrial, and residential lands, and the necessary supporting public facilities, including the thoroughfare system, schools, fire protection, and other public uses; and

Whereas in the opinion of the undersigned to destroy the economic development of Porter County, Ind., and so change the potential economy of the area that planning for the future will be all but impossible to effect for years to come; and

Whereas the proposals contained in Senate bill S. 2249 are in complete contradiction to the expressions of need regarding land utilization and development expressed in the master plan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Porter County Board of Zoning Appeals vigorously opposes the passage of said Senate bill No. S. 2249, and that they make said strenuous objection known to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive secretary of the Porter County Board of Zoning Appeals be instructed and authorized to forward to said committee a duly authenticated copy of this resolution.

Done at Valpariso, Ind., this 17th day of February 1964.

EMORY ROSS.
JOHN GOREHAM.
CECIL THURNER.
LUCIEN MARTINAL.
RICHARD ANDERSON.

Attest:
[SEAL]

ARTHUR C. TUESBURG,
Executive Secretary,

Porter County Board of Zoning Appeals.

I, Arthur C. Tuesburg, certify that I am the executive secretary of the Porter County Board of Zoning Appeals; that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Porter County Board of Zoning Appeals at a regular meeting held February 17, 1964, and further that the undersigned LeRoy Chumley is the duly elected, qualified, and acting auditor of Porter County, Ind.

[SEAL]

ARTHUR C. TUESBURG,
Executive Secretary,
Porter County Board of Zoning Appeals.

I, LeRoy Chumley, as auditor of Porter County, Ind., hereby certify that the above-mentioned Arthur C. Tuesburg, is the duly appointed, qualified, and acting executive secretary of Porter County Board of Zoning Appeals.

[SEAL]

LEROY CHUMLEY, *County Auditor.*

RESOLUTION OF THE PORTER COUNTY CONSERVATION CLUB, INC.

Whereas the Porter County Conservation Club, Inc., is one of the oldest and more stable conservation clubs in the State of Indiana. The Porter County Conservation Club is nonpolitical, unbiased, and only interested in securing the best conservational program for Porter County, the State of Indiana, and the United States. The membership and officers of said conservation club have studied S. 2249 and other similar bills now pending in Congress and request to present the following observations thereto.

Whereas it is a "myth" that Federal jurisdiction is necessary to conserve and perpetuate the lakeshore sand dunes. That the entire shoreline of the proposed park, excepting the Indiana Dunes State Park and Inland Steel property, is subdivided into lots owned by individuals and under the protection of some city or town's zoning ordinance, plus Porter County's zoning ordinance covering the entire county.

That under the American way of life, where individuals own the lake front at a cost of \$100 per front foot and who will protect their investment 12 months of the year, will better conserve their investment and practice better conservation than will strangers having no proprietary interest therein. The destructiveness of strangers has been demonstrated many times in our State parks.

Whereas S. 2249 seeks to remove about 9,500 acres of property from the tax rolls of Porter County, plus the Indiana Dunes State Park to acquire 1,500 additional acres of actual lakeshore dune land, plus the 1,000 acres of dune land now in the Dunes State Park. Five thousand acres of the 9,000 acres of nondune land is south of State Road 12. This area is of primary importance to industry and homesites and has no relationship to the lakeshore sand dunes.

Whereas S. 2249 would remove 3.748 percent of the present acreage of Porter County from the tax rolls, or over 11 percent of the land tax values of said county.

Whereas the boundaries of S. 2249 have been drawn to eliminate the improved portions of Ogden Dunes and Dune Acres with their 3½ miles of lake shoreline and beaches, while it incorporates most all of the town of Beverly Shores. This is most inequitable and class discrimination. Ogden Dunes and Dune Acres have never offered public beaches, in fact they employ police to keep the public from their property; on the other hand, Beverly Shores has a public road the entire distance along the lake front and has two public beach areas.

Whereas our study indicates that S. 2249 was conceived to hinder industry and urbanization, to acquire the property at Government expense from those not actively interested in the "Save the Dunes Council," and to exempt the property of those favorable to the council.

Whereas we are led to believe by the sponsors of S. 2249 that the Illinois people need lakefront property for recreation. Why does not the State of Illinois promote its own State lakeshore park with its 3 miles of shoreline now in existence which they claim has lakefront dunes, hinterlands, scenic, and scientific attractions, trees, shrubs, grasses, and plants so unique it is not duplicated elsewhere in this country, the flora and fauna, an ideal paradise for the bird watcher, the bug catcher, the beachcomber, the botanist, the hiker, tent camper, the sun and lake bathers?

Let us approach this problem with clean hands. Certainly the hands of some of the sponsors of S. 2249 are very dirty.

Whereas if there were a necessity for a national lakeshore park it would be much more practical, economical, and feasible for the Government to acquire the Indiana Dunes State Park and the Michigan Warren Dunes State Park.

Whereas a portion of the money saved could well be utilized on a real conservation project, that of building a series of dams in the Kankakee River west of State Road 49 to the Illinois State line. This would raise the water level of Lake and Porter Counties, provide excellent recreational, fishing, and hunting areas along the entire river. This also is a conservational project that has been promoted, considered, and needed for more than 40 years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Porter County Conservation Club, Inc., for and on behalf of its members, go on record as being opposed to the passage of S. 2249 or any other legislation similar to S. 2249.

Passed and adopted this 25th day of February 1964.

PORTER COUNTY CONSERVATION CLUB, INC.
By JESS M. MILLER,
President.

Attest:

ARTHUR R. BAIR, *Secretary*.

(Here followed 189 signatures which are in the files of the committee.)

Senator GRUENING. I am happy to see the Secretary of the Interior here. Senator Hartke has a hearing to hold and I am asking him to testify now. Senator Hartke, will you proceed in your own way.

STATEMENT OF HON. VANCE HARTKE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Senator HARTKE. Mr. Chairman, and colleagues, I appreciate the opportunity of making my view known to you as we consider S. 2249, which is the authorization of the Independent Dunes National Lakeshore.

As this committee knows, I proposed in 1959 that a national lakeshore be established at the Indiana Dunes and that the boundaries of this segment of the National Park System be so established as to allow development at the same time of a deep-draft port nearby. This is the kind of compromise which I felt would insure continued and needed economic development of northern Indiana, including access to the St. Lawrence Seaway, while preserving and protecting historical phenomena and valuable recreational lands.

This principle has been endorsed by the State of Indiana, by the late President Kennedy, by the Department of the Interior, and by many of the organizations in Indiana whose members are directly concerned with these twin steps.

S. 2249 is half of this compromise. That is, it provides the saving of the dunes, the park, the protection of flora and fauna, the development of further recreational areas for this growing population.

Last year, the Bureau of the Budget and the late President Kennedy endorsed Federal assistance for a deepwater port in northern Indiana provided certain criteria were met. At the same time the Bureau of the Budget and the President also stated that support was being given to authorization of an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Thus, my dream of park and port being developed compatibly appeared near fruition.

I recall most clearly before the text of S. 2249 was completed a series of questions being raised concerning boundaries. For instance, there was the question of whether to include the Inland Steel property. There was a question about whether land set aside in the master plans for satellite industries to the two large steel mills should be taken for parkland. There were many questions about taking property in build-up areas, in incorporated communities. There were questions about full port development and slicing of parkland.

I knew then and I know now that no bill would yet be before Congress had we all waited to submit the perfect bill—one which would do the job of setting up an adequate dunes national lakeshore and yet did not interfere with legitimate interests and hopes of the residents. We deemed it wise then to offer a bill, however filled it might be with defects. The White House agreed. So did Interior.

Now that we have language before the committee, you have an opportunity to hear how best the boundaries might be drawn and what considerations have not been properly protected, if any.

These are days in which human rights are stressed with great fervor. I am among those who stress these rights and who fight for them. Yes, there is sometimes a tendency among those of us who are concerned with people and their personal right to forget that our Nation and its Constitution also recognize property rights. Where property rights are not protected—here or on some foreign shore—personal, human, individual rights soon disappear along with their property rights.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I urge that you weigh carefully all the factors involved in the taking of property for the lakeshore preserve. Let us take all we need, all we can get of this beautiful and historical lakeshore to save for posterity. But let us protect the economic health of the areas as well. Let us look to the future expansion which the other half of the package will bring the port, its full development and the industries it will attract, along with satellite industries to the giant steel mills being developed in the same area.

My name appears as a cosponsor of S. 2249. It does so, Mr. Chairman, because I believe in the principle of a dunes national lakeshore in my State. However, along with those who helped draft this legislation, I am hoping that the exact boundaries of the bill will not be followed. Rather, let the boundaries as set forth be a guideline. And let an equitable bill be formulated from these hearings and reported promptly.

I have less pride in authorship than I have a desire for my State to have both this national lakeshore and the public port on the seaway. The key to the future of northern Indiana lies, in a large measure, in your hands. The thought does not frighten me.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much, Senator Hartke.

Senator Allott?

Senator ALLOTT. I have no questions.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Moss?

Senator MOSS. No questions.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much.

Senator HARTKE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be excused. I have a meeting which I was supposed to chair at 9 o'clock. I will go there now.

Senator GRUENING. Secretary Udall, we are sorry we kept you waiting. We are happy to have you here.

STATEMENT OF HON. STEWART L. UDALL, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR; ACCOMPANIED BY BEN H. THOMPSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; JOHN F. SHANKLIN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION; E. WINTON PERKINS, CHIEF OF THE PLANNING AND SURVEYS DIVISION, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION; AND ALLEN T. EDMONDS, ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, PHILADELPHIA

Secretary UDALL. Thank you Mr. Chairman. I can't say it has been uninteresting. I have a prepared statement which I would like to have appear in the record.

Senator GRUENING. I wish you would summarize the high points in any way you see fit. The full statement will appear in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. STEWART L. UDALL, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I am here today to give strong endorsement to S. 2249, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Indiana National Lakeshore, and for other purposes." This bill is being cosponsored by 26 Senators—to my knowledge the greatest number ever to sponsor legislation for the establishment of a single area of the National Park System. To me this has great significance since it indicates nationwide support for the preservation of the unusual Indiana Dunes.

In the Indiana Dunes we are afforded a glimpse into both the past and the future. Our land history is repeatedly marked with lamentable examples of shortsightedness which resulted in the destruction of natural beauty on the periphery of expanding cities. The crowded city dwellers of today are considerably worse off for these mistakes.

Today we can no longer afford the luxury of shortsightedness. We must recognize that America of the 21st century will be predominately an urban America. Our cities will be the stamp of our civilization; their attractiveness, their livability, their diversity, their cultural and recreational opportunity, the test of how the world and history will judge America. And this is a fitting test, for in an urban environment, the vast majority of future Americans will be born and shaped. This sobering fact should give us cause to ask ourselves if we are doing everything we can to expand the opportunities for a rich and full life for future American citizens.

The Indiana Dunes presents us with a rare opportunity to enhance the lives of millions of crowded city dwellers, and to insure the enjoyment of this unusual lakeshore for future generations. If every large city in America had such a recreational opportunity nearby, our worries about American urbanites being choked off from the solace of the out of doors would be over. In an area which now sustains six and a half million people within a 50-mile radius, and nine and a half million in a hundred-mile radius, we dare not shirk our responsibilities.

The Indiana Dunes region is an unusual complex of exceptional sand dunes, numerous marshes, swamps and bogs, a greatly diversified flora and fauna, and an attractive white sand beach. The sand dunes rise to heights of 200 feet in a series of ridges and valleys, simulating miniature mountain ranges. Because there are over 1,000 different flowering plants and ferns found in the dunes—a meeting ground for northern and southern species—botanists and biologists consider the Indiana Dunes area to be an outstanding scientific laboratory.

Moreover, the Indiana Dunes area is ideally suited for outdoor recreation. Nowhere on the Great Lakes are water, waterfront, and hinterland more favorably combined for the recreational use of millions. Swimming, sunbathing, hiking, picknicking, camping, horseback riding, photography, nature study, fishing, boating, skiing, and tobogganing can all be enjoyed here.

However, it is also true that nowhere in the United States is such a superb recreational area so severely threatened by industrial and commercial encroachment. The time to act is now. Since this area was originally proposed in 1916, three-fifths of the superb dunes have been destroyed while men turned their backs, or argued over values. It is time for us to focus on the main point, and to exhibit the foresight that future generations demand of us. The remaining 10 miles of the of the Indiana Dunes area, including the Indiana Dunes State Park, must be permanently saved for public enjoyment.

This compromise proposal offered by President Kennedy early in 1963 not only demonstrates his great statesmanship in conservation, but it is striking evidence of his insight into the future trend of urban expansion. He saw in the Dunes a parallel to the Cape Cod National Seashore, for which he struggled so many years. He recognized the good fortune of Boston and its suburbs in having Cape Cod nearby, but more important, he knew the Cape to be a cherished heritage for all Americans.

Here our task is not only to recognize and act upon the good fortune of Greater Chicago and northern Indiana, but to heed the call of Americans everywhere.

Secretary UDALL. Mr. Chairman, I am sure all of the members of this committee are familiar with the controversy that has swirled around this area in northern Indiana during the past 2 or 3 years.

We had hoped in the final planning that was done last year, to reconcile the desires for the development of a port, and for further industrial development, with the desires and plans on the other side for a national park and for conservation. After all, as I see it, the real key to the future of our country is achieving a balance between conservation and preservation, and planning an environment that will enable areas to thrive. Unless an area is a desirable place to live in, obviously it will face serious trouble, and at the same time be unable to move forward with industrial development and growth.

The effort that we made was to see whether a plan could be developed which would represent a compromise from which an action program could flow, action for a port and action for a national park area.

From what has just been said, it appears that we haven't succeeded as well as we hoped in developing this compromise, and I am somewhat disappointed.

Nevertheless, however, I think the fact that 25 Senators, to my knowledge the greatest number ever to sponsor legislation for the establishment of a single area of the national park system, have sponsored S. 2249 does indicate rather broad support, rather broad national support for this proposal.

To me, looking at this problem historically, this is an example of where we perhaps have acted too little and too late in terms of conservation. The first Director of the National Park Service, Stephen Mather, 40 years ago proposed a large national park in this area. If action had been taken at that time, this controversy would not have ensued.

Nevertheless this is an area of the country, of all the areas that I have seen—other than some of those on the Atlantic seaboard—this is an area where industrial growth and the pressures of urbanization are very heavy. Consequently, we have only a very few opportunities remaining for large-scale conservation and recreation projects. There are only three or four areas on the lakes near Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, for example, that we consider eligible for ultimate inclusion in the national park system. Indiana Dunes is a prime candidate because of its location, because of its proximity to one of the country's largest urban centers—the fact that there are six and a half million people within a 50-mile radius gives you some idea of the urban pressures in this area.

Because of the exceptional nature of this area—not only its sand dunes, its marshes, its bogs, and the fact that scientists consider it an outstanding natural scientific laboratory—it was our hope that we could put together a proposal that would get under the wire and qualify as a national park area. I should point out that, in terms of size, it is our feeling that the national park system—our national seashores, lakeshores, and national parks—that these should be spacious areas, that these should be larger areas. And this has been one of the problems we have had with the Indiana Dunes, that the area available was so small that there was a serious question of whether it would qualify.

I have my people here, Mr. Chairman, to present the details of the proposal and to delve into all of them. I am here today simply to discuss this in general terms and to indicate that I hope that this committee—acting as it usually does, with some give and take on any proposal that we present—will reconcile the arguments and competing demands that are presented here, and then emerge with a national lakeshore proposal that will be significant in terms of our national conservation program. I think that our Indiana Dunes proposal has strong merit.

It may be that it needs some revisions, but this committee is very experienced in dealing with problems of this kind, and I am sure that you can resolve most of those that will be presented. Of all the areas of the United States near urban centers this is one of the most valuable. Let me point out to the committee what you have already accomplished at Cape Cod, near one of the other big urban complexes, on the Atlantic coast, and at Point Reyes, near San Francisco on the Pacific. We have another proposal pending, for preserving Fire Island in New York, that I hope the committee will consider favorably. Here in this midcontinent section, which is growing rapidly and which is heavily populated, this is one of the best opportunities that remains for a national park area. Therefore I hope the committee will give it very serious consideration.

Thank you.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much, Secretary Udall.

Senator Allott?

Senator ALLOTT. Just a couple of questions, Mr. Secretary.

What view does the Governor of Indiana take upon this?

Secretary UDALL. I can't state at the moment, Senator. I know the State people, in our dealings with them in the past, have wanted a compromise. I think it can be said that the Governor, like Senator Hartke, favors a port, and I think the State people generally approve the establishment of some kind of national park area. I am sure they are prepared to present their own statements and while they may disagree on some details, I think they are for a park of some dimensions.

Senator ALLOTT. Do you know what the present attitude of the legislature is?

Secretary UDALL. I can't state that either, Senator.

Senator ALLOTT. We will probably hear this from other sources.

Thank you.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Moss.

Senator MOSS. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Secretary, I am just not clear in my mind as to the boundaries of the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Looking at this map before us, are the colored areas what you understand to be the proposed boundary?

Secretary UDALL. Yes, the colored areas, which do, as has been pointed out this morning, includes some noncontiguous areas. This, incidentally, is not without precedent in the National Park System. We have many examples of this. It does represent a departure from general policy.

Senator JORDAN. Would you know why the area marked "shoreline inland," the white area between Ogden Dunes and Dune Acres, was not included?

Secretary UDALL. Why the white area? Well, portions of Beverly Shores and Dune Acres were excluded because they are highly developed in a residential way. Therefore it would be too costly to acquire all of their improved properties, so it was felt that these areas should be left out—

Senator JORDAN. I am looking at the longer area, the shoreline inland.

Secretary UDALL. Well, that is the area of the port that will be developed. That is the reason it is excluded. It was part of the compromise.

Senator JORDAN. Very well.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much, Secretary Udall. We will go into it very thoroughly before we conclude our hearings.

Is the Honorable Elmer Staats here, Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget?

STATEMENT OF HON. ELMER STAATS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Mr. STAATS. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, the Bureau of the Budget has a responsibility of passing on, in behalf of the President, all proposals for various national recreation areas and national seashore areas.

We have had a particular concern with the matter before the committee today because of the relationship, as Congressman Halleck has pointed out, of this particular area with the proposed Burns Ditch Harbor development, and it is for this reason that the committee asked that we appear here today to testify on this particular legislation.

As you know, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Carver, on October 18, 1963, transmitted a draft bill for this purpose and your chairman, on October 21, introduced the measure now before you. Substantial support for the proposal is evidenced by the list of 23 cosponsors which accompanied its introduction.

The proposal which is under consideration today is not new in many respects. Almost half a century ago the south shore of Lake Michigan caught the eye of Stephen Mather, first Director of the National Park Service, and his recommendation for its preservation and development for public recreational purposes has long been under discussion in the public press, in the executive branch, and in the Congress. A good portion of what Mather sought for public use has since been developed for industrial and residential purposes, and the threat of additional losses makes prompt action to save what remains imperative. Establishment of a national lakeshore area in northern Indiana was specifically urged by President Kennedy in his conservation message of 1962.

Studies prepared by the National Park Service reveal in this area a wide variety of scenic, scientific, and recreational values well suited to meeting equally the needs of those who demand vigorous pursuits as well as those who prefer the serenity of the nature preserve.

Perhaps the outstanding value of this area is its location. One of the prime considerations in any proposal to provide recreational opportunities should be its proximity to heavily populated centers. In-

diana Dunes ranks high in this respect, having almost 10 million people living within a 100-mile radial zone. It is estimated that over the next 15 years this population will increase by 20 percent and that the annual visitation to the area will approximate 2 million. This rapidly increasing population underscores the necessity to retain as much of the dunes area as possible for dedication to public use and enjoyment. Reduction of the proposed national lakeshore by exclusion or failure to act would exact a heavy penalty on present and future generations.

Favorable congressional action on this proposal to establish an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore would be another major step in the program launched by President Kennedy in his natural resources message of 1961 when he urged the Congress to create Cape Cod, Padre Island, and Point Reyes Seashores. These areas are now realities, as you know, and acquisition and development are in progress. Other proposals for lakeshores and seashores have come to the Congress for such areas as Oregon Dunes, Fire Island, Assateague Island, and Sleeping Bear Dunes. Together these form a progressive program to meet the recommendations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission which called for immediate action to reserve or acquire additional shoreline areas, particularly near centers of population. Coupled with these proposals the Congress is now considering the creation of a land and water conservation fund which would finance the necessary acquisition and provide assistance to the States to help them meet their share of the responsibility for providing adequate outdoor recreation opportunities.

With reference to the specific bill before you, you will note that a number of its provisions follow the pattern of the earlier authorization for Cape Cod National Seashore. Under these provisions present owners of improved property may, when approved zoning is in effect, retain their property rights. At the same time a means is provided for the prevention of uses adverse to the preservation and development of the area for public recreational purposes. The Secretary of the Interior and his staff can speak from experience as to the workability of such provisions.

Another important provision makes it clear that while the proposed 11,732-acre lakeshore area includes the Indiana Dunes State Park, acquisition of the latter will be effective only with the consent of the State of Indiana.

I would like to say parenthetically here, Mr. Chairman, that the decision as to whether this goes in or out obviously should be one for discussion with the State of Indiana, and if the State of Indiana retains control of that park for park purposes, then it will contribute to the same objectives as the national seashore area.

We believe the creation of the Advisory Commission to be a wise and practical method of providing the State of Indiana and Porter and La Porte Counties a role in this Federal effort to meet our growing recreational needs.

This obviously ought to be a cooperative effort between the State and the Federal Government.

There are now before the Public Works Committees of both Houses bills to authorize the Burns Waterway Harbor project. The Bureau of the Budget, in its report on S. 2204 recommending amendments

to the bill, has favored authorization of the project. Our report also stated that:

The Bureau of the Budget views both the harbor and national lakeshore proposals as integral elements for a balanced development of this important area, and legislation providing for such balanced development would be in accord with the program of the President.

Accordingly, the Bureau of the Budget would favor early establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, in addition, that I believe that this has been one of the most difficult matters in my experience presented to the Bureau of the Budget, the problem of the Burns Ditch Harbor and the Indiana Dunes lakeshore proposals. Both of these proposals have been under consideration for many years, and there has been an effort for many years to work out an arrangement which would be agreeable to all concerned for a harbor for the industrial development of Indiana and an arrangement for the preservation of the natural areas which have been regarded as of national value.

We believe that we have, in the report which was presented to the Congress recommending both a harbor and a seashore area, finally, the basis which we hope that the Congress can move forward with both.

We do believe that there is a close relationship. For example, one of the early proposals was that the area in white over here be retained for the national lakeshore area. It was known at the time this project was being developed by the Corps of Engineers that Bethlehem Steel was buying land in this area for the possibility of an integrated steel mill. Its plans, however, did not become completely firm until this project was well under consideration.

So we were faced with a decision really as to what was the better national use of that area in the form of an area for a harbor development which might or might not be constructed.

We were convinced as time went along that Bethlehem Steel did have a firm plan for this mill. They are now in there, as Congressman Halleck indicated, building a rolling mill.

They have not yet firmly determined upon an integrated mill. Midwest Steel has a rolling mill, and they likewise have talked in terms of an integrated mill, but today have not yet firmly decided upon an integrated mill.

One of the conditions that was referred to in our report on this Burns Ditch Harbor was that we felt that the Secretary of the Army, rather than district engineers, should make the judgment after consultation with officials of the State of Indiana, and with representatives of the steel mills concerned, as to whether or not there was a firm plan to move ahead with at least one of those mills, because without one integrated mill, the harbor could not be found feasible in our judgment.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to answer any questions.

Senator GRUENING. Mr. Staats, it is my understanding that your view is that this is a package, that the park and the port development would go hand in hand?

Mr. STAATS. We believe that it is a package in the sense that the Congress, by approving the harbor, would be making a judgment that

it would be better to use this land for industrial development as against recreation and lakeshore development.

By the same token, if it approves the national lakeshore area, it will be making a judgment that the area which is indicated on this map should be preserved as a national lakeshore area. Now the precise boundaries here represent the best judgment that could be made by the Department of the Interior, after consultation with the people in the area. They are the experts in this field, but I do know that they have had the benefit of the judgment and thinking of the Representatives in the Congress from that area, and from the people out there. It is their judgment, though, that I think we have to rely on as to what represents the best areas for preservation in terms of a national lakeshore area.

Senator GRUENING. Has the Bureau of the Budget given any consideration to the location of a port farther west along the shore?

Mr. STAATS. Consideration was given to that possibility at an earlier point, Mr. Chairman, by the Corps of Engineers before they undertook the investigation of the Burns Ditch Harbor site.

The Burns Ditch Harbor site was investigated as a result of the resolution of Congress going back to 1949, and then there was a modification of that in 1956. We did not receive the final report of the Corps of Engineers until August 20, 1963, so this gives you some indication of the degree of alternatives that were under consideration. There are many people today who feel that it would have been better to have located that port farther west.

We in our judgment came finally to the conclusion that the present location was a feasible one provided certain conditions of the kind which I have just referred to a minute ago could be met.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much. Senator Allott?

Senator ALLOTT. Mr. Staats, the present bill has an open end authorization in it. Is it the intention of the Budget Bureau to approve a bill with an open end authorization?

Mr. STAATS. The acquisition of land would be paid for out of receipts into the land acquisition fund, assuming that legislation is enacted, as we hope it will be. Reference was made here earlier to the cost of this area. We asked the Department of the Interior to review this in detail, including the assessed valuation of all the land out there. The price which is estimated for this particular land is \$23 million. Now we are not in a position to say that we are the land valuation experts, and this is certainly a matter the committee should look into carefully. But it does represent the firsthand examination based on the land valuations in the counties involved.

Senator ALLOTT. We have here, without respect to the dispute as to the cost of land acquisition, which has already arisen this morning in these hearings, as you are aware—you heard Mr. Halleck's statement.

Mr. STAATS. Yes, indeed.

Senator ALLOTT. That the land cost acquisition would be many times that alleged by some people and in the bill.

Mr. STAATS. I was not aware that there was question as to the \$23 million valuation.

Senator ALLOTT. You heard Mr. Halleck's statement?

Mr. STAATS. The original figure I might say here, which we asked to be checked out, was \$14 million, and on the basis of the further review which we requested, it came out to \$23 million.

Senator ALLOTT. You have heard Mr. Halleck's statement that the land acquisition would run considerably over this \$23 million?

Mr. STAATS. Yes, I heard that. That is the first I was aware that there was a question as to the \$23 million cost.

Senator ALLOTT. In view of this as a matter of good legislative procedure, budgetary control, do you think we should consider a bill with an open end authorization as this bill is, without any limitation as to what might be spent?

Mr. STAATS. As I am sure you are aware, Senator Allott, this is a matter which arises very frequently. We have never disputed or argued, contested in any way, the right of the Congress to establish dollar limits in any authorization. It has been the practice in the executive branch to say that this is a matter which should be reviewed annually by the Appropriations Committee, and the judgment made in the light of the Appropriations Committee review. But we would not, and never have, argued that Congress should not put in appropriation authorization limits, if they so decided. The first year, by the way, on this we estimate would be \$5 million, the second year \$5 million, the third year \$4 million, and the total period for the acquisition is estimated to run for a period of 6 years, so that the amount in any one year would not be very sizable.

Senator ALLOTT. It is only sizable, Mr. Staats, when you add it up to all the other expenditures in Federal Government.

I was simply asking your opinion. I cannot believe that a man of your capability—and I am a great admirer of yours, as you know; I think you are one of the finest Government servants that I have ever known—and I cannot believe that a man of your ability, in your position, would want to take the position that it is good legislative process to pass open-end authorizations.

Mr. STAATS. Well, I would certainly agree, Senator Allott, that this is a matter which should be decided upon by the committee and the Congress. We, I think, on our side feel that the appropriations process is a pretty thorough one, and we would be inclined to rest with that, but we would not want to argue against a limitation of the kind you suggest.

Senator ALLOTT. I do not wish to embarrass you, but were you invited here this morning, Mr. Staats?

Mr. STAATS. Certainly.

Senator ALLOTT. By whom?

Mr. STAATS. By the staff of the committee.

Senator ALLOTT. By the staff of the committee. The reason I ask this is that this committee has considered bills involving upward of a billion dollars this week, and we usually only get a short letter from the Budget Bureau saying we either approve or disapprove of the pending legislation. However, I would not want anything I said to indicate we are not happy to have you here with us but I think it is interesting to find out where perhaps part of the steam and pressure is coming from for this bill. And I think you have answered it very well.

Mr. STAATS. I think that your remark perhaps bears a little amplification on my part.

All my experience with the Bureau, I do not think I have spent appreciably more time on any project that has been before the Bu-

reau than the Burns Ditch harbor project. We have been desirous of working out this problem for the northern part of the State of Indiana or the northern Indiana area. This has been locked up for many years because of disagreement. It has been one of the most difficult projects to evaluate, in my experience, largely because of a few considerations. One is the fact that the economic feasibility of the project has been so heavily dependent upon the estimated growth of coal shipments out of the southern shore of Lake Michigan into the upper reaches of the Lake Michigan area, largely for utility generation.

We have had the gaslines going in there. The rate of growth of coal shipments in this area has held level since 1957. Yet the feasibility of the project was based on the assumption of shipment of coal of 20 million tons over the next 50 years average. This meant that we had to go in and make, in effect, a reevaluation of the whole economy of the area. Without this assumption, the project could not have been found feasible.

Senator ALLOTT. Well, we are talking here not about the harbor development but, rather, about the Indiana Dunes Park. Do I understand, then, from what you have said, that you have approved, the Bureau of the Budget has approved, the public works feature of this for the harbor?

Mr. STAATS. We have approved it, certainly, subject to certain findings and further studies by the Department of the Army. We filed a report before the Congress on this, dated September 24, 1963. And it is the same report, Senator, which also sets forth the President's position with respect to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Area.

These two were put together because of the interrelationship of the land that was involved. And that represents really the reason that many felt that our testimony here today would be useful.

If you would like, we would be glad to insert that letter in the record, since it does bear on both the harbor and the lakeshore area.

Senator ALLOTT. I think it would be wise if you did, and then we can see what the conditions are and evaluate those, too, Mr. Staats.

Thank you very much.

(The letter referred to is printed on p. 57.)

Mr. STAATS. All right.

Senator GRUENING. I would like to say for the record that I am unaware of any particular pressure that has been exercised in favor of this bill or that the procedure has been in any way different than the procedure in the case of our seashore withdrawals. I first questioned the staff member of the committee, Mr. Verkler, who sent the letter to the Bureau of the Budget asking the Director to testify, if he could do so, which is the procedure that we followed in the previous cases. So there is nothing unusual here.

We are very glad to have you here, Mr. Staats. But I want to make plain in the record that there has been no pressure and no action different with regard to this legislation than there has been with previous legislation.

Senator ALLOTT. May I say, then, Mr. Chairman, for the sake of the record, that I disagree? That it is very obvious that our meetings are not ordinarily covered with newsreels and all the kleig lights and things of this sort, and it is very obvious that something different has

occurred with respect to this, and I hope that none of this attaches to Mr. Staats. I repeat again, I have the greatest respect for him. I do really regard him as one of the finest types of public servants we have.

But I do say that we have considered almost a billion dollars worth of legislation in this committee this week, not this particular committee but the Interior Committee, and it was not thought necessary to have a member of the Bureau of the Budget appear personally.

Thanks, Mr. Staats.

Senator GRUENING. The presence of the photographers does not arise from any act of the committee. It simply is an evidence of the alertness of some of these news media and their recognition of the fact that there was a wide public difference on this legislation.

Mr. Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. No questions.

Senator GRUENING. Mr. Simpson?

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman; Mr. Staats, in your statement you make this astonishing observation, and I quote:

A good portion of what Mather sought for public use has since been developed for industrial and residential purposes, and the threat of additional losses makes prompt action to save what remains imperative.

Do you consider the building of great factories and the value that has been indicated here by the Department itself and the construction of homes by people who spend their hard earned dollars for it and put all this property on the tax rolls; do you consider all those additional losses?

Mr. STAATS. I do in this way, that the establishment of any national recreation area and the national park and the national lakeshore area, an area that has already started to develop, is bound to increase in cost. We have experienced that on every single one of these that has been set up to date. It is for this reason that we have urged the Department of the Interior to give priority to those areas which they feel should be established to those in and near those which have large centers of population or where they are going to be expanded. Because if we do not acquire these areas now, the cost is going to skyrocket. It is going to make it much more difficult for the people in the area, because it does interfere, as you suggest, with industrial and urban development. The choice is really whether or not you are going to have one of these areas at all or not, because the population explosion is going to affect all of these areas.

So as a matter of national policy it seems to me that the Congress has to make a judgment here as to whether or not you really are going to preserve one of these areas, because as times goes on, year after year, the cost is going to increase sharply, and it is going to mean that much more interference and displacement of people, who have either built or plan to build in an area of this kind. This happened at Point Reyes in California, it is going to happen in all of these areas. It is just one of the facts of life, I guess, that we happen to have got the bill.

Senator SIMPSON. I might point out—and I said this before, and it seems to me it is a shameful thing that we have the Department of Interior and Park Service, with hundreds of millions of acres of land that is not even touched or impinged upon as yet, in which they contemplate recreational and outdoor facilities—and I think that is

good; but the thing that disturbs me is that the Park Service and the Interior Department will go into areas where they seek to procure that area, even in the face of commercial development and private facilities and private development, and the same thing occurs—they take property off the tax rolls, great amounts of property. They diminish the ability of the State to handle its own affairs. They even take over many of the parks or attempt to take over many of the parks.

And the bad thing—and I have seen it in my own home State—they started a scrap between individuals and the community which brings about bad feeling, neighbor against neighbor, and I just wonder why, with all the lands available, the Park Service suddenly gets this very great desire to pick up these dunes and go into commercially developed areas which pay taxes into the State in which they are located, to do these things. It seems to be the typical attitude. I have heard the same things you have over the years about the necessity for development and the necessity to get it before great damage is done, and I have not seen it happen as much as it threatened to happen, I believe.

Mr. STAATS. I think your question is probably better addressed to the Secretary of the Interior.

But I will say this. It is a matter of the individual case, it seems to me, in terms of national forests, or national parks, or any reservation that is taken by the military. All of these represent the kind of displacement, taking the property off the tax rolls, that you suggest.

They come down, in my opinion, to a matter of judgment on each individual case. I do not know there is any way that you can draw any broad generalizations that should be applied rigidly on every situation. So all of them have to be looked at in terms of the particular situation of displacement or loss of taxes in each individual case as against the value of the area for national purposes.

Senator SIMPSON. I have a meeting with the full committee and I have to be excused.

Senator GRUENING. We will be recessed for a few minutes.

(A brief recess was taken at this point.)

Senator BURDICK. Senator Douglas.

Senator DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, I know that the committee is working against a tight time schedule, because notice has been served on it and other committees that objection will be made to the committee's meeting after the Senate is in session, which will be at 11 o'clock. And since I have appeared before this committee several times since 1958, when I first introduced a bill to create an Indiana Dunes National Monument, I will try to be extremely brief. I will file my statement so that the witnesses from this area who are in support of this legislation may have an opportunity to testify.

Senator BURDICK. Without objection, your statement will be made a part of the record.

STATEMENT OF HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Senator DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, I regret that one or two members who asked questions are not present now, but I would say that as the Rockefeller Commission on outdoor recreation pointed out, while we

have beautiful national parks and national forests, they are located far away from the centers of population and require time and a great deal of money for most of the people to get to them.

For this reason, as you know, the Rockefeller Commission recommended that the greatest single need was for areas of recreation, particularly shoreline areas, close in to the metropolitan centers.

Now, the Indiana Dunes meets this recommendation, or need, more perfectly than any other area in the country. It is a beautiful natural area. It adjoins the great industrial section which stretches from Gary to Milwaukee, and is only 35 miles from the heart of Chicago.

You have six and a half million people within an area of 50 miles. In my judgment, within 20 years this is going to go up to at least 8 million, and by the end of the century perhaps to 12 or 15 million. It is an area which is lacking in recreational facilities. This is the basic need.

The Indiana Dunes are unique. Carl Sandburg has said that they are to the Midwest what the Grand Canyon is to Arizona and that their loss would be irreparable. I think this is true. I lived in the Indiana Dunes during the summers for 12 years, and I know, I think, nearly every inch of it.

Now, we have here a choice of values, or, in a sense, a conflict of values. There are some who say the important thing is to develop the area for industry and for private residences closed to the general public. And I would like to remind you of the fact that the present towns of Dune Acres, Ogden Dunes, and Beverly Shores are closed to the general public.

We have already lost the 2,000 most beautiful acres lying west of Dune Acres. Bethlehem Steel has destroyed approximately a thousand acres. There is still a rim along the lakefront which is at the moment not destroyed. Its recreational values would be destroyed if a blast furnace were to be built there.

I do not know what the photographs were that Congressman Halleck submitted, but we have other photographs which I would like to submit for examination by the committee. They show the extraordinary beauty of the dunes and the other sections to be included in the park.

And we will submit a further group. If the Congressman wishes to look at them, we will be very glad to have him do so as well.

Two members of this committee, Senator Gruening and Senator Moss, visited this area a few years ago, as did Secretary Udall, and they went over most of the dunes area very thoroughly on foot. They went swimming in the lake and examined the area in a helicopter. They inspected it thoroughly. They can give firsthand testimony.

I simply want to say that I regard this as the most important conservation issue before the Nation, and the newspapers and nature lovers all over the country have so regarded it and do regard it. It is going to be a crucial decision.

What does it profit if we take away all the places of beauty and leave no opportunity or little opportunity for men and women of the cities to get out into the open air and to have some contact with nature? We will have a nation of neurotics and the business of psychiatrists will increase, but the health of the community, mental and physical, will degenerate.

We have already lost, as Secretary Udall has said, the great opportunity which we had in 1916, when we could have purchased 15 or 20 miles of lake shore here to a depth of a mile or a mile and a half, for \$3 million. That opportunity was lost.

If we now fail to save, in a national park, the remaining unspoiled sections, they will be lost forever.

I would like to urge most strongly that we not further abbreviate the already badly reduced area proposed for this national park.

I have the greatest respect for the Inland Steel Co. which owns the property west of Ogden Dunes. I regard it as one of the finest industrial companies in the country. But this area is needed for a mass bathing beach to take the strain off the beautiful areas to the east. If this section is taken out of the park, it will be a very severe amputation. We need the areas south of Route 12 and the South Shore Railway, both because they are beautiful in themselves and also because they are surface areas of approach to the park.

If the Beverly Shores area is taken out, there will be virtually nothing left.

And so, while seductive arguments can be offered in favor of each and every subtraction asked for, the net effect would be to kill the project. And as Secretary Udall testified, if there is much more reduction in the area that the President's compromise described, it is probable that the Department of the Interior will throw up its hands and say there is not enough left to save.

I want to perhaps offer one final word as to how I became involved in this, because various people have attacked me on the ground that, since I am a Senator from Illinois, I have no business in matters situated in Indiana.

As I say, I lived in this area for 12 years in the summertime. I know it thoroughly. I love it. It adjoins the Chicago-Gary metropolitan area, and hundreds of thousands of people from this area go there in the summer; many thousands indeed in the wintertime.

When the Save the Dunes Council first started their campaign, they, as I think they will testify, tried to approach the two Senators who then represented the State of Indiana, but their requests for help were turned down. They appealed to me, too, as a last resort, to help them save the dunes. And I said, well, I want to save the dunes, but I should first give an opportunity to the Indiana Senators to lead the fight.

I went to the then senior Senator from Indiana, Mr. Capehart, and asked him to lead the fight, and I said that if he would do so, I certainly would support it myself and help him in every way possible.

I regret to say that, for one reason or another which I shall not go into, he felt he could not do this. And in default of someone better, I took up the burden of bearing a lot of abuse from my Hoosier friends.

And as I said, this is the type of question on which the artificiality of the State lines sometimes breaks down. When you get border areas which lie within one State but are largely used by people from other States, then you get into great difficulties. It is natural that the State where the land lies does not want to make expenditures to benefit the recreation of people living elsewhere. It is also obvious that the other States cannot make large appropriations to be spent by the

State where the recreational facilities lie. So there is a national or Federal Government responsibility.

I will say, however, that the original purchase of the Indiana State Park was largely made by voluntary contributions made by citizens of Chicago. The citizens on the Lake Mall made a very large contribution. United States Steel, which was then based primarily in Chicago, though with a mill in Gary, also made contributions. Mr. Julius Rosenwald raised large sums of money from people in Chicago. We can and do take great pride in that park. It is a good park. But we believe that, with the coming of industry, it is going to be threatened more and more by the pollution of the air and the water and that it will be inadequate for the pressure of population.

And so we ask that these 11,700 acres, including the 2,200 acres in the State park if the State wishes, be preserved in a National lakeshore park. Surely we should save as much as possible of this gift of nature for the future generations, and indeed, for the present generation.

Now, the future generations are not here, they cannot speak; but the steel mills are here, and they are powerful, they are organized, they have great political influence. But we plead, Mr. Chairman, in behalf of beauty, which still has a place in life and which should not be brushed off as so many brush it off. We plead in behalf of the present and the future generations. We plead for recognition of the advice which the Rockefeller Commission on Outdoor Recreation gave—that the most pressing need of the future is to have beautiful recreational areas close in to the metropolitan centers of population.

We ask your support for this bill, already badly maimed by the loss of the 2,000 most beautiful acres, but which at least would preserve some of what is left. That is all I have to say, Senator.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you, Senator Douglas. Your support of the project has been of long standing, and well known, and we thank you for your contributions. Your prepared statement and other submissions will be printed at this point.

Senator DOUGLAS. Thank you.

(The prepared statement and documents referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

I

Mr. Chairman, may I first express my deep gratitude to the chairman, Senator Bible, and the members of this subcommittee for the considerate effort they have made to hold these hearings on S. 2249 at the earliest possible moment. I am sure everyone understands that the postponement of the hearings originally scheduled for February was the result of the general application of the Senate rules during consideration on the Senate floor of the tax bill. This subcommittee has a courageous and vigorous record in its consideration of conservation measures and I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before it on behalf of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore proposed in Senate bill 2249.

May I also express my appreciation to the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senator Jackson, who introduced S. 2249 on October 21, 1963, the distinguished Senators from Indiana, Senator Hartke and Senator Bayh, and the 21 additional cosponsors of the bill in the Senate for their efforts to speed consideration of this legislation. Appearing before this subcommittee, as I am, for the third time formally to urge preservation of the Indiana Dunes, I also cannot fail to state the debt which this Nation owes the Senator from Alaska, Mr. Gruening and the Senator from Utah, Mr. Moss for

the leadership they have shown over the years, as members of this subcommittee, in trying to preserve this priceless gift of nature.

Mr. Chairman, the question presented to this subcommittee by S. 2249 transcends even the vital question of whether the Indiana Dunes are to be saved. I believe the question is whether the Congress is able to act in the 1960's to save the best of nature's gifts or whether narrow interests can immobilize the Congress and prevent it from making a national decision in the interests of our children and their children. Hundreds of arguments were raised against the establishment of nearly every one of our national parks, but once the parks were established the succeeding generations have been unanimous in their gratitude and our Nation has been immeasurably strengthened by the opportunities for recreation and the restoration of spirit which the parks have provided.

The question really is whether the Indiana Dunes will become another sorrowful memory like that beautiful valley of the Yosemite known as the Hetch Hetchy which John Muir, Stephan Mather, the Sierra Club and others struggled desperately to save from destruction by an artificial reservoir built as a source for electric power. We recall John Muir's protest and our shame: "Dam Hetch Hetchy! As well dam for water tanks the people's cathedrals and churches; for no holier temple has ever been consecrated to the heart of man." Just as that irreplaceable valley was unnecessarily destroyed to meet the alleged needs of modern civilization at the beginning of this century, the unique Indiana Dunes are being destroyed piece by piece to make room for industrial and residential development which can be limited or placed elsewhere.

I ask the committee to save the Indiana Dunes for all the people just as the committee has in the past acted with courage and foresight to preserve our natural heritage in the Acadia National Park, St. John's Island, the Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks, and the Cape Hatteras, Cape Cod, Padre Island, and Point Reyes National Seashores.

Mr. Chairman, this committee knows very well the history of the effort to save the Indiana Dunes. Of the original 25 miles or more of extraordinary dunes shoreline, only 9 or 10 miles of shoreline and about 12,000 acres of dunesland remain unspoiled by haphazard industrial and residential development. Thousands of acres of priceless dunes are gone, irreparably gone. Many of these most precious unspoiled segments of the Dunes have been lost within the last few years. And even though a general agreement was reached last fall on the bill presently before you to save little more than 10,000 acres in addition to the existing State park, unnecessarily giving up thousands of acres of the most valuable dunes to destruction, new efforts are being made to set aside additional dunesland and shoreline areas for the bulldozer rather than for posterity.

No useful purpose will be served, Mr. Chairman, by engaging in recriminations, but I believe that there is a real need to ask ourselves whether we can permit this Nation to be immobilized when confronted with the opportunity and necessity to save an irreplaceable natural gift of great beauty and utility.

My testimony can be summed up very simply, Mr. Chairman, I ask this committee and the Congress to enact S. 2249 essentially in the form in which the administration proposed it last fall after several years of careful study. Thousands of acres have been given up to industry; it would indeed be tragic to give in again to those who cannot see beauty or care not to see it.

II

The people of the country have come to recognize that the urgent conservation need of the present differs from that of the past decades. The rapid growth of our population in huge urban centers, along with the increase in the complexity and stresses of our culture and civilization, have caused us to realize that we desperately need reservations for the re-creation of the human body and spirit close to and within the industrial and residential megalopolis.

In 1962, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, commonly known as the Rockefeller Commission, pointed this out with clarity. It found that the conservation effort most urgently needed in the United States today is the creation of parks "where the people are"—parks near the great concentrations of population—and especially the restoration to public ownership of shoreline areas of recreational value.

The Indiana Dunes fit this prescription like a glove. The need for a national park in the Indiana Dunes is particularly acute because the Northern Illinois-Indiana area is one of the most deprived sections of the Nation in park and

recreational facilities. As the Secretary of the Interior pointed out in his recent message on S. 2249, "Nowhere on the Great Lakes is the need for additional shoreline areas greater than here and only in very few places on the Great Lakes are factors more favorably alined for combined recreational use of the water, waterfront and the hinterlands."

Today, about 6½ million people live within 50 miles of the Indiana Dunes, and nearly 10 million within 100 miles. It is clearly apparent from observation and from the many studies that existing recreational facilities are inadequate now. By 1980, it is estimated 8 million people will live within 50 miles of the Indiana Dunes and 12 million people within 100 miles. One indication of the desperate need for this park is the estimate of the National Park Service that by 1980 or possibly sooner the annual visitation to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore will reach 2 million persons.

III

Members of this subcommittee and many other Members of the Congress have visited the Indiana Dunes. I do not need to tell you of the beautiful rolling dunes, the unequalled beaches and the unique natural and scientific areas within this remarkable section of the Midwest. In earlier days, I lived in the dunes and found spiritual and physical refreshment there. Because of my love for the dunes, I was not surprised when, in 1957, a group of Indiana citizens who were working to rescue the remaining unspoiled portions of the dunes from impending destruction asked me to help them. I shared their concern, but told them that I would instead try to get help for them from the senior Senator from Indiana. I went to the then senior Senator from Indiana, and asked him to help save this natural treasure. He said he would look into it, but thereafter reported that he would have nothing to do with an effort to rescue the dunes. Only then did I agree to help the Indiana group and I have felt it my duty since then to continue to work for preservation of the dunes, both because of the clear national interest in preserving this unique area and because of my original association with the effort at a time when the Indiana senatorial delegation did not include the very able and public-spirited incumbents.

I should say also that working with this Indiana group, the Save the Dunes Council, has been an inspiration to me. This is undoubtedly one of the most public spirited, courageous, and self-sacrificing volunteer groups in the Nation. Whatever the outcome of the fight to save the dunes, this group has added immeasurably to our national institutions and the traditions of democratic citizen action.

In 1958, therefore, when I could secure no help from the Indiana delegation, I introduced my first bill to preserve outstanding sections of the Indiana Dunes in a national monument. In the same session, similar bills to rescue the dunes were introduced in the House by Representative John P. Saylor of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and Congressmen O'Hara, Price, and Libonati, of Illinois. Subsequently, the effort to save the Indiana Dunes received nationwide attention and the body of citizens supporting creation of an Indiana Dunes National Park grew to include many Members of Congress, the national conservation organizations, and the press. Hundreds of thousands of unaffiliated citizens signed petitions urging the Congress to act before it was too late and in earlier years those petitions were presented to this committee.

President Kennedy responded to the nationwide appeal and recommended to the Congress, in his March 1961 conservation message, creation of a national lakeshore park in the Indiana Dunes.

Today, S. 2249 has the support of the Izaak Walton League, the Wildlife Management Institute, the Sport Fishing Institute, National Wildlife Federation, the Nature Conservancy, the National Council of State Garden Clubs, the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, the National Parks Association, the Citizens Committee for Natural Resources, the American Planning and Civil Association, and the Garden Clubs of America. These organizations will appear again before this subcommittee or submit a statement. They have my lasting gratitude for their work to advance the cause of saving the Indiana Dunes. In my opinion, these organizations, their leaders and their professional staffs are, at the same time, one of the finest products of our culture and one of the most constructive forces within it.

The effort to save the Indiana Dunes as a national park, and now the Jackson bill, have the editorial support of such leaders of the national press as the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Milwaukee

Journal, the St. Louis Post Dispatch and Chicago's American. I shall submit for the record a selection of their recent editorial comments on this issue with the permission of the committee.

The effort to establish an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and the Jackson bill have the strong support of hundreds of scientists from throughout the United States and Europe. The dunes are the home of the science of ecology and the principal ecological laboratory of the universities of the Midwest. S. 2249 has particularly strong support from the scientists in Indiana. This committee will receive in the course of this hearing petitions signed by the leading scientists of the State and the testimony of outstanding scientists who have worked in the dunes and who know their irreplaceable values.

The creation of an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore has long had the strong support of the chief labor unions of northern Indiana; namely, the Northern Indiana-Illinois District of the United Steelworkers of America and the United Auto Workers.

S. 2249 is sponsored in the Senate by one-quarter of the membership; and in the House several identical bills have been introduced, the first being H.R. 8927, introduced by Representative Morris Udall, a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

IV

S. 2249 is, indeed, an administration bill recommended by the Secretary of the Interior to the Congress last fall following exhaustive examination of this matter by the Department, the Bureau of the Budget, and the White House. I believe the members of this committee understand the circumstances of this decision by the administration, but I will outline them briefly:

Following introduction of the first bills to rescue a portion of the Indiana Dunes in a national park, it soon became apparent that the chief opposition to a park came from two steel companies and other interests which sought to industrialize the entire dunes area, or at least to foster increased land values. These interests, in cooperation with local and State political officers of both parties, sought a Federal harbor at Burns Ditch in the midst of the dunes. The Corps of Engineers rushed through a favorable report on the proposed Burns Ditch Harbor refusing to even consider the economic facts which in my opinion showed the harbor not to be feasible and to be simply a subsidy for the steel companies. There is no need to review the details of the battle of Burns Ditch Harbor before this subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, but we can simply say for the record that this proposal for a harbor in the midst of the dunes had the effect of blocking action on the earlier bills to create an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

In 1962, following hearings by this subcommittee on bills to create a lakeshore park, thousands of citizens, conservationists, Members of Congress, and others appealed to President Kennedy that it would be wrong—indeed tragic—for the Federal Government to build an economically unjustified Federal harbor in the midst of the dunes and thereby approve the leveling and pollution of this irreplaceable gift of nature. The White House ordered a thorough review of the Corps of Engineers report on the harbor proposal. Numerous independent efforts were made to find a satisfactory solution which would preserve the unspoiled sections of the Indiana Dunes. All were callously rejected out of hand by the steel companies.

The outcome of more than a year of study and investigation by the Bureau of the Budget was the report made by that agency on September 24, 1964. This report consists of a compromise proposal which provides: (a) Bureau of the Budget clearance for a Burns Ditch Harbor provided that very specific economic conditions be met including the construction of two basic steel mills, or construction of one basic steel mill and firm assurance of sufficient independent traffic to justify the harbor economically; and (b) an administration recommendation that Congress authorize a 12,732 acre Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. This lakeshore proposal was immediately submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior. Senator Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, introduced the bill on October 21, as S. 2249, with the cosponsorship of 24 Senators including myself and Senators Hartke and Bayh.

I ask this committee not to lose sight of the fact that this compromise plan gave up to the bulldozers the most beautiful section of the Indiana Dunes. The loss is tragic. No words and no amount of profit to anyone can possibly justify the inability or failure of our society and Government to preserve the

irreplaceable "Unit 2" section of the park. But it is true that through the years in which action was delayed Bethlehem Steel Co. had leveled or otherwise destroyed a large portion of this section. While the loss of the central area of the dunes was a great blow, I accepted the compromise on the understanding that we were now down to "rock bottom" and that the administration would go no further in permitting the destruction of the dunes.

Administration witnesses will, I expect, expand on the nature of the compromise proposal. Nevertheless, I would call to the attention of the committee the key statement in the Bureau of the Budget report. It reads:

"It is the President's wish to see a deep-draft harbor for Indiana made a reality, while at the same time preserving as much as possible of the priceless heritage of Indiana Dunes for future generations. Early acquisition of remaining dunes and natural areas is essential if they are to be preserved for public use and enjoyment. Accordingly, it would be highly desirable that the Congress give early consideration to both harbor and park proposals in order that appropriate plans for a balanced development of this important area may be made."

In other words, the position of the administration is that authorization of the national lakeshore and a Burns Ditch Harbor are integral parts of an overall solution to this issue.

I believe this means that no further reductions should be made in the area of the dunes to be preserved in the national lakeshore.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that there be printed in the hearing record following my statement the Bureau of the Budget letter of September 24, 1963, directed to the Secretary of the Army, along with the supporting documents made public on that date.

V

Mr. Chairman, it is necessary to emphasize that the general support for S. 2249 is predicated on the belief that all parties to the compromise agree to the enactment of the park bill substantially as proposed without the giving up of any additional sections of the proposed park. As the committee knows, opponents of the park are already asking that it be cut down to nothing. There should be no further major reduction in the area to be included in this park.

It is difficult to believe that anyone can suggest the elimination of the western section of the park and the area south of the railroad in the Little Calumet region and still have a viable Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. As I am sure later witnesses will make clear, the new attacks on the lakeshore take the form of a request by Inland Steel Co. for the exemption from the park of about 800 acres which it owns just east of the city of Gary along the lakeshore and requests by other interests that preservation of the area along the Little Calumet River south of the railroad and several miles southeast of the harbor site be abandoned. Before discussing this matter further, I want to make it clear that the Inland Steel Co., in my opinion, is a very public spirited and constructive business group. Heretofore it has not opposed the effort to save the dunes.

Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, loss of either of these sections may be a fatal blow to the lakeshore.

The area adjacent to the city of Gary, of which Inland Steel Co. owns the major portion, is an essential part of the proposed park. It will provide a mass bathing beach and supporting facilities close to the industrial and residential complex of 6 of more million people which borders Lake Michigan in Lake County, Ind., and Cook County, Ill.

Establishment of a mass swimming beach facility in this section of the park will relieve the pressure on the central area of the park. The alternative would be establishing a swimming and beach area near Dune Acres or in the nature preserves of the State park. The pressures of intensive use in these sections of the park would destroy the few remaining areas of natural and wild dunes. Even if the park could be established without the western section, which I doubt, the character of the park would be radically changed because preservation of the scientific laboratories and wild dunes areas would be made impossible.

It also should be noted that for the past several years bills before this committee would have included the Inland Steel Co. property in an Indiana Dunes National Park but no objections were raised or placed before this subcommittee by the owners. Objections were heard first last fall when the administration compromise was announced giving conditional approval to the pro-

posed Federal harbor near Burns Ditch. It is my further understanding that Inland Steel Co. has no plans for the industrial development of this area, having settled upon a course of modernization and development at their site in Lake County to the west.

You may also be told that this section of the proposed park contains nothing of natural or recreational value. This is an old tactic of the opponents of the park, but the testimony and photographic evidence to be presented to you at these hearings show that the contrary is true. This area has a potential of being a very fine beach combined with attractive dunes of good recreational value. I urge the committee to retain in the bill this essential western section of the park.

An attack is also being made on the inclusion within the park of the area south of the railroad and several miles southeast of the proposed harbor area.

This is a remarkable area of wooded lowlands along the Little Calumet River and includes also the Bailly Homestead site. You will receive testimony at these hearings that the Little Calumet River at this point is clean and attractive and that the entire area is perfectly suited to development as a nature center with day camping, permanent camping, hiking, and picnic facilities.

The 44-acre Bailly Homestead along the banks of the Little Calumet River has been designated a national historic landmark following the study conducted under the national survey of historic sites and buildings.

It is the only surviving, independent, fur-traders post in the Great Lakes region and is the site of the first white settlement in northern Indiana which occurred, I believe, in 1822. From the photographic evidence and testimony presented at these hearings, I think the committee will conclude that the Little Calumet River section is one of the most important interior areas in the park. Again, I urge the committee to keep the provisions of the compromise bill intact.

VI

As I am sure the committee is aware, a campaign of vilification has been carried out in some parts of northern Indiana against S. 2249 and its sponsors. Nevertheless, I think that the facts show very substantial support by local residents for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The principal sponsors of the bill, the National Park Service, and this committee have exerted every effort to see that all questions raised by local residents are answered frankly and fully. Senator Bayh and Senator Hartke have appeared at public and private gatherings in the dunes to explain the provisions of the bill and to receive questions and complaints. The staff of the National Park Service has accompanied them and appeared independently upon request. Park Service officers have responded to all questions raised by mail. Soon after the administration bill was announced, the National Park Service published a "question and answer" statement to answer some of the questions raised by local property owners and, subsequently, they prepared a second statement for Senator Bayh based on questions raised during his appearance at a public meeting to discuss the park in Beverly Shores.

To supplement this effort, the Save the Dunes Council formed a national lakeshore information committee which tried to get in touch with as many residents of the Dunes as possible to gather their questions and then published, after consulting with the National Park Service, a supplementary statement of questions and answers.

In short, we have all tried to answer every question which has come to us fully and frankly. I think the subcommittee should have a copy of the question and answer sheets I have mentioned and I submit them for the committees records on this legislation.

S. 2249 recognizes the national interest in preserving as much as possible of the Indiana Dunes, but it also protects the rights of property owners within the area. The administration bill is drawn to include within the lakeshore a reasonable portion of the areas of recreational and scientific value, but also to preserve the three major incorporated communities within the Dunes. These are Ogden Dunes on the west between Gary and Burns Ditch, Dune Acres at the center and to the west of the Indiana Dunes State Park, and Beverly Shores between the State Park and Michigan City. The National Park Service reports that it drew the boundaries of the park in such a way as to exclude from the park as the core of each community the areas of most intensive residential and business development. They did this in part in order to preserve the local

communities and in part because the intensive residential development has reduced the recreational values of the excluded sections.

In the case of Odgen Dunes and Dune Acres, this plan has resulted in the exclusion from the park of nearly all of the residential and business development of the communities. In the case of Beverly Shores, however, the excluded area of intensive development contains only about 35 percent of the structures within the town. The Park Service estimates that S. 2249 includes in the lakeshore about 1,995 acres of the town of Beverly Shores, on which there are an estimated 285 structures; it excludes about 280 acres of the town on which there are about 156 structures.

This has brought the charge by some that Beverly Shores is being unfairly treated while the park is being used to protect the communities of Odgen Dunes and Dune Acres. There is no truth in this whatsoever and I think the facts will show that the very wide distribution of structures in Beverly Shores made it impossible to exclude all or most of them and still preserve a significant area within the park.

And may I say for the Save the Dunes Council that there has never been any hint of seeking preferential treatment for any of their members who live in the dunes or their neighbors.

In any case, the inclusion or exclusion of residences from the park is not a serious problem insofar as I have been able to learn from my mail from informed residents of the dunes. As the committee knows, S. 2249 contains a very permissive formula with respect to retention of residences by their owners. This formula, which we have called the Cape Cod formula, is, I believe, even more permissive than the provisions of some of the other lakeshore and seashore bills. S. 2249 provides that an owner of a single-family, detached, residential dwelling may keep it in perpetuity, sell it, lease it, or will it to his heirs subject only to an approved residential zoning ordinance which would protect both the park and the property owner. The bill further provides for retention under the same terms of up to 3 acres of the site of such residential property.

Our experience has been that when residents of the proposed park area understand the purpose of the park and the provision of the bill, most of them come to support the park. There are those, of course, who do not see the impending threat to the beauty of the dunes or who prefer that the dunes be leveled or industrialized wherever possible. I know the committee will not be misled by the opposition which the steel companies have stirred up against the park even though they have already been granted leave to destroy the central portion of this irreplaceable area.

The fact is that many residents of the area whose homes have been excluded from the proposed park are petitioning this committee and the sponsors of the bill to have their homes included within the park. In the Tremont area immediately southwest of the Indiana Dunes State Park, for example, nearly all of the residents have signed a petition urging that their area be included in the park. There are a number of areas where a substantial number of residents have asked that inclusion of their property be considered by the National Park Service and this committee. I believe it is proper that the National Park Service look into these requests.

There is no suggestion whatsoever in asking the Park Service to review these requests that that agency did not conduct a careful and thorough study prior to recommending the present boundaries. There may be cases, however, where local residents can furnish new evidence which would permit the Park Service to recommend inclusion of their area. I hope that the subcommittee will make it clear that the Park Service may consider these requests of property owners without casting any doubt on the validity of the original recommendations of the Park Service field staff.

VII

Mr. Chairman, a particularly encouraging example of the constructive interest shown by local residents when they learn the facts about the lakeshore proposal is the case of Beverly Shores, the town between the State park and Michigan City. Mr. Harold Bennett Olin of that town, whom I do not know but who will appear as a witness at these hearings, has taken an active interest in preserving the dunes and in clarifying the effect of S. 2249 on local residents and the local community. Mr. Olin has circulated a petition generally in support of S. 2249, providing several very important questions raised by residents of Beverly Shores are adequately dealt with by the Congress and the Park Service.

Mr. Olin will testify on his own behalf, but I do want to urge the subcommittee to thoroughly explore the questions raised by him and his fellow petitioners of Beverly Shores. On February 27 I wrote Mr. Olin a letter in which I tried to frankly and fully discuss the points raised in his petitions according to the facts we now have. In cooperation with Senator Bayh and Senator Hartke my staff has met with officials of the National Park Service and the Department of Interior to explore the points raised by Mr. Olin and I shall work to see that full and frank answers are given as soon as possible.

The committee will find that a new problem with respect to establishment of a national lakeshore, or at least a problem of much greater magnitude than previously encountered, is raised in the case of Beverly Shores. The major problem is that while S. 2249 would permit all the residents of Beverly Shores to continue in residence, it would remove from the tax base of the town's unimproved property representing approximately 56 percent of the total assessed valuation of town property. From the facts furnished me, it appears that the assessed valuation of unimproved property in the town is \$1,638,630 and of improved property is \$1,305,790. Therefore, the assessed valuation of unimproved property, most of which would become part of the park, appears to be about 55.6 percent of the total tax base of \$2,944,420. On the basis of preliminary inquiries, it would appear that the loss of the tax base for operation of the school system would be largely made up by grants under the federally impacted areas grant program. But a plan must be worked out which will assist the town corporation to continue to provide the town services for which the present budget is approximately \$80,000 or \$90,000 and the tax rate \$2.65 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

I know that the subcommittee and the sponsors of the bill will agree that the community of Beverly Shores is entitled to a full study and a frank answer to the questions raised by Mr. Olin's petition and those raised by residents in other areas of the proposed lakeshore. I will not take the time of the committee to go into the other points raised but I do ask the committee to include in the printed hearings my letter of February 27, 1964, in which I comment on the five points in Mr. Olin's letter.

VIII

Mr. Chairman, the committee will note during the course of these hearings that objections are raised to the establishment of the national park simply on the grounds that 10,000 acres of the county will be "removed from the tax base." These objections seem to fail to take count of at least two important facts. One fact is that the lakeshore is now a part of the general agreement which would provide a Federal harbor near Burns Ditch when economic justification is assured. The industrialization brought about by Federal investment in a harbor will, of course, increase substantially the county's property tax base and other revenues.

The second point these objections fail to consider is that the establishment of a national park has in all cases studied substantially contributed to the economy of the region. Studies have shown that the expansion and creation of local commercial enterprises developed to meet the needs of the visitors brought in by the park have increased property values and tax receipts and provided new jobs for area residents.

An example is the examination conducted by the Eugene (Oreg.) Register-Guard of the tax records of Dare County, N.C., wherein is located Cape Hatteras National Seashore. This newspaper found that the total assessed valuation of the county more than doubled from 1950 to 1958, increasing from \$11 million to \$25 million and, at the same time, tax rates were reduced from \$1 to 80 cents per \$100. Moreover, the volume of business from the tourist trade was found to have doubled between 1950 and 1959. In short, while property is removed from the tax rolls for park purposes, the surrounding properties substantially increase in value because of the increased economic activity caused by the park. I know the committee is familiar with other examples of this sort and I ask the committee to include in the hearing record following my statement a brief summary entitled "Economic Effects of Establishing National Parks," which was prepared by the National Park Service in June 1963.

IX

I am sure the committee will be particularly concerned about possible pollution of the water and air in the proposed lakeshore which might come from the establishment of a Federal harbor and possible industrial development. I would call

the attention of the committee to the letter of the Bureau of the Budget of September 24, 1963, and the accompanying report of the Public Health Service under a cover letter to the Secretary of the Army dated September 24, 1963. I have already asked that these documents be included in the hearing record. The Bureau of the Budget concludes that pollution can and must be controlled so as not to interfere with public recreational use of the present and proposed dunes park areas to the east. The Bureau requires, moreover, that local interests must provide firm assurances that "water and air pollution sources will be controlled to the maximum extent feasible in order to minimize any adverse effects on public recreational areas in the general vicinity of the harbor," before any Federal funds are spent on a Burns Ditch Harbor.

X

An editorial in the New York Times of 2 days ago correctly describes the choices now before this committee, Mr. Chairman. The editorial suggests that this committee and the Congress "will have to take a stand: smokestacks or people?" I ask the committee to help the Congress take a stand for the people of this generation and the ever more crowded generations to come.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., September 24, 1963.

HON. CYRUS R. VANCE,
Secretary of the Army,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The Department of the Army submitted on June 27, 1962, a favorable report of the Chief of Engineers on Burns Waterway Harbor, Ind., in response to resolutions by the Committees on Public Works, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, adopted May 18, 1956, and June 27, 1956, respectively, and to an earlier resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, adopted March 15, 1949. Mr. Califano's letter of August 20, 1963, submitted a revised report in substitution therefor.

The Chief of Engineers recommends, subject to certain requirements of local cooperation, construction of a deep-draft harbor near Burns Waterway consisting of protective breakwaters with shore connections, approach and entrance channels, and an outer harbor area of 225 acres.

Based on November 1961 price levels, the Federal cost for construction is estimated at about \$25 million and annual maintenance at about \$100,000. The benefit-cost ratio, based on a 50-year period of analysis, is stated to be 1.65.

The report of the Chief of Engineers stipulates that, prior to construction, local interests agree to meet certain stated conditions of cooperation. These conditions include construction of one fully integrated steel mill, construction of east and west shore connections to the proposed Federal breakwaters at an estimated cost of \$4.5 million, and provision and maintenance at local expense of adequate public terminal and transfer facilities open to all on equal terms.

Review of this project report by the Bureau of the Budget has been delayed by two factors. First, it has been necessary to examine in detail the estimated benefits and costs used by the Corps of Engineers in its initial report in determining the project's economic justification. Second, we have desired to give every consideration to the possibility of locating the project in such a manner as to preserve the maximum area possible for a national lakeshore dunes area, in accord with the President's stated objective in his message to the Congress of March 1, 1962.

In an effort to preserve a larger area for a national lakeshore dunes park, consideration has been given to alternative proposals developed by the Lake Michigan Regional Planning Council and the Save the Dunes Council which would place the harbor inland and westward from the location proposed by the Corps of Engineers. The Department of the Army has analyzed these proposals and has pointed out the greater cost and lesser operating efficiency of the alternative harbors and the fact that they have been rejected both by the Indiana Port Commission, the local sponsor for the harbor, and the two steel companies concerned. Therefore, the Department has informally concluded that the alternative harbors could not be recommended. The Bureau of the Budget concurs in this conclusion.

ANALYSIS OF REVISED REPORT

The Chief of Engineers, in his revised report, has undertaken a detailed review of the project justification, taking into account a number of questions which had been raised with respect to the economic feasibility of the original project proposal. As a result, the revised report has reduced certain estimated project benefits. These reductions, assuming one integrated steel mill and annual shipments of 5 million tons of coal through the harbor, would reduce the project benefit-cost ratio from 1.52 to 1.03. The revised report assumes two integrated steel mills and an average annual shipment of coal through the harbor of 10 million tons. As a result the benefit-cost ratio in the revised report is estimated at 1.65.

The Bureau of the Budget has carefully reviewed the revised report. Our conclusions are as follows:

1. Aside from the assumptions with respect to the construction of two integrated steel mills and the volume of coal shipments from the Burns ditch harbor, the Bureau of the Budget believes that the net saving in vessel movement time for coal, grain, and general cargo used by the Corps of Engineers is excessive, based upon a full review of information provided by the Great Lakes Towing Co. subsequent to completion of the Chief of Engineers revised report. In addition, this information indicates that the number of tugs currently necessary for vessels equipped with bow thrusters is fewer than assumed by the Corps of Engineers. We also believe that the cost of bow-thruster equipment should not be specifically assessed against the cost of operating in the Calumet River, but should be regarded as part of the total operating cost of the vessels on which such equipment is installed—as would normally be the case with any other vessel improvement. Finally, we believe a minor additional reduction in benefits should be made to take into account the lower operating cost of foreign vessels utilizing the port.

2. The revised report of the Chief of Engineers assumes the need for a harbor adequate to provide for the requirements of two integrated steel mills with the result that the assumed benefits due to the construction of a public harbor are increased from \$10 to \$17 million. It is our understanding that both companies, the National Steel Corp. and the Bethlehem Steel Co., have stated their intention to add basic steelmaking facilities to the rolling and finishing mills now in operation or under construction, the timing to be determined in the light of economic and other considerations. The fact that timing of such action must necessarily be indefinite is understandable. However, this consideration is highly important as shipments into the harbor of iron ore, limestone, and coking coal, which constitute the underlying justification for the steel mill benefits claimed, are dependent upon the construction of such steelmaking facilities. We, therefore, believe that explicit arrangements should be made by the Secretary of the Army to obtain more specific assurances prior to submitting an appropriation request to undertake the construction of the harbor based upon these assumptions.

3. The Bureau of the Budget believes that uncertainties exist with respect to forecasting future trends in coal shipments which have been assumed in the revised report of the Chief of Engineers. The upward revision contained in the revised report is based upon a projection of total average annual coal shipments of 24 million tons from ports along the southern shore of Lake Michigan over the next 50 years developed by the Division Engineer in his 1961 Coal Traffic Analysis. This latter report was developed as a general basis for analyzing various harbor project proposals in the Great Lakes area. It is noted, however, that coal shipments from south Lake Michigan ports, currently about 6 million tons annually, have shown no significant increase since 1957.

While we do not question the fact that considerable growth of coal consumption in the Great Lakes area will take place, particularly for electric power generation requirements, we believe that an assumption of this magnitude of growth should be based upon further study by all of the Federal agencies concerned. For example, recent technological developments in rail transportation and electric generation and transmission do not appear to have been fully considered in the Division Engineer's coal projection. In addition, we believe that more recent information with respect to the possibilities of nuclear power generation in the area should be given further consideration. Under these circumstances, the Bureau of the Budget believes that the Department of the Army should undertake immediately a review in cooperation with other interested Federal agencies of the estimates contained in the 1961 coal traffic analysis with

a view to an early reappraisal of possible coal shipments from southern Lake Michigan ports and a determination of the effect upon the economic justification of the harbor.

The Bureau of the Budget has not questioned the assumption underlying the report that, should the overall volume of shipments be realized, adequate coal transfer facilities would be needed at both Calumet Harbor and Burns Waterway Harbor.

4. The Chief of Engineers' report states that under the standards for project formulation and evaluation approved by the President it is permissible to use a 100-year period for evaluation, and that the resulting benefit-cost ratio would be increased by about 30 percent. Present standards do provide that the economic evaluation of a project shall encompass the period of time over which the project will serve a useful purpose and an evaluation period of up to 100 years is permissible where appropriate. However, in a project such as this, an economic analysis over a period of as much as 100 years becomes exceedingly conjectural because of the difficulty of defining remote future conditions such as projected traffic patterns, trends in vessel development, and transportation technology. Accordingly, if an evaluation period significantly greater than 50 years were to be adopted for this project, we believe it should be based on a thorough evaluation and fully supported determination of physical and economic usefulness over such a period.

5. In the 1960 report of the District Engineer on the Burns Waterway Harbor project, the economic costs of shoreline erosion expected to result to the west of the proposed harbor were included in the economic evaluation of the Federal project. In his 1961 report, on which the report of the Chief of Engineers is based, these effects are not similarly evaluated. The District Engineer notes, however, that on January 5, 1961, a permit was issued by the Department of the Army to Midwest Steel Division of National Steel Corp. to construct bulkheads and riparian fill extending 2,500 feet into Lake Michigan. In his judgment, this bulkhead would intercept the littoral drift moving from east to west along the shore of Lake Michigan at that point. His report notes that matters regarding shore erosion due to the riparian fill and its bulkheads concern the shore owners and the permittees, not the United States. Accordingly, he now concludes that any shore erosion which might occur by reason of construction in the Burns Ditch area would be associated with the previously approved riparian fill. As the erosion would not be further aggravated by the proposed Burns Harbor breakwater, no economic cost associated with beach erosion is assessed against the harbor. The Bureau of the Budget believes this treatment to be in accord with normal project evaluation practice.

6. Questions have been raised regarding the ability of the State of Indiana to finance, on a self-liquidating basis, the transfer and terminal facilities and the other required items of local cooperation. While the Indiana Port Commission is currently obtaining more definite information on this matter through contract consultants, the Bureau of the Budget would regard the formal assurances that have been given by the Governor of Indiana as adequate for authorization purposes and in keeping with established practice for other projects of this type. We believe, however, that firm assurances on this matter should precede construction of the harbor.

RECOMMENDED LAKESHORE AREA

In recent years, several legislative proposals have been advanced to establish an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to preserve a portion of remaining undeveloped beaches, dunes, and marshes for their high natural scenic, scientific, and recreational values. This objective was endorsed by the President in his message on conservation and supported by this administration in comments on legislation before the 87th Congress. The relationship of such proposals to development of a port and industrial complex associated with the proposed harbor has been a matter of considerable contention. Of particular concern was preservation of one tract of highly desirable duneland lying immediately adjacent and to the east of the site of the proposed harbor. Much of this tract recently has been developed by its owner, the Bethlehem Steel Co., as a site for a rolling and finishing mill, leaving only about 675 acres of the original 2,054 acres in its natural state. The company has indicated its intention to use this remaining parcel for further expansion of its facilities.

The Department of the Interior has recently reviewed the remaining areas of Indiana Dunes to determine those feasible for incorporation in a lakeshore park. While the tracts immediately adjacent to the harbor site are not proposed for acquisition, an area fully meeting the established criteria for a national lakeshore area has been developed by the Department of the Interior and will be submitted to the Congress shortly.

It is the President's wish to see a deep-draft harbor for Indiana made a reality, while at the same time preserving as much as possible of the priceless heritage of Indiana Dunes for future generations. Early acquisition of remaining dunes and natural areas is essential if they are to be preserved for public use and enjoyment. Accordingly, it would be highly desirable that the Congress give early consideration to both harbor and park proposals in order that appropriate plans for a balanced development of this important area may be made.

Successful functioning of the proposed park areas for public recreation use is closely related, of course, to possible adverse effects of water and air pollution that might result from present and future industrialization in the vicinity of the proposed harbor site. The Public Health Service, in a special report dated June 19, 1962, to the Corps of Engineers and by letter of August 8, 1962, to the Bureau of the Budget has indicated that potential water and air pollution from existing and ultimate development in the harbor area, if adequately controlled, should not seriously interfere with public recreational use of the present and proposed dune park area to the east.

We are informed that the Indiana Stream Pollution Board has adequate legislative authority to require abatement of existing and potential water pollution sources. We have also been advised that the town of Portage and Porter County have zoning regulations relating to air pollution, and that the State of Indiana has enacted an air pollution control law which provides a legal basis for effective air pollution control, including authority for the State to intervene if local agencies do not enforce their ordinances. Given adequate enforcement of controls on water and air pollution emanating from sources in the Burns Ditch area—assurance of which we believe should be made prerequisite to construction of the Burns Waterway project—it would appear that adverse effects of the proposed harbor development and related port complex on present and prospective recreational uses in the area would not be substantial.

Administration endorsed legislation now pending before the Congress would go far in asserting a Federal responsibility to prevent air pollution in situations of this kind in the event that effective State and local action has not been taken.

CONCLUSIONS

The Bureau of the Budget recommends the authorization of the Burns Waterway Harbor, provided that prior to expenditure of funds for construction, local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that the items of local cooperation recommended by the Chief of Engineers will be complied with and additionally that:

1. Arrangements and schedules for providing public terminals and transfer facilities are adequate to support the traffic on which project benefits are based and such facilities will be financed on a self-liquidating basis.

2. Water and air pollution sources will be controlled to the maximum extent feasible in order to minimize any adverse effects on public recreational areas in the general vicinity of the harbor.

3. There will be construction of two integrated steel mills on a schedule generally consistent with the completion of the harbor—or of one integrated steel mill if a detailed study by the Chief of Engineers of traffic related to the other mill, and to other transshipped commodities, clearly supports economic justification of the project. The study should be supplemented by an appraisal in collaboration with other interested Federal agencies of prospective coal shipments through the proposed harbor with appropriate consideration of other possible alternative modes of coal movement such as barge-to-lake vessel transshipment.

Subject to these understandings, you are advised that there would be no objection to the submission of the report to the Congress. No commitment, however, can be made at this time as to when any estimate of appropriation

would be submitted for construction of the project, if authorized by the Congress, since this would be governed by the President's budgetary objectives as determined by the then prevailing fiscal situation.

Sincerely,

ELMER B. STAATS, *Deputy Director.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., September 24, 1963.

HON. CYRUS R. VANCE,
Secretary of the Army,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In connection with the Bureau of the Budget's review of the report of the Chief of Engineers on Burns Waterway Harbor, certain information was requested of the Public Health Service with respect to air and water pollution which might be expected to occur in connection with the industrialization which is planned in the vicinity of the harbor.

The information requested was primarily to determine if the expected industrialization would significantly impair planned recreational use of beach and dunes areas contemplated under proposals for a national lakeshore area in that vicinity. The substance of the findings of the Public Health Service in this respect is set forth in our clearance letter on the Burns Waterway Harbor project report.

As an extension of their consideration of the effect of potential air pollution in relation to proposed recreational development, the Public Health Service has recently submitted an additional report on the possible additive effect on air pollution levels in the Gary-East Chicago area from pollution originating in the vicinity of Burns Waterway.

We suggest that this letter and the letter from the Public Health Service, attached, together with the letter and report previously made available to your staff on pollution matters, be made a part of the project report document on the Burns Waterway Harbor.

Sincerely,

ELMER B. STAATS, *Deputy Director.*

[Attachment]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., September 23, 1963.

HON. KERMIT GORDON,
Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GORDON: This is in response to a request from your staff for a further analysis and judgment concerning the potential air pollution problems associated with proposed industrial developments along the Lake Michigan shore in northern Indiana, and more specifically as to the contribution of the proposed Burns Ditch developments to air pollution in the open dunes-land areas immediately to the west of Ogden Dunes and in the Gary-East Chicago area.

Enclosed is a copy of a brief staff memorandum making the evaluation requested. Necessarily, because of limitations of time and existing available data, this evaluation is not nearly as complete as desirable. Nevertheless, it appears to be adequate to bringing into focus a potentially serious air pollution problem and it is our feeling that an extended evaluation would merely sharpen up values rather than change them significantly.

The Gary-East Chicago area is already one of the more highly polluted areas in the United States with respect to airborne particulate matter. Only limited information is available on this area with respect to airborne concentrations of sulfur oxides pollutants; available information, however, would indicate that such pollution is already at levels sufficiently high to be of concern.

Up to the present time, air pollution control programs operated by governmental agencies in this area are only of nominal extent. The city of East Chicago has a program which employs one man and Gary is reported to be developing a program. The State of Indiana is developing a control program under recently enacted legislation and currently has one engineer with full-time activi-

ties in this effort. None of the steel production furnaces in the Gary-East Chicago area have air pollution control equipment installed on them according to available information, although we understand that at least two of the companies are giving consideration to the installation of such controls. In addition, in this area there are other large potential sources of air pollution including oil refineries and utility company electric generating stations.

The enclosed memorandum would indicate that, for 2-4 percent of the time (7-14 days per year) the contribution of airborne particulates in the open dunes-land area west of Ogden Dunes from the proposed Burns Ditch industrial development is estimated at 400 to 800 micrograms per cubic meter; somewhat higher levels would be expected in the community of Ogden Dunes, which has a population of about 1,000.

Also the enclosed memorandum would indicate that, for 2-4 percent of the time (7-14 days per year) the contribution of airborne particulates in the Gary area resulting from the proposed Burns Ditch industrial development is estimated at 200-400 micrograms per cubic meter. This, added to existing particulate pollution, would result in levels in the range of 400-650 micrograms per cubic meter with occasional levels of over 1,000.

In the period 1957-61, the results from the national air sampling network show an average particulate loading of 118 micrograms per cubic meter for all urban stations, and 36 for all nonurban stations. In the United States only one jurisdiction has established standards for airborne particulates; the Oregon State standard specifies maximums of 150 and 250 micrograms per cubic meter above normal background levels for residential-commercial and for heavy industrial land use areas, respectively.

The contribution to airborne concentrations of sulfur dioxide in the Gary area, from the Burns Ditch complex, when added to existing pollution levels would be expected to result in 24-hour average concentrations of 0.2 to 0.7 parts per million for 7 to 14 days per year. These concentrations would exceed those which have been established by a number of official agencies in this and other countries. Recent research results on the effects of sulfur oxides pollution on human health give indication of a need for more stringent standards for this type of pollutant than have been considered necessary in the past. Somewhat lesser concentrations of sulfur dioxide, estimated at 0.13 to 0.16 parts per million may be expected to result in the open dunes land area west of Ogden Dunes from operations of the proposed Burns Ditch industrial development.

Totally, with respect to air pollution in the open dunes land area to the west of Ogden Dunes, the contribution of air pollutants from the Burns Ditch industrial development is not expected to seriously interfere with any public recreational uses. However, the additive effect of air pollution from the proposed Burns Ditch industrial development plus existing pollution in the Gary-East Chicago and other permanently inhabited areas may be expected to result in a potentially serious problem. At a minimum, the alleviation of this problem can be expected to require much greater air pollution control efforts on the part of public agencies and industry. Satisfactory control of the sulfur oxides problem may in addition require the use of technology which is only now under development. A number of studies are currently being supported, by both industry and public agencies, concerned with improvement of technology for removal of sulfur from fuels and for removal of sulfur oxides from combustion gases. Several technically promising new processes, designed to recover elemental sulfur or sulfuric acid from flue gases, are in the pilot plant stage of investigation in this and in other countries.

The proposed Burns Ditch industrial development, the proposed Indiana Dunes lakeshore, and the existing Indiana Dunes State Park, are all in Porter County, Ind. Adjacent to the west in Lake County are located Hammond, Whiting, East Chicago, Gary, and other highly industrialized areas. Immediately across the State line in Illinois, is the highly industrialized Chicago metropolitan complex. For this entire area the ideal air pollution control district should be interstate in character and encompass the sources of potential pollution and the areas affected. As an alternate to a multicounty interstate air pollution control district, the creation of which might take years of negotiation, the State of Indiana should be able in a reasonably short time, to establish a bicounty air pollution control district comprising all or major portions of Lake and Porter Counties which, by virtue of involving a large enough population and tax base, should be a viable entity. If this air pollution control district were to adopt and enforce regulations reasonably directed to the control of air

pollution in the district, then air pollution problems of the area could be alleviated. In addition to tax support within the two counties, it would be reasonable to assume that additional financial support might be forthcoming from the State of Indiana, and, should pending legislation be enacted, from the Federal Government. In addition, technical assistance, including the loan of equipment and personnel, should reasonably be anticipated from both the State of Indiana and the Public Health Service.

Regulatory control of air pollution in this bicounty area would be much more difficult to accomplish if it involved individual participation by the multiplicity of cities, towns, and unincorporated areas in the two counties. Some of these have air pollution control ordinances and regulations; others do not. In those which have them, the ordinances and regulations are not uniform. Many of these communities do not have a population or tax base large enough to support an adequate program. Collectively, however, they could work out both short- and long-range control programs with the major industries in the two counties which would, over a period of years, achieve the desired objective.

If we can be of further assistance in this matter, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

V. G. MACKENZIE,
Chief, Division of Air Pollution.

[Enclosure]

STAFF MEMORANDUM—DIVISION OF AIR POLLUTION

EVALUATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE BURNS DITCH DEVELOPMENT TO AIR POLLUTION IN AREAS TO THE WEST OF OGDEN DUNES

1. This report is supplemental to the information contained in Mr. V. G. MacKenzie's letter to Mr. D. E. Bell dated August 20, 1962. The analysis is based on a comparison of the situation for winds from the east as compared to winds from the west as previously studied in relation to the dunes area.

2. The basic components affecting resulting pollution levels are four: (a) Frequency of winds from the general direction of the source to the receptor; (b) frequency of winds such that individual effects of the sources are additive; (c) wind speed; and (d) background levels at the receptor.

3. Mr. MacKenzie's letter of August 20, 1962, and attachments indicated the following for the dunes area pollution problem:

(a) Frequency of winds from the proposed industrial area to the dunes area equal to 5 to 7 percent.

(b) Frequency of winds such that effects of sources are additive equal to 1 to 2 percent. Pollution levels resulting from this are shown in table G indicating particulate levels of 300 to 600 micrograms per cubic meter and SO₂ levels of 0.08 to 0.18 part per million.

(c) Wind speed of 9 to 11 miles per hour during the recreation season.

(d) Normal background levels of 50 micrograms per cubic meter of particulate with occasional levels of 100 to 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Data for background levels for sulfur dioxide are not available, but would be expected generally to be quite low.

4. Comparison of these four factors for the area to the west of Burns Ditch indicates the following:

(a) Frequency of winds from the proposed industrial area toward Gary equal to about 11 percent. Note that this is the average figure for the year and not just during the summer as was used to evaluate the recreational aspect of the dunes area to the east. This compares with 5 to 7 percent previously, or an increase of 80 percent, or so.

(b) Frequency of winds such that effects are additive is estimated to bear the same relationship to the general wind data as previously, or roughly 2 to 4 percent.

(c) Wind speed of 11 to 13 miles per hour. This would result in an estimated 30 percent reduction in pollution levels from the Burns Ditch industrial complex as shown in 3(b) above. Resulting levels in the open dunes land area to the west of Ogden Dunes could range from 400 to 800 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for particulate and 0.13 to 0.16 part per million for SO₂ and in the Gary area would range from 200 to 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for particulate and 0.06 to 0.13 part per million for SO₂. The concentrations in Ogden Dunes, with a population of approximately 1,000, would be higher than in the open dunes land to the west.

(d) Background levels for particulate in the Gary area average in the range of 200 to 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 10 percent of the time they exceed 350 to 500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Sulfur dioxide data for the Gary area is limited. Data from Chicago would indicate this to average about 0.1 part per million with 0.6 part per million being exceeded 10 percent of the time for 24 hour averaging periods.

(e) When the winds are from the west, they pass over Gary before arriving at the open dunes land area to the west of Ogden Dunes. Because of diffusion, the concentrations of pollutants in the open dunes land area should under these circumstances be lower than those in Gary itself. The order of magnitude should be, for particulate matter, an average of under 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with values for 10 percent of the time in the 150 to 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ range. As noted above, there is insufficient data to estimate sulfur dioxide levels with a wind from the west.

5. Summarizing this data, the following is indicated :

A. Open dunes land area to the west of Ogden Dunes

(a) *Particulate*.—For from 2 to 4 percent of the time (7 to 14 days per year), the contribution of particulate to this area from the Burns Ditch industrial complex could result in levels of from 400 to 800 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

(b) *Sulfur dioxide*.—For from 2 to 4 percent of the time (7 to 14 days per year) the contribution of sulfur dioxide to this area from the Burns Ditch industrial complex could result in levels of from 0.13 to 0.16 part per million.

B. Gary Ind.

(a) *Particulate*.—For from 2 to 4 percent of the time (7 to 14 days per year) the contribution of particulate in the Gary area from the Burns Ditch industrial complex could be 200 to 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. This, when added to the background, would result in levels in the range of 400 to 650 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ on about 7 to 14 days of the year with occasional levels over 1,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

(b) *Sulfur dioxide*.—Contribution to levels of sulfur dioxide in Gary from the Burns Ditch complex would reach 0.06 to 0.13 part per million on from 7 to 14 days per year. Added to the background, this would result in levels in the range of 0.2 to 0.7 part per million for 24 hour averaging periods. Short-term levels as high as 2 parts per million might be expected to occur, particularly during the winter season.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D.C., July 12, 1963.

Subject: Burns Waterway Harbor, Ind.
To: The Secretary of the Army.

(1) I submit for transmission to Congress an interim report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in partial response to resolutions of the Committee on Public Works of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives adopted May 18, 1956, and June 27, 1956, respectively, concerning the advisability of improving the system of Federal harbors along the shores of the Great Lakes in order to take full advantage of the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the improvement of the connecting channels, and in full response to a resolution adopted by the Committee on Public Works of the U.S. House of Representatives on March 15, 1949, authorizing a study to determine whether recommendations resulting from previous investigations of a projected harbor near Burns Waterway, Ind., should be modified in any way at this time. The Board's report is based upon, and encompasses, the reports of the district and division engineers which accompany it.

(2) The district engineer concluded that if the present plans of the State of Indiana and of certain industrial concerns for the development of a major industrial area at the Burns Waterway site are carried out, the provision of a public harbor by the Federal Government would be economically justified and in accord with long-established policies of the Congress. The division engineer concurred in this conclusion. Upon review of the reports of the district and division engineers the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors reached the same conclusion and recommended that Congress authorize the construction of such a harbor, provided that local interests obligate themselves: to provide and maintain adequate public terminal and transfer facilities open to all on equal terms; to construct shore connection; to provide all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; to assume responsibility for damages; to provide and maintain adequate depths in berthing areas and local access channels; and to reim-

burse the United States for any excess dredging costs. In addition to these usual requirements, an agreement to construct a fully integrated steel plant would be required of local interests, thus insuring that construction of a public harbor could not be initiated until the industrialization of the area has been assured. The recommended harbor would have an effective area of about 225 acres, a depth of 27 feet, and a protected approach and entrance channel. The estimated cost to the Federal Government would slightly exceed \$25 million for construction and about \$100,000 annually for maintenance.

(3) Industrial development of the area that would be served by the proposed harbor is well underway and immediately west of the selected site Midwest Steel Division of National Steel Corp. is already operating a finishing plant intended to be the first unit of a fully integrated steel plant. Recently Bethlehem Steel Co. initiated the construction of finishing plants and announced that it intends eventually to develop an integrated steel plant on lands located east of the proposed harbor. According to the State of Indiana other important industries have indicated an intention to locate in the area if a public harbor is provided.

(4) This industrial development is being strongly opposed by certain groups. The principal opposition comes from those who feel that the remaining dune lands should be preserved in their natural state. Others opposing industrialization believe that the area should become a great playground for the people of the nearby metropolitan area, through development for the most intensive type of public recreation. Still others wish to protect the fine residential areas that already exist in the dunes, and to have this type of development extended. As a result of the opposition to industrialization of the area, bills have been introduced in Congress which would authorize Federal acquisition of most of the potential industrial area and its inclusion in a national park.

(5) Subsequent to the preparation of the report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, interests opposing industrialization of the area have charged that construction of a public harbor would not be economically justified, even if the contemplated industrial development were to take place, and this has resulted in further study of certain features of the report, both by the Department of the Army and the Bureau of the Budget. Also subsequent to preparation of that report, the Bethlehem Steel Co. has begun the construction of steel finishing plants on lands adjacent to the proposed harbor as a first step in the development of an integrated steel plant. Since the existence of but one integrated steel plant was assumed in the district engineer's economic evaluation, and since some of the questions raised concerning that evaluation were found to be well grounded, it seemed desirable for me to reevaluate the proposed project.

(6) The construction of a harbor for deep-draft vessels is an absolute condition precedent for the establishment of a steel-producing center. It follows that a harbor—private or public—is certain to be constructed at the Burns site if present plans for the establishment of integrated steel plants are to be consummated. Moreover, even those who oppose industrial development concede that the investment required to provide a private harbor would be amply justified by the savings in the cost of delivering raw materials to the steel center. The problem reduces, therefore, to one of determining whether the construction of the public harbor desired by the State of Indiana would be economically justified. A public harbor would, of course, obviate the need for a private harbor and hence the benefits which would accrue to the latter would be creditable to the former. For purposes of evaluating the proposed public harbor the annual cost of a private harbor was used as a very conservative approximation of this component of the public harbor benefits. The additional benefits creditable to the public harbor are the savings in transportation costs realizable by routing part of the expected future increases in coal, grain, and general cargo traffic through a highly efficient lake-front harbor, rather than through less-efficient existing harbors. This component of the total benefits was taken as the savings in tug and vessel operating costs that would result from the use of Burns, rather than Calumet, Harbor.

(7) The end product of my reevaluation of the proposed project is a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.65. In arriving at this ratio I: (a) Assumed that the public harbor would eventually serve two integrated steel plants; (b) assumed that if a public harbor is not provided the two steel companies would find it desirable to join in providing a single private harbor adequate to meet the needs of both of them, and that such a harbor would cost about \$17 million; (c) assumed that 10 million tons of coal would be shipped out of Burns Harbor annually; (d)

reduced by 30 percent the savings previously estimated for grain shipments; (e) reduced by 10 percent the savings previously estimated for general cargo shipments; (f) eliminated the previously estimated savings for storm-induced delays in shipments to a private harbor serving a single steel company; and (g) took into account the fact that the average length of haul for coal shipped via Burns Harbor would be somewhat greater than for Calumet Harbor. Most of the modifications made in the previous evaluation of the proposed project had the effect of reducing the ratio of benefits to costs. However, the district engineer assumed, for purposes of economic evaluation, the shipment of 5 million tons of coal from Burns Harbor. Had I accepted this estimate of coal movement the ratio of benefits to cost would have been 1.32 instead of 1.65. It was found, however, that the 5 million-ton figure was not consistent with a projection of coal shipments developed by the division engineer in the course of an overall study of future traffic on the Great Lakes. The division engineer estimated that during the 50-year period 1965-2016 the annual shipment of coal from ports along the southern shore of Lake Michigan will average more than 24 million tons. At the rate of growth necessary to yield this figure the shipments of coal from Burns Harbor would attain 10 million tons in less than 10 years. This estimate is supported by further studies made in connection with my reevaluation, and I am convinced that the rapid growth of the demand for electrical power in the region surrounding Lake Michigan makes it virtually certain that the full 10-million-ton capacity of the coal-shipping facility contemplated for installation at Burns Harbor will be needed within a comparatively short period of years.

8. To demonstrate that even under the most stringent sets of assumptions meriting any consideration the provision of a harbor at the Burns site would be economically justified. I calculated additional benefit-to-cost ratios for the situation that would exist were only one steel company to use the harbor. Assuming that a private harbor for use of a single steel company would cost about \$10 million, and that an annual coal traffic of 10 million tons would develop, the ratio of benefit to cost would be decreased from 1.65 to about 1.36. Assuming that only 5 million tons of coal would be shipped annually, the ratio would become 1.03. I must point out, however, that the assumptions upon which these latter ratios are based are unrealistic in neglecting the use that would be made of a public harbor by the other of the two steel companies, as that company would certainly utilize the harbor for delivery of steel to its finishing plants. This would substantially increase the benefits creditable to the harbor and thus increase the ratios of 1.36 and 1.03 given above.

9. All of the foregoing benefit-to-cost ratios are based upon the assumption that the harbor would have a useful life of only 50 years. Under the new Presidential standards set out in Senate Document No. 97, 87th Congress, 2d session, it would have been permissible to use a 100-year period for evaluation. This would increase all of the ratios by about 30 percent.

10. There is another way of viewing the economics of a harbor that some find more persuasive than the presentation of benefit-to-cost ratios such as have been set out above. For many years industrial centers have grown up along the shores of the Great Lakes because of the low cost of deep-draft water transportation. From the economic standpoint, therefore, a harbor is a necessary and inseparable component of such industrial centers. If such a center, considered as a whole, creates more wealth than it consumes, it is an economically sound undertaking. It follows that the harbor constituting an integral part of the whole is also economically sound. Many years of actual experience have demonstrated that the addition of new and more efficient units to the Nation's industrial plant invariably increases the economic well-being of its citizens. Obviously, therefore, if the area in question is industrialized the construction of a harbor will not only be necessary, but will be economically justified.

11. All of the foregoing makes it abundantly clear that construction of a harbor at the Burns Waterway area will be economically justified, if that area is industrialized. Hence, the real issue confronting the Congress is not whether a harbor should, or should not, be constructed at this area; it is, rather, whether a portion of the Indiana dune lands should be industrialized. Should the Congress decide that the area marked for industrialization would be of greater value to the Nation as a park, and should it authorize acquisition of that area by the Federal Government for such purpose, then substantial expansion of industry will not take place and a public harbor will not be needed. If, on the other hand, industrialization is permitted to proceed to the degree contemplated by the State of Indiana, then it is quite clear that a harbor will be an

essential component of the contemplated industrial center, and that as such it will be economically justified.

12. As a firm believer in conservation and recreation, I appreciate the desirability of preserving in their natural state some part of the Lake Michigan Dunes, and I have welcomed and taken into account all reasonable criticisms and suggestions offered by those who sincerely believe that all of the remaining dune lands should be preserved. On the other hand, I can also appreciate the importance of industrial development to the State of Indiana, and to the Nation. Since the issue is before the Congress, I do not consider it appropriate for myself, or the Corps of Engineers, to go beyond the furnishing of such information as may be helpful to the Congress in resolving the issue.

13. Should the Congress authorize the construction of a Federal harbor at the Burns site, the Corps of Engineers will make a final economic evaluation at the time funds are provided for detailed planning of the project, and will not request funds for construction unless this evaluation shows that the project represents an economically sound investment of public funds.

In this way it will be possible to take into account any changes in the situation which may have occurred in the interim. Moreover, this course will permit, prior to any request for construction funds, a further determination by the Secretary of the Army that local interests have given adequate assurances of timely construction of at least one fully integrated steel plant, as well as public terminal and transfer facilities, in conformance with the recommendations of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. It seems obvious that this combination of requirements and precautions would eliminate any possibility of an uneconomic investment being made by the Federal Government, should the Congress authorize the proposed project.

14. In view of all the foregoing, I recommend that the Congress reach an early decision on the basic issue of whether the land in question is required for park purposes. If the Congress should see fit to further the industrial development now underway, I recommend that it authorize the construction of the Federal harbor described in the report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, and that it require local interests to meet the conditions recommended by the Board.

W. K. WILSON, Jr.,
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army,
Chief of Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., September 24, 1963.

HON. PAT McNAMARA,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am transmitting herewith a favorable report dated July 12, 1963, from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on the Great Lakes Harbors study—interim report on Burns Waterway Harbor, Ind., requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, adopted May 18, 1956, and June 27, 1956. Also, it is in full response to a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted March 15, 1949.

The views of the Governor of Indiana, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Public Health Service are set forth in the enclosed communications. In commenting on the Chief of Engineers' report, the Bureau of the Budget states:

"The Bureau of the Budget recommends authorization of the Burns Waterway Harbor, provided that prior to expenditure of funds for construction, local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that the items of local cooperation recommended by the Chief of Engineers will be complied with, and additionally that—

"(1) Arrangements and schedules for providing public terminals and transfer facilities are adequate to support the traffic on which project benefits are based and such facilities will be financed on a self-liquidating basis;

"(2) Water and air pollution sources will be controlled to the maximum extent feasible in order to minimize any adverse effects on public recreational areas in the general vicinity of the harbor.

"(3) There will be construction of two integrated steel mills on a schedule generally consistent with the completion of the harbor—or of one integrated steel mill if a detailed study by the Chief of Engineers of traffic related to the other mill, and to other transshipped commodities, clearly support economic justification of the project. The study should be supplemented by an appraisal in collaboration with other interested Federal agencies of prospective coal shipments through the proposed harbor with appropriate consideration of other possible alternative modes of coal movement such as barge-to-lake vessel transshipment."

A copy of the letter from the Bureau of the Chief of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget expressing its views is enclosed. Another letter from the Bureau of the Budget commenting on air and water pollution, together with the other related documents, as suggested by the Bureau of the Budget, have been made a part of the project report document on the Burns Waterway Harbor.

As proposed by the Bureau of the Budget, I am requesting the Chief of Engineers, in collaboration with the other interested Federal agencies, to reappraise immediately prospective coal shipments through the proposed harbor giving appropriate consideration to alternative modes of coal movement.

I concur in the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget on the need for further detailed study to support clearly the economic justification of the project. Should the project be authorized this study will be made prior to the expenditure of funds for construction; and, as recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, all estimated traffic will be considered, including that related to the several combinations of steel mill facilities to be developed. Further, dependable assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army will be required concerning the timely construction of at least one integrated steel mill.

With regard to the provision recommended by the Chief of Engineers that local interests will provide and maintain, at local expense, adequate public terminal and transfer facilities open to all on equal terms, the Secretary of the Army will require binding assurances, prior to the expenditure of funds for construction, that arrangements and schedules for providing these facilities are adequate to support the traffic as estimated in the further detailed studies of the economic justification of the project.

As an item of local cooperation in addition to those recommended by the Chief of Engineers, I recommend that the State of Indiana furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that water and air pollution sources will be controlled to the maximum extent feasible in order to minimize any adverse effects on public recreational areas in the general vicinity of the harbor.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that subject to the understandings contained in its letter there would be no objection to the submission of the report to the Congress. No commitment, however, can be made at this time as to when any estimate of appropriation would be submitted for construction of the project, if authorized by the Congress, since this would be governed by the President's budgetary objectives as determined by the then prevailing fiscal situation.

Sincerely yours,

CYRUS R. VANCE,
Secretary of the Army.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 3, 1964]

SMOKESTACKS ON THE DUNES

The battlelines are once again being drawn in the long fight to save the Indiana Dunes. On one side are the bulldozers of Bethlehem Steel, the port builders, and the industrial air polluters. On the other are the conservationists, the scientists, and the 7,500,000 city dwellers in the Chicago-Gary region—which is critically short of outdoor recreation facilities.

This is the familiar battle being fought across the country to preserve our remaining natural resources. Where the intrusion takes place close to large urban areas, defeat is all the more painful. The sand hills of Indiana, swept by the prevailing westerly winds off Lake Michigan, are a naturalist's paradise of trees, wildflowers, and wildlife. Magnificent dunes overlook glistening beaches along the lake.

Hearings on the Indiana Dunes national lakeshore bill are scheduled before the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee this week. Last fall the National Park

Service and the Budget Bureau endorsed a national lakeshore of 11,732 acres. Since then the Indiana Port Commission and the steel companies have made efforts to chip away the size of this duneland. The Senate Interior Committee will have to take a stand: smokestacks or people?

[From the New York Times, Oct. 2, 1963]

SAVING INDIANA'S DUNES

The conservationists who have fought so hard and so long to save what is left of the gleaming Indiana Dunes have won a partial victory—and so has the Nation—in the White House decision to support an 11,700-acre national park in the dune area on the southern shore of Lake Michigan. True, the project is hitched to the development of another part of this priceless area as a harbor to serve integrated steel mills; and at least 700 acres of the land most worthy of protection against commercial spoliation is outside the proposed park.

Nevertheless, the White House approval of the compromise formula is a crucial first step toward protecting a tract three times as large as any the Save the Dune Council believed possible when that dedicated group of volunteers (whose staunchest ally in Congress has been Senator Douglas of Illinois) began its battle 5 years ago. The tragic part is that the victory comes after more than 1,000 acres of the loveliest of the dunes have been flattened by the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s bulldozers.

Nothing can be done to restore these demolished natural treasures, but the conditions the compromise plan establishes for the building of a Federal harbor are so restrictive that there is sound reason to suspect they will never be met.

This likelihood keeps alive the hope that more duneland can eventually be included in the park for the permanent enjoyment of all Americans.

[From the Chicago Daily News, Sept. 25, 1963]

INDIANA DUNES PARK FINDS AN ALLY

The compromise broached by the Budget Bureau on the Indiana Dunes controversy seems to bear out the victory claim being raised by Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat, of Illinois.

The Senator has fought to have the area made a national park. Indiana's Senators and industrial interests want completion of the proposed \$67 million harbor at Burns Ditch and a steel plant there. They attribute Douglas' zeal for the park to a desire to avert competition for the steelmaking and harbor facilities of Illinois. Nature lovers have rallied to his fight to conserve an additional 12,000 acres of the unique dunes country.

The Budget Bureau announced after conferences at the White House, that it will approve a Federal appropriation for the harbor only if there is a commitment to build a fully integrated steel mill there, plus assurances that the port would handle 5 to 10 million tons of coal a year. The Bureau contends, persuasively, that nothing less would justify a Government investment of \$25,500,000. Douglas says neither condition can be met.

The major steel companies interested in the development at Burns Ditch, east of Gary, are Bethlehem and National. Both are interested in the Chicago area steel market, and any new mills must have access to Lake Michigan for water and transportation. Presumably Burns Ditch offers the most advantageous, if not the only possible foothold.

Neither company, however, has committed itself to build the fully integrated mile—ore to finished steel—that is now made a condition of Federal aid.

One can grow lyrical about the beauty of the dunes country and the advantages of preserving this entire tract for future recreation of the millions in the Chicago area. Others can speak with equal enthusiasm about the desirability of promoting the industry that will support the leisure to enjoy these recreational areas. There is no ultimate and just answer that will satisfy all parties to this controversy—there is only a choosing of sides.

Various compromises have been proposed that would increase the park beach area by reducing the size of the harbor. The Budget Bureau takes a different

tack by insisting on ample economic justification for the Federal investment. It is a logical requirement, but it would be premature to consider the matter settled.

[From the Chicago American, Sept. 25, 1963]

"COMPROMISE" ON THE DUNES

It is not yet possible to pass judgment on the so-called compromise plan approved by the Kennedy administration in the Burns Ditch controversy. The plan may represent a gain, though not a victory, for conservationist forces—those who have been fighting to prevent the building of a major lake port for the use of steel plants in the area and to save the dunes land from destruction. On the other hand, it may turn out to be a victory for the steel companies and the Indiana politicians who have championed them. It all depends on how clearly the terms of the plan are defined and how faithfully they are carried out—and on the record, we don't put much trust in the pols' noble intentions.

The White House program will allow construction of the harbor [which is a defeat, not a compromise, for the conservationists]. But it also provides for setting aside 11,700 acres for a Federal dunes park, an important gain. Moreover, it attached two conditions to its approval of the harbor building plan which seems so stringent as to kill off the whole project beforehand.

Since the Indiana Port Authority and the steel mills can't guarantee to meet these conditions, we must deduce either that they've given up plans for securing Federal money for the port, or that they intend to dodge the conditions. The second possibility seems a lot more likely.

The Federal Government will approve the harbor project and help build it if it is assured: (1) that one integrated steel mill will be built in the area and that at least 10 million tons of coal a year, exclusive of the steel companies' supplies, will be shipped through it; or (2) that two integrated mills will be built and 5 million tons of coal shipped through. ("Integrated" means a plant capable of processing steel all the way from raw ore to a finished product.)

It is extremely doubtful that the Bethlehem and Midwest Steel Co. can meet these conditions. In accepting them, they and the State government seem to be cutting their own throats.

We doubt that they're really doing so. Loopholes in the plan appear very quickly.

First, the State government is not bound by these terms. It could go ahead and build the harbor—using the Federal Government's approval of the project as an inducement to buyers of revenue bonds—then call on the Federal Government to bail it out when the harbor started losing money. Second, the Indiana delegation in Congress still wields a hefty club over the park lands bill, which is separate from the harbor-building measure. By blocking anti-lake-pollution provisions in the harbor bill, for instance, they could make the conservationists' victory practically meaningless.

The situation is this: If terms of the agreement are honestly observed, the conservationists have won. But there is considerable evidence indicating that they haven't won yet.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 26, 1963]

WRITTEN IN SAND

Not three, not two, but one cheer is in order for the administration's compromise decision to give qualified approval to a Lake Michigan harbor that imperils the Indiana Dunes. This geologically unusual stretch of sand should be set aside as a national recreational area in the congested vicinity of Chicago. But the dunes fall within Indiana, and the politicians of that State, with a few honorable exceptions, favor industrial development rather than conservation of a threatened treasure.

Out of this unpromising circumstance, the Bureau of the Budget has salvaged what it could. With the support of the White House, the Bureau first recommends that 11,000 acres (including 2,200 acres now in a State park) be sought

as a national recreational area. Some dunes, therefore, could be saved forever from the bulldozers and the steel mills. Surely legislation will be promptly introduced to put into effect this recommendation.

Equally important, the Bureau proposes stringent conditions before granting approval to a Federal appropriation of up to \$25 million for a harbor at Burns ditch. Before the Corps of Engineers could begin dredging, the steel companies concerned would have to construct an integrated steel mill that would consume a minimum shipment of coal each year. Moreover, the companies would have to provide water and air pollution controls. These and other conditions mean a delay of at least a year before the Corps of Engineers can request funds for digging a harbor that would inescapably harm the recreational value of the dunes.

Senator Douglas and other champions of the dunes are quite right in continuing to fight all encroachments on the strip of sand. But the compromise means that something can be salvaged, and that exacting tests will be used to judge the feasibility of gouging a harbor in the heart of the Indiana Dunes.

[From the Des Moines Sunday Register, Nov. 10, 1963]

CITIZENS FIGHT TO SAVE DUNES

A recent report by U.S. Senator Paul Douglas, Democrat, of Illinois, summarizing the battle over the Indiana Dunes, illustrates the important role citizens' groups can play in preserving conservation areas and saving tax funds.

The Save the Dunes Council, a volunteer group of admirers of the dunes who have been ridiculed as birdwatchers, has led the fight to prevent establishing an industrial harbor in the dunes area. When the local office of the Corps of Army Engineers issued a report in 1960 recommending that a federally aided harbor be constructed in the dunes and cited the economic justification, objections raised by the council were instrumental in getting the engineers to withdraw the report.

The 1960 report claimed a benefit-to-cost ratio—the amount of dollar benefits derived for each dollar invested—of nearly 6 to 1. A new report issued by the Corps of Engineers in 1962 recommended that the Federal Government spend \$25 million on the project, but scaled the benefit-to-cost ratio down to about 1.5 to 1.

Senator Douglas reports:

"During the past year the engineering committee of the Save the Dunes Council, consisting of a few extremely competent and dedicated men who volunteered their services during their off-work hours, made an extraordinary and intensive study of the Corps of Engineers recommendations. They discovered numerous errors of fact and argument:

"For example [it was] found that the corps' estimates of traffic through the harbor of coal, grain, and general cargo were excessive and that the volume of traffic, in fact, would be so slight as not to justify the expenditure of Federal funds for a harbor. Errors [were also found] in the calculations made of supposed savings to shippers due to alleged reductions in shipping times and in tug and vessel delay costs."

This information on economic feasibility was called to the attention of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget. The result, says Senator Douglas, was "to force the Corps of Engineers to rewrite their report and to cause the Bureau of the Budget to impose stringent conditions." The Budget Bureau, in a recent statement, declared that no Federal funds should be allocated for a harbor unless either two integrated steel mills are built and 5 million tons of coal will be shipped through the harbor, or one steel mill is erected and 10 million tons are shipped.

These conditions are regarded as so stringent they will be extremely difficult to meet, and there may never be a federally financed harbor in the dunes. Even if the conditions are met, the Budget Bureau estimates the benefit-to-cost ratio at less than 1.3 to 1.

Carl Sandburg has described the Indiana Dunes as being "to the Midwest what the Grand Canyon is to Arizona and Yosemite is to California." Midwesterners together with all Americans are indebted to the Save the Dunes Council for their magnificent example of how a determined band of citizens can help safeguard our priceless natural resources.

[From the Chicago's American, Oct. 23, 1963]

STEP TOWARD SAVING THE DUNES

A bill to create an 11,732-acre national park in the Indiana Dunes, thus saving the dunes from being turned into a sprawling industrial complex, has been introduced in the Senate. While the bill is not strictly speaking a compromise, it is probably the closest thing to it that could have been reached. Senator Paul Douglas, who has led a tireless battle to block the destruction of the dunes area, has our thanks and congratulations for gaining even this partial success.

It must be emphasized, though, that the Senate bill has only been introduced, not passed; that it faces stiff opposition in the House; and that even if it is passed by both Houses, its value in practice will depend largely on the good faith of Indiana politicians, a quality that has not been in noticeable oversupply.

Under the Interior Department's bill, the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park would consist of 10 scattered parcels of land stretching from the outskirts of Gary eastward almost to Michigan City. The Department said the areas set apart are those most suitable for "preservation and portrayal of the natural dunes," for beaches, recreation grounds and nature study.

The bill also clears the way for construction of steel mills and a new deepwater harbor at Burns Ditch, a plan initiated by Bethlehem Steel and Midwest Steel Corp. (Since the whole point of the conservationists' campaign was to have these projects located elsewhere, the bill can't literally be called a compromise.) The most intriguing elements in the whole project, though, are two conditions attached by the Federal Budget Bureau to the harbor-building plan.

To qualify for Federal help, a fully integrated steel mill must be built at the Burns Ditch site and a yearly flow of 10 million tons of coal through the harbor must be guaranteed; or alternatively two integrated mills must be built and 5 million tons guaranteed. The coal must be destined for users other than the steel companies.

The steel companies cannot in fact make that guarantee. Coal shippers would have no particular reason to transfer their operations in this area to Burns Ditch; they can do the same job more cheaply through their present facilities in Chicago. Indiana seems to be taking a desperate gamble in making promises it can't back up, but we wonder whether there isn't an ace or two up somebody's sleeve.

For the moment, though, a decisive step has been taken toward saving the irreplaceable dunes from destruction. There is reason for considerable satisfaction in that.

[From the Courier-Journal, Sept. 26, 1963]

ESSENCE OF THE PORT COMPROMISE

The latest development in the Indiana port controversy is another round in a continuing battle; but it is a round in which those fighting to preserve Indiana's unique dunesland seem to have the edge. Certainly, Indiana Governor Welsh's assertion that the Burns-Ditch-or-bust crowd won a great victory is dubious in the extreme.

At issue in this round is Federal aid for the Burns Ditch project. The Burns Ditch backers want the Federal Government to hand over \$25 million to help build a deepwater port in the midst of the finest remaining dunesland on the Indiana shore of Lake Michigan, primarily for the benefit of two steel companies.

The Kennedy administration has now decided that it will approve the aid—but only if certain conditions are met. And the conditions must give the port backers pause. At the same time, the administration promised to ask Congress to create an 11,700-acre national recreational park in the vicinity of Indiana Dunes State Park, near Burns Ditch. This is good news to Senator Paul Douglas and conservationists throughout the country who have fought the port project because they want to save as much of the dunes as possible. The dunes area in dispute is an irreplaceable natural and recreational asset. The port backers have never made a real effort to find another location for a deepwater port in Indiana.

The administration's decision is a compromise. Like most compromises, it is rather a mixed bag. In essence, however, this is where it seems to leave the situation. The chances of getting a national lakeshore park in the dunes area are good; the chances of getting Federal aid for the port project are doubtful.

In analyzing the port backers' claims about the future of the project, the Budget Bureau concluded that Senator Douglas had some basis for his contention that the claims are exaggerated. Thus, these strings were attached to any Federal aid: Either Bethlehem or Midwest Steel must make a firm commitment to build an integrated steel plant at the Burns Ditch site. Furthermore, such a mill must be constructed simultaneously with the construction of the port. Neither firm has made such a commitment. (An integrated mill is one that starts with iron ore and turns out finished steel products.)

Furthermore, a certain volume of coal traffic through the port must be guaranteed—10 million tons a year if one integrated steel mill is built, 5 million tons if two such plants are constructed. The Budget Bureau expressed doubt that such a volume could be achieved.

From the standpoint of those seeking to save the dunes, the chief drawback to the compromise is that the "unit 2" section would be sacrificed to the port complex. This is the dunes area, which also has a fine stretch of beach, most prized by naturalists. Senator Douglas intends to continue to fight to get some of this 1,000-acre tract within the boundaries of the proposed national park.

The dunes fight now moves into Congress, and the only certainty is that the issue is still in doubt.

[From the Milwaukee Journal, Sept. 16, 1963]

BATTLE OF BURNS DITCH

The dunes of Indiana, or what remains of them, lie at the very bottom of Lake Michigan, wrapped around a little stream with the unromantic name of Burns Ditch. The dunes once stretched, wild and magnificent, some 42 miles along the Indiana lakefront. Today, only about 7 miles of untouched dunes remain, partially protected by the Indiana Dunes State Park.

Burns Ditch cuts through dunes land owned by the Midwest and Bethlehem Steel Co.'s. Both want to see a major deepwater port developed at Burns Ditch. Governor Welsh and most of Indiana's public officials have pulled out every stop to get it for them. Bethlehem Steel already has begun to build a steel mill on the site.

Opposed to this political-industrial juggernaut is a battling band of amateur conservationists and a Senator who isn't even from Indiana, Douglas (Democrat, of Illinois). They argue that the port and the mill would destroy what remains of the dunes and foul the lake and beaches for miles.

The battle has been fought to a virtual standstill. Indiana's bid for \$25 million in Federal harbor construction money has been stalled in the Federal Budget Bureau. Governor Welsh tried to pry the money out of his own State legislature and suffered a stinging defeat. At the same time, bills which would create a 9,000-acre Indiana Dunes National Park are stuck in congressional committees. And all the while, the bulldozers are growling. Some 1,000 acres of interior land already has been chewed up for Bethlehem Steel's mill. Concrete footings are being poured.

The conservationists, however, are maintaining their pressure and expanding memberships in the Save the Dunes Council. They claim that the proposed harbor at Burns Ditch would be a multimillion-dollar boondoggle, built to accommodate two steel companies and little used by other industries. They argue that the port could be built to the west, in the industrialized Hammond-Whiting-East Chicago area, without destroying the dunes.

Scientists regard these Indiana Dunes as something of a wonder. Through time, wind and wave action has built up five successive sand ridges with ponds in between. Animal and plant life can be traced from the youngest dune and pond to the oldest, making the area a natural laboratory for biologists, botanists, ecologists, geologists and ornithologists. Some 300 varieties of birds and more than 1,000 plant and tree species thrive here.

But the dunes also are prized by swimming and sunning visitors who wouldn't know a chickadee from a woodchuck. More than 7 million city dwellers live within an hour's drive of the Indiana Dunes. It is for them, as well as the scientists, that the battle of Burns Ditch must be won.

NATIONAL LAKESHORE INFORMATION COMMITTEE,
 SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL, INC.,
 Chesterton, Ind.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE
 PROPOSAL OF SENATE BILL S. 2249

We have prepared the attached question-and-answer statement in response to questions submitted by Indiana Dunes residents and property owners at our invitation. The statement expresses the understanding of the Information Committee of Save the Dunes Council after preliminary discussion of most points with officials of the National Park Service. Due to the fact that a number of questions involve hypothetical situations or matters of future policy, this statement does not constitute an official statement of the National Park Service.

The information presented here will supplement that contained in the question-and-answer sheets released by the National Park Service in November 1963.

Question 1. If the owner of property within the national lakeshore desires to sell his property to the Government outright, what price would the Government pay?

Answer. The fair market value of the property at the time of sale.

Question 2. Is this true of both improved and unimproved property?

Answer. Yes.

Question 3. How is the fair market value at the time of sale determined?

Answer. Through a careful appraisal by one or more qualified real estate appraisers familiar with property in the area.

Question 4. In making such an appraisal, would comparable real estate transactions in the vicinity outside the national lakeshore, as well as inside it, be considered pertinent?

Answer. Yes. Comparable real estate transactions throughout the entire vicinity, whether inside or outside the national lakeshore, would be considered pertinent.

Question 5. If the owner of a home within the national lakeshore desires to sell his property to the Government but retain the right of use and occupancy under a lease for a term of years, what price would the Government pay?

Answer. The fair market value of the property at the time of sale, less the fair market value of the lease.

Question 6. If the homeowner retains a lease from the Government, who would pay the normal upkeep or maintenance expenses on the property?

Answer. The homeowner pays this but is given an appropriate credit for it when the fair market value of the lease is determined. In other words, this is subtracted from the rent payable under the lease.

Question 7. Would a homeowner who retains a lease be responsible for the payment of local real estate taxes for the duration of the lease?

Answer. By statute, in Indiana, a leasehold of real estate exempt from taxation may be taxed as real estate. It would appear that the lessee would have to pay the equivalent of real estate taxes, but the amount would be subject to local determination.

Question 8. What is the term of such a lease (Question 5-Question 7)?

Answer. Any term up to a maximum of 25 years.

Question 9. Assuming that the fair market value of a particular piece of residential property within the national lakeshore has been found by appraisal to be \$20,000, what price would the homeowner obtain in an outright sale to the Government?

Answer. \$20,000, assuming title is merchantable and clear of liens.

Question 10. Assuming that the same homeowner were to sell the same property (Question 9) to the Government but retain a lease for 10 years, what price would the homeowner obtain from the Government?

Answer. The amount of \$20,000, less the fair market value of the lease. Assuming that this particular residence would rent on the open market for \$1,000 per year, the rental value for a 10-year period would be considered to be \$10,000. Since the homeowner is responsible for normal maintenance and upkeep during the term of his lease, and since he is in effect paying the full 10-year rent in advance, he would be entitled to a deduction which may, for example, be \$3,600 for the term of the lease. The fair market value of the lease would thus be \$6,400. At the time of sale, therefore, the owner would

be paid \$20,000 less \$6,400, or \$13,600 net. These figures are merely illustrative and each case would be considered on its own merits.

Question 11. In the above case (Question 10), would the homeowner be paid before the start of the 10-year lease term or at the end of 10 years?

Answer. Before the start of the 10-year lease term.

Question 12. If a homeowner within the national lakeshore does not wish to sell his property to the Government, is he required to sell?

Answer. No, provided the use is noncommercial residential, is consistent with park purposes, and is under zoning approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Question 13. Could the homeowner (question 12) who does not wish to sell to the Government sell, lease, or will his property to anyone else?

Answer. Yes. He already has those rights and nothing in the bill would prevent him from selling, leasing, or devising to anybody.

Question 14. If a homeowner who does not wish to sell to the Government should change his mind 5 years later, for example, would the Government still be interested in buying his property?

Answer. Yes.

Question 15. In that event (question 14), what price would the Government pay?

Answer. The fair market value at the time of sale, in other words the fair market value 5 years hence.

Question 16. Would this (question 15) be true even if the property were to increase in value during that period?

Answer. Yes.

Question 17. Can a homeowner who sells to the Government but retains a lease assign the lease or sublet the property to another tenant?

Answer. Yes, with the consent of the National Park Service who must pass on the responsibility of the new tenant.

Question 18. When the Government acquires property at an agreed fair market price, how is payment ordinarily made to the seller?

Answer. Ordinarily in a lump sum by check.

Question 19. Can the seller arrange to be paid by the Government in installments?

Answer. Under special circumstances, this could be considered.

Question 20. Would the Government buy the property of any homeowner in the national lakeshore who cares to sell at the fair market value?

Answer. Yes, provided that Congress appropriates sufficient funds to carry out land acquisition at a reasonable rate. Sponsors of the bill have recognized the necessity for prompt appropriation of acquisition funds.

Question 21. Would this (question 20) also apply to unimproved property?

Answer. Yes.

Question 22. Would the Government follow a rigid priority system in land acquisition?

Answer. Strictly speaking, no. Initially, there would be some concentration on acquiring vacant land to preserve important or endangered natural values, or to obtain land most immediately adapted for public use. This would not prevent acquisition of improved property at the same time. Hardship cases would be given special consideration, based on individual circumstances.

Question 23. How would the Government handle the details of land acquisition?

Answer. Through a land acquisition office which would be established by the National Park Service in the area promptly upon enactment of legislation establishing the national lakeshore.

Question 24. Will resident homeowners within the national lakeshore, and their guests, be charged entrance fees for access to their property?

Answer. No.

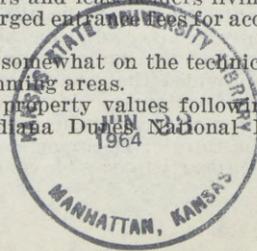
Question 25. Will resident leaseholders within the national lakeshore, and their guests, be charged fees for access to the leased property?

Answer. No.

Question 26. Will resident homeowners and leaseholders living within the national lakeshore, and their guests, be charged entrance fees for access to swimming areas?

Answer. Not likely; this will depend somewhat on the technical planning that is yet to be done with respect to the swimming areas.

Question 27. What has happened to property values following establishment of other areas comparable to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore?



Answer. It has been noted by the National Park Service that property values tend to increase in all such areas. For example, since establishment of the Cape Cod National Seashore, it has been estimated that property values have increased almost 15 percent per year for seashore property and 5 percent per year for inland property.

Question 28. What is the purpose of the April 20, 1961, cutoff date on the definition of "improved property" in the bill?

Answer. The purpose of having a cutoff date is to provide the Interior Department with condemnation authority as a means of minimizing wholesale destruction of natural areas by speculative interests, experienced in other park areas, during establishment of the national lakeshore. The date of April 20, 1961, was carried over from a previous bill and could be subject to some adjustment.

Question 29. If the Government should purchase or condemn land with buildings or other improvements constructed after April 20, 1961 (or such other cutoff date as may be set), what price would the Government pay?

Answer. The fair market value of the land and buildings or other improvements at the time of sale. The owner would not lose the value of his building or improvement even though constructed after the cutoff date.

Question 30. Would the Government give priority to acquisition or condemnation of all property with improvements constructed after the cutoff date?

Answer. Not necessarily. It would depend upon the character of the particular property involved, its location, and its relation to the objectives and purposes of the national lakeshore.

Question 31. Would the Secretary of Interior prepare zoning ordinances for lands included within the national lakeshore?

Answer. No. The Secretary would merely set certain standards for approval of zoning ordinances but the ordinances are enacted by the local governmental units concerned. If an ordinance is approved by the Secretary as meeting these standards, then the Secretary could not condemn "improved property" within the national lakeshore covered by the ordinance, provided the property is used in accordance with the ordinance.

Question 32. Has the Secretary of Interior set standards for local zoning ordinances covering lands within the Cape Cod National Seashore, and, if so, what are they?

Answer. The Secretary's zoning ordinance standards for Cape Cod National Seashore were published in the Federal Register, July 14, 1962, at pages 6714 and 6715. A copy of these pages is attached to these question and answer sheets.

Question 33. Would the Secretary of Interior have any authority concerning the zoning of land adjacent to, but outside of, the boundaries of the national lakeshore?

Answer. No. He would simply have, on behalf of the Government, the same right that other owners of adjacent property would have.

Question 34. What could the Secretary of Interior do about air or water pollution in adjacent areas outside the national lakeshore?

Answer. Depending upon the particular circumstances involved, the Secretary could bring a property owner's suit on behalf of the Government. He could also appeal to the U.S. Public Health Service.

Question 35. How would the resident property owners or lessees in the national lakeshore be protected against trespassing by park users?

Answer. The National Park Service would remind the public, through signs, literature, and newspaper notices, that private property in the area must be respected. In addition, the Park Service would maintain a staff of rangers to assure that regulations are adequately enforced.

Question 36. Can the owner of a home under an approved zoning ordinance within the national lakeshore make repairs without losing his protection against condemnation?

Answer. Yes.

Question 37. Can the owner of a home under an approved zoning ordinance within the national lakeshore make alterations such as converting an attached garage into a family room, or additions such as building on a bedroom or garage, without losing his protection against condemnation?

Answer. Yes; provided that the alteration or addition conforms to the approved local zoning ordinance. If the alteration or addition would require a substantial variation or exception under the zoning ordinance, it might be necessary to consult the Interior Department to ascertain whether or not the change would subject the property to possible condemnation.

Question 38. What procedure could be followed by existing commercial establishments within the national lakeshore to clarify their status?

Answer. Existing commercial establishments within the national lakeshore may contact the Secretary of Interior for a determination as to their status. Those which serve visitors and are compatible with the conservation and public use of the area would receive permits from the Secretary of Interior. This procedure is already in effect at Cape Cod.

Question 39. What is the "Cape Cod formula"?

Answer. This is an expression which refers to the provisions in the bill suspending the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to condemn improved residential property covered by an approved zoning ordinance.

Question 40. What is a certificate indicating suspension of condemnation?

Answer. This is a certificate which would be issued by the Secretary of Interior at the request of any interested party, indicating that authority to condemn a given parcel of improved property has been suspended in accordance with the provisions of the bill. Such a certificate would be issued as an accommodation to the owner or other parties interested in the property.

Question 41. In other areas comparable to the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, has the Secretary of the Interior acquired most property by negotiation or by condemnation?

Answer. Of the property acquired by the Secretary in comparable areas, about 90 percent has been acquired by negotiation with the owners, through the National Park Service, and only about 10 percent has been acquired by condemnation. A number of the condemnation proceedings were friendly suits brought because of legal problems in clearing title.

Question 42. Would the National Park Service fence in the boundaries of the national lakeshore?

Answer. No; because fences tend to detract from the natural values of the area, and are expensive. Fencing would be kept to a minimum.

Question 43. If the Government should make an outright purchase of a house and lot within the national lakeshore, and find that it has no use for the house, would the owner have an opportunity to repurchase the house and move it to another location?

Answer. Yes. The repurchase would have to be worked out through negotiations.

Question 44. If, under the provisions of the bill, the Government should find it necessary to acquire only a portion of a given parcel of improved property, would the Secretary consider severance damage in determining the owner's compensation?

Answer. Yes.

Question 45. What is meant by the "easements or other interest" mentioned in section 2 of the bill?

Answer. This is intended to mean the right of park users to walk from one area of the park to another along a strip of beach approximately 50 feet wide bordering on and extending along the water's edge of Lake Michigan. It does not necessarily mean acquisition of legal title to the walkway. It would not interfere with private property owners' access to the lake, and use of the walkway would be regulated.

Question 46. Would use of this 50-foot walkway (question 45) be policed by the National Park Service?

Answer. Yes.

Question 47. Does the Cape Cod National Seashore include in its area a substantial portion of any local governmental unit?

Answer. Yes; the Cape Cod National Seashore includes substantial portions of six towns within its boundaries.

Question 48. Would local governmental units, such as towns or counties, maintain their authority as to taxation, local roads, schools, and other local governmental services with respect to those portions of their corporate territory within the national lakeshore?

Answer. Yes. Section 9 of the bill provides:

"Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its civil and criminal jurisdiction over the lands within this lakeshore, or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or other non-Federal property on the lands included in such lakeshore."

Question 49. Would a resident property owner or leaseholder within the national lakeshore have the right to call for protection from local police as well as National Park Service rangers?

Answer. Yes.

Question 50. Would the National Park Service attempt to use town or other local roads to provide access to the areas of intensive beach use or would it build or acquire access roads as such?

Answer. It would build or acquire access roads as such.

Question 51. Would the National Park Service maintain those roads in the national lakeshore used primarily for park purposes?

Answer. Yes.

Question 52. Would the National Park Service take steps to combat shore erosion along the beach within the national lakeshore?

Answer. Yes. Such action has been taken in comparable areas.

Question 53. What is a National Park Service master plan for an area such as the national lakeshore?

Answer. This is a detailed study of the characteristics and resources of the area, together with an orderly set of plans for best achieving the objectives of Congress in establishing the park in that area. The map accompanying the bill is not a master plan, but only a preliminary suggestion as to subject matter that might be covered. The master plan for Cape Cod National Seashore, for example, covers more than 35 pages.

NATIONAL LAKESHORE INFORMATION COMMITTEE.

JANUARY 28, 1964.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING THE PROPOSED INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

On October 21, Senator Henry M. Jackson introduced bill S. 2249 on behalf of himself and Senators Paul H. Douglas, Clinton P. Anderson, Vance Hartke, and Birch E. Bayh, to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes. The bill proposes to preserve in public ownership as a national lakeshore representative portions of the Indiana Dunes and other areas of scientific interest and of public recreational values on or near the shores of Lake Michigan. Certain rights of continued ownership, use, and occupancy would be given to homeowners. The national lakeshore of 11,732 acres lies in Porter and La Porte Counties, Ind.

These proposals have prompted many pertinent questions: What is a national lakeshore? How would the land be acquired? Could property owners continue to enjoy their homes? Because a national lakeshore, if established pursuant to this bill, would be preserved and managed by the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service, we have prepared answers to these and many other such important questions.

The answers are based on S. 2249 and the general laws and policies applicable to the administration of areas through the National Park Service. They are based, also, on the experience and practices of the National Park Service in similar instances over the years. More specific answers will depend on the nature and provisions of whatever legislation the Congress may enact.

Although the answers necessarily cannot constitute an advance commitment by the Federal Government regarding proposed legislation, they are meant to be as helpful, specific, and informative as the circumstances permit.

Question. What is a national lakeshore?

Answer. At present, there are no national lakeshores. However, a national lakeshore is suggested as being similar to a national seashore, a spacious area selected, developed, and administered for the preservation and public use of nationally significant scenic, scientific, and other recreation values along the coast, including the Great Lakes. Basically, a national seashore or national lakeshore is the same as a national recreation area, but with appropriate recognition being given to preservation of outstanding shoreline scenery and environment.

Question. Why is a national lakeshore at Indiana Dunes suggested?

Answer. Eminent scientists from all over the world have long acclaimed the Indiana Dunes as an outstanding outdoor laboratory for the geologist, the biologist, and the botanist. Nowhere else in our country are the forces of dune forma-

tion and stabilization more dramatically displayed. The area is also notable as the meeting place and limit of range for plants typical of more northerly, southerly, easterly, and westerly latitudes and longitudes. The variety of animal life is likewise renowned. These qualities plus the outstanding scenic and the other recreational values were of national park caliber 45 years ago when the area was first recommended for such status by Stephen Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service. At that time, the recommended area consisted of a 25-mile strip of uninhabited, tree-covered dunes, marshes, and clean beaches stretching continuously along the south shore of Lake Michigan from East Chicago to Michigan City, Ind. The desired public action was thwarted by lack of public information about the area and by our involvement in World War I. In the meantime, industrial and residential development took place in the area destroying much of the natural scene.

Today, only scattered segments of undeveloped beaches, dunes, and marshes remain. However, preservation of the remaining natural features is still important. This importance is based on the value of preserving the features of scientific interest and also on the vital need for additional recreation space to serve nearly 7 million people within a radius of 50 miles.

Question. How large would the proposed national lakeshore be?

Answer. It would be approximately 11,732 acres. A recommended boundary marks exterior limits within which lands and waters may be donated, transferred, or otherwise acquired for national lakeshore purposes, if the proposal is approved and the Congress so authorizes.

Question. What lands would be included and where are they?

Answer. The enclosed map, LNP-NE-1000-ID shows the area described in S. 2249.

Question. How is a national lakeshore established?

Answer. It requires an authorizing act of Congress. Senators and/or Representatives support a plan and introduce a bill or bills in the Congress. The appropriate committees of Congress seek the views, recommendations, and advice of the public, request the recommendations of the Department of the Interior and other agencies that may be concerned. This is to aid the committees in deciding whether, and under what conditions, the public interest would best be served by the proposed legislation. If the bill is passed by both the Senate and the House of Representatives, it becomes law upon approval by the President. Such a law would authorize an appropriation of funds to implement the purposes set forth in that legislation.

Question. If the national lakeshore is authorized, under what procedures would the private lands and dwellings be acquired?

Answer. More specifically owners of homes started before April 20, 1961, may continue to own, sell, or lease them for use as dwellings without threat of condemnation during the first year, and thereafter while the property is zoned to meet certain standards. However, the United States may buy these homes if the owners wish to sell to the United States.

S. 2249 authorizes the Secretary to acquire property within the area by donation, purchase, exchange, or otherwise, and it includes authority to acquire certain property by condemnation except as follows: The Secretary would not be able to condemn property defined in the bill as "improved property" for 1 year following the date of enactment of the bill into law. "Improved property" is defined as a detached, one-family dwelling, construction of which was begun before April 20, 1961, together with so much of the land, up to 3 acres, as is reasonably necessary for the use of the dwellings and accessory structures for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use.

After the 1-year period, the Secretary could not condemn "improved property" so long as the property is covered by a local zoning ordinance which had been approved by the Secretary. The bill sets forth the standards which the Secretary must consider in approving the zoning ordinances. Generally, these standards provide that the ordinance, to prevent condemnation, must contribute to the effect of (1) prohibiting commercial or industrial uses; and (2) promoting preservation of the area by acreage, frontage, and setback requirements. If improved property covered by an approved local zoning ordinance is used in violation of the ordinance, then the Secretary can condemn the property, but not while it is used in accordance with an approved ordinance.

This means that so long as their property is covered by an approved ordinance, owners of "improved property" may continue to reside within the lakeshore indefinitely, and they may sell or devise it freely as they wish, without apprehension that it could be condemned.

Undeveloped property and most commercial property would not fall within the exception accorded "improved property," in that these types of property would be subject to condemnation if they were needed for public use of the lakeshore and could not be acquired through negotiation with the owner, by exchange, or some other means. Under the terms of the bill, anyone affected may write to the Secretary and receive a certificate stating that the Secretary may not condemn their property and the reasons therefor.

Question. Would homeowners residing in the national lakeshore be permitted to remain on a lifetime lease or other basis?

Answer. The bill provides that owners may, as a condition to acquisition by the Secretary of the Interior, retain the right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial and residential purposes for a term of 25 years, or for such lesser time as the owner may elect. During this period the retained right may be conveyed or leased for noncommercial residential purposes. The owner would be paid the fair market value of the property less the fair market value of the right retained by the owner.

Question. What kinds of facilities would be provided by the Government in the proposed national lakeshore?

Answer. There is an evident need for additional space and facilities along the south shore of Lake Michigan to meet the growing demand for water-oriented recreation. Within selected locations along the shore emphasis would be placed on providing for beach access with associated parking areas, bathing, picnicking, and boating facilities. In other areas the emphasis would be on camping, hiking, photography, scenic solitude, nature study, and appreciation of outdoor living. The exact amount and location of developments can only be determined by detailed planning studies, which will be completed following the enactment of legislation to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Question. What type of zoning regulations would be in effect?

Answer. It is intended that zoning bylaws should contribute to the effect of prohibiting the commercial and industrial use of the area and promote the preservation and development of the lakeshore in accordance with the purposes of the act.

Question. How would existing commercial establishments located within the authorized boundaries be affected?

Answer. It is expected that commercial establishments which serve visitors to the proposed lakeshore and are compatible with the conservation and public use of the area, will be permitted to continue to operate.

Question. What provisions would be made by the National Park Service for meals, lodging, and related services?

Answer. The National Park Service would not provide motels, restaurants, and related facilities and services. These services can best be provided by private enterprise outside the proposed area.

Question. Would private landowners within the authorized area be assured of continued access to their properties?

Answer. Yes.

Question. What will become of existing schools, churches?

Answer. The proposed lakeshore contains no schools within its boundary. Only two churches are located within the boundary. Since the continuance of churches located within the boundary of the national lakeshore area is compatible with the objectives of the area, we would not acquire church property except with the concurrence of the owners.

Question. Will local residents be kept informed about developments within the national lakeshore?

Answer. An advisory commission is proposed in S. 2249 which would consist of seven members. Two members would be appointed from recommendations made by Porter County; two members would be appointed from recommendations made by La Porte County; two members would be appointed from recommendations made by the Governor of Indiana; and one member would be designated by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary or his representative would consult from time to time with the Commission on matters relating to the development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Question. Will roads within the proposed area be maintained by a responsible agency?

Answer. State highways within the areas of the national park system normally are retained by the State. County roads required for transient and commercial use are usually retained by the county.

However, as the area develops, some of the present minor roads might become unnecessary. All roads used primarily for national lakeshore access and circulation would be built or improved and maintained by the National Park Service.

Question. Will there be an entrance fee?

Answer. Appropriate entrance fees may be collected.

Question. Can residents continue to prevent trespassing on their property?

Answer. Yes. Even after the lakeshore is authorized and established trespassing may be prohibited by residents so long as they continue to own the property in question.

Question. Would the total land needed for maximum lakeshore area development be acquired at one time?

Answer. It is unlikely that sufficient funds would be made available for acquisition of the entire proposed national lakeshore at once. Therefore, acquisition would be concentrated on key undeveloped properties in the interest of preserving the most important or endangered natural values, and of obtaining land most immediately useful for public use.

Question. If the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is authorized by Congress, what would happen in the interval before funds are appropriated for the acquisition of land?

Answer. The National Park Service would prepare a detailed master plan for development and use of the area.

Question. Assuming the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, how long would it take to develop its full potential?

Answer. Progress in development would be dependent upon the rate of annual appropriations by the Congress. The normal procedure would be for the Service to prepare master plans and working plans for a 10-year development schedule.

STATEMENT ON PROVISION OF S. 2249, A BILL TO CREATE THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL SEASHORE, AFFECTING OWNERS OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES WITHIN THE PROPOSED PARK BOUNDARIES

Homeowners have asked: "What can I do with my property if this bill is enacted?"

The answer is that established residents may continue to live in their homes and enjoy the pleasure of the Dunes. As long as he follows local residential zoning regulations which are approved by the Secretary of the Interior and meet the standards contained in the bill, the owner who started construction of his detached one-family dwelling before April 20, 1961, may continue to own it (together with up to 3 acres of land) and reside in it as long as he chooses. He may rent the property or sell it; or he may will it to his children or other heirs and they may continue to reside there as long as they choose. The bill would forbid the Government from acquiring the property through condemnation so long as they remain in approved residential use and the bill requires the Secretary to furnish the owner with a certificate to that effect. If the owner wishes to sell to the Government, he has further option to residential tenancy for up to 25 years.

FEBRUARY 27, 1964.

Mr. HAROLD BENNETT OLIN,
Beverly Shores, Ind.

DEAR MR. OLIN: AS I promised, we are going into the questions raised by the petition you have circulated in Beverly Shores relating to the provisions of S. 2249, the bill to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. A member of my staff, in cooperation with members of the staffs of Senator Hartke and Bayh, met with representatives of the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior twice last week to discuss these questions. We are not able to give complete or final answers yet, but I think you should have prior to the Senate subcommittee hearings a statement of the facts we have now.

1. *Inclusion of the entire town of Beverly Shores within the lakeshore so as to prevent the development of the excluded area in a manner detrimental to the community interests and the conservationist intent of the bill.*

The National Park Service estimates that S. 2249 now includes in the lakeshore about 1,995 acres of the town, on which there are an estimated 285 structures; it excludes about 280 acres of the town on which there are about 156 structures. The National Park Service recommended this arrangement in order to preserve outside of the park the area of most intensive residential and business development as the core of the community and because the intensive resi-

dential development has reduced the recreational values of the excluded sections. The bill does not give the Department of the Interior any control over the excluded sections of the town.

In our conversations the departmental officials expressed a reluctance to include these intensively developed sections within the park for the same reasons as were behind the original recommendation. They pointed out that in the event these areas of the town were to be included in the park authorization they might well be the last to be acquired because of the high cost of acquisition in relation to their utility for the park. The hope was expressed that local zoning ordinances could be maintained which would protect the community from undesirable development.

As a sponsor of the bill I think you have raised a significant question which should be thoroughly studied by the sponsors and the subcommittee. We need to know more about the possibilities of securing effective local zoning ordinances and we need to deal with the second point on your petition before settling this point.

2. Compensation for the town corporation for the loss of more than one-half of its property tax base if normal municipal services are to be provided the residents of the town both within and without the boundaries of the lakeshore.

From the facts furnished me it appears that the assessed valuation of unimproved property in the town is \$1,638,630 and of improved property \$1,305,790. Thus, the assessed valuation of unimproved property—most of which would become part of the park—appears to be about 55.6 percent of the total tax base of \$2,944,420. Further, these facts indicate that the present tax rate is \$7.10 per \$100 of assessed valuation of which \$3.523 per \$100 (about \$105,000) is allocated for operation of the school system and \$2.65 (about \$78,000) is for the operation of the town corporation, with the rest going for State and county revenues. This information is not complete, apparently, because the town budget seems to show a total allocation of about \$54,000 for the general fund and \$37,000 for the street fund.

It is apparent that the formula in the bill which permits owners of residences within the park to continue in ownership and residence creates a special problem when the park would remove from the town's tax base property representing 56 percent of the total assessed valuation of taxable property. A problem of this magnitude has not been encountered in the other lakeshore and seashore bills. Therefore, a thorough and sympathetic study is necessary.

A number of questions occur as to what the additional burden would be on the improved property and what steps can be taken to compensate for any additional burden.

With respect to the budget for schools, our preliminary discussions indicate that substantial relief could be expected under the "federally impacted areas" school aid program. When I have the additional information about the school district which I have requested of you, I will get from the Office of Education a statement of the amount of assistance the district can expect. Also, I have been told that there may be some plans for consolidation of the Beverly Shores district with nearby districts and it would be helpful to have information about such plans.

With respect to the town budget and the provision of town services we need to look into a number of things. The park will supplement some of the services now provided by the town, but we are not certain to what extent. The park would maintain, for example, some of the main roads within the area which contribute to the purposes of the park. It is likely that this would not extend to roads simply serving individual residents, however. Another area of some supplement is law enforcement, but since park rangers are authorized to enforce only park regulations the supplement to local law enforcement may be small. There could, perhaps, be some sharing of the expenses for police, fire, and other services.

I want to be fully frank in reporting that your proposal for direct compensation or, as such proposals are known, "payments in lieu of taxes," raises fundamental policy questions not yet settled by the Congress. Bills are currently being considered or developed dealing with a general law providing payments in lieu of taxes for all national park lands. Also, the Commerce Committee is considering such a bill applying to "wetlands" acquisition. There is one precedent for such payments in the case of a national park, namely the case of the Grand Tetons National Park in Wyoming, but this authority was granted under unusual circumstances.

I am willing to consider such a proposal and to take it up with the Bureau of the Budget and the White House. To do so effectively, however, we need to have more information about the future economic situation in Porter County and about various supplementary arrangements. The experiences of the National Park Service and independent economic studies of some of the proposed new seashore parks show that the economic growth brought about by new national parks soon restores initial losses in revenue to local governments. We must also explore the possibility of sharing income from the park with a local government which is handicapped by the establishment of the park.

I am asking the National Park Service to prepare a report on these questions and I expect that the other principal sponsors of the bill and the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands will make the same request.

There is no doubt that this is an important question which in fairness to the people of Beverly Shores must be thoroughly explored. I am sure the sponsors of S. 2249 will agree when the facts concerning the Beverly Shores situation are developed in the hearings next week.

3. Revision of the "cutoff" date in the bill of April 20, 1961

In response to our inquiry about this, National Park Service officials submitted this comment:

"The April 20, 1961, cutoff date is the date upon which the first bill proposing preservation of the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore Area was introduced in the 1st session of the 87th Congress. Accordingly, it reflects the approximate time at which active consideration of the proposal began in that Congress. Such a cutoff date will minimize wholesale destruction of natural areas by speculative interests and thus, will assist in safeguarding against increased acquisition costs which might otherwise result from the subdivision and further development of properties within the proposed lakeshore boundaries."

As a sponsor I am also concerned about the property owners who have accepted this cutoff date in good faith and have refrained from developing their property as they might otherwise have done.

In any case, this is a request properly to be made, as you have made it, of the Senate and House committees responsible for the legislation.

4. Composition of the Advisory Board

The National Park Service submitted this comment:

"We recognize the desirability of providing for representation on the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission from the several towns whose lands are included in the lakeshore and we would be willing to consider appropriate adjustments in the composition of the Commission to include such representation."

I think the sponsors of the bill would concur in this position and that the subcommittee will certainly consider amending this section to provide a fair and practicable system of representation on the Board.

5. Mandatory purchase by the secretary of properties within the lakeshore when such properties are offered for sale

While the Congress does not permit agencies to commit Government to purchase of properties in advance of appropriation of funds for that purpose, the National Park Service and the Congress previously have supported a plan which will give assurance to property owners. In the act authorizing establishment of the Point Reyes National Seashore (76 Stat. 538) the Secretary is given authority to enter into contracts for the acquisition of properties prior to the appropriation of funds by the Congress. Of course, even under this provision payment of the purchase price is contingent upon the appropriation of sufficient funds to fulfill the contract obligation incurred.

I understand your concern very well, as do the other sponsors and the subcommittee. Unlike the situation in some States, however, the Federal Constitution and the laws simply do not permit the type of commitment you have in mind. Article I, section 9, of the Constitution provides that "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by law. * * *". Therefore, any expenditure of Federal funds must first be authorized by legislation and then must have the further and separate appropriation of funds for the authorized purpose.

Nevertheless, an act of Congress is a firm commitment and it is extremely unlikely that the Congress will authorize the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshores without expecting to follow through with appropriations to establish it. More-

over, as a sponsor of the lakeshore bill I will be committed, and most anxious, I assure you, to work for immediate appropriations. I think you will get similar assurances from the other sponsors. Remember also that S. 2249 is an administration bill and hence we have the support of the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of the Budget and the White House for appropriations to establish the park as well as for the bill to authorize it.

Again, I want to thank you for the constructive interest you have taken in the park proposal and in the rights of the residents of Beverly Shores. I believe you should get full and frank answers to all questions raised along with thorough consideration by the Subcommittee on Public Lands of each of the proposals contained in your petition. I am confident we can work out acceptable solutions and I will exert every effort to do so.

I look forward to seeing you at the hearings next week.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF ESTABLISHING NATIONAL PARKS

The purpose of establishing a national park or recreation area is to preserve in public ownership an area outstanding for scenic, historic, natural or other recreational values. Studies of existing parks have made it evident that the preservation of outstanding recreation resources has the subsidiary effect of contributing to the regional economy.

It is not surprising that communities in the vicinity of proposed national parks and recreation area are concerned about the possible loss of tax revenue, if lands are taken off the tax rolls or if other sources of revenues may be lost. Investigations made in several parks have shown that commercial enterprises have expanded and new enterprises have been developed adjacent to the parks to meet the needs of park visitors, and that local tax receipts have increased as adjacent property values increased. Also, employment in the region usually rises greatly.

One example of these effects is found at Cape Hatteras National Seashore. A reporter from the Eugene, Oreg., Register-Guard visited this area and reported on his findings. He examined the tax records of Dare County, N.C., where the national seashore is located. He found that total assessed valuation within the county more than doubled from 1950 to 1958, going from \$11 to \$25 million. At the same time, tax rates were reduced from \$1 to 80 cents per hundred. The volume of business from the tourist trade almost doubled within a 6-year period in the vicinity adjacent to the national seashore. Bank deposits doubled from 1950 to 1959. While some property was removed from the tax rolls for park purposes, land remaining on the rolls often increased in value 50 to 100 times as the park increased the general economic activity of the region.

A travel study at Glacier National Park showed that in the 12-month period ending in September 1951 people from all the States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and other countries spent some \$4 million in and around the park and spent an additional \$8 million in the State of Montana. A similar survey of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, made in 1956 by State highway departments and the Bureau of Public Roads, showed that the 2.5 million people who visited the park during 1 year spent more than \$28 million within a 30-mile radius of the park.

The report on the study stated that these travel dollars "provide the economic backbone of those counties in North Carolina and Tennessee which surround the Great Smoky Mountains National Park."

The University of Wyoming made an economic study of Teton County, where Grand Teton National Park is located, and found that between 1950 and 1958 trends in a variety of economic indicators were upward. In 1950, the year in which Grand Teton National Park was enlarged, total assessment values of real and personal property amounted to \$4.7 million. By 1958 total assessment values increased to \$8.2 million. The sales and use tax in Teton County amounted to \$76,457 in 1950. Eight years later revenue from this tax had doubled to \$153,706. During the 8 years, the population of Teton County increased 27 percent, retail sales went up by 79 percent, and bank deposits nearly doubled.

Dr. W. Paul Strassman of Michigan State University, in a report on economic growth in northern Michigan, pointed out that the leading industry of that region is the tourist industry and that it is more profitable than either mining, manufacturing, or agriculture. He stated that the main attraction of northern

Michigan is "relief from the noise and tensions of city life at a cool expanse of forest and water." His conclusion as to the major step that could be taken to stimulate and promote economic development in the region was: "If parks and recreational facilities are expanded generously, tourists will spend 100 to 150 percent more money in 1970 than the average of 1954-56. * * * An area with a major industry that is likely to expand two or three times as fast as the national economy may, in this respect, consider itself fortunate."

Studies made at State parks have also shown the importance of parks in the economy of the surrounding area. A banker living near Porcupine Mountains State Park in northern Michigan wrote that the park had established itself as an economic benefactor for Ontonagon County throughout the four seasons. According to his article in the magazine *Michigan Conservation*, "use of park facilities generates employment and new income for the service industries of the entire area. Serving as a major local attraction, the Porcupine Mountains State Park has acted as a catalyst in motel and cabin construction. * * * Expenditures by tourists represent a sizable chunk of new and primary money that has been pumped into the economic bloodstream of the area, which to a very substantial degree helps stabilize and expand the county's economy."

Dr. Maurice Goddard, secretary of Pennsylvania's Department of Forests and Waters, in a speech at Angola, Ind., on February 23, 1961, said: "The fact that the recreational facilities in a park draw from a wide area has served as a great economic boost to communities located near them. Presque Isle State Park on Lake Erie, for instance, was directly responsible for \$10 million in new business last year for the city of Erie, according to the Erie Chamber of Commerce. Indirectly, the benefits of recreation in the Erie area alone, totaled \$33 million in 1959. * * * The resulting impact on land values is interesting. At the new Gifford Pinchot State Park, south of Harrisburg, for instance, land values have more than tripled since the park was first announced and placed under construction. We took 2,300 acres out of tiny Warrington Township to create the park, yet the tax revenues in the township today are more than before we acquired the land. * * * There is a very measurable economic dimension to recreational development and communities that ignore it are only denying themselves some very real benefits."

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, *June 1963.*

Senator BURDICK. The next witness will be Ben H. Thompson. And I believe he will be accompanied by Allen T. Edmonds, Assistant Regional Director of the National Park Service.

STATEMENT OF BEN H. THOMPSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; ACCOMPANIED BY ALLEN T. EDMONDS, ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, PHILADELPHIA

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I am Ben Thompson, Assistant Director of Resource Studies of the National Park Service. I am here to try to answer such questions as I can for the committee.

With me is Assistant Regional Director Allen T. Edmonds of the Philadelphia office, in whose region this area is situated, and who does have a prepared statement and some maps to explain this project in more detail to the committee.

Senator BURDICK. Do you want to file your prepared statement and then give us the highlights?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes, sir.

Senator BURDICK. Your statement will then be filed.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, we would like, through the emphasis of maps and illustrations, to give you the reasons why we selected the boundaries that we did in this area.

Forty-five years ago when Stephen T. Mather first saw the Indiana Dunes, as it has been said this morning, there were 25 relatively undeveloped miles of dunes and vegetation along the shores of Lake

Michigan between Gary, Ind., and Michigan City, Ind. He vainly tried to have this land set aside for public use, but without success.

It was not long before Federal transcontinental highways, State highways, freeways, and turnpikes, in addition to railways, passed through this area on their hurried ways to link important industrial centers of Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, and the east coast. As means of transportation made their presence known, much of the land in back of the dunes, marshland, traces of the shore of earlier stage of Lake Michigan, and the vegetation peculiar to this area became sacrificed to this burst of progress.

Industry, shown in pink; communities, in dark yellow (five along the shore and three inland); and residential developments followed in normal sequence after the establishment of means of mass transportation and utilities. Within the communities are commercial zones as indicated in dark orange on the map.

The dunes, located as they are in a metropolitan complex, were a popular vacation area for the Indiana people in the beginning of this century, and in 1925 the State set aside some 334 acres, crosshatched in green (which have been increased to 2,182 acres), for public use.

In 1964 we find only fragments remaining of those 25 miles viewed by Stephen T. Mather, and these extremely cut up and spotted. But what remains is important to the people of this Nation. Here still is this unusual complex of plant life representative of both the North and South, nowhere else observed on the Great Lakes or along our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Here, too, are dunes of great interest to the scientist, and a shoreline of outstanding quality for bathing. Here, too, is the opportunity to meet the recreational needs of a great metropolitan complex.

Our studies indicate there are still nearly 12,000 acres remaining that should be preserved. Within this are 2,500 acres of dunes, 7 miles of shoreline, and a number of significant natural areas.

In attempting to determine a suggested boundary for this proposal, our studies indicated a division into three zones:

(1) Shoreline zone: 4,623 acres. Extending from the lakeshore to U.S. 12, consisting of 7 miles of beach, 100 to 300 feet wide, and dunes, 70 to 200 feet high. This zone possesses high values in beach use, scenic, and scientific interests.

(2) Inland zone: 3,476 acres. Area between U.S. 12 and U.S. 20. An alluvial plain suitable for picnicking, camping, trails, nature study, horseback riding, and activities of this nature.

(3) Wetland zone: 1,452 acres. Five scattered areas of value for wildlife sanctuaries, scientific pursuits, trails, and activities closely allied to natural features.

Within this entire proposal there are an estimated 860 structures, 67 percent of which, we believe to be permanent residences and 20 percent, summer cottages. The remainder would be made up of commercial structures, farm structures, and abandoned structures.

The points of heaviest concentration are located in four places:

1. Beverly Shores: 285 structures, of which 50 percent are permanent residences; 47 percent, summer cottages; and 3 percent, commercial.

2. Below Indiana Dunes State Park (unit 5C): 193 structures, of which 83 percent are permanent residences and 11 percent, commercial structures.

3. Town of Porter: 154 structures, of which 57 percent are permanent residences and 10 percent commercial.

4. Unit 5B (exclusive of Porter): 106 structures, of which 77 percent are permanent residences (no summer cottages) and 10 percent, commercial structures.

These four points of concentration account for 86 percent of the structures in the proposal.

Provisions in S. 2249, however, permit residents to retain their properties in perpetuity providing local zoning ordinances are observed in accordance with standards established by the Secretary; therefore, those retaining their properties would continue to pay local real estate taxes. We fully expect that many of the homeowners will choose to remain within the proposal.

We estimate the land costs, on the present market, for unimproved property to be \$17,866,000. If the improved property were purchased, we estimate it would cost an additional \$5,134,000.

Senator BURDICK. Anything further?

Mr. THOMPSON. That completes our formal statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BURDICK. There is one question that occurs to me. Do you have any problem of administration of these now disjointed elements of the park?

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, there would undoubtedly be problems of administration with a disjointed area that you would not have in a contiguous area, as, for instance, this would be if it had been acquired in 1916. However, we do not feel that those are insurmountable. They are problems to be dealt with and solved.

Senator BURDICK. Would there be a central administration planned for at some spot?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Harry, would you point out where the proposed administration area would be, headquarters for the park.

Mr. VERKLER. Will you identify it a little bit better for the record, please.

Mr. EDMONDS. Beg pardon?

Mr. VERKLER. Will you identify it a little better for the record?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes. It is south and east of the area below the Indiana Dunes State Park.

Senator BURDICK. That is all. Thank you.

Now, the board of trustees of the town of Porter, Ind., if they would all like to appear here at once, Mr. Wagner, Mr. Knoelke and Mr. Conover.

You gentlemen may proceed in any order you wish.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS W. WAGNER, DONALD KNOELKE, AND ATTORNEY W. G. CONOVER FOR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, TOWN OF PORTER, IND.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. Chairman, we represent the citizens of the town of Porter. Our statement will be brief, but we think it will be pointed.

Senator BURDICK. Will you identify each one of you for the record?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes, sir.

My name is Thomas Wagner. I am the president of the board of trustees.

The gentleman immediately to my right is Mr. Knoelke, a member of the board of trustees. And the third gentleman is Mr. Conover, our town attorney.

We believe with you that the reservation of a park area in the shores of Lake Michigan and among the Indiana Dunes is highly desirable.

However, we are here to make no special plea either for the National Lakeshore or for industry. And because we have our homes in the heart of the affected area, we are sensitive both to the advantages that the lakeshore will offer, advantages not measurable in dollars, and to the need for economic growth.

Yet, we have anxieties, not on the principle of preserving beauty and nature, but on the effect that the bill, as now written, will have on the citizens of our town and township. We are a community of wage earners, small merchants, and pensioners. The distinguished Senators of this subcommittee have gained enviable political reputations for their championship of the small man. And we ask them: Can they then, in their wisdom, recommend to the U.S. Senate that it enact legislation which will increase the tax rate of the town of Porter up to 30 percent?

I extemporize here to point out that we are discussing 320 acres of the entire bill which are included in the town of Porter.

This represents the loss of assessed evaluation, without any corresponding reduction in our obligations to maintain roads and provide other municipal services and schools.

We of Porter also are concerned about the gradual destruction of our town by the Federal and State Governments. Forty prime acres have been preempted for a Nike base. As a result, the attractiveness of surrounding areas has been greatly reduced. A Federal-State limited access highway will cut the town into two parts within the next few years. The burden of this dismemberment falls on the small citizen, the steelworker, the mechanic, and the pensioner.

The board of trustees of the town of Porter do not recommend that your committee reject Senate bill 2249 but rather we petition the incorporation of certain modifications in language and structure which will remove the hardships now proposed for the citizens of Porter and Westchester Township.

Along with this statement we would submit an exhibit (exhibit A) of specific problems and our proposed solutions. None of these solutions would in any way change the characteristics of the national lakeshore. A table of statistics is also attached for your study (exhibit B). This exhibit develops data on the effect the lakeshore, without remedial action, would have on the town of Porter.

We petition this committee to give the most careful consideration to our plea for equitable modifications, modifications necessary to the welfare of small people who can be very badly hurt.

The board of trustees of Porter invite the members of your committee or their representatives to visit our town. We will be happy to escort them through the affected area, and they can judge, from their own observations, the truth of our plea.

We very much appreciate your proposed improvements, for we would also deplore this wonderful area being lost. With minor changes, it would be a great benefit to our town. But as now written, the bill would bring hardship to people who can ill afford it.

We have this exhibit, statement of our problems. There are nine of them.

First of all, there is the loss of tax revenue due to the removal of \$600,000 from assessed evaluation.

The solution, of course, would be to provide a formula to make up school tuition. I understand that there is legislation to take up school tuition with a loss of 10 percent.

There is, however, no provision in existing legislation to make up the difference to the citizens of the town.

The second problem was that of provision of municipal services to the affected areas. We must provide police, fire, garbage removal, street maintenance, snow removal; and the street maintenance may be compounded by increased traffic.

Our proposed solution would be that the Federal Government contract with and reimburse the town of Porter for the services rendered.

The third problem is that of Johnson's Beach. This is the area north of 130th Street and east of Wabash Avenue.

You may want to show them that, Don.

Mr. KNOELKE. Mr. Chairman, may I display this somewhere, or would it be all right if I held this?

Mr. WAGNER. This is the area north of 130th Street and east of Wabash Avenue. It is the area shown in red. The remainder of Johnson's Beach would be isolated from the town of Porter if the proposed lakeshore were enacted. All parts of the town would no longer be contiguous. And we would hope that the lakeshore be altered to remove this area in Porter north of the extension of the road forming the south boundary of the Indiana Dunes State Park.

Will you show them that, Don?

This area is developed and principally residential.

A further problem is that of the zoning regulations. This may not be serious, but we would at least recommend that the Secretary's authority be defined and that the planned zoning regulations be specified.

The establishment of the April 1961 date as a cutoff date for construction as stated in paragraph 4(b). We would here recommend that that be modified so as not to penalize property owners who legitimately and without knowledge of park plans, started construction of homes in the area affected after that date.

Now, we want to point to the area shown in yellow on the map. That is the inclusion of residential area property between the South Shore Railroad and U.S. Highway 12.

Our recommendation here is that the lakeshore proposal be altered to remove this area. The area is adjacent to U.S. Highway 12. It is prime commercial property and is now so used. The area between U.S. 12 and the South Shore Railroad is developed as concentrated residential property. No sand dunes are included in this area.

The next problem we would allude to is that of the inclusion of the area bounded by U.S. 20, Mineral Springs Road, Wagner Road, and East Oak Hill Road. It is the area shown in green there.

This area, too, is prime residential property, and new construction has appeared there in recent years.

We can see that certain portions of it could conceivably be included in the lakeshore, but there is a concentration of homes too. That possibly could be adjudicated.

And the inclusion in the lakeshore of the Lake Michigan beach area north of 127th Street would deprive the town of Porter of parking meter revenue. It is shown in blue on the map.

The residents of the town of Porter, Westchester Township, are now using this beach and are using it for recreation and bathing purposes. Besides that, beachowners immediately adjacent would be deprived of beach access.

The isolation of the property owners with no road access to town property is a further problem.

Of course, we recognize that they can be granted the privilege, free of charge, for using lakeshore roadway for access purposes. But that could better be defined in the legislation.

In summation, I would point out that the town of Porter covers an area of 2,240 acres. This bill proposes to remove 15 percent of the acreage, more than 15 percent of our residences, and would cut down our assessed evaluation by one-fourth, increasing the tax rate by one-third. This is spelled out in exhibit B, which is "Statistics of the Effect of the Proposed National Lakeshore on the Town of Porter."

We solicit the committee's earnest consideration of these points.

I will now turn our presentation over to Mr. Knoelke.

Senator BURDICK. I would like to ask a question at this point.

Mr. WAGNER. Yes, sir.

Senator BURDICK. Do you think your town would receive any benefits from this lakeshore development?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes, sir.

Senator BURDICK. You talked about the tax impact. Would there be any positive impacts of increased business, increased trade, and so forth?

Mr. WAGNER. Ours is mainly a residential town. There is very little in the way of business. Just a few service businesses for the residents.

The possible locations of businesses, like on U.S. 20 and on U.S. 12, are being preempted by the park. I think it would have a salutary effect on the desirability of it as a residential area.

But I would point out again that the area available for residences are gradually being removed by actions of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, and the Department of the Interior.

Senator BURDICK. Would you have any further incursions into the size of the lakeshore area?

Mr. WAGNER. Sir, we have had the effect by the Department of Defense. The Department of Commerce is moving in and taking 2 or 3 percent of our land. And of course 15 percent is being proposed here.

Senator BURDICK. The staff man asked me to ask this question. Are there any payments in lieu of taxes for tax base lost to these other acquisitions that you know of?

Mr. WAGNER. No, sir.

Senator BURDICK. If the road takes the property or the Department of Defense takes the property, it is gone?

Mr. WAGNER. As a matter of fact, in the year 1961 we had to repair a section of road. One mile took our entire street budget which the

military tore up. Through some oversight, they had failed in their negotiations to include that, to include a guarantee there. And our East Oak Hill Road was torn up very badly. And it took our entire street budget to repair that one year. It is a Porter Nike base.

Senator BURDICK. I have not been in this area. I am just asking these questions for my own information.

Would not this influx of new tourists and vacationers, would they not spend some money in your town when they come into the area? Would you not recoup something from additional business?

Mr. WAGNER. I think it would be very minor. I think that the big advantage of the lakeshore to the town of Porter would be the fact that it would be certainly a more desirable place to live.

I am now talking about the esthetic aspects of it. Financially, it is going to hurt.

Senator BURDICK. Well, you may call the next witness.

Mr. KNOELKE. Mr. Chairman, honorable Senators, I am a member of the town board of trustees, and all of the areas that are included in the national lakeshore in the town of Porter are in the ward of the people that I represent in our town.

Now, I have been authorized by the Porter Beach Property Owners Association to present their protest against enactment of this legislation for these reasons:

1. Porter Beach is only three-fourths of a mile long, in between the $3\frac{1}{2}$ -mile stretch of beach in Indiana Dunes State Park and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -mile beach in Dune Acres. Yet, on a hot summer day, Porter Beach is more densely populated than the park beach in proportion to size, and by contrast, the private beach at Dune Acres seems deserted.

These bathers come from 132 homes in the Porter Beach area, and from Indiana communities which have always regarded Porter as their neighborhood beach. If you take this area, it represents only a change in management, not an increase in the number of bathers served. Improvements are needed, and are under consideration by local government.

We have been discussing this in our town for a matter of a couple of years on the town boards trying to do something. Of course, we are limited by funds. We do not have the moneys available to do something on our own behalf, but we have been discussing it with the people down on the beach. And the town of Porter may develop something. Nothing has been formed.

The beach is intensively used under local government. Let's leave it that way.

2. The way you plan to take half of our beach in front of a row of homes—now, this is the area that is shown in blue on our map; it is the area north of 127th Street. Now, if you project this line, it proceeds this line right in front of the cottages in the beach area. There are cottages right on up to 127th Street. And this would isolate them from access to the beach if it were fenced, perhaps. If you put up a fence, we can't use the beach. If you don't, we have to protect our homes from holiday crowds, and policing them is a serious problem.

If you want the beach, take homes as well. But, if you do so, appropriate enough money to make a prompt and equitable settlement.

The right to privacy is precious, and these people should have an opportunity to sell if they don't like living in a park. This applies to the improved property over which authority to "condemn" is suspended due to approved zoning. These people must still use access roads under Federal control.

3. Compensation is an important factor. You talk of fair market value. Since our homes were first threatened by "park talk," there hasn't been any market. What we want is assurance in the bill itself that the settlement will be adequate to buy a similar home on comparable lakefront property along Lake Michigan.

4. We are being unjustly discriminated against by partial taking of our area. This is a highly irregular use of the Federal powers. It leaves us as a buffer zone to protect more privileged private areas adjacent to us.

In conclusion, we strongly protest the inclusion of any part of Porter Beach in this "lakeshore." We also protest Federal control of any of our access roads. If you do take this area, you should take it all and plan to pay for all, with an understandable assurance of fair appraisals written into the bill.

This protest has been prepared by the president and executive committee of the Porter Beach Property Owners Association, F. J. Hallinan, president.

Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. All right.

Counsel, you are next.

Mr. CONOVER. Mr. Chairman, I have no prepared statement, but I would like to be very brief.

The situation of the town of Porter—and I speak as the attorney for the town of Porter; I have a private opinion on this, but I am not going to express it now—the position of the town of Porter, as has been stated to you is, one, that, as the bill is now written, it is totally unacceptable to the town, but perhaps by future negotiation an equitable basis could be arrived at whereby the town of Porter would agree to the inclusion of a portion of its land in a national lakeshore.

Just to very briefly summarize this situation, first of all, by virtue of the taking of Porter Nike site by the Federal Government, 2 percent of the total area of this town has been taken.

The next to be taken—I do not know the exact order in which the taking will be made—but there is the Tri-State Highway right-of-way, which will take another 2 percent of this town.

If this national lakeshore goes into effect, that is 15 percent of the total area of this town, keeping in mind there are 320 acres in the town. That makes a total of nearly 20 percent of this entire municipal corporation that will have been donated in one way or another to the Federal Government.

Now, this, as you can see, presents a very serious problem for this jurisdiction.

Now, when you compare 2,500 souls against the millions and millions in these United States, I will grant you, sir, that by virtue of numbers we are vastly outnumbered. However, the situation that confronts the town of Porter would be about the same as the United Nations saying: "If you take a line from the northeast corner of the Texas Panhandle to the northeast corner of North Dakota, everything west

of that shall be removed from Federal taxation," you are in the same situation, comparing these two situations, as the town of Porter is now faced with.

The residents who live there like this town or they would not be there. And one of the basic principles on which this Government is founded is the right of private property.

Now, there has been enough money spent privately over the course of this entire battle to buy half of what we are talking about privately and donate it to the Federal Government. We would have no objection to that.

However, gentlemen, I would very respectfully submit that you be extremely cautious in this situation in taking this land from the tax rolls of the town of Porter, Ind. We exist by virtue of our taxes. Our government will not run without it.

Now, here is what this bill, in summation, leaves us with as it is now written.

No. 1, the provisions of the zoning ordinance impose the power of the Federal Government not only on the town of Porter but on Porter County itself. The town of Porter in this area ceases to exist, along with the removal of its land from the tax rolls.

Now, there is a provision in there whereby a landowner may, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, donate his land, or arrive at some equitable basis, with offsets for his 25-year tenancy; he may deed it to the Federal Government and yet keep it. This removes that property entirely.

So I think we are misleading ourselves by saying that probably these people will choose to stay under the real property tax laws which bring revenue to the town of Porter. This, of course, will not happen, as we all recognize.

Now, section 9 of bill says that the imposition of the national lakeshore in this area shall not remove civil or criminal jurisdiction from any municipal corporation or State governmental body concerned, or words to that effect.

Now, that means, gentlemen, that, as I interpret this thing, that, subject to the will of the Federal Government, we are still in the position where we will have to maintain our criminal jurisdiction. That means our police will have to patrol that, I suppose, in conjunction with the National Park Service.

I am not aware of their regulations or policies in this matter, but as the law is now written, we are charged with this expense, and we receive no compensation for it.

So basically, we would ask you to very carefully consider the position of these 2,500 people who love this town very much. The enactment of this legislation as presently written will in practical effect be the death of this town.

Now, if all the other municipal corporations involved on the lakeshore of Indiana want to donate this to the Federal Government, donate their lands to the Federal Government, I think I can speak for the citizens of the town of Porter and say we will go along 100 percent. But we see no reason why other municipal corporations should be exempted and the town of Porter be included in this thing.

Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Any questions, gentlemen?

Senator JORDAN. Where is the town of Porter, Mr. Conover?

Mr. STEINER. This section, this district, and the part to the right.

Senator BURDICK. He touched on 15 percent of the town would be taken into the lakeshore. Is that correct?

Mr. CONOVER. That is correct.

Senator BURDICK. And they are just relating their problems and their difficulties by having this area surrounding their town, the negative impact, loss of tax base, and so forth.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I did not hear all of his testimony. I am sorry. I was in another committee.

But I take it from what I did hear that the thrust of it was to the effect that you were desirous of having payment in lieu of taxes for the property taken by the Government. Am I correct in that?

Mr. CONOVER. That is right. We feel that there probably is some basis whereby the town of Porter can be compensated for this very substantial loss of tax revenue.

Senator SIMPSON. I think you should know that the present disposition of the full committee and even the subcommittee is to the effect that no such arrangement will be made in the future. It has been done in the past, but I have not seen a bill come through since I have been here where the full committee has gone for that. And we have tried it. Because there are some instances where we think it was applicable.

If no payment in lieu of tax were made, are you in favor of the bill or against it?

Mr. CONOVER. No payment in lieu of taxes?

Senator SIMPSON. That is right.

Mr. CONOVER. We are absolutely against it. It will result, sir, in the death of this town for all practical purposes.

Senator SIMPSON. Well, I want you to know what the situation is as far as the committee is concerned.

Mr. CONOVER. We appreciate that.

Senator SIMPSON. That is why I said it to you.

Mr. CONOVER. The basis, sir, on which the town of Porter takes this position, that some bill could be written that would be acceptable to us, is based foursquare upon this question of loss of taxation and compensation for it. And if such legislation cannot be forthcoming, then we are against it. I think I speak on behalf of the board, correct?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes.

I would like to reinforce that statement with a comment that, in our town, we have on duty one policeman at all times, no more, no less—one man. That is not reducible, unless to nothing. We have no paid firemen. We have 18 volunteer firemen.

Now, again, there is a charge that is not reducible. So our budget as such is the kind of budget that cannot be reduced. It is the maintenance of the streets so that they will not fall apart, the provision of some services like police, fire protection, at a minimum cost, and beyond what we are now spending or below that it is not possible to go.

Therefore, if there is any reduction in tax revenue, consequently there must be an increase in the taxation of the individual property owner. We estimate that the loss in tax revenue will be 25 to 30 percent. That is borne out by Mr. Edmonds, who testified just before us.

A 25-percent loss means a 33-percent increase in taxes. The people in our town, if you will visit it, see the homes, you will recognize that we do have a large percentage of pensioners. We do have almost exclusively people who are wage earners or very, very small merchants. There is no wealth whatsoever. And these people can ill afford to absorb that kind of increased taxation.

Now, our situation I can see is unique. But it is there, and it is real, and it is going to hurt.

Senator JORDAN. What kind of money are we talking about? A fourth of the tax revenues would be how much?

Mr. WAGNER. About \$18,000 or \$20,000 a year.

That is almost an insignificant sum to the Congress of the United States, but to our people that is a large sum of money.

Senator JORDAN. Big money in my area, too.

Mr. WAGNER. Not as an individual, sir; I meant the entire Congress.

Senator BURDICK. Well, based on your testimony, it looks like you are the crossroads of impaction here. The NIKE base came in, and you got no "in lieu" money for that?

Mr. CONOVER. That is right.

Senator BURDICK. Your loss of tax base. The turnpike is coming in. You get no "in lieu" money for that. It looks like you are in a popular area.

Mr. CONOVER. The NIKE site, of course, pertains to national defense, and I do not think there is a person in the town of Porter who objects—if the Federal Government feels that the Porter NIKE site was necessary for national defense, which it obviously did, I do not think there is one person in the town of Porter who objects to that.

Senator BURDICK. Well, I am sure that is correct. But the point is you do lose tax base when something like this comes in.

Mr. CONOVER. Absolutely.

Mr. KNOELKE. Honorable Chairman, may I say something?

Senator BURDICK. You may.

Mr. KNOELKE. That is the reason the area in yellow there, that is, in our opinion, a prime commercial area, and U.S. 12 is apparently going to be revised and relocated, made a four-lane highway. And it was our thinking that this area could benefit us by commercial development and increase our tax base.

And our valuation of our town is about \$2,668,000. Now, we estimate we lose \$600,000 valuation. So if this area here, especially, could develop, we visualize that we could gain some tax base in our town by commercial development.

We have some areas that could be industrial development in our town, but very few. They are isolated, and one is particularly located here, one of our township schools that is located in our town. So we have a unique problem in our town, and like you said, all these areas that we have lost by the roads, the NIKE base, and now the whole lakeshore, present a problem. And our people are concerned. They want an equitable settlement here, if we can, and that is why we are here representing them.

Senator BURDICK. I believe one of you gentlemen testified earlier—this is for the benefit of you people who came in late from the committee—that the area in yellow is not ideally suitable for a dunes area. Will you develop that a little more?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. Edmonds—he is here, and maybe he can reinforce that comment—said that that was included mainly to provide a connection between the various portions of the park. It is a type of access thing. That is a Federal highway now, and it is going to be enlarged and widened. And the south side of it is almost all homes. On the north side there is some free land, and on the south side there is some free land too, but most of it is homes. But between U.S. 12 and the south shore tracks it is almost all homes. Very modest structures, I would mention, but homes.

Senator BURDICK. Do you gentlemen have any other questions?

Senator ALLOTT. No, thanks.

Mr. WAGNER. Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Next is Mr. James S. Savage, representing the town of Dune Acres.

Mr. Savage, can you develop your testimony in about 5 minutes? Under the rules, we have to quit at 11 o'clock.

Mr. SAVAGE. Yes, sir; I will.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

**STATEMENT OF JAMES S. SAVAGE, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF
TRUSTEES, TOWN OF DUNE ACRES, IND.**

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman and Senators, my name is James Savage, and I am the president of the board of trustees of the town of Dune Acres, which on that map is just about in the center and has been referred to a number of times.

The gentleman on my right is Mr. Edwin Carlson, who is also a member of the board of trustees.

We have a statement I would like to enter into the record, and we will ask at the outset here this morning—

Senator BURDICK. It will be received.

Mr. SAVAGE (continuing). If the witnesses would confine their testimony to something that is new. It was pointed out that there has been a hearing on this bill 3 years ago. Well, I have some new testimony.

Three years ago, the board of trustees of the town of Dune Acres came down and testified against that bill. And today I am here to tell you that the board of trustees of Dune Acres and its clerk-treasurer unanimously agreed, and we respectfully urge you to pass Senate bill 2249.

I might say that in the statement I have submitted in the record that you will find at the back of it that a very substantial number of the citizens in the community signed their name at the end of the statement indicating their own support of the official position of the board of trustees.

And the statement also carries some 51 letters from a great majority of the citizens of the community expressing their support for the most part for this bill.

The statement also points out that the National Park Service has recommended to the Secretary of the Interior a number of small amendments or modifications to S. 2249, and I understand that it has been referred to this subcommittee, and the board of trustees of the town

of Dune Acres respectfully urge you to carefully consider the amendments that were sent to you by the Secretary of the Interior.

Now, if there are any quick questions, Mr. Chairman?

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, may I just propound a question?

Is your town or any of it considered for the park?

Mr. SAVAGE. Sir, we are losing about two-thirds of our land. But it is undeveloped land.

Senator SIMPSON. The white there in Dune Acres, that does not comprise all of Dune Acres?

Mr. SAVAGE. No, sir. The town limits branch to the South Shore Railroad to the black line due south of where the name appears on the map.

Mr. READ. All of that is Dune Acres, extends up there.

Senator SIMPSON. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BURDICK. No further questions?

Senator ALLOTT. I have a question.

You just heard the gentleman from Porter. And I am sure that you all understand that we on this committee are in the position of having two committee meetings of the Interior Committee going on at the same time, which necessitated our shuttling back and forth.

But you have just heard the gentleman from Porter. How does it happen that, if you lose two-thirds of your area, even though it be undeveloped land, that you are not going to have the same budgetary problems they are?

Mr. SAVAGE. Well, there are a few people in Dune Acres who feel that we will have a budgetary problem, but in going over the budget, we are simply agreed that we are one of the few communities in the State of Indiana—for the past 2 years we have successively reduced our tax rate each year, and we do not feel that this will affect us.

Senator ALLOTT. Is it possible that this land which the Park Service is taking is not assessed at anything except a nominal value?

Mr. SAVAGE. A part of the land that they will take is owned by the town of Dune Acres and has been set aside for park purposes within the town. So there is no loss to us there.

Senator ALLOTT. So it is not on the tax roll anyway?

Mr. SAVAGE. No, sir. And some of the land is owned by the "Save the Dunes Council," and that is not on the tax roll.

Senator ALLOTT. What part of this land, what percentage, or give it to me in acres, is owned by the town or some other civic group so that you do not have a change in your tax situation?

Mr. SAVAGE. About 400 acres.

Senator ALLOTT. 400 acres?

Mr. SAVAGE. We are losing about 800 acres.

Senator ALLOTT. You are losing about 800 acres, and half of it is owned by the town?

Mr. SAVAGE. Or the "Save the Dunes Council."

Senator ALLOTT. The what?

Mr. SAVAGE. The "Save the Dunes Council."

Senator ALLOTT. The "Save the Dunes Council." And that would not be taxpaying either?

Mr. SAVAGE. No, sir.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, may I have time for one question? I propounded a question to the witnesses from Porter with respect to

receiving "in lieu of" taxes. You are not sure about that? You do not care about having any payment to you in lieu of taxes either?

Mr. SAVAGE. No, sir.

Senator SIMPSON. That is all.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JAMES S. SAVAGE, TOWN TRUSTEE, REPRESENTING THE TOWN OF DUNE ACRES

Honorable sirs, the town of Dune Acres, Ind., is a community that extends for 2.3 miles along the southern shore of Lake Michigan. It contains approximately 1,300 acres of land and numbers some 250 adults and children. The developed and inhabited portion of Dune Acres comprising approximately 470 acres is not included in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill, though if the lakeshore becomes a reality it will entirely surround the remaining portion of the town of Dune Acres. It is the opinion of the residents of this community that they have provided a residential community on the lakeshore with the greatest possible preservation of the area in its natural state. It is therefore to be expected that the residents of this community should take great interest in the proposal to establish this national lakeshore ringing the area of the town. In the 40 years that this town has existed as a legal entity no proposal has generated more real concern than that emanating from Senate bill 2249.

In November of 1963 the citizens of the community selected its present town government, three trustees and a clerk-treasurer, none of whom had theretofore served in a governmental capacity in the community. Prior to their installation as the official government, and continuously since that time, the trustees and clerk-treasurer have endeavored to arrive at a judgment on this proposal that would reflect nothing but the best interest of the town. The matter has been thoroughly studied and discussed. Great care and effort went into the study and the town government was aided immensely by a report of a "special study" group. After long and careful study the trustees and the clerk-treasurer reached unanimous agreement that the town of Dune Acres go on record as supporting Senate bill 2249 as it would read if the amendments proposed by the National Park Service are incorporated into the bill. I would like to postpone discussion of these amendments, and why the town government supports the position of the Park Service, long enough to point out to the committee that attached to the copies of this statement that I have presented to you there is a supplement consisting of the signatures of a substantial majority of the adult citizens of the community attesting to the fact that they support the official position of the town. In addition, 25 residents of the community have traveled here at their own expense to be present in this room today as tangible and visible evidence of their support of this position.

Now, with regard to the proposed amendments. The assistant regional director of the National Park Service, Mr. Allen T. Edmunds, has informed us that he has recommended to the Director of the National Park Service the following:

"1. Amend section 2 of S. 2249, and companion bills in the House, to require concurrence of political subdivisions before their properties can be acquired. (See sec. 2(a) Cape Cod Act.)"

The town supports this recommendation for the following reason. In the Cape Cod National Seashore Act (Public Law 87-126) this protection is afforded to the political subdivisions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (sec. 2(a)). In the Padre Island National Seashore Act (Public Law 87-712) this protection is afforded to the political subdivisions of the State of Texas (sec. 2(a)). In the Point Reyes National Seashore Act (Public Law 87-657) this protection is afforded to the political subdivisions of the State of California (sec. 3(a)). In Senate bill 1137 to establish the Oregon Dunes National Seashore this protection is afforded to the political subdivisions of the State of Oregon (sec. 2). We take the position that this protection should be afforded to the political subdivisions of the State of Indiana for the same and very reasons that it was afforded to the political subdivisions of the States indicated.

Mr. Edmunds's second recommendation is as follows:

"2. Define the extent of easement along the shoreline. For example: The easement shall run adjacent to and parallel to water's edge and not exceeding 50 feet inland from mean water line."

The town supports this recommendation for the reason that the "easement clause" as it now appears in Senate bill 2249 is ambiguous.

"Sec. 2. * * * the Secretary also is authorized to acquire such easements or other interests as he deems necessary to assure public access to the beach and waters of Lake Michigan continuously from the western boundary of the lakeshore in section 21, township 37 north, Indiana base, range 6 west, second principal Indiana meridian, to the easternmost point of intersection of the lakeshore boundary with the shoreline."

The clause is susceptible of the interpretation evident in Mr. Edmund's illustration. It is, however, also susceptible to an interpretation that would permit the Secretary to acquire easements at right angles to the lake, as well as parallel thereto. This interpretation presents the possibility of the Secretary acquiring easements that would divide the town of Dune Acres into two or more segments that could not continue existence as legal entities. The Park Service, speaking through Mr. Edmunds, has indicated orally that it did not contemplate easements of this type, and recommends accordingly that the purpose and objective of the easement clause—an easement paralleling the lake 50 feet inland from mean water line—be incorporated into the bill. We concur.

Mr. Edmund's third recommendation is as follows:

"3. Amend S. 2249, and companion bills in the House, to include a section comparable to section 7(b) (1) of the Cape Cod Act."

The town supports this recommendation for the reason that the provisions referred to by Mr. Edmunds in the Cape Cod Act appear to the town as congressional directives to the Secretary of the Interior to insure that "* * * the seashore shall be permanently preserved in its present state, no development or plan for the convenience of visitors shall be undertaken therein which would be incompatible with the preservation of the unique flora and fauna or the physiographic conditions now prevailing * * *."

As the town views the provision it appears as though it was designed to implement the congressional intention to preserve that particular seashore in its then present state, and to make absolutely clear to the Secretary and the National Park Service that that is the desire of the Congress. We in Dune Acres feel that the part of our lakeshore to be incorporated into the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (this includes 1 mile of beach in its natural state now within town limits and over 830 acres of undeveloped land) deserves and is entitled to the same protection for the same reason that made it seem necessary and desirable in the Cape Cod Act.

Therefore, with the adoption of these recommendations as amendments to Senate bill 2249, the board of trustees and the clerk-treasurer of Dune Acres, Ind., respectfully urge this committee to recommend to the Senate of the United States that it adopt Senate bill 2249.

We, the residents of Dune Acres, concur with the unanimous decision of the board of trustees to respectfully urge the Committee of the U.S. Senate on Interior and Insular Affairs to recommend to the Senate of the United States that it adopt Senate bill 2249 as amended.

(Here follows 86 signatures on file with the committee.)

MCKEOWN, TRUSSELL, TRAFELET, & CALDWELL,
Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1964.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Care of Louis E. Kollar,
Dune Acres, Chesterton, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, summer residents and property owners in Dune Acres, favor the so called park bill, with the suggested amendments in accordance with committee's report recently handed you for your further consideration.

Respectfully,

BLANCHE K. MCKEOWN.
EDWARD P. MCKEOWN.

CHESTERTON, IND., *January 26, 1964.*

DUNE ACRES TOWN BOARD,

DEAR SIRs: I'm in agreement with the very excellent report presented to the town by the committee headed by Judge Luther Swygert. It was a very thorough and objective report. I therefore favor the Senator Douglas park bill (Senate bill S. 2249) as being the alternative that will be the best for Dune Acres.

The other alternative—to do nothing and to await our encirclement by industrial-related developments holds no promise. It is virtually certain that if business conditions continue to be good that both Midwest Steel and Bethlehem Steel will build fully integrated steel mills. Their natural inclination will be to acquire as much ground for their use as possible. As time goes on other related industries will locate nearby. The need will grow for a "green belt" around Dune Acres if the town is to remain in anything approximating its present form. The national park seems to be almost tailor-made to serve this purpose, although quite frankly it doesn't seem to have much form as a park.

I think that Mr. H. B. Snyder made a very good point at the meeting at the clubhouse when he suggested that the town make sure in writing that it will be allowed to continue regulating the flow of traffic into Dune Acres, and that park officials will have a handsoff policy toward becoming involved in Dune Acres' policies of controlling traffic on this road to provide for the security of its residents. We would be in a very bad position if, by some unexpected development, our road were opened to the public after the park was operating.

I also feel that the matter of trying to preserve as much of the town's valuable property is vital to make the park plan work. This was one area where the committee, very likely for lack of more time, didn't seem to have complete information. I think it would be helpful if the effect of disannexing parts of our town could be shown on a chart, with an accompanying listing of the increase in the tax rate, it might cause the town to try to preserve more of its property than is now contemplated.

I have been told that the protective clauses which the committee recommends have already been agreed to by sponsors of the bill. This makes it completely acceptable since these clauses give the town board the authority it needs to protect the interests of the town.

All in all, I think that the way pointed by the Swygert committee is the only way that we can go with any hope of preserving the town.

Very truly yours,

OLIVER STARR, Jr.

DUNE ACRES, IND.,
January 26, 1964.

DUNE ACRES TOWN BOARD,
Dune Acres, Chesterton, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: As a citizen vitally interested in Dune Acres I am more than pleased with the committee selected by the former town board and with the findings of this same committee.

At the same time I cannot understand why this was not accomplished 3 years ago by this same town board—who had a greater opportunity at that time to save more of the park and Dune Acres.

We were forewarned then by a letter from Senator Douglas read at a town board meeting that he was not interested in Dune Acres nor Ogden Dunes, but very disappointed not to receive more support from our town and Ogden Dunes. Perhaps now, he is saving face.

As recently as last summer Senator Douglas said he was not interested in including any part of those towns in the park.

All senators in Indiana were firmly against this park until very recently. Now they have all climbed on the bandwagon.

With a few exceptions, most residents have had their heads buried in the sand on this park issue.

I have supported the idea of a national park always and with the findings of our committee hope that our town board will do the same.

Sincerely yours,

J.B. SIMS.

TOWN NOTICE

The town board solicits any comments, opinions, or questions concerning the "park bill" and the committee's report as presented to the town on January 18, 1964. The board assures the citizenry that all communications will be carefully considered by the board before a final decision is formed to establish our stand on the upcoming legislation.

LOUIS E. KOLLAR,
Clerk-Treasurer.

JANUARY 27, 1964.

DEAR BOARD: I was favorably impressed both by the personnel and indicated investigations of the committee for the "park bill" and it is to be hoped that the town board will accept their recommendations. I certainly think that we should take every step to get every protection for Dune Acres, but I also feel that even if we do not get a protective amendment in the bill we should still be proponents of a park, especially in view of the alternatives we face. Protection for the town is very desirable, but if we are ringed around by industry we may need it in ways impossible for us to get, specifically water and air pollution. Or worse yet, we may not need it at all for the area will be so undesirable as a residential community. It is a sorry thing that we did not have a committee to objectively look at the facts 3 years ago when the threat was just as real, though there were then no overt evidences of it. I too would like to see Dune Acres stay "as it is now" but I'm not quite sure what this means or if it means the same thing to different people. At this very moment some of the people who clamor the loudest to see it "stay as it is" have a plan afoot to destroy one of the most beautiful areas that make Dune Acres what it is. Who is it that said we should watch the enemy within? Please watch for all of us.

Sincerely,

ANN SIMS.

I approve of the committee report that was presented on January 18, 1964.

MYRTLE S. WITTCHEM.

GENTLEMEN: If choose we must between park and industry (destroying the dunes) give us the park.

EDITH M. KILBOURN.
J. E. KILBOURN.

The undersigned wholeheartedly approve of the committee's report and urge the town board to approve the committee's recommendations and take action accordingly.

LEONARD CONKLIN.
GERTRUDE D. CONKLIN.

LOUIS: Just a line to say Pearl and I think the committee did a grand job on their park report.

EUGENE WACK.

Mrs. Speiss and I are in favor of the committee's report, referred to above. We are pleased to hear that Mr. Savage is going personally to the hearing on February 3.

Sincerely,

CHARLES SPIESS.

We fully agree with the committee's report on the park bill and urge the town board to carry out the recommendations made.

VINCENT F. TORCZYNSKI, M.D.,
HELEN TORCZYNSKI,
By HELEN P. BRONSKI,
(Permission granted).

I am in agreement with the committee's report on the park bill.

H. H. McWEEN.

We approve completely with the park bill and the committee's report as presented to the town on January 18, 1964.

AVERY CRAVEN.
GEORGIA A. CRAVEN.

TOWN BOARD,
Dune Acres:

It is our opinion that the committee made a most exhaustive and complete study of the park bill. The facts clearly indicate that Senate bill S. 2249 (with amendments) would be best for the future of Dune Acres and its residents.

HELEN P. BRONSKI.
CHESTER R. BRONSKI.

I am in favor of the committee's report as presented on January 18, 1964.

GEORGE S. SMITH.
NELL M. SMITH.

The committee's report on the park bill shows what can be accomplished when local and park people get together to discuss facts instead of jumping to conclusions from unfounded fears and making unreasonable demands of each other. I have never seen our town meeting as expressive, constructive, and realistic in audience statements as when the report was given nor have I heard as many positive statements in favor of the park bill.

We concur with the committee's suggested revisions in the park bill and with these modifications feel the bill is not only good for Indiana and future generations but will give us some reasonable control by the Federal Government of both increasing population pressures and industrial health hazards from air and water pollution.

CHARLES W. NELSON.

TOWN BOARD,
Dune Acres.

GENTLEMEN: I appreciate the opportunities you have given us to write to you concerning the park bill. I have considered carefully the excellent report prepared by the special committee. With the addition to the bill of the so-called Cape Cod amendments I believe that in the park bill the residents of Dune Acres have much to gain and little to lose. Almost all the pluses are on our side. For one little example, big business controls local politics. From talks with and appeals to our local area county commissioner, I am convinced we can get little help from the county commissioners on air and water pollution. With what mills we now are destined to have and what additional heavy industry we would have if the proposed park bill area were industrialized, we are to have a very serious air and water pollution problem. The record of the National Park Service is that they wield a big stick to eliminate air and water pollution in areas close to National Park areas. This is just one of the many advantages that would come from passage of the park bill. I am strongly in favor of the park bill and it is my wish and hope that the majority of the residents of Dune Acres are in agreement with me.

LYNDON LESCH.

JANUARY 27, 1964.

DEAR MR. KOHLAR: Just a note to tell you that Mr. Pringle and I are in favor of the committee's report on the national park bill and hope that the town board will support S. 2249, with the suggested amendments.

Cordially,

Mrs. R. J. PRINGLE.

JANUARY 27, 1964.

TOWN BOARD OF DUNE ACRES,

Chesterton, Ind.

(Attention: Mr. Louis E. Kollar, Clerk-Treasurer.)

GENTLEMEN: I think you all recognize that it is most difficult to comment on the excellently presented committee report on the park bill without having the further opportunity of reviewing the report itself on an individual basis.

However, there is one aspect of the report that immediately springs to my mind upon which I would like to comment. That has to do with providing an easement on the beach shore line to permit passage of walkers from one end of our beach to the other.

First, I believe that the easement should spell out "for passage only" which ought to preclude picnics and bathing on our beaches.

Secondly, I personally could not look with favor on any suggestion that I deed my riparian rights to the town of Dune Acres so that an easement could be perfected. It is well known that I would not have bought my property if riparian rights did not accompany the sale. Thus, I regard them as a valuable property right which I would not be willing to transfer to the town. I would be willing, if the proper protection were secured, to grant an easement to the Government for passage across my beach property and this, it seems, ought to be sufficient.

I would need to refresh my memory by reading the report to make other comments, but I can understand why this would be a most difficult requirement to fulfill and the above two comments will have to suffice.

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. GRANEX, *Chesterton, Ind.*

JANUARY 27, 1964.

Mr. LOUIS E. KOLLAR,

*Clerk and Treasurer, Town Board, Dune Acres,
Chesterton, Ind.*

DEAR LOUIS: We are in accordance with the proposal of the town board concerning park bill as presented to the town on January 18, 1964, by the committee.

Any action which the board deems necessary to see this bill passed will meet with our approval.

Very truly yours,

LEWIS R. DOMKE.

BREVARD CRIHFIELD,
Chicago, Ill., January 29, 1964.

DEAR JIM: I have just read your prepared statement on S. 2249, and I want you to know that, in my opinion, you have done a masterful job.

The statement is concise, yet it covers all the major points quite adequately. It is also forceful and specific, the kind of testimony that should be helpful to the Senate committee.

Again, congratulations.

Best regards,

BREVARD CRIHFIELD,

C. W. PETERSON,
Chicago, Ill., January 29, 1964.

Mr. J. KOLLAR,

*Dune Acres,
Chesterton, Ind.*

DEAR JIM: Harper Richards called me yesterday and suggested I write you stating my feelings regarding the national park situation.

It is unfortunate that I was unable to attend the meetings that would have explained all of this to me; however, after talking to Harper and Lyndon Lesch I feel I am doing the right thing by being in accord with the proposed plan which would include the three Cape Cod amendments. There is no doubt in my mind that this is a good move and should be a big help to all the residents of Dune Acres.

Sincerely yours,

C. W. PETERSON.

DUNE ACRES, IND., January 27, 1964.

Mr. LOUIS KOLLAR,
Secretary, Town of Dune Acres,
Dune Acres, Ind.

DEAR MR. KOLLAR: I received a telephone call today from Mr. Bennett, of Dune Acres. He told me of the recent action regarding the national park bill about to go to hearings in Congress. He also suggested I place myself on record as to my personal opinions concerning this matter.

My wife and I have had the strongest feelings possible in favor of a park or monument of refuge in any form since the first stirrings in this direction. We have watched the resistance grow to this idea with extreme disappointment until today we can only view with horror the wretched results of the failure to save large virgin areas.

Now, with all the people in the Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois areas so profoundly affected, we can only hope that the battle can be finally won "at the last bridge."

It would be impossible to overstate our feelings in this matter. Our private interests have always seemed insignificant to the bigger interest, so much so that we would never have grumbled about any boundaries or areas involved so long as the generations in the infinite future would benefit.

Please place our names on record as positively favoring any action that will perpetuate any portions of our lovely dunes.

Sincerely,

RALPH BALLANTINE.

R. J. SMITH,
Hammond, Ind., January 27, 1964.

Re S. 2249.

TO THE TOWN BOARD,
Care of Mr. Louis Kollar,
Secretary-Treasurer, Town of Dune Acres,
Chestertown, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: In response to your recent request for attitude and opinion on the above bill, please be advised that we wish to declare our full support of the above bill with the standard amendments included in the Cape Cod Park legislation.

Yours very truly,

BARBARA AND RICHARD J. SMITH.

DUNE ACRES, IND.,
January 27, 1964.

TOWN BOARD,
Dune Acres, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I would like to compliment the town board for the manner in which they have pursued the investigation of the park bill. I thought that the committee's report, presented at the clubhouse on January 18, was excellent.

I would like to take this opportunity to urge the town board to accept the recommendations of the committee. In fact, although I firmly believe in the three amendments which the committee recommended, I feel that Dune Acres should accept the park bill, if necessary, with the proposed amendments watered down and perhaps even eliminated as an alternative to further industrialization and building in the area.

Very truly yours,

FARWELL SMITH.

NELSON STUD WELDING DIVISION,
GREGORY INDUSTRIES, INC.,
Lorain, Ohio, January 31, 1964.

Mr. JAMES S. SAVAGE,
President, Town Board of Dune Acres,
Dune Acres, Chesterton, Ind.

DEAR JIM: It is my opinion that the Senate bill No. 2249 should be amended and passed in the form that Mr. Allen T. Edmunds has recommended to the Director of the National Park Service. The precedents set in the past seem strongly to favor the three amendments to the bill under consideration.

Mr. Edmunds' recommendations represent to me the traditional American imbalance between the majority's and the minority's interests.

Sincerely,

Chop,
LAMSON RHEINFRANK, Jr.
Field Engineer, Gregory Industries, Inc.

JANUARY 28, 1964.

DEAR MR. KOLLAR: Would you please put me down as in favor of the park plan? Thanking you.

Very truly yours,

WALTER PLACKO.

HARPER RICHARDS,
Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1964.

Mr. LOUIS E. KOLLAR,
*Town Clerk,
Dune Acres, Ind.*

DEAR MR. KOLLAR: In answer to your town notice, both Mrs. Richards and I wish to go on record as being very much in favor of the recommendation for the park with the amendments as set forth by the committee on January 18, 1964.

Sincerely,

HARPER RICHARDS.

JANUARY 25, 1964.

DUNE ACRES TOWN BOARD.

DEAR SIR: We are in favor of national park because it will keep air and water pollution at a minimum. The park will also form a buffer belt around our property and protect this dunes area.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. ANTON.

DUNE ACRES, *January 22, 1964.*

Mr. LOUIS KOLLAR,
Clerk of Dune Acres.

DEAR MR. KOLLAR: This is to inform you that Mrs. Pygman and I are in favor of the report submitted by the committee on January 19, 1964.

Sincerely,

CLARENCE H. PYGMAN.

UNITED TRACTOR INC.,
Chesterton, Ind., January 31, 1964.

TOWN BOARD OF DUNE ACRES,
Dune Acres, Chesterton, Ind.
(Attention Mr. Lewis Kollar, town clerk).

GENTLEMEN: Being out of town for a few days has delayed this intended note; however, my wife and I wish to add another voice of enthusiasm for the fine committee report on the suggested Dune Acres position to the impending Senate bill S. 2249.

We feel this report was extremely well written and presented. Both the new board and the outgoing board are to be congratulated for their foresightedness in creating and selecting this committee.

Sincerely,

GEORGE SIVORE.

NORMAN BURNS,
Trustee, Second Ward.

DEAR SIR: Please regard this as an official statement:

I do not believe that the town board should enter into any agreement, publicly or in writing that in any way will deprive the citizenry of the freedom of use of properties now in the town in a manner that has been historic, or that the board should make any commitments that will in any way cause a tax hardship to the townspeople. Regardless of the feelings of a group or groups of people about the "park" bill the board cannot take a "giveaway" attitude for the bill

without being confronted with real industrialization. Industrialization has always been handled as it occurred and not before the fact.

Please act in my behalf on the following points:

- (1) Do not give town property away.
- (2) Do not cause tax increases without an equal return to the citizens.
- (3) Do not devalue my property.

Sincerely,

ROBERT E. BONIN.
PATRICIA J. BONIN.

—————
CHESTERTON, IND., *January 27, 1964.*

Mr. JAMES SAVAGE,
Dune Acres, Ind.

DEAR JIM: In accordance with your notice I would like to list the following thoughts regarding the national lakeshore bill:

1. I think the committee in general did an excellent job and came up with a fine report.

2. I believe the water problem and the national lakeshore problem have to be kept separate and that we cannot consider the fact that we might get some money from the National Park Service to pay for a water system. In the first place, as you know there is a law in the State of Indiana that says in effect that park property can be sold only to purchase other park property. The money therefore, could not be used for a water system. In addition, the water mains, etc., have been paid for by the property developers and the wells, etc., have been paid for by a revenue bond issue which is paid off with the income from water system users and not from general taxation. I think it would be unwise to change this method of financing.

3. I believe that we could live with a bill amended in the manner decided by the committee. I do not, however, think that the passage of this bill, even with the amendments, would be advantageous to Dune Acres. If anything I believe the property values would gradually decline after its passage. Therefore, if the bill were amended as suggested by the committee I would recommend no negative action be taken but I would not recommend taking an active part in support of it. In addition, I certainly would not be satisfied with assurances from anyone but would insist upon the filing of an amended bill before deciding what action would be taken.

4. The problem of whether or not to dispose of town-owned property of course, is not an immediate one. However, I would like to go on the record as being against the disposal of any park property with the possible exception of that which is located south of the present marshal's office.

Rest assured that I realize that you have a hard job and a lot of responsibility on your shoulders at this time. I know that you will do what you think is right and best for the town of Dune Acres. If I can be of any help to you at all please call me.

Sincerely,

—————
PHILIPP L. BROCKINGTON.

CHESTERTON, IND., *January 27, 1964.*

Mr. LOUIS KOLLAR,
Secretary, Town Board:

We favor the proposed national lakeshore. We feel that every effort should be made to get the amendments as proposed by our committee, but would support the bill as written even though any or all of the amendments were to fail of adoption.

We believe it would be poor tactics to use implied opposition to the bill as written as a threat in arguing for the amendments.

ELIZABETH ROGERS.
T. HUNTON ROGERS.

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE,
Gary, Ind., January 27, 1964.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Dune Acres, Ind.

DEAR SIRs: This letter is in reply to the note from the clerk-treasurer asking for questions and ideas about the proposed park legislation. I consider this the most important problem Dune Acres has ever faced and want to feel that we have left no phase of it unconsidered.

If we are to have a park, I am interested in:

1. No interference by park officials in the affairs of Dune Acres.
2. No bathing beach on the west mile of Dune Acres which will be in the park.
3. A high wire fence between the park and town.

These problems were all considered by the committee which studied the park problem and seem to have been resolved satisfactorily. The committee did not recommend the fence and it may be we could get along without it; indeed, only time can tell. However, I think we should be left in the position where we could build a fence if we found it necessary.

I hope the town board will always keep in mind the necessity of policing our roads, particularly at the entrance. I may be unnecessarily alarmed about park bureaucracy interference at this point but it would be far better to be over-alarmed in advance than to face the problem after the bureaucracy has the whip hand.

If the park bill passes, it may take a number of years for Congress to appropriate funds to buy this land and to develop and staff the park. It is doubtful that the land can be bought for the \$20 million suggested by park officials. Indeed, the total cost may be several times that amount, and it is possible that Congress will refuse to pass the bill or to make the appropriation even if it is passed.

Eventually, Dune Acres may expect to benefit from the park by ending the possibility of undesired developments on our perimeter and by selling enough of our park land to enable the town to build a modern waterplant. However, our water system cannot await the sale of the park land. Our present system requires immediate improvement. It may be years before park funds will be available and our water supply now is inadequate and improperly maintained. I heartily support the building of a new waterplant, but the present Dune Acres water supply should be improved between now and summer.

Some Dune Acres residents believe that we have only a few years left to live here because of the pressure of the public to get to the beach. If the park is established that problem will be solved one way or the other by forces beyond our control. If the park is not established it is my opinion that the pressure will decrease, that this will probably be the last effort to secure a park in this area. After all, we are in the same position as the owners of land on countless other beaches.

If the park bill is not passed it is my belief we can manage our problems as they develop. It is true great changes are taking place in the area, but that is also true of every community and will continue to be. Some years ago, when we were faced with the possibility of a residential development that did not fit in with the Dune Acres style, we secured the passage of a permissive law by the Indiana Legislature and raised about \$42,000 to purchase our present park land.

Residents pay some \$50 a year for water, yet last summer many would have been willing to pay much more. I am merely suggesting that we probably can solve our problems, that it is not absolutely necessary to have them solved for us or, even if pleasant, to have Federal money to build a new waterplant.

Very truly yours,

H. B. SNYDER, *President.*

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE,
Gary, Ind., January 29, 1964.

Board of Trustees, Dune Acres, Inc.

DEAR SIRs: When I wrote my letter to you about the park problem I forgot to mention one factor which concerns Dune Acres, Inc., and the owners of the 20-acre tract which was recently subdivided. As you doubtless know the tract is included in the proposed park.

As one of the three owners I doubt that it makes much financial difference whether the 20 acres are included in the park or not. In either case the land will be sold. However, it may make a considerable difference to Dune Acres, Inc. When the tract was subdivided the lots owned by the company lying along the east road were resubdivided in order to secure an entrance into the new subdivision and to make the company lots more desirable. The lots were widened to 100 feet and 50 feet was added to their length. This 50 feet was taken from the 20 acres. It is this additional length which we think will make them salable. But if the 20 acres is included in the park the lots may not be salable.

Some opposition to the subdivision was shown by a few individuals who felt the area should not be disturbed. My own feeling is that the town needs some land for future homes and that an effort should be made to save enough land for our needs in this respect. The 20 acres provide sites for 17 homes and there are 6 Dune Acres, Inc., lots.

This may not seem like many but only 37 lots are left in the original subdivision of Dune Acres, Inc., and indeed a number of them are probably unsalable. I doubt if there is available space for more than 15 to 20 homes.

This seems to me to be a matter of some importance and worthy of consideration. While we are not trying to draw a large population to Dune Acres yet, it would be unfortunate if the day came when there was not space for one additional house.

Very truly yours,

H. B. SNYDER, *President.*

DUNE ACRES, IND., *January 30, 1964.*

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Town of Dune Acres.

GENTLEMEN: In response to your recent solicitation for comments from residents concerning the dunes national lakeshore, I wish to transmit a few of my thoughts and comments on the subject.

I feel that the board-appointed park committee did a magnificent digging and unearthing job for facts, figures, official opinions, and statements. They have earned the appreciation of the townspeople. The committee's judgment and correlations are sound and recognize the available data in good perspective. However, I feel that the committee's comment concerning use of proceeds from sale of town-owned property as a solution to the excruciating water dilemma is wishful thinking. First, I doubt the legal feasibility of such a maneuver under present Indiana statutes, and second, I doubt that the timing would be appropriate.

Generally speaking, after considering the many alternate possibilities which confront the town at this point in time, I feel that the committee's recommendation for support of the bill, providing of course that the recommended amendments are included, is a logical course of action. As I see it, the alternates, as far as future development in the vicinity are concerned, are more obnoxious than the park. In other words, I don't look upon the park with favor but rather as a lesser of evils and borderline at that. Consequently, I wholeheartedly agree with the committee, that if the recommended amendments or other suitable remedial measures are not achieved, the bill must be opposed.

Thinking further ahead, in the event that a suitably modified park bill becomes law, I would strongly recommend that the board carefully examine all aspects of the sale of any town-owned park property to the Park Service. The area which lies north of the east-west one-half section line just south of the Marshal's office and within the proposed lakeshore boundaries deserves special consideration because of its unique character and setting. This area comprises the bulk of the properties that were acquired by the townspeople in the early 1950's.

Many of the newer residents of the town, and surprisingly some of the older ones as well, tend to take this property for granted and probably would feel no compassion about selling it to the Park Service. I wish to remind the board that this property was acquired by people digging way down deep in their pockets and coming up with a hell of a lot of dollars. At the time, my family found it necessary to borrow the entire amount of the contribution.

I am sure that the intent of the majority of the contributors was to preserve the purchased area for the exclusive use of themselves and their heirs, successors, and assigns in future years and not to sell the property to any agency, private, State, or Federal, in hopes of using the proceeds to bail the town out of some future financial problems.

Recently, I have heard some residents comment that they favored a fence along the park boundaries adjacent to the town. This would place a fence about 100 yards from my home. I wish to go on record as opposing the erection of such an eyesore unless, through experience, it becomes evident that such a drastic measure is necessary to maintain our privacy and well-being. I suspect that some of the fence proponents are merely "smokestacking" in an effort to relieve their vehemence.

In conclusion, I trust that these comments will be helpful and do not differ greatly from the general run of expressed sentiment. However, if all or part of them do differ, you will have to attribute it to a "biased minority element" and proceed using your own good judgment. Please feel free to call on me at any time if you wish to discuss this or related matters in further depth.

Very truly yours,

A. H. STUDEBAKER.

ST. PAUL, MINN.,
January 27, 1964.

Mr. LOUIS E. KOLLAR,
Clerk-Treasurer, Town of Dune Acres,
Chesterton, Ind.

DEAR MR. KOLLAR: We have talked on the telephone, at some length, with Leonard Conklin and Dick Smith, regarding the recommendation of the National Park Study Committee to the town board to the effect that the town of Dune Acres should endorse Senate bill S. 2249 with amendments which would exclude Dune Acres from the park, would preserve areas west and south of Dune Acres as nature study areas, and would deny access to the beach except as granted and approved by the town of Dune Acres (or provisions in general as we have just briefly described them).

As Dune Acres property owners (26 Circle Drive) we would like to express ourselves in favor of approval of the bill, with amendments as proposed.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM V. DOYLE.
MARGARET D. DOYLE.

DUNE ACRES, CHESTERTOWN, IND.,
February 24, 1964.

TOWN BOARD OF DUNE ACRES,
Chestertown, Ind.
(Attention: Louis E. Kollar, Town Clerk).

GENTLEMEN: You may use this note in any way you may deem necessary as supporting the position of the Town Board of Dune Acres in favor of the national park bill which will shortly be before the Congress of the United States.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD B. HOWES.
LOIS F. HOWES.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, TRIBUNE TOWER,
Chicago, Ill., February 6, 1964.

Mr. LOUIS E. KOLLAR,
Clerk-Treasurer,
Dune Acres, Ind.

DEAR MR. KOLLAR: My wife and I are pleased to approve the recommendations made by the town's special committee for amendments to S. 2249.

As owners of the improved property at 34 and 35 East Road in Dune Acres, we are grateful to the committee members who made a painstaking study of all aspects of the situation, including citizens of the highest standing and competence, such as Judge Luther M. Swygart of the U.S. court of appeals. I was mightily impressed.

Sincerely,

GEORGE H. TAGGE, *Political Editor.*

The TOWN BOARD,
Dune Acres,
Chesterton, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I am in favor of a national park surrounding the town of Dune Acres.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES HANGAR.

DUNE ACRES,
Chesterton, Ind., January 26, 1964.

To the Board of Directors of Dune Acres, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: We write you this note in response to your request for individual expressions on the park bill. We favor the park bill and feel the board should proceed along the lines set out by the committee appointed to study the matter. If for any reason it is not possible to have the proposed amendments accepted, we still favor the bill.

Very truly yours,

GERTRUDE GREENWALD.
EMMA E. CLAUS.

DUNE ACRES,
Chesterton, Ind.

The Adams-Brown household is definitely in favor of the park bill, because, with the modifications or amendments recommended by the committee in its report of January 18, 1964, Dune Acres should still be a good place in which to live.

The town is definitely indebted to the members of this committee for the thoroughness of their study and for the time expended by them in working out the details for such a comprehensive report.

We await suggestions for details of any cooperation we might be able to give.

OLGA ADAMS.
HELEN AND LOUISE BROWN.

DUNE ACRES,
Chesterton, Ind., January 25, 1964.

Mr. LOUIS E. KOLLAR,
Clerk-Treasurer, Town of Dune Acres, Ind.

DEAR MR. KOLLAR: I wish to record formally that Mrs. Neuman and I support (with gratitude) the report of the committee on the park bill. That is, we are for the passage of the park bill provided that it is amended in the three ways specified by the committee. We hope that the town board will take their position in the Senate hearings.

Sincerely,

JAMES E. NEUMAN.

DUNE ACRES,
January 27, 1964.

Mr. JAMES SAVAGE,
President, Board of Trustees,
Town of Dune Acres.

DEAR SIR: In reply to the request for comments concerning the park bill, we are in accord with the recommendations of the special committee appointed by the board, and urge that the town of Dune Acres be cited as in favor of the national park bill, Senate bill 2249.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS S. WASHBURN,
KATHERINE WASHBURN.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR MR. KOLLAR: In light of the pending legislation regarding the area of Dune Acres, where I own and operate a home, I would like to go on record as endorsing the committee report as it was presented to our group.

Sincerely,

HELEN R. BEAUCHAMP.

CHESTERTON, IND.

We are in complete agreement with the committee report favoring a Federal lakeshore park.

RICHARD and SUSAN BENNETT.

DUNE ACRES,
Chesterton, Ind., January 29, 1964.

DEAR NORM: "Boat" and I would like to go on record as being in favor of the committee report and the recommendations listed therein.

Sincerely,

JEAN and HAROLD BOATMAN.

DUNE ACRES,
Chesterton, Ind., January 26, 1964.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Town of Dune Acres, Ind.

DEAR SIR: The following comments are in response to your notice dated January 22 concerning the park bill.

It is my recommendation that the board oppose Senate bill 2249 on behalf of the town of Dune Acres unless the following changes are assured:

1. Incorporation of the matter covered in the letter from the National Park Service which was read at the town meeting of January 18, 1964.
2. Recognition of the necessity of physical barriers where national park property adjoins incorporated towns, to control trespassing and to prevent infringement of the rights of private property owners.

Out of consideration for our neighboring towns, some of whom will be virtually obliterated by the present provisions of the bill, I recommend that we do not actively support this, or any park bill, regardless of its provisions relative to park-Dune Acres boundaries.

I wish to assure the board of trustees of my appreciation of their efforts on behalf of the town, and of my confidence that they will reach the best possible solution with respect to the welfare of the town.

Yours sincerely,

M. DWIGHT SANDERS.

CHESTERTON, IND., January 26, 1964.

DEAR MR. KOLLAR: In response to the board's request, I am writing to state my firm conviction that S. 2249, with the amendments suggested by the committee, be strongly supported by Dune Acres.

In addition, it would seem important that the board urge citizens of Dune Acres to be present at the Washington hearing so that they can personally voice their backing of the bill.

Sincerely,

ANNE BENJAMIN, M.D.

GRANTS, N. MEX., *January 27, 1964.*

MR. LOUIS KOLLAR,
*Town Clerk,
Dune Acres, Chesterton, Ind.*

DEAR MR. KOLLAR: A summary of the report of the special committee studying the national park bill has been sent to me. I would like to compliment the committee on the splendid investigation they have made and I am heartily in favor of the amendments to the bill they are recommending. However, I feel it would be better to support the bill as it now reads rather than, by delaying tactics, to risk increased opposition from other areas, possibly defeating the bill ultimately.

I also regret that no vote was taken to ascertain the majority opinion of the town's citizens. Without this the committee's stand would lose stature as well as result in dissatisfaction among the townspeople as it has in the past.

Let me repeat that I endorse the committee's report and the amendments they would wish to make to the bill.

Very truly yours,

AGNES W. BABEKE
Mrs. W. Hubert Babeke.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you very much.

The hour of 11 has arrived and as we have no authority to sit further, we will have to recess until 8:30 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 11 a.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 8:30 a.m., Friday, March 6, 1964.)

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:30 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Mr. Jerry Verkler presiding.

Present: Senators Gruening, Moss, Nelson, Allott, Jordan and Simpson.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Stewart French, chief counsel; Roy M. Whitacre, professional staff member; Richard Andrews, minority counsel; and Robert Bendt, professional staff member.

Mr. VERKLER. Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to begin the hearing now. Senator Gruening will be here shortly. Are Mr. Olin and Mr. Bartkus here? Will you come forward. Which one of you gentlemen wants to proceed first?

STATEMENT OF EUGENE A. BARTKUS, PRESIDENT OF BARTKUS & ASSOCIATES, INC., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. BARTKUS. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen, I am Eugene A. Bartkus, a year-round resident of Beverly Shores, Ind.; and a practicing and registered professional engineer in 39 States, including the State of Indiana.

It is, indeed, a pleasure to appear before this committee to express my views and the views of 35 other Beverly Shores families, for whom I am authorized to speak, on the proposed Indiana Lakeshore Senate bill 2249.

We have reviewed the proposed bill and find that we are in general agreement with the objectives and method of implementation stated.

Certainly, the Indiana Dunes area is unique in its geology, history, flora, and fauna. It deserves to be protected and conserved for generations to come. The population and industrial expansions so severely felt at the southern tip of Lake Michigan are endangering the dunes. The megalopolis of Chicago is encroaching upon and destroying the dunes at an accelerating pace. Therefore, we urge this committee to take early action on the proposed bill, to protect what remains of this incomparable national treasure.

Regarding our own community of Beverly Shores:

The proposed park map provides for two comparatively small tracts that are not to be included in the national lakeshore. As an engineer and a planner, I foresee difficulties this creates in overall planning and

suggest that these two small tracts be included in the park. If this is not done, I suggest that a provision be added to the bill giving the Secretary of the Interior authority in the areas completely surrounded by the park, park and lake, or railroad tracks, to establish and enforce zoning and building ordinances compatible with the objectives of the national lakeshore project. This would prevent undesirable construction and assure desirable transitions between the park and excluded from national lakeshore tracts of land.

Under the present plan, portions of our community of Beverly Shores would not be included in the park. These isolated areas will obviously have considerable difficulty in raising tax revenues for vital services. Necessary revenues could only be raised by higher property taxation. This would be unfair to the people included.

From past experience in other newly created park areas, one can learn that a national park stimulates new business and property values. Of course, this produces additional tax revenues. But in the case of Beverly Shores, approximately 60 percent of the township's tax base, in the form of unimproved property, would be removed from the township, and would take much longer than normal to effect a recovery.

If Beverly Shores in its entirety would be included in the national lakeshore, and the civil town were to provide park residents with the basic services, the tax revenue problem might be similarly difficult. Therefore, I suggest that this unique situation be considered and that the proposed bill provide some financial assistance to the township for an interim period.

The present bill provides asylum for the improved property, where improvements have been started before April 20, 1961. To the best of my knowledge, all improvements since that date have been made in good faith by the people who love the dunes and like to live in them. It would be unfair to them to be excluded from asylum rights because of an arbitrarily selected date. I suggest that the bill consider some more recent cutoff date, and, if possible, the date of the passage of the bill.

The present bill considers an advisory board where an equal number of board members would be assigned from the State of Indiana, La Porte, and Porter Counties. The proposed park map indicates that a very small area of La Porte County will be included in the national lakeshore. Therefore, I suggest that a different distribution of board members be made, proportional to the county's land contribution to the park. A more desired alternative would be to have representation in the board on the community level, where at least a board member would be elected from the town of Beverly Shores. Numerous engineers and architects reside in the dunes area. It would be desirable to utilize their talents on the board.

In summary, I recommend :

- (a) Incorporation of all of Beverly Shores into the park.
- (b) If some areas are left out, to grant the Secretary of the Interior power over zoning and building ordinances, in the remainder surrounded by the park and lake and railroad tracks.
- (d) To consider temporary tax assistance to the township for an excessive loss of tax base.
- (e) Update present cutoff date.
- (f) Review the composition of the proposed advisory board.

My statement will be followed shortly by Mr. Harold Olin's presentation. With our statements, we are presenting a petition suggesting, basically, similar points, signed by 275 Beverly Shores property owners. I would like to emphasize that the signatures of 21 practicing architects and engineers, familiar with land development problems, zoning, and construction ordinances, are included on the petition.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much for your very constructive and helpful testimony. I wonder if you would be kind enough to go to that map and indicate the two pieces that are now excluded.

Mr. BARTKUS. These are two little tracts of land. When you consider Beverly Shores in its entirety and just those two little areas, it is probably only one-tenth of the total area. We suggest that these areas also would be included in the park, or if they are excluded for one reason or another, to provide the Secretary with a tool to prevent Coney Island development in this area.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much. Senator Morse.

Senator MORSE. I think I have no questions, Mr. Chairman. It is an excellent statement.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. No questions.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much.

Mr. BARTKUS. You are welcome, sir.

Senator GRUENING. Mr. Olin, you may proceed.

**STATEMENT OF HAROLD BENNETT OLIN, OLIN & KOSOVER,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Mr. OLIN. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Harold Bennett Olin; I am an architect and planner, and a year-round resident of the town of Beverly Shores. I am appearing before this committee as spokesman for a group of property owners called the Beverly Shores Acting Committee To Inform Our Neighbors on and for the National Lakeshore, in short ACTION for the National Lakeshore.

I have taken the liberty of attaching to my personal testimony a message which I received while in Washington from two other town board members of our town. With the Chair's permission, I would like to read that message before presenting my personal testimony. May I have the Chair's permission, sir?

Senator GRUENING. Yes indeed.

Mr. OLIN. It is addressed to me:

HAROLD B. OLIN,
*Care of Senator Birch Bayh,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

The undersigned members of the Town Board of Beverly Shores, Ind., have noted several recent newspaper inaccuracies; and

Therefore request that you read this during your appearance before the Senate subcommittee hearings on bill 2249, so that the attention of the subcommittee may be called to the following facts:

(1) The Town Board of Beverly Shores, Ind., has not appointed a spokesman or empowered anyone to speak for it on the subject of the national park. Anyone or any group which purports to speak for the town board or to express the views of the town board, is doing so without authorization and is misrepresenting the town board.

(2) The town board is divided on the national park issue, and in the opinion of the undersigned both sides have strong support among the townspeople.

(3) In the opinion of the undersigned, this division is primarily due to a difference in the assessment of the likelihood of financial burden and inequities that will result from the national park.

(4) In the opinion of the undersigned, the heat generated in this debate in the town has so obscured the facts that the chance of healing this division is hopeless for the near future.

(5) It has been proposed by a strong and vocal group in town that the town present a united front against the national park; however, a perhaps equally strong and vocal group, which includes the undersigned, are determined that it be understood that no such united sentiment exists, and that there are many, many townspeople who, with suitable safeguards, look forward with pleasure and satisfaction to the establishment of a national park in this area.

(6) We wish to go on record as personally endorsing the statement that you are presenting to the Senate subcommittee hearings on bill 2249.

GUS H. LIKKO.
JOHN A. HICKLEY.

And now I will proceed with my personal testimony.

Our group evolved from an earlier nucleus of architects and engineers who felt that the established civic groups in our town were remiss in not presenting adequate information to the townspeople on the significance of the proposed bill. For that reason it invited staff members of the National Park Service to our town to inform the people of the methods of implementation of the bill and disseminated the information left by them. It was able to secure, in 4 days following the Park Service presentation, 150 signatures of property owners to a petition favoring the park bill, and suggesting a 3-point amendment to the bill in order to safeguard the rights of property owners in this area.

The three points contained in the earlier petition outlined the very obvious shortcomings of the bill that became apparent as soon as the men from the Park Service completed their presentation. However, further numerous discussion with residents and property owners brought forward two additional areas of concern that have been added to the earlier three, and comprise the five points that are contained in the later petitions, which I would like to discuss here today. Both petitions, accompanied by 258 signatures of property owners, have already been presented to the committee by my friend and neighbor Gene Bartkus. It should be noted that many of the signers of our petition have also signed earlier statements opposing the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the proposed lakeshore but have changed their opinions when more information on the significance of this bill became available.

It would be extremely presumptuous on my part to attempt to speak on behalf of all of the signers of this petition and express their opinions and points of view accurately. But I have personally talked to a great many of the signers, and feel that I can express at least the majority opinion reasonably correctly.

First, our support for this bill is unconditional and rooted in the conviction that the necessity of establishment of a national lakeshore to preserve that which took nature thousands of years to create in this corner of the land is the overriding consideration that takes precedence over all other personal considerations. Our support is accompanied by the hope and trust that the sponsors of the bill and the members of this committee will recognize the shortcomings of the lake-

shore bill and see fit to amend it, in order to provide us with the proper safeguards to our constitutional rights of use and enjoyment of our properties.

It should be made clear that the five proposed amendments are written in such a manner that they state the objectives in the form of a "performance" or "intent" specification. In some instances specific solutions are suggested, but we are not so immodest as to presume that our suggested methods of achieving the objectives are the only possible ones. We believe that other solutions to our problems may be found by the Members of Congress and the Department of the Interior that may be just as valid, if they achieve the stated objectives.

Permit me to point out, in this connection, that those who oppose the park bill in our town, do so essentially because they believe that the present bill does not safeguard their property rights adequately. I think that it is a truism that those who are opposed to something are more vocal and more effective in gaining support to their cause than those who favor a particular cause. That is why it is especially significant that our group has been able to get the degree of support it has from the townspeople and property owners, despite the apparent threat to their properties. To understand this rare phenomenon it is important to know something of the composition and background of the people of our community.

Beverly Shores was carved out of a stretch of lumber country in the late twenties by an astute real estate company which attempted to make this an exclusive lakeshore community to rival the affluent lakeshore suburbs north of Chicago. Perhaps the timing was bad, and people were not yet conditioned to commute long distances to their places of work, or possibly the lack of good highways prevented this community from building up as anticipated. It lay dormant for perhaps 25 years, and in this period served mainly as a summer resort area. The last 10 years produced a visible change in the occupancy, as it became more and more a community of year-round residents and weekend homes. It offered an escape and a haven from the "asphalt jungle" to both those who could afford to maintain a second weekend home, and to those who were willing to pay the price of commuting to the big city, so that they could raise their children in an environment of fresh air, clean beaches, and abundant verdure. These amenities attracted a diverse and heterogeneous population to our area. There are, of course, those whose families have lived in this part of Indiana for generations, but I believe they are in the minority; the great majority of property owners are expatriated city dwellers who either have built or have cherished the hope to build in the unique environment which they have found here, and which gave promise to provide them with the amenities they deemed necessary for "the good life."

The search for these amenities brought to our area, in addition to the indigenous population, a large number of professional people with roots in the city, business people with local or metropolitan connections, and recent immigrants to this country from Eastern Europe and the Baltic countries, overrun by the tyranny of Communist rule. To this latter group the Indiana Dunes were reminiscent of their homeland and they settled here in an environment which they valued and

sought to preserve. It is exactly this melting-pot atmosphere, this heterogeneous social economic makeup of our community that served as an additional incentive for me to make my home in Beverly Shores. I am proud to be a member of a community that gives my children an opportunity to get acquainted with people from all walks of life, from diverse racial, cultural, and national origins, and all economic circumstances which constitutes the heart and lifeblood of this country.

But the significance of the composition of community lies in the fact that all of the various socioeconomic groups have developed a vested interest in this area, because they have found something unique and beautiful here, that they missed in the city and could not find elsewhere so close to the city. And I believe that it is their conviction that these amenities can and should be preserved that produced the sudden and unexpected groundswell of public opinion in support of the establishment of a national lakeshore in these parts.

Needless to say, there are still those who allow themselves to wallow in self-pity and oppose the park because of the apparent unfairness of big business and industry being able to exclude most of their lands, while Beverly Shores is being made, as they say, "the sacrificial lamb on the altar of political expediency." And there are those who take issue with the fact that other towns slated for inclusion in the lakeshore were able to retain much more of their beaches and their lands within the town, while Beverly Shores is asked to give up 90 percent of its land area to the lakeshore. But I believe that is not the real issue.

As an architect and a land planner, I am keenly aware of the inroads our way of life has been making on open natural spaces all over the country, and the staggering rate at which open land is being gobbled up each year for roads, industrial development, and population expansion. For that reason, I would like to urge this committee to make—in the words of that great planner Daniel Burnham to whom Chicago is forever indebted for the preservation of its lakefront—"no little plans," and to include all of the lands in Porter County between lakefront and the Dunes Highway, as well as the other lands of historical, botanical, and recreational value south of the highway.

I can assure this committee that this will not be too much in the long-range historical view, for whatever is not conserved now in this area never will be, and we owe to our children and future generations to pass on a heritage no less than the one we have been able to enjoy.

It is difficult to understand how a society willing to spend billions of dollars for road construction, foreign aid, and armaments, cannot spare a tiny fraction of its funds to establish that which will assure a healthy mind in a strong body and is vital to the physical fitness program originated by the late President Kennedy. It is impossible to comprehend the logic of spending several million dollars per mile of highway—sometimes unnecessary highway as in the case of our own Indiana toll road which parallels the Federal Tristate Freeway—and toicker for 50 years over the preservation of a natural treasure that becomes less natural and more costly with each passing year.

But what is our particular point of view on the matter of including the industrially owned lands in the proposed lakeshore? Our conviction that these lands should be included stems partly from the belief

that these lands are worth preserving and will provide necessary recreational facilities close to the population centers of Indiana and Illinois, and from the purely selfish motivations of wanting to make sure that the intensity of public use of our area does not exceed the optimum.

Item 1 of our petition asks that the entire town of Beverly Shores be included in the lakeshore. The present bill contemplates the exclusion of two strips of land amounting to about 10 percent of the town. We feel that the excluded portion of the town is not sufficiently large to act as an effective political and economic unit; and, furthermore, that being zoned for business as it is today, it may attract a seasonal, tourist kind of commercial development that will become a blighting influence on the residential and public properties around it. Speaking as a planner, I see no possible gain and foresee many disadvantage to the creation of a cohesive lakeshore through the exclusion of this area. I humbly suggest to this committee that the additional cost of acquiring the vacant lands in this area cannot amount to much in the overall scope of this monumental undertaking. It certainly would amount to much less than a mile of modern highway and is much more significant to the overall intent of the bill, and to the interests of property owners in Beverly Shores.

Item 2 of our petition asks that funds be appropriated to compensate the town corporation for the loss of that portion of its tax base derived from properties acquired by the Government. In this connection I would like to point out that the total assessed valuation of properties in our town amounts to \$2,944,420. Of this amount \$237,570 is valuation upon properties owned by utilities and \$2,706,850 by private parties. Of the latter, \$1,432,400 is the valuation of vacant lots, and constitutes approximately 53 percent of the total assessed valuation of privately held lands. Together with a few improved properties the Government may be offered for sale, it could easily result in the removal of 60 percent of the base in the next 10 years. It should be obvious that the removal of these properties from private ownership could not possibly result in an equivalent lessening of the municipal services, since these services are generally rendered to homeowners and residents whose number is not likely to diminish substantially in the next 10 years. There appear therefore only two choices left to the civil town, if unaided in this situation: either it must increase the taxes of the remaining properties to a level that will enable it to render the same degree of services, or else it must reduce the services in proportion to the tax base lost. In either case, it must be obvious that this is a dim prospect to property owners and residents. But the two choices outlined above do indicate alternative solutions to the problem. Compensation by the Government as indicated in the petition is one; the other reflects the possibility and hope that the Government would be in a position to take over some of the more costly services the town now renders, such as road maintenance, police protection and refuse disposal. I respectfully suggest that this alternative be carefully considered.

Item 3 expresses our belief that the cutoff date should be changed to the time of the passage of this bill, because a great many properties in our town would be adversely affected by this provision. That is not only unfair to these properties but may also have a depreciating effect on other land values in town. We believe the inclusion of this

date in the original bill has served its purpose of discouraging speculation and despoiling of the land by ill-timed construction, but nothing could be gained by penalizing a number of well-meaning homeowners, who started construction after the cutoff date in good faith, and without any intent to subvert the conservational efforts of the bill.

I believe the objectives of the fourth item in our petition with regard to the composition of the Advisory Board are self-explanatory, particularly when viewed in the light of the fact that over 90 percent of the lands in the lakeshore are within Porter County and less than 10 percent in La Porte County. Under the provisions of the present bill both Porter and La Porte County get 2 representatives each. We believe Porter County should be more adequately represented on the Advisory Commission, and if the Commission is to be truly representative of the property interests affected by establishment of the lakeshore, it should be on a community basis, as was done in the case of Cape Cod.

The fifth and final item in our petition recommends that it be made mandatory on the part of the Government to purchase properties within the lakeshore when offered for sale at the appraised fair market value. This is probably the most important single recommendation I will make to this committee today, and perhaps the most difficult to implement. This recommendation is based on the not unfounded fear expressed by many property owners that after the passing of this bill, a competitive market in vacant land will be destroyed, and occasions will arise when the Government will find itself without funds or inclination to buy lands offered to it for sale. It is sufficiently unpleasant to contemplate the possibility of not being able to liquidate one's holdings in an artificial market of the Government's making, but when faced with the necessity of paying taxes on land which a property owner cannot build on without the threat of condemnation—it constitutes in my opinion nothing less than the denial of an individual's constitutional right of use of his property. Again, the recommendation outlined in our petition is only one of several alternatives that suggest themselves upon examination of the problem. Perhaps all taxes on vacant properties should cease when this bill becomes law, perhaps the Government can, if sufficient funds are not available for acquisition at the time property is offered for sale, give an owner a statement of intent to purchase, at some designated future date, and an appropriate Federal agency be set up to provide interim loans at low interest rates. But these are all offhand suggestions, without a full awareness of the legalities and difficulties involved, which I hope this committee and the sponsors of the bill will see fit to explore.

The problems of acquisition bring me to another area of concern to our townspeople that is not recorded in our petition, but merits examination at this time, because of its intimate relationship to the hazards cited above. Mr. Carver's statement to the President of the Senate of October 18, 1963, recorded in the Congressional Record on page 18841, cites the value of all of the properties included in the lakeshore as being \$23 million, and indicates that the acquisition costs would be less, because improved property is exempt from condemnation. The attached Bureau of the Budget man-years and cost-data statement estimates the acquisition cost at \$19,037,600. Now this

appears to me as a totally unrealistic figure when compared with the facts. A wholly objective and candid estimate of the total worth of properties in our town, based on a number of comparisons between assessed valuation and fair market value, would put the multiplier at between 6 and 7. On this basis the total worth of properties in our town would run somewhere between \$18 million and \$21 million. Sixty percent of these figures, representing the value of land slated for acquisition by the Government would amount to between \$10,800,000 and \$12,200,000. It is stretching the imagination beyond belief to assume that the Government expects to pay even \$10 million for the almost 2,000 acres in Beverly Shores and only a little over \$9 million for the remaining 9,000 acres included in the proposed lakeshore elsewhere.

Yet another area of concern to our townspeople is the land use designations on the official map 1000-LNPNE-1D, attached to this bill. It appears from this map as if some beach areas in Beverly Shores are intended for "intensive beach use." There is no indication whether this land use proposal is based on a 10-year, 50-year, or 100-year program. Permit me to point out that it would be impossible at the present time to establish a public beach facility within the limits of our town without encroaching on the privacy of the residents. Perhaps 25 or 50 years from now when some of the improved properties have been acquired by the Government, and their use retired, a sufficiently large stretch of beach may be developed to implement such a program.

There is, however, one logical place where a public bathing facility can be established at the present time in this area without jeopardizing the property interests of our community. I am speaking of the West Beach of Michigan City at the east end of the proposed lakeshore. One glance at the map should be sufficient to indicate the propriety of such a proposal. The beach facilities would be spaced out at approximately equal intervals and thus be accessible to the largest number of users. This beach, like its equivalent at the west end of the lakeshore, would be accessible to the public without passing through the heart of an established residential community. From a planning point of view, I fail to see the logic of establishing a highly intensive recreational facility in the midst of what is hoped will be a natural area, when peripheral locations are available. It is an accepted theory of land planning that the intensity of land use be progressive in successive zones. A public bathing facility is a more intensive land use than a natural area devoted to camping, hiking, and nature study, but less intensive than an electric generating plant such as that bordering the eastern boundary of the lakeshore. Therefore it belongs as a buffer zone between these two.

I am aware that the Michigan City West Beach property contains magnificent high sand dunes which, as a result of water erosion, are in a precarious state of balance. These dunes are said to move at the rate of 6 to 8 feet a year, and are presently choking off all vegetation on the lee side. The effects of this erosion are also felt in the east end of Beverly Shores where it takes its yearly toll in property losses occasioned by an advancing shoreline, diminution of lot sizes and road damage.

It is extremely important from a conservation point of view, as well as our community interest, to stabilize this area with appropriate breakwaters and reforestation. With all due respect to the enlightened administration of our neighboring town of Michigan City, it is very doubtful that it will be in a position to carry out a project of such scope and magnitude in the near future. We are hopeful, therefore, that the acquisition of this area by the Government and the establishment of a public bathing facility thereon will also serve as the impetus for stabilization of the entire east end of our town.

You will undoubtedly be hearing testimony today from other residents of Beverly Shores opposing the inclusion of our town in the lakeshore. Permit me to point out in this connection that those who oppose the park bill in our town do so essentially because they, too, believe that the present bill does not safeguard their property rights adequately.

I think that it is a truism that those who are opposed to something are more vocal and more effective in gaining support to their cause than those who favor a particular cause. That is why it is especially significant that our group has been able to get the degree of support indicated by our petition from the townspeople and property owners, despite the apparent threat to their property interests.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to point out that what you are witnessing today is a magnificent demonstration of the positive response of a responsible citizenry willing to put its trust in its elected representatives. It stems from the conviction that in a democratic society, the people can and should influence legislation for the common welfare, with due regard for the interests of the minority.

Please do not let them down. Pass this bill and do amend the present bill so that their interests will be adequately protected.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, for the opportunity to speak on behalf of the town of Beverly Shores. I will be pleased to answer any questions you might have, or discuss this matter further with the sponsors of this bill.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much, Mr. Olin, for a very fine statement. Senator Moss.

Senator Moss. I really have no questions, but I wanted to compliment Mr. Olin, particularly for underlining the fact that the opposition, whenever we consider one of these questions about the common good, usually gets most of the attention, because it seems to generate the most excitement. I compliment you for coming forward and speaking for those people who are willing to support the bill but who usually are not vocal.

Mr. OLIN. Thank you.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. No questions.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Simpson.

Senator SIMPSON. No questions.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much.

Next we will hear from the Save the Dunes Council, Mrs. Buell, president, Mr. Ormes, vice president, Robert Mann, Thomas Dustin, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, John Alexander, and Herbert P. Read. I want to say in connection with the point raised by the previous witness that the tendency in the recent bill on lakeshore and seashore has been to

protect all the private residential rights and to provide that they will not be taken away from them. Of course I can't speak for the committee, but that has been the tendency that I personally will observe.

STATEMENT OF MERRILL ORMES, VICE PRESIDENT, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

Mr. ORMES. I am Merrill Ormes, vice president of the Save the Dunes Council. We would first like to call on Mrs. Buell, who initiated this organization 12 years ago, founded on previous activities of other groups, and who has been our president for the last 12 years. Mrs. Buell.

STATEMENT OF DOROTHY BUELL, PRESIDENT, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

Mrs. BUELL. Gentlemen, we are here to talk about the compromise bill regarding the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Members of the Save the Dunes Council will testify on various aspects of the bill, including the Inland Steel area and the historical spots. I wish to point out that the Save the Dunes Council is not a fly-by-night organization. It was innocently organized almost 12 years ago to save some world famous dunes for the people to enjoy.

Little did it dream it would eventually have to meet the onslaught of industry and even speculation. It sought the support of leading political officials as well as the Conservation Department of the State of Indiana, all to no avail.

You have heard how we were able to secure the support of Senator Paul Douglas. We are deeply grateful to Senator Douglas for his dedicated help, and his strong leadership. Our contention is that why in this vast land of ours must these very special areas be ripped from the people, since there are so many other suitable places for industry.

In the play "The Patriots" Alexander Hamilton says to Thomas Jefferson: "Vast sums of money are being made by manufacturers and industries. They are building America." And Jefferson replies, "Good, let's encourage them, but not at the expense of the people."

Gentlemen, this is what is happening today. The people have been exploited by industry. We accepted the compromise, though we have lost the best area. But we will continue to work for the remainder of the Indiana Dunes.

Horace Mann said, "Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity." Thank you.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. DOROTHY BUELL, PRESIDENT, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

Gentlemen, this is the third time the Save the Dunes Council has come to Washington to plead for the Indiana Dunes. I wish to present primarily the argument for the spiritual well-being that comes as a result of recreation. There are many things that make up a good life—food, clothing, shelter, work, and recreation. Divine Providence has made recreation abundantly possible in the Indiana Dunes. Here waters and winds of Lake Michigan have carved a beach on the shore not excelled in beauty and quality anywhere in the world; here the waters and winds have built up dunes of sand, bare in majesty, or covered about

their shoulders with lacy shawls of vines; here the waters and the winds have fashioned a playground of high hills and low valleys, covered with rare flowers and tall grasses and teeming with wildlife. The artist, the writer, the historian, the geologist, the botanist, the ecologist, and the philosopher can all revel in nature's wonders here. The traveler, from every corner of the earth, has sought out these unique, famous Indiana Dunes. The world knows them and loves them.

But there comes a foe, whose willingness it is to destroy these dunes and to snatch away the God-given natural beauties from the people for whom they were created, to steal the inspiration and joy the dunes have given to man, leaving in its place noise, smoke, pollution of air and water, and, eventually, even rampant speculation. In "The Patriots," Alexander Hamilton says to Thomas Jefferson, "Men are building manufactories and industry, they're building America," and Jefferson replies, "Good, let's encourage them, but not at the expense of the people." Speculators have used the ignorance of the people for their own gain. This is a case in point. Today, industrialists, politicians, and local newspapers in northwest Indiana are playing upon the ignorance of the people for the purpose of speculation. Today, after we accepted a compromise, industry is still determined to reduce the area stated in the bill and has entered into speculation with the people.

Little did the women dream, when they organized, that eventually they would have to fight an industrial jungle. They were not opposed to jobs, which provide clothing, shelter, and food, but their great question was (and it is the question in the minds of all conservationists), "Why must industry be so greedy as to rip from the grasp of the people such recreational spots as the Indiana Dunes, since there are so many suitable areas for industry in this vast land of ours?"

Stephen Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service, recognized the situation, but World War I interfered. Others have tried. It is significant, that as this small group increased in number, professional men joined their ranks voluntarily. Their work and skills were indispensable, all without one cent of remuneration. After many defeated attempts to secure support within the State, they accepted the advice of one of our advisory board members, a well-known dune writer, Donald Culross Peattie. He advised them to call upon a man who loved the dunes, having lived there many summers. This man had the "vision" and plunged into the fight, but not until he had given another U.S. Senator, Senator Capehart, the opportunity to take the lead, saying he would work as a second. That, too, failed. This man was Senator Paul Douglas. Senator Douglas knew what was at stake, but he had the courage and determination to take the risk, for the sake of generations to come. He inspired us to go on in the struggle. He literally plodded with us, and has been our great champion.

This, then, has been the story of the Save the Dunes Council, a heartbreaking one of hope and despair, of sacrifice and compromise. It is a saga worthy of respect. Through it all, there has been the one faith, that if the Federal Government has seen fit to spend vast sums of money for the White Sands of New Mexico, for the Sleeping Bear of Michigan, and for the shores of Cape Cod, it would see fit to save the lakeshore of the Indiana Dunes, world known and world needed.

This country was built on faith. We have faith and will continue to have faith until we win the victory. Horace Mann once said, "Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity."

Thank you.

Mr. ORMES. Are there any questions, Senator?

Senator GRUENING. No; I have no questions. Senator Moss.

Senator Moss. No. I just want to commend the witness for a very good statement.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Allott? Senator Jordan? Senator Simpson?

Thank you very much, Mrs. Buell.

Mr. ORMES. Next I would like to call on Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, of Hammond, Ind., who will speak to the economic aspect of the dunes.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELIZABETH WOOD, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

Mrs. Wood. Gentlemen, much has been written regarding the fantastic growth of the tourist industry. Twenty billion dollars is spent annually by Americans for outdoor recreation. According to the National Geographic Society, tourism has replaced wheat as the world's biggest business. This growth can be traced to several factors: No. 1, an increase in leisure time; No. 2, our ever-increasing population and urbanization; No. 3, higher income; and No. 4, a greater degree of mobility.

Dr. Marion Clawson states in the year 2000 there will be 10 times as much demand for outdoor recreation as in 1950, and this demand may well be 40 times as great. Basically, as urbanization increases, tourism to nature areas will increase because people need to retreat occasionally from the complexity of city life. And an occasional escape to a primitive environment is almost a spiritual necessity. This accounts for the tremendous increase in camping all over America.

In Indiana alone, the number of campers has increased 265 percent since 1954. Of all Americans 90 percent participate annually in some type of outdoor recreation and repeated experiences bring the county to $4\frac{1}{4}$ billion experiences per year.

It has been established that the greatest need is outdoor recreational areas near population centers—44 percent of our population prefers water-based activities outdoors. Our Indiana dunes, with their self-renewing beaches, are the ideal retreat for $7\frac{1}{2}$ million city dwelling Americans.

A national lakeshore establishment here would not only provide some outdoor recreation, but it is ideal for winter sports. In fact, the Michigan Tourist Council reports winter campers are becoming owners.

Michigan has also noticed this phenomenal increase in camping, out of proportion to the total number of tourists, and this increase appears to be nationwide. Businesses not normally associated with the tourist trade, such as groceries, department and variety stores would experience an increase in sales volume due to campers. Tourists stimulate a tremendous growth in demand for lodging accommodations, for gift and hobby shops, and service stations. A couple of dozen tourists daily throughout the year is economically comparable to a community acquiring a new manufacturing industry with a payroll of \$100,000.

Also tourists do not require expensive services in a community such as schools, fire, police protection, housing, et cetera. Dr. Strassman of Michigan State University concludes in his study of tourism:

If parks and recreational facilities are expanded generously, tourists will spend 100 to 150 percent more money in 1970 than the average of 1954-56.

In 1960, 600,000 tourists came from overseas, one of the major attractions from them being our national parks and historic services.

It is obvious that national parks have resulted in better economic conditions for surrounding areas. The beneficial impact is clearly indicated by the record. In 1956 the Great Smoky Mountain National

Park travel study revealed that $25\frac{1}{10}$ million people visited the park during the year. They spent more than \$28 million in a 30-mile radius. In 1960 more than $45\frac{1}{10}$ million visitors were recorded, an increase of 2 million in 4 years' time.

A similar study in Glacier National Park revealed that the nearly 500,000 visitors in 1951 spend some \$4 million in and around the park and another \$8 million in the State. By 1960 visitors had increased another 224,000.

This same study showed that in the Grand Teton National Park, visitors spend \$7 million in Teton County in 1958. This is direct expenditures. They figured additional business generated by the initial expenditure of the tourist dollar in Teton County was \$1.79, meaning that each dollar expended by tourists led to an additional expenditure of 79 cents in the local economy. In effect, then, business generated by the tourist dollar in 1958 in the Teton area was not just \$7 million but \$12.5 million.

A final illustration from Cape Hatteras National Seashore indicates that the tourist trade rose from 150 to 200 percent over the 6-year period following establishment. Previously bank deposits had remained fairly steady, but by 1959 they had doubled. While some tax property was removed from the tax rolls, the land remaining on the rolls increased in value from 50 to 100 percent.

If the proposed lakeshore is established, Federal funds for capital improvements will be made available and a large amount will be spent using local labor and material in construction of the necessary facilities.

Also the National Park Service personnel will maintain and protect the area and a great portion of their payrolls will be spent locally.

Besides the economic benefits of tourists and the Federal Government, the national lakeshore will provide advertisement of superior recreational facilities. Not only will the tourist industry be stimulated, but more important new industries of a diversified nature would be attracted to the area and help to stabilize our economy.

We have experienced in northern Indiana what a strike or depression in the steel industry does to our economy. We are in favor of diversification and stabilization. There can be little doubt in your minds of the soundness of the tourist industry and of the need to expand outdoor recreational areas.

Economically we would gain, but more important is the intangible benefits added to the lives of all Americans who would visit the lakeshore and return again and again for the peace of mind and the strength of body that would come from participating in outdoor activities there.

Gentlemen, the dunes area has been compromised too much already. If we compromise the Inland Steel area to industry, we will lose the area that we need the most to recognize the maximum benefit of the tourist dollar in northern Indiana.

Additional pertinent facts are enclosed in the back of my statement. I implore you, add acres rather than subtract them from our national lakeshore. Do not destroy the heart of the tourist industry in northern Indiana.

Thank you.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. ELIZABETH WOOD, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

ECONOMICS RESULTING FROM A NATIONAL PARK

Gentlemen, much has been written about the fantastic growth of the tourist industry. Twenty billion dollars are spent annually by Americans for outdoor recreation; an additional billion was spent by the Government in providing for outdoor recreation in 1960.¹ According to the National Geographic Society, tourism has replaced wheat as the world's biggest business. This growth can be traced to several factors:

(1) Increase in leisure time—the average worker has about 130 free days a year, counting paid holidays, weekends, and vacations. This leisure time is expected to increase in the future. One-fifth of leisure time goes into outdoor recreational activities today.²

(2) Our ever-increasing population and urbanization has stimulated all facets of the recreation market.

(3) Higher incomes—after supplying his family's basic needs, a greater proportion is left for recreational purposes.

(4) Greater degree of mobility due to the automobiles and improved highways and improvements in other modes of transportation. Dr. Marion Clawson states in the year 2000 there will be 10 times as much demand for outdoor recreation as in 1950 and that the demand may well be 40 times as great.³ Dr. Clawson is one of our country's outstanding economists and is the head of land use and management for Resources for the Future, Inc.

Basically, as urbanization increases, tourism to wilderness areas will increase because people need to retreat occasionally from the confusion and complexity of city life. They find solace in outdoor recreational activities and escape to a primitive environment is almost a spiritual necessity. This accounts for the tremendous increase in camping all over America. In Indiana alone the number of campers has increased 265 percent since 1954.³ Back in 1898 John Muir wrote: "Thousands of nerve-shaken, overcivilized people are beginning to find out that going to the mountains is going home; that wilderness is a necessity; and that mountain parks and reservations are useful not only as fountains of timber and irrigating rivers, but as fountains of life." If this was true in 1898, it is more important in our industrialized, atomic age. Ninety percent of all Americans participate annually in some kind of outdoor recreation and repeated experiences bring the count to 4¼ billion outdoor activities per year.⁴ It has been established that the greatest need is outdoor recreational areas near to population centers and 44 percent of our population prefer water-based outdoor activities.⁵ Our Indiana Dunes with their self-renewing beaches are the ideal retreat for 7½ million city-dwelling Americans.

A national lakeshore established here would not only provide summer outdoor recreation but it is ideal for winter sports such as tobogganing and skiing. In fact, the Michigan Tourist Council reports winter campers are becoming numerous. Michigan has also noticed the phenomenal increase in camping—out of proportion to the total number of tourists—which appears to be nationwide. Businesses not normally associated with tourist trade in the public mind—such as grocery stores, department and variety stores, and certain service establishments—would experience an increase in sales volume due to campers. Tourist stimulate a tremendous growth in demand for lodging and eating accommodations, for gifts and hobby shops, and in service stations. If a community can attract a couple of dozen tourists daily throughout the year, it is economically comparable to acquiring a new manufacturing industry with an annual payroll of \$100,000.⁶

Dr. W. Paul Strassman, of Michigan State University, concludes in his study of tourist industry, "If parks and recreational facilities are expanded generously, tourists will spend 100 to 150 percent more money in 1970 than the average of 1954-56." In 1960, 600,000 or more tourists came from overseas and the

¹ Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Study No. 25.

² American Forests, March 1959.

³ Outdoor Indiana, February 1963.

⁴ Outdoor Indiana, December 1962.

⁵ Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission national recreation survey.

⁶ "Your Community Can Profit From the Tourist Business," Office of Area Development, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1957.

major attraction for these visitors was our national parks and historic services.

In 1956 the State Highway Departments of North Carolina and Tennessee, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, conducted the Great Smoky Mountains National Park travel study. The survey showed that 2.5 million people visited the park during the year and spent more than \$28 million in a 30-mile radius. In 1960 more than 4.5 million visitors were recorded.

A similar study by the University of Wyoming made in Glacier National Park revealed that the nearly 500,000 visitors in 1951 spent some \$4 million in and around the park and another \$8 million in the State of Montana. In 1960 visitors had increased to 724,000.

This same study revealed the 985,426 visitors to Grand Teton National Park spent nearly \$7 million in Teton County during 1958. These figures are direct expenditures by tourists. What about the additional business generated by the initial expenditures of the tourist dollar? To answer this question the authors of the Teton County study examined detailed records from a large sample of businesses and various Government agencies in the county and traced the flow of money from its first expenditure until it disappeared from the economy. They stated in Teton County that the tourist dollar has a high generating factor of 1.79; meaning that each direct tourist expenditure of \$1 led to an additional expenditure of \$0.79 throughout the various sectors of the local economy. In terms of total expenditures, money spent by tourists in 1958 produced another \$5.5 million to local business. In effect, business generated by the tourist industry amounted to \$12.5 million.

A final illustration from Cape Hatteras National Seashore established in 1952; economic reports indicate business from the tourist trade rose from 150 to 200 percent over a 6-year period in the adjacent vicinity. Bank deposits had remained fairly steady between 1944 to 1950, but by the middle of 1959 they had doubled. While some property was removed from the tax rolls, the land remaining on the tax rolls increased in value often from 50 to 100 percent.⁷

If Congress authorizes the establishment of the proposed lakeshore, Federal funds for capital improvements will be made available. A large amount will be spent in the construction of building and other facilities. Local materials, supplies, and labor will be used as much as possible for these improvements. Also, National Park Service personnel will be required to manage, protect, and maintain the area. A large share of these Federal payrolls would be spent locally.⁸

Besides the economic benefits of tourists and the Federal Government, the presence of a national lakeshore would provide an advertisement of the superior recreational facilities. Not only would tourist industry be stimulated, but more important, new industries of a diversified nature would be attracted to the area and help to stabilize the economy.⁹ We have experienced in northern Indiana the effect a depression or a strike in the steel industry has on our economy. We are in favor of diversification and stabilization.

There can be little doubt in your minds of the soundness of the tourist industry and of the need to expand outdoor recreational areas. Economically the whole State and probably the Nation would gain; but, more important is the intangible benefits evaluated in pleasure added to the lives of all who would visit the lakeshore and return again and again for the peace of mind and strength of body that comes from wandering over the dunes of Lake Michigan's shore, swimming and boating in the sparkling water, and sunbathing on her beaches, or tobogganing down her snow-covered dunes.

Gentlemen, the dunes area has been compromised too much already. If we compromise the Inland Steel acreage to industry, we will lose the area the national lakeshore needs the most to realize the maximum benefit of the tourist dollar. I implore you to add acres rather than subtract them. Time is running out for our Indiana dunes. Unwise development of this natural resource will destroy the heart of today's tourist industry in northern Indiana.

Thank you for permitting me this opportunity to testify, in support of bill S. 2249.

⁷ Mr. Smith, Eugene (Oreg.) Register-Guard.

⁸ "Economic Feasibility of Proposed Sleeping Bear National Seashore, 1961."

⁹ "Economic Feasibility of Proposed Sleeping Bear National Seashore," in *Outdoor Indiana*, February 1963.

STATISTICS FROM OUTDOOR RECREATION FOR AMERICA

Two-thirds of the population concentrated in metropolitan areas.

Two hundred of these areas contain 60 percent of total population.

By year 2000, 73 percent of all Americans will live in metropolitan areas.

There is striking contrast between demand for outdoor recreation on the part of urban populations and the limited supply of land and water resources readily accessible to them.

1. Resource lands are not always where the concentrations of population exist.

2. We have not solved basic problem of priorities of use.

More than 40 percent of vacationers traveling by car travel more than 500 miles, and more than 25 percent travel more than 1,000 miles.

As mobility continues to increase, more people will travel farther to enjoy outstanding scenic, wildlife and wilderness areas.

The number of passenger cars is expected to increase by 80 percent by 1976 and another 80 percent by 2000.

People living farther out from metropolitan areas tend to favor camping, fishing, and in particular, hunting.

City people emphasize sightseeing and pleasure driving, picknicking, and most of all, swimming.

Simple fact of access in short promotes use.

Ninety percent of all American adults engage in some form of outdoor recreation activity in the course of a year.

The population will double by 1972 (triple by 2000).

Figures suggest a doubling demand by 2000.

There will be more young people—most active group of all ages 15-24—will go from current 13 to 17 percent of population 1976.

Studies of other trends—individual will be participating a great deal more than he does now.

Incomes will be higher—projected annual growth rate of gross national product of 3.5 percent.

Disposable consumer income is expected to rise from \$354 billion in 1960, to \$706 billion in 1976, to \$1,457 billion by year 2000.

In 1957, 14 percent of the consumer units had incomes of \$10,000 and over. By 1976, it is estimated that the consumer income will increase to 40 percent and by 2000 to 60 percent (in constant 1959 dollars).

More free time: By 1976, it is estimated that the standard scheduled work-week will average 36 hours for the entire industrial work force versus 39 hours in 1960. And by 2000 it may be down to 32 hours. Much of the extra time will go to recreation; at least one-fifth of free times goes into outdoor recreation today, and we may expect at least this much in the future.

Travel: In air travel—some 30 billion passenger miles were flown by domestic carriers in 1960; by 1976, the figure may reach 150 billion and by 2000, it could go as high as 325 billion. The number of passenger cars is projected at 100 million by 1976 (an increase of 80 percent over 1959)—and by 2000, the number is expected to grow as much again. Will inevitably increase pressure on recreation sites that now seem remote.

In 1960—600,000 came from overseas—major attractions for these visitors are the national parks and historic services.

Commission studies show that participation in outdoor recreation during each summer day may leap from the present 4.4 billion separate activity occasions, to 6.9 billion activity occasions by 1976. By the year 2000, this total could rise to over 12.4 billion activity occasions. Between the years 1960 and 2000 when the Nation's population is expected to double, participation in outdoor pursuits will nearly triple.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much, Mrs. Wood, for a fine statement. Are there any questions?

Senator MOSS. No. It is a well documented statement.

Senator GRUENING. Senator SIMPSON.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as the young lady mentioned Teton County, I don't think we ought to go into this with the thought that everything is going to be peaches and cream, because where many of these things happen it just isn't that way.

I might say to the delegation here there may not be great similarity in the type of country. I was born in the Teton area. That is a depressed area now. The Government owns 96.2 percent of all of the property in the county, with the result that the taking in of this additional land in Grand Teton has taken out most of the industry in the valley, and they will probably join with another county to sustain the county government, because less than 4 percent of the assessed valuation of the county isn't sufficient to keep them going.

The money is there, that comes from the studies. I was president of the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming behind this study, which is a continuing study, and it reveals that much the greater proportion of the money goes out of the county.

So I just want to call that to your attention, not to deter you in any way from doing your stint with respect to your proposition here, but don't forget that when the Federal Government, whatever they take over, they are bound to control, and I hope that you don't suffer from the same situation that we suffered there when the Government and private individuals interested in the Park Service came in and burned off some \$385,000 worth of assessed valuation to take it off the county rolls.

It has been a source of great difficulty in Wyoming, but we have beautiful parks, the Grand Teton and Yellowstone, which are two of the finest parks in the entire country. There is no question about that. If any of you have seen them, you know they excel all others not excluding the Smokies. I just wanted to point out that presently it is a depressed area, and was so designated by the ARA.

Mrs. WOOD. Thank you.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Simpson, I don't think you have violated the germaneness rule in any respect. Thank you very much.

Who is the next witness?

Mr. ORMES. Mr. Robert Mann of Michigan City.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. MANN, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

Mr. MANN. Gentlemen, the dunes have been compromised and compromised since the early 1900's, until all we have left virtually now is what you see on the map.

When our present bill was introduced, most members of our opposition loudly applauded the bill because it left a path open to Lake Michigan through the proposed port area 2½ miles wide at the narrowest point, 5½ miles wide at the widest point. And now certain members of the opposition would like to subtract still more land or compromise more land out of the bill.

I have given the brochures here, pictures of what I am going to talk about, and what I say of course will have to coincide with the brochures. Examine brochure No. 1 and see for yourselves one of the units our opponents are trying to remove from S. 2249. The Little Calumet River Valley in its natural state makes this one of the most beautiful scenic areas in the proposed lakeshore.

It also contains many historical sites which amazingly includes the original log cabins and cemetery of the Bailey fur trading post, which was established by fur trapper Joseph Bailey in 1822 on the bluffs overlooking the Little Calumet River.

These buildings are the last remaining structures typical of early independence as far as trading in the entire Great Lakes region, and are the region's last remaining bridge to our rich historical heritage, and they are already officially recognized by the Department of the Interior as historical landmarks of national significance.

The loss of this early Americana to present and future generations can only be regarded as a national tragedy. What kind of citizen could call this a compromise? Have some of our people gone so far in their materialistic thinking that they can expect our Nation to survive without historical heritage? History itself proves the fallacy of entertaining such ideas.

The other unit our adversaries wish to eliminate lies west and south of Ogden Dunes. They disparage it by saying the unit has been entirely leveled and therefore is useless. However, a quick look at a contour map reveals not more than 12 percent of this entire unit has ever been touched by bulldozers.

Furthermore, the level portion is near the beach in a perfect spot to provide mass bathing and is the only area left in the Indiana Dunes possessing those ideal features. Its nearness to the Calumet industrial complex will give them an outlet to the cooling waters of Lake Michigan.

Members of the committee, I wish to stress that conservationists consider this unit to be absolutely indispensable because of its unique potential as a mass bathing beach. The council also feels this unit's heavy use will help to preserve the unspoiled dune lands to the east.

Furthermore, the portion of this unit lying south of Highway No. 12 contains the most outstanding examples of ancient Lake Chicago sand dunes and the last unspoiled prehistoric Lake Chicago shorelines to be found anywhere on Lake Michigan.

It has ideal locations for camping and outdoor activities. A glance at brochure No. 2 will treat you to pictorial evidence of the fantastic comeback of dunes near the shoreline of this area.

The descriptive story also touches on the tremendous and unique scientific possibilities within this sector. Gentlemen, the attempts to remove these two areas from S. 2249 because they may interfere with yet uncertain port developments 3 miles away, or to satisfy the insatiable appetites of industry that has tens of thousands of acres adjacent to the south and nearby, are plainly unjustified.

Further compromise is unthinkable because it is most unnecessary. Furthermore, many Michigan City residents, myself included, wholeheartedly approve of the inclusion of the dunes in western Michigan City. Many of us feel that in the coming new era of leisure time, any community wishing to attract technical and research industries will have to have superior recreational facilities to survive and prosper.

The handwriting is on the wall. Already those cities with outstanding recreational areas nearby are the ones attracting scientific industries. State and local officials who are opposed to the lakeshore on the grounds that it will prevent industrial growth should reexamine their stand.

A look at brochure No. 3 discloses the importance such industries place on a good living environment, without which they could hardly attract qualified personnel. The Save the Dunes Council enthusiastically supports Senate bill 2249.

Our recommendations, if any, would be to increase the acreage of the shoreline now, because sooner or later it will have to be done to satisfy the tremendous future regional needs of our area.

Furthermore the problem is national in scope, simply because of the national significance and the international fame of the Indiana Dunes. Their loss would be a black day in U.S. history.

The Midwest heartland needs open space now. Our present and future generations must have adequate access to the cooling waters. They cannot afford, nor can any part of our country afford, to lose that bridge to our rich historical past.

Thank you.

(The prepared statement follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. MANN, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

Gentlemen, as you well know, the Indiana Dunes have acquired world fame as a natural wonder. However, many people remain uninformed about the interesting historical lore of the dunes. Others forget they are the Midwest's last bridge into our historical past. In the days of the American Indian, the dunes were famous as a bountiful hunting and fishing grounds. For centuries many tribes such as the Illinois, Miami, and Pottawatomie fought wars for control of this area. Even the fierce Iroquois, driven from the East by the white man, controlled the dune region for a time. A lacework of Indian trails are still visible in the area.

Father Marquette preached to the Indians in the dunes as early as 1675. In 1677 the famous explorer Ferdinand LaSalle passed through and recorded the magnificence of the dune country.

For a time the French controlled the area and built a stockade called Little Fort, in the heart of the dunes. Some historians believe a battle of the American Revolution occurred here.

However, the middle 1700's brought the white man's wars and the flags of France, England, Spain, and again the English; then finally, the War of 1812 brought permanent American rule, making possible the formation of future States, with Indiana gaining official statehood in 1816, but the Black Hawk Indian war lasted until 1832 and prevented large-scale settlement by the white man. The one exception being a nearby village called Chicago.

In 1822 Joseph Bailly established the first permanent white settlement, a trading post on the bluffs overlooking the Little Calumet River. He became one of the wealthiest and most famous fur traders in the entire country.

By 1870 leading scientists were making remarkable discoveries in the dunes and a new science, ecology, was born. Europe's leading scientists ranked the Indiana Dunes as North America's fourth natural wonder. During the 1890's Octave Chanute, known as the father of the flying machine, conducted many glider flights in the dunes, that led directly to the Wright brothers' first successful airplane flight. By 1900 both East Chicago and Hammond were born, then came Gary, the planned city of the future, that soon had planned away one of the world's finest waterfronts and engineered the world's largest smudge pot.

The "Calumet Region," by Professor Moore, of Indiana University, gives the following description of some of those problems and I quote, "The most perplexing and exasperating problem to confront the citizens (of Gary) was that of creating a park that would give them access to the beach and cooling waters of Lake Michigan. As the summer's heat descended upon the city each year, its citizens contemplated the lakefront with a sense of frustration. The whistle of the ore-laden boats of the steel company reminded them that Lake Michigan to which they were denied access, was at their very doorstep. Only the workers in the mills could see the great body of water, a privilege not available for their sweltering families." Finally, the city fathers were forced in 1922 to annex adjacent land and with the financial help of a repentant steel company they created a small public park on the lakeshore just east of Gary. However, by this time the sprawling steel plants of modern man had already engulfed much of the dunes area. The age of compromising the dunes had begun.

By 1916, nature lovers and scientists, the world over, became fearful that soon this great natural wonder would be lost forever and organized a movement to save the dunes. At this time there was still a 25-mile stretch of uninhabited

beach backed by dunes and marshes. Steven Mather, first Director of the National Park Service, recommended the area for a national park, but World War I intervened. In 1923, a small 2,000-acre State park was established. State officials at the time promised expansion. Gentlemen, this is our last chance to keep that promise. Here it is, 40 years later, a huge megapolis is developing, leisure time is increasing, and the park is still only 2,000 acres. Are we to repeat Gary's mistakes? We and the future need more open space now, not more compromise.

A lopsided battle between multibillion-dollar corporations and average citizens goes on and on with the great corporations and most Indiana officials refusing to recognize the recreational and natural needs of the very people upon whom they are dependent, and they intentionally deny them, the cool waters. These speculators are trying hard to compromise two very important units out of Senate bill 2249. But, not very long ago, their "forked tongues" loudly acclaimed the bill because it omitted the proposed port and industrial area. Gentlemen, S. 2249 leaves a path open to Lake Michigan ranging from 2½ miles to 5½ miles wide with thousands of acres of vacant land connected to the south. What will they want in their next compromise? The value of the two sectors in question as recreational and historical sites to future generations are beyond calculation. Just as the values of New York's Central Park and Chicago's public waterfront are incalculable, as a matter of fact, both are now considered to be the world's most valuable real estate.

I have included several brochures with my testimony. Examine No. 1 and see for yourselves one of the units our opponents are trying to remove from S. 2249. The Little Calumet River in its natural state makes this one of the most beautiful scenic areas in the proposed lakeshore. It also contains many historical sites which amazingly includes the original log buildings and cemetery of the Bailly Fur Trading Post of 1882. These buildings are the last remaining structures typical of early independent fur trading in the entire Great Lakes region and are the region's last remaining bridge to our rich historical heritage and they are already officially recognized by the Department of the Interior as historical landmarks of national significance. The loss of this early Americana to present and future generations could only be regarded as a national tragedy. What kind of citizen can call this a compromise? Hasn't our American culture suffered enough already? Through such reckless destruction of our historical heritage, simply for the so-called fast buck.

Have some of our people gone so far in their materialistic thinking that they can expect our Nation to survive without heritage? History proves the fallacy of entertaining such ideas.

The other unit our adversaries wish to eliminate lies isolated west and south of Ogden Wunes. They disparage it by saying the unit has been entirely leveled and therefore is useless. However, a quick look at a contour map reveals not more than 12 percent of this entire unit has ever been touched by bulldozers. Furthermore, the leveled portion is near the beach in a perfect spot to provide mass bathing and is the only area left in the Indiana Dunes possessing those ideal features. Its nearness to the Calumet industrial complex will give them an outlet to the cooling waters.

Members of the committee, I wish to stress that conservationists consider this unit to be absolutely indispensable because of its unique potential as a mass bathing beach and as a buffer zone for this already overcrowded region. The council also feels this unit's heavy use will help to preserve the unspoiled dune-lands to the east. Furthermore, the portion of this unit lying south of Highway No. 12 contains the most outstanding examples of ancient Lake Chicago sand dunes to be found, anywhere on Lake Michigan, and has ideal location for camping and outdoor activities.

A glance at brochure No. 2 will treat you to vivid pictorial evidence of the fantastic comeback of dunes near the shoreline of this once desecrated area. The descriptive story also touches on the tremendous and unique possibilities within the sector.

Indiana has already allowed industry to control 60 percent of the world's most beautiful coastline. Thirty-five percent of it is controlled by a mere handful of residents behind a wall of "keep out" signs. The remaining 5 percent, part of which is on polluted frontage, remains for the great masses of people. Contrast this with Chicago which has 80 percent of its shoreline for public use.

Gentlemen, the attempts to remove these two areas from S. 2249 because they may interfere with the yet uncertain port developments 3 miles away, or

to satisfy the insatiable appetites of industry, that has tens of thousands of acres adjacent nearby, are plainly unjustified. Further compromise is unthinkable because it is most unnecessary. I would like to say many Michigan City residents, myself included, wholeheartedly approve of the inclusion of the dunes in West Michigan City. Many of us also feel that in the coming new era of leisure time, any community wishing to attract technical industries will have to have superior recreational facilities to survive and prosper. The handwriting is on the wall. Already those cities with outstanding recreational areas nearby are the ones attracting scientific industries. State and local officials who are opposed to the lakeshore on the grounds that it will prevent industrial growth should reexamine their stand. A look at brochure No. 3 will disclose the importance such industries place on a good living environment, without which they could hardly attract qualified personnel.

The Save the Dunes Council enthusiastically supports Senate bill 2249. Our only recommendations are to increase the acreage and shoreline of the bill now, because, sooner or later, it will have to be done to satisfy future regional needs. Furthermore, the problem is national in scope, simply because of the national significance and the international fame of the Indiana Dunes. Their loss would be a black day in U.S. history.

I say again: Will we repeat Gary's mistake, but, even worse, on a regional basis? Gentlemen, the Midwest heartland needs open space now. Our present and future generations must have adequate access to the cool waters. They cannot afford nor can any part of our country afford to lose that bridge to our historical past.

Gentlemen, in disputes such as this, only you statesmen can sit in unbiased judgment and from a distance must give fair appraisal of the problems facing this complex tristate region. Many people within sight of the dunes do not realize their true values; others see only dollar signs. Northern Indiana will endure regardless of the future. Likewise, the steel industry and their ports will survive no matter what decisions are reached. But, in closing, I would say the dunes cannot survive without your help and I am certain, when the smoke settles and they are saved, the people of Indiana will be proud and happy to share what's left of this national treasure with the Nation, just as our other national wonders are shared by all.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much. Are there questions?

Senator MOSS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was glad to have the witness underline the value of recreational opportunities in future industrial developments. In other hearings on parks and recreation I was told a study had been made as to the things that were checked by industry, attempting to move, or looking for a site to which to move.

The three paramount things that are considered are: First, a stable, sound government; second, schools for the kids; and third, recreational opportunities. Those are the three things they have to find.

Senator GRUENING. Who is the next witness?

Mr. ORMES. Next we would like to call on Mr. Herbert Read, of Tremont, Ind.

STATEMENT OF HERBERT P. READ, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

Mr. READ. Gentlemen, I am a resident property owner in the unincorporated part of Westchester Township, Porter County, known as Tremont, the major portion of which is included in unit 5(c) of the proposed Indiana Dunes in the lakeshore bill.

Mr. Halleck, our congressional representative, said that there was great opposition among the homeowners. I did not think that was true, but a thorough survey was needed to find out. I did not want to blur the question with such issues as harbors or steel mills.

Consent to be included in the park was the sole point proposed in the enclosed petition which is being passed around to you gentlemen. However, I assure you that it is impossible to go in one's home, door to door, in this area and talk about the dunes without hearing his complete opinions on everything from harbors to the Governor's sales tax.

We prepared maps of the entire unit 5. That is the area south of 12, showing every house with the owner's name and his response. The number of residents we were unable to contact was also shown on our master maps, and is important statistically to establish that the figures which I have summarized for you in my presentation actually represent the majority of all of the residents in a particular area, not just a majority of those polled.

Consent to having the land included, by the way, runs around 85 percent, and in one particular subarea it was 100 percent. Even if all of those who are now undecided and the ones that we were unable to find home, and therefore remain unpolled, would subsequently be opposed, major opinion would still be in favor of consent to having their land included in the park.

Yesterday a member from the town of Porter delegation was asked a question by one of the Senators, if there were no payments in lieu of taxes what would be the opinion of the people of the town. Now our contacts included the town of Porter.

I should explain that the addresses shown say Chestertown, but the town of Porter also gets its mail through the Chestertown Post Office, and these signatures that you have also include residents of the town of Porter.

At least among the people that I talked to, and I talked to probably a third or more, not one of those who indicated agreement conditioned it upon payment in lieu of taxes. His primary concern was whether or not he could stay and live in his property, whether the Government would give him a fair shake in price in case he wanted to sell, and these, of course, are bona fide and justifiable aims.

I would like to point out, therefore, that the people whose names you have on the petitions are the people who are most directly affected by this park proposal, the people who would live within its boundaries.

Now there are five petitions all told which I would like to briefly refer to on the map. Petition No. 1 is from the Tremont area generally called the Tremont Triangle east of 49. Number one is east of this point.

We have another one for this area. I happen to live in this area. This area asks to be included, 100 percent of the full-time resident property owners having signed the petition asking to be included, and all of the absentee owners that we were able to contact. There are quite a number of summer cottages in here owned by absentee owners. The majority of the absentee owners and 100 percent of the full-time residents.

Petition No. 2 deals with the area which is now included, unit 5(b) and 5(c). On an overall average 85 percent agreed or gave their consent to having their land included.

Now in addition to that, we gave a more detailed breakdown of three areas within this, three typical residential areas within this. The first one is known as the Tremont area bounded by certain streets

and roads which I have clarified in there, and here again the approval is shown on Sheet No. 3 of my breakdown, where it says, "Detailed analysis." We had 77 signatures of approval. We had three refusals, four undecided.

Then I further broke this down to take into consideration the husband and wife signatures, and broke it down into shall we say households, which is a house plus the property around it. That would reduce the number of approvals to 50 houses. Fifty houses approved, three disapproved, 4 were undecided and 12 were unpolled.

The next breakdown refers to the Furness area, which is the east end of this unit. We got a much similar response there. The breakdown on page 4, the top of page 4, is what is known as the Meadowbrook area. A large portion of this land up here is vacant. Therefore there were no houses to stop at, and I understand it is owned by industrial interests, so I did not have to ask them to register their disapproval. I am sure they will do it themselves. But there is a community on the southwest corner of this unit, and all but one of the owners signed this petition.

The one who did not sign it is an absentee owner, and he wasn't sure. He was not aware of all the issues involved and did not have time to study. He may decide later to change. So this is a potential 100-percent approval among the resident property owners in this area.

The next petition contains a number of signatures from people who also want to be included. There are three resident property owners who have rather large tracts of land, a strip about 600 feet wide at the lower edge of this who want to be added to that unit.

The next petition deals with the area west of 49, sometimes called the Waverly Road area, part of which is in the town of Porter, part of which is in rural Westchester County. This petition just got off the ground. However, the results as far as we have taken it are shown in there.

I want to emphasize that when we asked these people their opinions on this, we told them what we were going to do. We told them how it was going to be presented to you. We told them that we would record the number of refusals, the undecideds, and I want to emphasize that this in no way is connected with a save-the-dunes activity. It was strictly a neighbor-to-neighbor activity on the part of three or four of us who live in this area.

Thank you.

(The prepared statement follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HERBERT P. READ, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

Gentlemen, I am a resident property owner in the unincorporated part of Westchester Township, Porter County, known as Tremont, the major portion of which is included in unit 5-C of the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, bill S. 2249.

I hereby submit petitions containing 239 signatures and a detailed analysis which will provide statistical evidence that the majority of the residents approve of the park proposal and/or do not object to being included within its boundaries. These signatures were obtained in a door-to-door personal visitation of property owners within the boundaries of units 5-B and 5-C (petition No. 2, 8 pages, see map No. 2). Therefore, here represented are the people most directly affected by the park proposal; the people with home, family, property, and future at stake. While the basic question on the petition dealt exclusively with approval of being included, most signers voluntarily expressed support of the entire park project. Those who were opposed said so, and their numbers along with the "undecideds"

are listed herein. In some areas, virtually 100 percent coverage was obtained, and the results are statistically analyzed for your evaluation. While full coverage within the entire area was not possible, these results represent a far greater sampling of opinion than in any commercial poll. We concentrated on resident property owners, but absentee owners were polled when possible. Presumably, acceptance among improved property owners would be higher than among owners of large vacant tracts who might find greater profit in subdividing and new construction. However, numerous owners of large vacant tracts signed these petitions of approval.

Included also are several petitions of property owners now adjacent to, but outside of the present boundaries, asking to be included within the park (petitions 1, 3, and 4). I have also listed some recommendations for amendments to S. 2249 which I believe are reasonable and just.

The favorable majority was obtained in spite of the scare tactics and misrepresentations used by the Gary Post Tribune and the Valparaiso Vidette-Messenger. For example, when "explaining" the bill, no mention was made of the suspension of condemnation for residences built prior to April 20, 1961, and that present owners could sell, lease, rent, or will their property to another private party who would also be exempt from condemnation as long as the zoning regulations are followed. The leasing option was misrepresented. Stress was laid on the tax loss, without any mention of the compensating factors. The papers ran a series of "unanswered questions" and then proceeded to suggest the wrong answers. When the right answers were submitted, the papers did not print them.

The question and answer sheet prepared by the Save the Dunes Council National Lakeshore Information Committee in conjunction with the National Park Service, was used as the basis for our interpretation of S. 2249 and I ask that it be made part of the record. If there is any conflict, I ask that the necessary amendments to S. 2249 be made.

Speaking only for myself, I believe that the homeowner has adequately demonstrated his willingness to contribute to the conservation of the Indiana Dunes. In fact, never has a park proposal had such wide support among local residents. But I believe that the port and industrial interests should also contribute. Instead of dropping out potential industrial areas, the shoreline of unit 2 and the dunes between Burns Ditch and Ogden Dunes should be added. Such additions can be made without preventing construction of the harbor at Burns Ditch or the completion of Midwest and Bethlehem steel mills. (Details cheerfully supplied.) Thank you for this opportunity to speak once again on behalf of a national lakeshore in the Indiana Dunes.

PETITION No. 1

(Asks to be included in unit 5-C, area shown on map No. 1)

Number of signatures of approval (100 percent)-----	51
Number of refusals encountered-----	0
Number of undecided-----	0
Total polled (individuals)-----	51
Improved property ownerships signed (after correction for husband and wife signatures, multiple ownerships, etc.)-----	39
Total improved property ownerships in described area (1-family building and surrounding land counted as 1 ownership, outbuildings not counted) --	48
Breakdown of results (overall ownerships) :	
Approved-----	39
Disapproved-----	0
Unpolled (absentee owners not available)-----	9
Breakdown by use:	
Property ownerships (year-round use) approved (100 percent)----	25
Property ownerships (summer, part-time, or tenant use)-----	23
Approved-----	14
Disapproved-----	0
Unpolled (absentee owners not reached)-----	9
Total area (petition No. 1, map No. 1)-----	acres 147
Area represented by signatures-----	do 113

This area is presently entirely surrounded by the Dunes State Park or the proposed national lakeshore. The National Park Service surveys omitted this area, citing such reasons as: Number of structures, continued residence, the high water table, pollution of the Dunes State Park Beach, and the lack of dune formations. I hope that the National Park Service will review its position and that the committee will vote for inclusions in the light of the following additional considerations:

Almost all of the structures are small frame cottages. Half are for summer, part time, or tenant use, and many are only two or three rooms in size. The cost per acre for acquisition would therefore be much less than many areas already included. Some of the signers of this petition own the largest, unsubdivided tracts. The 1.5 acres/building used by the National Park Service includes a more concentrated area to the west. The area covered by petition 1 is 3 acres/building. If the cluster of rental units around Tremont Station is eliminated, the density is 3.4 acres/building. If buildings with tenant use are eliminated, the density is 6 acres/building.

The largest landowners and many of the residents are elderly. They have indicated to me that they are willing to sell to the National Park Service either immediately or to lease only for their remaining years. If the National Park Service does not take advantage of this opportunity, subsequent owners may not be so willing. The younger families, which now number about 11, would eventually wish to move on.

The area does indeed have a high water table and poses a hazard to the Dunes State Park Beach. This is all the more reason why it should be authorized for purchase by the National Park Service. If it is not included, the area would ultimately be highly built up. But since sewers and water service are not practical for economic reasons, it could easily become a rural slum, a blot on the main entrance to the dunes, and thus contribute even more to the pollution of the Dunes State Park. Most of the present pollution comes from three rental buildings in the southeast corner of the tract. You may wish to exclude them, but the owner is willing to sell, and purchase would therefore eliminate the problem.

The area lies between the Lake Michigan Dune Ridge and the dune ridge formed by the prehistorical glacial lake now referred to as Lake Chicago. Thus, the lands, while not containing actual dune formations, form the link necessary for ecological continuity of 10,000 years of dune building. The area contains rich botanical variety and is a haven for wildlife. If this area becomes built up, it will seriously hinder the frequent east-west movement of the deer herds.

PETITION No. 2

(Expressing consent to being included in units 5-B and 5-C)

Area shown on map No. 2.

This petition was circulated among resident property owners (no tenants) within units 5-B and 5-C which are a part of rural Westchester Township, Porter County (excluding the area covered in petition No. 1), called Tremont, Furnessville, Meadowbrook, and a portion of the town of Porter. (Note: most addresses are through the Chesterton Post Office, but the town of Chesterton is not included in the park proposal.)

Overall results, units 5-B and 5-C

Total signatures of approval obtained to date (includes 7 owners stating approval by separate letter. Subtracted were 2 owners who signed twice and 1 signer who was a renter) (85 percent)-----	168
Number of refusals encountered-----	15
Number undecided-----	16
Total number polled-----	199

Detailed analysis—Sample areas within units 5-B and 5-C

Area bounded by Tremont Road (west), U.S. 12 (north), both sides of Hadenfelt Road (east), Hawleywood Road (south) :

Number of signatures of approval.....	77
Number of refusals encountered.....	3
Number undecided.....	4

Total polled (individuals).....	84
Improved property ownerships signed (after correction for husband and wife signatures and multiple ownerships).....	49

Total improved property ownerships in described area (1-family building and surrounding land counted as 1 ownership; outbuildings not counted) _ 68

Breakdown of results (ownerships) :

Approved.....	50
Disapproved.....	3
Undecided.....	4
Unpolled (not home, absentee owner, etc.).....	12

Area along Furnessville and Teale Roads :

Number of signatures of approval.....	41
Number of refusals encountered.....	3
Number undecided.....	4

Total polled (individuals).....	48
Improved property ownerships signed (after correction for husband and wife signatures and multiple ownerships).....	23

Total improved property ownerships in described area (1 family building and surrounding land counted as 1 ownership. Outbuildings not counted)..... 33

Breakdown of results (ownerships) :

Approved.....	23
Disapproved.....	3
Undecided.....	4
Unpolled (not home, absentee owner, etc.).....	3

Above approvals also include large amounts of vacant land.

Western part of unit 5-B along south bank of Little Calumet River :

Number of signatures of approval.....	15
Number of refusals encountered.....	0
Number undecided.....	1

Total polled (individuals).....	16
Improved property ownerships signed (after correction for husband and wife signatures and multiple ownerships).....	9

Total improved property ownerships in described area (1 family building and surrounding land counted as 1 ownership. Outbuildings not counted)..... 10

Breakdown of results (ownerships) :

Approved.....	9
Disapproved.....	0
Undecided.....	1
Unpolled.....	0

A portion of the north bank of the Little Calumet River is reportedly owned by Bethlehem Steel. It was not felt necessary to poll the steel company in order to record their refusal.

The balance of the signatures are from owners scattered throughout units 5-B and 5-C, from homes selected at random up to the limits of the time available before these hearings.

PETITION No. 3

This petition was signed by property owners along the southwestern boundary of unit 5-B who ask to be included in unit 5-B. The tracts of land are relatively large, are beautifully wooded, and are contiguous. Also included are several owners of properties adjacent to units 3 and 5-C also asking to be included.

PETITION No. 4

See Map No. 1.

This petition is being circulated in the "Waverly Road" area, asking to be included in the park proposal. The west side of Waverly Road is in the town of Porter, the east side is in Westchester Township. Circulation of the petition began recently, and mass coverage has not yet been possible. The results thus far:

Approval	10
Refusal	1
Undecided	2

The reasons for inclusion are much the same as for the Tremont area covered in petition No. 1.

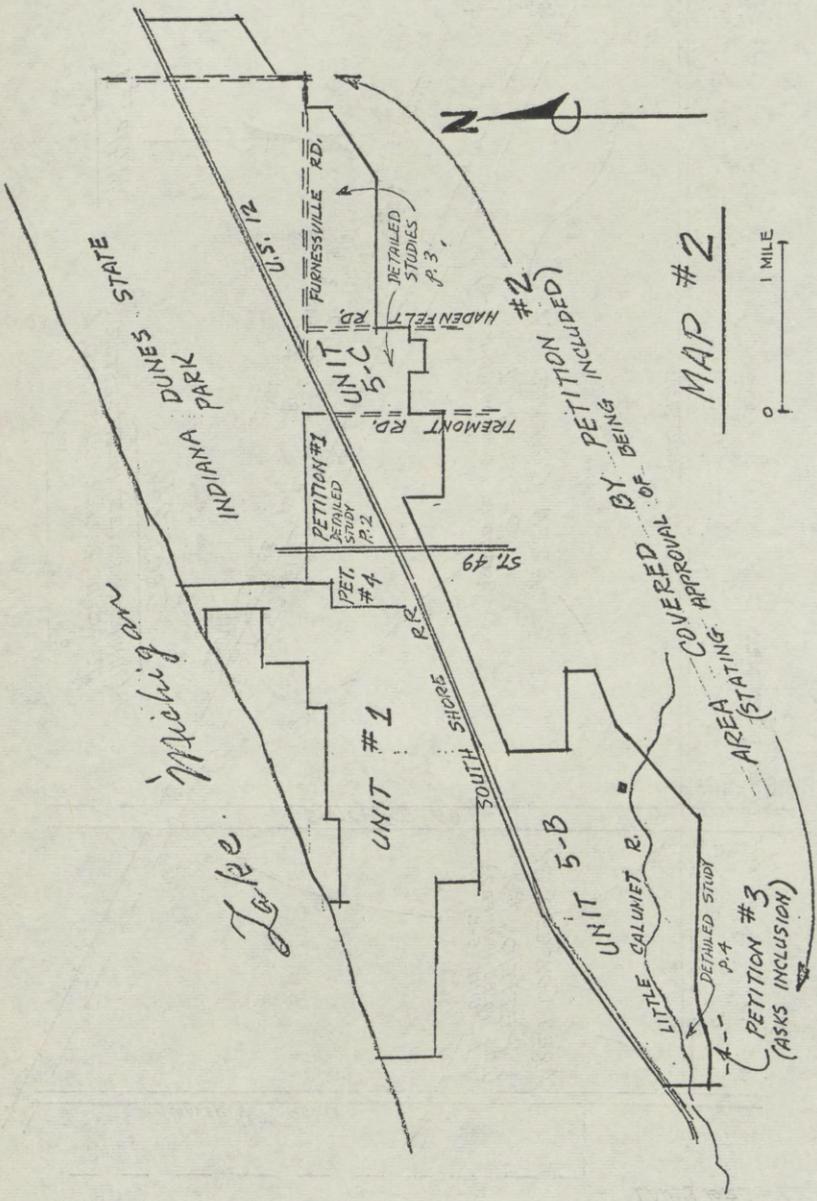
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AMENDMENTS TO S. 2249

1. Add the areas petitioning for inclusion (petitions 1, 3, and 4).

2. The advisory board should be composed of residents within the lakeshore boundaries, and should be selected from the areas included. As a guide for representation, I have listed the areas involved, starting with the largest portions: Town of Beverly Shores (unit 4); unincorporated Westchester Township, Porter County (Tremont, Furnessville, Meadowbrook—Units 5-B and 5-C); town of Dune Acres (unit 1); town of Portage (Inland Steel properties—units 3 and 5-A); town of Porter (Porter Beach and portions of 5-B); Porter County (scattered southern bog areas); La Porte County (small portion of Michigan City beach and rural bog area).

3. The cutoff date for condemnation should be moved forward. There has been no large-scale speculative building in the area so far, and a few additional homes would thus be spared which had been built in good faith prior to introduction of the bill.

4. Leasing agreements for elderly people should be written for "life tenancy." If an elderly owner should be fortunate enough to live longer than his fixed lease, he should not be ejected near the end of his life.



PETITION No. 1

(See Map No. 1)

We, the undersigned residential property owners in the area commonly called Tremont in Westchester Township, Porter County, Ind., and as outlined in the accompanying map, hereby request that our property be added to and included in the area to be authorized for purchase by the Secretary of the Interior for the creation of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

This offer is made with the understanding that the property and occupancy rights, suspension of condemnation, and satisfactory arrangements for local governmental services, as specified in S. 2249, shall apply.

Our area lies between the Lake Michigan Dune Ridge and the Dune Ridge formed by the prehistoric glacial lake now referred to as Lake Chicago. Thus, our lands, while not containing actual dune formations, form the link necessary for ecological continuity of 10,000 years of dune building. Our area contains rich botanical variety and is a haven for wildlife.

While parts of the area are subdivided with residences, there remain several vacant tracts of sizable proportions, the owners of which join in this petition.

(Here follows 48 signatures on file with the committee.)

PETITION No. 2 (SEE MAP No. 2 PROPERTY OWNERS WITHIN UNITS 5-B AND 5-C)

We, the undersigned residents and property owners in the area of the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, do not object to being included in the proposal for a national park:

(Here follows 165 signatures that are in the files of the committee.)

PETITION No. 3

(See map No. 2)

JANUARY 26, 1964.

We, the undersigned residents and property owners in the area adjoining the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore would like to be included in the proposed national park as protection against slums and industrialization:

(Here follows 10 signatures on file with the committee.)

PETITION No. 4

(Map No. 1)

We, the undersigned residential property owners in the area commonly called Waverly Road in the town of Porter, and Westchester Township, Porter County, Ind., hereby request that our property be added to and included in the area to be authorized for purchase by the Secretary of the Interior for the creation of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The above described area is adjacent to unit No. 1 of the aforementioned proposed national lakeshore.

This offer is made with the understanding that the property and occupancy rights, suspension of condemnation, and satisfactory arrangements for local governmental services, as specified in S. 2249, shall apply.

(Here follows 11 signatures on file with the committee.)

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much, Mr. Read.

Mr. READ. There is one other petition which I was just handed which I did not circulate. I don't know whether you have a copy of it. It is from the property owners in Edgewater, which is this area here. The petition that you have states their approval of a park bill, and I understand another petition is being prepared by these people asking to be included in the park also. That is within the town of Portage, but it is a section called Edgewater.

Senator GRUENING. When that petition is received it will be included in the record.

(The petition referred to follows:)

PETITION No. 5

PETITION PRESENTED TO THE U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS BY
MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR SCHALLER, EDGEWATER, PORTAGE, IND.

Senator Bible, and other honorable members of the subcommittee, my name is Arthur Schaller, and I reside in the Edgewater region of Portage, Ind., an area bounded on the north, east, and south by lands owned by Inland Steel Co.

I fully support S. 2249 and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore which it would create. However, I understand that adjustments might still be possible in this measure, and I respectfully request that boundaries be adjusted to include the Edgewater area, instead of leaving us out.

I say "us," meaning myself and the 64 signers of the attached petition, all of whom are also property owners in the Edgewater area. We are offering this petition because we recognize that the national park offers the only chance we have to preserve the residential and recreational values we think are important.

From our special vantage point at the western extremity of the proposed national park, we do not have to look very far to the west to understand the coming fate of our homes and dunes area if this vital national park passes us by.

We especially want to point out also that this petition is a direct contradiction of statements made by some political leaders that residents near or in the national park are against the project.

We are for it, and since we are directly affected by inclusion or exclusion, we believe our views should be taken into the fullest possible account. It is sincerely hoped that our coming here and presenting you with these endorsements, representing about 90 percent of the property owners, will persuade you to add our area, and by all means to issue and pass S. 2249.

Thank you.

We, the undersigned residents and property owners in the area adjoining the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park, are for Senate bill 2249 and would like to see its early adoption and passage.

(Here follows 64 names on file with the committee.)

Senator GRUENING. Is there another witness?

Mr. ORMES. Yes. Next the testimony of John Alexander has been turned into your committee, and substituting for him is Mr. Edward Osann, of Dune Acres.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD W. OSANN, JR., SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

Mr. OSANN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I fully support Senate bill S. 2249 and respectfully urge that it be favorably acted upon by the subcommittee and full committee, with no reduction in the geographical areas presently included.

To some, this bill may seem a small matter. When compared with legislation on defense, civil rights, and foreign aid, this is understandable. But I say to you that this bill is one of the most important matters now before Congress because it goes directly to our capacity for intelligent self-government in the area of our physical environment. Our nationwide failures in this area have recently been summed up in a powerful way by Peter Blake in his book entitled "God's Own Junkyard."

It is obviously that in metropolitan areas as Chicago and northern Indiana, the accelerating pace of urbanization has created a host of community problems in the field of conservation and land use. These are, for example, the maintenance of open space areas, of natural areas, and recreational areas for an exploding population. There is also the problem of air and water pollution.

These problems are regional and should logically be dealt with on a regional basis. Unfortunately, there is no existing machinery at present to handle such problems on a regional basis. As a result, they have been dealt with piecemeal, if at all, by a multiplicity of municipal, township, county, and State governmental units in a jungle of conflicting private and political interests. Local newspapers, unable to see beyond their own little bailiwicks, have compounded these difficulties. We are at the point where we are running out of strategically located land, and out of time. Legislation such as the present national lakeshore proposal is the most constructive approach toward a solution.

The principal source of opposition to this legislation is Bethlehem Steel Corp., a latecomer to the area, who entered to the tune of an antitrust violation. Bethlehem has revealed itself as a predator of the dunes without conscience. The bulk of Bethlehem's acreage is outside of the proposed national lakeshore, but Bethlehem's agents have been actively fomenting opposition to this legislation in any form. These facts, which I will discuss more fully, should be kept in mind in evaluating the record of this hearing.

On or about December 14, 1963, Mr. William McAfee, one of Bethlehem's local attorneys, called at my home to discuss Senate bill S. 2249. Mr. McAfee told me that he had been engaged by Mr. James Chester, Bethlehem's chief local attorney, to assist opponents of, and coordinate opposition to, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore legislation. Mr. McAfee stated that his group, a so-called industrial committee, would attempt to beat this legislation in the Senate and, failing there, would try in the House. He said, "Charlie Halleck will be our spokesman." When I inquired as to the makeup of the industrial committee, Mr. McAfee declined to go into it, stating that he was responsible to Jim Chester and that Chester was paying his salary. Mr. Chester is president of Farmers State Bank of Valparaiso, a local Bethlehem agent. He is, or until recently was, chairman of a Halleck-for-Congress campaign organization.

Mr. McAfee attempted to undermine my support of Senate bill 2249 by referring to "pitfalls" in the bill which "could boomerang on its supporters." He referred to a letter about the national lakeshore proposal from Assistant Interior Secretary Carver in the Congressional Record (Senate, Oct. 21, 1963, p. 18841). He contended that the easement provisions of the bill would result in loss of privacy and other undesirable consequences for homeowners living in or next to the national lakeshore. I might add that Mr. McAfee was unsuccessful in converting me. He did succeed, however, in stirring up some opposition to the national lakeshore legislation among local officials in a few northern Indiana communities such as Hobart, Porter, Chesterton, and Beverly Shores.

It is interesting to examine the role of Bethlehem's agent, Farmers State Bank, in developing opposition to this legislation. In a letter dated January 28, 1964, a copy of which is attached as exhibit I, a vice president of the bank rejected a construction loan application on property in Beverly Shores, stating:

Secondly, our officers have been interviewing homeowners in the north part of the county the last 2 weeks relative to Farmers State Bank establishing a branch at the intersections of Route 20 and 149. They have reported that

several people are quite concerned and upset over the possibility of this area being taken over by the Government as a national park. If this happens, the market for resale of homes would be practically nil.

Our loan committee has decided to hold off on making mortgages in this area which might become part of a national park. I understand there is a hearing the first week in February on this issue * * *.

Having deliberately despoiled more than a thousand acres of choicest duneland; having grabbed thousands of additional acres outside the bounds of the proposed National Lakeshore, including substantial acreage in the route of uncompleted Tri-State Highway; having been instrumental in keeping adequate pollution controls out of the county zoning ordinance; Bethlehem would now deprive the people of a national lakeshore containing even the remnants of the Indiana Dunes.

As distinguished members of the subcommittee and full committee, you gentlemen are literally at the crossroads in the Indiana Dunes. You can listen to steel corporation spokesmen and compound the tragic mistakes of the past. Or, you can listen to the hundreds of thousands of ordinary people who want the national lakeshore for an inspiration to themselves and future generations.

I have every confidence that you will meet the challenge with that statesmanship born of faithfulness to the interests of the people.

(The letter referred to follows:)

JANUARY 28, 1964.

Mr. RUSSELL M. SAWYER,
Palos Park, Ill.

DEAR MR. SAWYER: Your application for a construction mortgage loan was reviewed this morning by our loan committee. Our practice is to go over the application before we send out our men to appraise the property. The loan committee feels we will not be in a position to help you at this time.

First, our loans are terrifically high and we are screening all mortgages. This type of mortgage, construction loan, is the first to be eliminated.

Secondly, our officers have been interviewing homeowners in the northern part of the county the last 2 weeks relative to Farmers State Bank establishing a branch at the intersections of Routes 20 and 149. They have reported that several people are quite concerned and upset over the possibility of this area being taken over by the Government as a national park. If this happens, the market for resale of homes would be practically nil.

Our loan committee has decided to hold off on making mortgages in this area which might become part of a national park. I understand there is a hearing the first week in February on this issue. I am sorry we will not be able to help you but want to thank you for giving us the opportunity to do so.

Very truly yours,

REG HILDRETH, *Vice President.*

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much. Senator Allott.

Senator ALLOTT. What is your business?

Mr. OSANN. I am a patent lawyer, Senator.

Senator ALLOTT. It is very obvious to assume you are very anti-Bethlehem Steel.

Mr. OSANN. I might say I am not alone in that, Senator.

Senator ALLOTT. Well, of course, that is just your opinion. I mean you have to go also into a few of the advantages that Bethlehem Steel may have brought to a few places in the world, and so your own opinion doesn't govern in this, or even those of your friends.

Now, since your statement is very vituperous in its condemnation, I would like to ask you a question. Since Bethlehem is so insidious and so complete in their opposition to this, I presume you believe they have left almost no stone unturned to fight this bill.

Mr. OSANN. I don't know as I would go so far as to say that, Senator.

Senator ALLOTT. Well, you imply in your statement that they have used every method that they possibly can to block it, and some of the things here that you have put in imply that they have been underhanded methods even.

Now, would you be interested in the fact that in the 4 years that this bill has been pending, that no person from Bethlehem Steel or representing Bethlehem Steel directly or indirectly has ever contacted the ranking minority member of this committee about this bill?

Mr. OSANN. I would be interested in that fact, Senator, just as I am interested in all of the facts surrounding this matter.

Senator ALLOTT. I state it as a fact because I don't believe your conclusions are justified.

Now, with respect to the Farmers State Bank, I know none of these people personally. I have never met any of them personally anywhere, anytime, anyplace, so I think I can speak completely independently. As far as I know, I might have had some letters from some of these people when this bill was first introduced 2 or 3 years ago, or 4 years ago since it was first advanced by the Senator from Illinois. But do you know that it is a fact that the situation does occur with respect to these areas, and it is the experience of this committee that it does occur, that the resale value of homes has gone down in every area that we have gone into in this sort of thing, that it does destroy the resale value of homes?

Mr. OSANN. I don't think that that is a permanent effect of a national park entering into an area, Senator. I think that you may have temporary effects such as you have indicated. I don't think that that has been a universal and permanent effect of the establishment of parks throughout the country.

Senator ALLOTT. You say you are a patent attorney. Have you ever had experience in fiscal matters, Mr. Osann, which would give you a justification for believing that the quote from the letter that you put in your statement constitutes an insidious connivance to destroy the Indiana Dunes?

Mr. OSANN. I think you are reading more into the statement than I actually intended, Senator. I don't say that these people don't have a right to do what they are doing or take the position that they have taken. As long as this is America and is a free country and we have freedom of speech, they have a right to do what they are doing and say what they are saying just as we have.

But I do say that there are a great many background facts that this committee, in doing its job on this legislation, must take into consideration. I point to this as some of the background facts which I think should be considered.

Senator ALLOTT. I agree with you. You do agree, then, that individuals of Bethlehem Steel, as individuals, do have some right to their own viewpoint?

Mr. OSANN. Absolutely, Senator. There is nothing personal about this.

Senator ALLOTT. And they do have a right also for the protection of the stockholders who own Bethlehem Steel, do they not? And isn't it their duty to take such steps as will protect those stockholders?

Mr. OSANN. Within the bounds of—

Senator ALLOTT. Legality.

Mr. OSANN. Public interest and legality, that is correct.

Senator ALLOTT. Within the bounds of legality, isn't that true?

Mr. OSANN. That is correct as far as the statement goes.

Senator ALLOTT. There is their obligation as directors, isn't there, and officers?

Mr. OSANN. That is correct, as far as your statement goes, yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. That is all I have.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. No questions.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Simpson?

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Osann, I am glad you exculpated me from the indictment of this committee when you say:

You can listen to steel corporation spokesmen and compound the tragic mistakes of the past.

This is the first time I have been in this. I am resentful at this sort of statement filed. There are many people who like to take some big industry and make a whipping boy out of it to enhance his own position, and I think you have certainly done a masterful job of hatcheting on this particular industry here.

But I am resentful of your statement mainly because I have been associated with this committee for 1 year, and we have done a tremendous job, or we have tried to. I have never heard of any of these people you talk about. They have never approached me. I have had more people approach, I confess, which is a point in your favor, from the side of the proponents than I have the other side.

I can say this to you: That this committee is not going to commit any tragic mistakes, and in my mind it hasn't committed any in the past. They have been a most devoted and hard-working group. We have gone to view some of these places, and we tried to come up with the right answer. I think you are way off base when you refer to this committee continuing the tragic mistakes of the past by listening to a corporation spokesman.

Mr. OSANN. Senator, there was nothing as far as you personally or the committee is concerned, there was nothing in that remark which intended to reflect in any way on the diligence of the committee and its membership in the way they consider legislation.

I was referring broadly to this area of our physical environment which is a compounding of tragic mistakes of the past. All you have to do is drive throughout the—

Senator SIMPSON. Can you document some tragic mistakes of the past that have occurred in your area because of some corporate attitude?

Mr. OSANN. The mistakes stem largely from piecemeal approach to problems that should be handled through regional planning. You can go into any metropolitan area and see these mistakes. I can give you Peter Blake's book and he has got probably 50 pictures in it of examples of tragic mistakes in this area.

Senator SIMPSON. I can give you some books, a person who received a medal award who owed the Government and was cited here recently, a person who owes 5 years' taxes to his Government and who voted the

Communist ticket, but I don't think this type of thing you propose and the type of statement you make is any help to your cause at all.

Mr. OSANN. Senator, I think the Indiana Dunes are a classic example of the tragic results of piecemeal approach to this problem of regional planning. There has been no regional planning in the Indiana Dunes, and this has created this situation with which you gentlemen and we are presently struggling.

Senator SIMPSON. That is all I have.

Senator GRUENING. Are there any other further witnesses from the Save the Dunes Council?

Mr. ORMES. Yes. The final witness is Mr. Thomas Dustin, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

**STATEMENT OF THOMAS E. DUSTIN, VOLUNTEER PUBLIC
RELATIONS DIRECTOR, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL**

Mr. DUSTIN. Gentlemen, my name is Thomas Dustin, from Fort Wayne, Ind. Before getting into the summary of my statement, I would like to point out to the committee if I may, and enter for the record, the letters of a woman who laboriously wrote out 10 copies of her statement in longhand, and I would like those submitted here. She took a great deal of time to do that.

(The letter referred to follows:)

HAMMOND, IND., *February 1964.*

DEAR SIR: I am writing you to ask your support for the dunes Senate bill 2249.

This highly industrial, overpopulated area desperately needs, at least, this much recreational land.

The current proposal of the Indiana Port Commission, advocating the removal of about 1,200 acres from this proposed area, would remove the only uninhabited area on the lakeshore that Senate bill 2249, has proposed to be used as public beach, and the Indiana Port Commission would also remove historical landmarks that are included in this tract of 1,200 acres.

The Senate bill 2249, is a compromise bill to start with, and now the port authority wants to compromise the compromise. Over the past 20 years, the Indiana Dunes have almost been compromised to death.

Please pass the dunes Senate bill 2249, as it now stands.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. B. PARMER.

Mr. DUSTIN. Another portion of my submission here is obviously impossible for us to duplicate all the copies of it, but it consists of some 500 personal letters and endorsements, including letters from State Senator William Christy, State Senator Walter A. Baran; I should say there are two State senators, Walter A. Baran, in support of this measure, the House Representative Paul Hric; we have statements here from the board of trustees of Highland, Ind., president of the Town Board of Griffith, the president of the Board of Trustees of Munster, a statement by Mr. John G. Krupa, and the resolution adopted by Local 2498 of the United Steel Workers.

Senator GRUENING. The letters mentioned will be printed at this point and the other letters will be placed in the file.

(The letters referred to are as follows. An additional 300 letters and 150 endorsements were placed in the file.)

HAMMOND, IND., *January 25, 1964.*

Senator ERNEST GRUENING,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Land,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR GRUENING: I want to express my appreciation and solicit your support for S. 2249 which will create the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

If it is possible, I would like to see the bill pass without any amendments that would change the boundaries outlined in the bill.

We have about 500,000 people in Lake County. The Dunes State Park, which cannot meet the demand, is the only State recreational area in northwestern Indiana.

We appreciate your efforts, and will be grateful if the legislation passes.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM C. CHRISTY,
State Senator.

STATE OF INDIANA,
East Chicago, Ind., February 25, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
*Senator,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: As a legislator myself, I can certainly appreciate the problems that confront you every session. Knowing the value of opinions from interested constituents, may I add my endorsement to S. 2249 for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Being a resident in close proximity to the area involved, I can truthfully attest to the many thousands who have enjoyed the beauty of the dunes in the past. It would be foolhardy to destroy such natural beauty.

Please try with your subcommittee to do all in your power to foster the thoughts and ideals expressed in S. 2249 to a successful passage.

Thanking you for your time and consideration, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

WALTER A. BARAN,
Senator, Lake County.

STATE OF INDIANA,
Hammond, Ind., February 28, 1964.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

HONORABLE SENATOR: I am writing to inform you that I wholeheartedly endorse Senate bill 2249, concerning the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Area, in its present form. No amendments regarding the reduction of its size should be allowed.

This is one of the very few recreational areas in northwest Indiana, and is used by countless thousands of outdoor people yearly.

For the sake of our future generation, I think the natural beauty of this area should be kept in its present state.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER A. BARAN,
State Senator, Indiana.

February 27, 1964.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am Mr. Paul Hric, a representative to the Indiana State Legislature jointly representing both Lake and Porter Counties.

In that capacity, I have the unique position of being aware of the problems and the general public attitudes of citizens in both counties.

Lake County is part of the most heavily industrialized area in the United States. Our people take great pride in the output of goods which contribute so vitally to the Nation's welfare. Because the area is so heavily industrial, our people have a compelling need for recreation of the type which has been historically furnished them by the Indiana Dunes and its beaches.

Porter County is rapidly being urbanized and industrialized. About 75 percent of the shoreline of Lake and Porter Counties is already industrial. There should be a balance in use of our natural resources. The Indiana Dunes are threatened with extinction. We must preserve them.

There is widespread general support for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill in both Lake and Porter Counties.

May I urge your approval of S. 2249. It is most important that the Inland tract and the historic Calumet Valley area remain part of the national lakeshore bill. This measure is a compromise and should not be compromised further.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

PAUL HRIC.

HIGHLAND, IND., *February 25, 1964.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: The Town Board of Highland, Ind., would like to take this opportunity to go on record as expressing our complete approval of the bill to create an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, S. 2249, which has been introduced in Congress by Senator Jackson, of Washington.

An 11,700-acre recreational area so close at hand will greatly benefit our community and make this area a more desirable place to live. A national lakeshore in the dunes will protect for all time some of the priceless natural heritage on our doorstep.

Very truly yours,

DAVID A. MORROW,
Chairman, Board of Trustees.

TOWN BOARD OF GRIFFITH,
February 21, 1964.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BIBLE: A bill to create an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, S. 2249, has been introduced in Congress by Senator Jackson and is cosigned by 24 other Senators including Senators Hartke and Bayh of Indiana.

The dunes area of Indiana has long been used extensively by Lake County residents for camping, hiking, and swimming, particularly by Scout groups.

The present Indiana Dunes State Park is woefully small compared to the rapidly expanding population of Lake County and northern Indiana, in general. The National Park Service has recognized this need and is now attempting to establish national parks near large centers of population.

Encroaching urbanization and industrialization threaten the very existence of the Indiana Dunes State Park itself.

A national lakeshore in the dunes will protect for all time some of the priceless natural heritage on our doorstep. It will assure vital recreational areas for future generations. The proposed park so close at hand will be a distinct advantage for neighboring communities and will make this area a more desirable place to live. With the completion of the Calumet expressway it will be a half-hour drive from Griffith to an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. It will provide extensive beach and swimming areas, camping and picnic sites, hiking trails, and nature study centers.

The present bill does not interfere with the development of Midwest or Bethlehem Steel Cos. or the proposed Burne Ditch Port.

We, the Town Board of Griffith, wish to advise you that we are in support of S. 2249 and urge its passage in its entirety.

Sincerely,

B. D. NEWHARD, *President.*

FEBRUARY 28, 1964.

Re Senate bill No. 2249, Indiana Dunes National Park.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: One of the bills now before the Senate is S. 2249 which concerns establishing a national park along the south shore of Lake Michigan.

The Munster, Ind., Town Board of Trustees wishes to advise you that we are in general agreement with this measure and ask your support of it. We are not familiar with the details of S. 2249, and therefore have no specific comments on the bill itself.

We understand that there is to be a hearing on the bill on March 5 and we expect some Munster residents to attend that hearing. We would appreciate your hearing the requests of these citizens.

Yours truly,

GEORGE A. ERICKSON,
President, Board of Trustees.

FEBRUARY 17, 1964.

Re Indiana Dunes National Lake Shore bill.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Public Lands Subcommittee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please be informed that I urge the passing of Senate bill 2249 and that the bill in its entirety be given the go sign. I feel that this is very necessary to preserve our existing natural resources and also to respond to the wishes of the people of Indiana who are conservation conscious.

Very truly yours,

JOHN G. KRUPA,
Clerk, Lake Circuit Court.

RESOLUTION OF LOCAL NO. 2498, UNITED STEEL WORKERS

Whereas all civic minded citizens recognize the pressing need for additional park and recreation areas accessible to the masses of people in the Calumet area of northern Indiana; and

Whereas the underdeveloped part of the Indiana Dunes to the west of Indiana Dunes State Park contains irreplaceable beaches, duneland, and forests of great conservation and recreational value; and

Whereas politically inspired schemes exist to destroy this area for harbor and industrial developments that should, in the public interest, be located in the Hammond-Whiting-East Chicago area: Now, Therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of USWA Local Union No. 2498, That further destruction of the remaining Indiana Dunes is contrary to the public interest and that this local support the conservation effort to preserve the remaining Indiana Dunes for a public park and recreation area.

COY M. LAND, *President.*ROBERT BERWANGER, *Recording Secretary.*

Mr. DUSTIN. Just summarizing my statement, the source I believe of ill will directed toward the steel companies is the fact that this opposition seems to continue in spite of the fact that the concessions have already been made in the Indiana Dunes.

This struggle has been carried on now since 1916, and more and more of the Indiana Dunes continue to be developed for industrial purposes, for urbanization, and we lose these areas. This is a metropolitan area that needs to be protected. This struggle has been a long one and it has been a bitter one.

The public interpretation which has been placed on Bethlehem Steel, Midwest Steel, has been unrefuted, and I would like to read to

you a quotation from the December 12 issue of the Chesterton, (Ind.) Tribune, quoting Mr. William McAfee as follows:

William McAfee, who was working for attorney James Chester to compile data to be turned in at hearings protesting the proposed national park, asked the local chamber of commerce's cooperation, and suggested that the chamber as well as the town boards pass resolutions protesting the park. * * * McAfee said the question boiled down to being either the port or the park, and that the park bill or any alternative park proposal would harm the proposed deep water port.

Now, I would like to quote another item here and this is where the unfortunate interpretations come in, since they remain unrefuted:

Mr. McAfee also appeared before the Hobart Town Council January 15, 1964, "compiling" more information against S. 2249, and he walked out with a 6-to-1 resolution against the bill. The papers reported on January 16 that, and I quote:

Request for the resolution from the (Hobart) Council was made by William McAfee who told the council he was working for James Chester, of Valparaiso.

The report added that "Chester is Porter County attorney for Bethlehem Steel Co.," and he or his bank are also the trustees for the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s land holdings in that area. If the Bethlehem Steel Co. supports or is indifferent to the national lakeshore, they have made no position to refute or make this position clear. If they have been attacked on this basis, and if the attack is untrue, Senator Simpson, then I am sure we would have every reason to modify—

Senator SIMPSON. May I interrupt?

Mr. DUSTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator SIMPSON. Did you present them with a copy of what you are trying to say here?

Mr. DUSTIN. No, sir.

Senator SIMPSON. I think they should be called in. If these charges are true, I think they must either answer them or deny them, and I think that this committee would be remiss in its duty if it did not call them in view of the attack that has been made upon them here. If they are that kind of people, we had better get them out of there. They will do damage.

Mr. DUSTIN. I think it would be helpful to the general public of the State if both would clarify their position on this, since they seem to have remained silent, and the persons who have been engaged in fighting against the lakeshore as you will derive from my statement, they are in fact representatives of the company. Whether or not they are acting for these companies has not been determined.

However, the reports, the newspaper reports, which associate the companies with these people, remain unrefuted, and the companies haven't provided any clarification of this position. We think that if the companies wish to demonstrate the good citizenship which they claim, then they should make a clarification of this issue, even if it is only to express indifference, Senator.

Senator SIMPSON. May I ask the witness this. You have been drumming up support for your project, haven't you?

Mr. DUSTIN. I have been working. Senator Gruening and I have looked across the table at each other, I think, since 1958 on these various efforts to save this area.

Senator SIMPSON. Don't you think that there should be accorded that same preference to anybody in opposition?

Mr. DUSTIN. Of course, sir, I most certainly do.

Senator SIMPSON. Do you think that the Porter Town Council, for instance, was influenced in a derogatory sense on the matter?

Mr. DUSTIN. No; on the contrary, I think that all of these town boards which have appeared here who testified, and perhaps some who haven't spoken verbally, but who will submit statements, are constructive. The suggestions, whether or not we may agree with all of them, have been constructive. Blind opposition in—

Senator SIMPSON. Are you alluding to the people who have been approached by the opposition, such as Bethlehem, as you say here?

Mr. DUSTIN. No—

Senator SIMPSON. Let me finish, will you? Are you impugning the motives of these people who happen to be opposed, just because they are opposed to you and that Bethlehem Steel is responsible for this? I would like to know.

Mr. DUSTIN. We would like to know also. We would like to have clarification of these issues, because the areas which were said to be required for industrial development were surrendered in S. 2249.

Senator SIMPSON. That Porter group looked pretty intelligent.

Mr. DUSTIN. I think so, too.

Senator SIMPSON. Fine looking people, your fellow citizens and neighbors. They voted pretty heavily against the dunes, as I understand it, which was their prerogative.

Mr. DUSTIN. I agree with that. On the other hand, the Michigan City Council, the Hobart Town Council, I believe the Chesterton Town Council all adopted resolutions opposing this lakeshore.

Now some of the comment of the dissenters in those resolutions are interesting. Well, let's see, in Michigan City there were two dissenters, and one of the dissenters was quoted as saying that he opposed the resolution because he didn't think that the town council had had time to study it. It hadn't had time to study either the bill or the resolution. The comments offered by another town council—

Senator SIMPSON. I am just interested. What was wrong with that? If I dissented I would dissent too even if the others approved it or disapproved it.

Mr. DUSTIN. Yes, but the question point seems to be that it has been the same persons who have been going to these town councils, and we haven't had the opportunity to address these town councils in a similar manner. It has been the same people, and the reports consistently have associated, the reports themselves—

Senator SIMPSON. What I am trying to point out—I think you are missing the point in bringing this sort of thing to it. Here is a young man who did a magnificent job. He believes in this thing. He went out and he got some very compelling statements from different people throughout the neighborhood in which he was interested. He had petitions here, he had them well documented.

He certainly had a right to do that, and anyone who is opposed has a right to if they want to send 1 man or 10 men to the councils. What is your objection to this American way of opposing?

Mr. DUSTIN. None whatsoever.

Senator SIMPSON. The duty of opposition is—

Mr. DUSTIN. I am wholly for the American way, the democratic process. This is the way the system operates. Each of us in our own way develops the support and the opinions that we can for the various projects that we support.

But we also, and I believe you intend to agree with this, Senator Simpson, believe that our sources and who we are representing should be clarified. I think this is no more than fair, and this has remained clouded and the reports in the newspapers, which reach tens of thousands of people in Indiana, continue to associate the companies with these people. And if the companies are no part of this, I think that it is incumbent upon them to indicate this.

Senator SIMPSON. If they are no part of it they should indicate it. The question is if they are opposed to it they should be allowed to testify. Don't you agree?

Mr. DUSTIN. I certainly do, and I don't believe there is a question of that nature before the committee.

Senator ALLOTT. I would like to go, Mr. Chairman, into one angle of this thing, at least I would like to get this principal statement out. We do not attach vicarious motives to people simply because they represent someone else. If you represent someone as a lawyer you represent them. If you are a bank and you are looking after certain interests of certain people, you are doing it and there is nothing wrong in this representation. If you were the owner of the Bethlehem property, and did not reside there, you would have somebody looking after it for you, would you not?

Mr. DUSTIN. Most certainly, but this has remained clouded.

Senator ALLOTT. And there is nothing wrong in misrepresentation.

Mr. DUSTIN. Nothing wrong with such representation.

Senator ALLOTT. I don't want this implication to go that simply because someone represents somebody and is looking after certain things, that this per se is wrong. It isn't. It is a normal process and a proper process, and a necessary process of American life.

Mr. DUSTIN. Yes, but we do feel, sir, that the sources of opposition should be identified. This panel, everyone on this panel, is an amateur; we believe in the preservation of the Indiana Dunes as a matter of principle and as a matter of our beliefs concerning the needs for the future generations.

We think of the opposition—that it should be clearly identified. We think that we should know who they are. And as you know, this committee has been considering dunes legislation for a long, long time.

The concessions compromises have been made and these compromises have meant that conservation people surrender more and more of this area. If this project is being opposed, I think the committee has every right to know who, in fact, is causing the opposition to it. And again not denying any right to oppose.

We all have this right to oppose or to support. But I believe the nature of the opposition should be known, so that people can reach an effective judgment. If you are presented with motions from town councils, I think that it is useful to your committee to understand where these resolutions came from, how they were stimulated, and what is involved, so you can determine the views, as far as possible, of the people who have testified.

Senator ALLOTT. I would say that on the other hand the mail that I have received in my office pro this matter indicates one of the best organized campaigns I have seen in a long time.

Mr. DUSTIN. This is amateur dedication, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. So I suppose then that we are just as entitled to know not only the business and financial connections of everybody who is pro this as well as who has stimulated, organized, and conducted this campaign, as we are to know who opposes it.

Mr. DUSTIN. I consider that to be a perfectly fair request, and I am sure that every member of this panel would be very pleased to submit a deposition to you explaining in detail their interests.

I would also like to observe, Senator Simpson, that among the 500 letters which I will be submitting is 1 from one of your most distinguished constituent, Mrs. O. J. Murie, from Jackson.

Senator SIMPSON. She is a very good friend of mine.

Mr. DUSTIN. She is a close friend of ours, too.

Senator SIMPSON. Will the Senator yield?

Senator ALLOTT. Yes.

Senator SIMPSON. I have been going between more than one meeting here but it came to my attention yesterday there were some labor unions opposing this matter. Do you attribute the opposition to the influence exerted upon them by Bethlehem Steel?

Mr. DUSTIN. No, of course not. I believe that the labor unions who are opposing this are construction unions, and I believe that the statement of the secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Port Commission, Clinton Green, estimated there would be 3 years of construction work involved.

The steel unions, United Steel Workers in the county, have traditionally supported this lakeshore, and I think if you will go back to previous testimony, Mr. Gruening, in my 1962 deposition, there are documents in there indicating the support of the steel unions in Lake County. I have further documentation with me in my possession which I would be very pleased to make available to this committee.

Senator GRUENING. We will be very glad to have it, and we will either include it in the record or keep it on file.

Mr. DUSTIN. Very well.

Senator GRUENING. Does that conclude your testimony?

Mr. DUSTIN. It does. It concludes mine.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Dustin follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THOMAS E. DUSTIN, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL, INC.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, for the privilege of testifying in support of S. 2249.

My name is Thomas E. Dustin, Fort Wayne, Ind., and I am speaking in my capacity as volunteer public relations director for the Save the Dunes Council, Inc. I personally, and the Save the Dunes Council corporately, fully support the measure, and every square yard of the 11,732 acres it encompasses as the minimum suitable device for establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Those of us who have been proponents of this project, and who have worked for it every single day since it was first introduced before the Senate, I believe in 1958, have always wished it were possible to comment purely on the great and obviously increasing need for a national park in our dunes and Lake Michigan shores.

But because of continued destruction of the dunes, and imminent threat of still additional losses, some of these efforts have necessarily been drawn to the adverse forces which would destroy the dunes.

It seemed in the fall of 1963 that a workable compromise had at last been proposed, when the Bureau of the Budget released its astonishing report recommending that an 11,732-acre Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore be established, and which also allowed room for industrial development and even a port—as those developments were disclosed at that October date.

In the report, the Bureau clearly placed the burden of proof that a port was viable on the shoulders of its proponents; and many of the requirements suggested by the Bureau essentially repeated the challenges to the Army Corps of Engineers made in the brilliant work of the Engineering Committee of the Save the Dunes Council.

The minimum criteria have not been met, or approached; and only considerable time and a great deal more governmental study may ever show the project to be feasible.

But even though the port proposed is inimical in every way to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore we have fought for, we want it to be a matter of record that we accepted and endorsed the park offered within 10 hours after we had the details, thus demonstrating a flexibility it has been charged we do not possess.

We were prepared to accept these further losses of irreplaceable tracts of the Indiana dunes in the hope that the developers, real estate people and political figures would for their part give up still further encroachment—even though history indicated we might be in for additional disappointments.

The measure before you allowed all the room industry and port proponents said was required for their projects. It was specifically drawn up to accommodate those needs—at least as those needs were stated last fall.

But now, you are being asked for still further concessions, as we predicted you would be. And here I wish to make it clear that I am not speaking of the constructive and positive suggestions made by residents of the area who earnestly believe some improvements might be made.

No, I am speaking of the traditional opponents of the park project. After outlining their plans for a fifth harbor on the Indiana shores of Lake Michigan, and more steel mills, these people were I believe taken aback when their stated requirements were met in the Budget Bureau report and in S. 2249.

Since the national lakeshore bill, S. 2249, granted everything they said they needed, it was tactically impossible for them to openly oppose the compromise at that time.

Instead, the effort to defeat this bill, or any national lakeshore bill, went underground, and we have witnessed quite a spectacle in the 4 months since the administration proposal was released.

This spectacle has proved that the industrial interests and port proponents are not in any way interested in compromise; they wish, as they always have, to defeat this measure or any measure which would preserve any of the dunes.

I did not come here to take up valuable time in pointless criticism of the steel companies; what I do wish to demonstrate, and what is entirely germane here, is that the residues of opposition to S. 2249 are not the voices of the people, but the thinly disguised voices of the steel interests who have already been granted the real estate privileges they have sought.

Proof is readily at hand:

On December 12, 1963, the Chesterton (Ind.) Tribune published this report—“William McAfee, who is working for Attorney James Chester to compile data to be turned in at hearings protesting the proposed national park, asked the local chamber of commerce's cooperation, and suggested that the chamber as well as the town boards pass resolutions protesting the park * * * McAfee said the question boiled down to bring either the port or the park, and that the park bill or any alternative park proposal would harm the proposed deepwater port.”

The results of Mr. Chester's employee's homework will be part of the records of this hearing.

Mr. McAfee also appeared before the Hobart Town Council January 15, 1964, “compiling” more information against S. 2249, and he walked out with a 6 to 1 resolution against the bill. The papers reported on January 16, that, and I quote: “Request for the resolution from the Hobart Council was made by William McAfee who told the council he was working for James Chester of Valparaiso.”

The report added that “Chester is Porter County attorney for Bethlehem Steel Co.” He and/or his bank are also the trustees for the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s land holdings in that area.

The lone dissenter on the Hobart Town Council gave a very sound reason for opposing Mr. McAfee's resolution. He (Mr. Donald Faulkner) said he was against it "because I do not believe we have adequate information on this bill and don't think there has been enough discussion on the resolution to oppose it."

The news story went on to note that "McAfee has been traveling from meeting to meeting of area town boards and city councils, asking adoption of the same resolution as the one approved by the Hobart Council Wednesday."

While Bethlehem agents were busy building opposition against S. 2249, Midwest Steel people were not standing around either.

Two days before McAfee's appearance in Hobart, James B. Clements, of Midwest public relations department, got the Michigan City Council to adopt a similar resolution, probably from the same kit of materials.

The vote was 7 to 2, according to the January 14 edition of the Michigan City (Ind.) News-Dispatch, with Mr. Clements' backing, as he is also a member of the council. One of the two dissenters (Mr. John Vail) had the same complaint as Mr. Faulkner did over in Hobart. He said he had had not time to consider the resolution, and that even if he had, he couldn't see that the city council had any interest in passing a resolution affecting areas outside Michigan City.

All other business of the Michigan City Council was reported as unanimously conducted on that day.

There were several other councils which adopted the resolution in much the same hurry-up fashion; it would certainly be of interest to the subcommittee, I would imagine, to learn how many councils were visited, if any turned it down, and perhaps why representatives of the opposite view weren't given the chance to speak too.

Much of the official opposition to S. 2249 presented here today was directly generated by the steel company interests.

Why are they continuing to fight against the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, when all the territory they said they needed for their announced plans was handed over in S. 2249? We weren't happy with the exclusions, but we recognized the bill for what it was—a sincere and good-faith effort to provide a workable solution.

I think I know the answer to the riddle, and I have attached it to this oral statement. It is a set of detailed pollution and nuisance standards which both companies refused even to consider about 3 years ago, when they were offered as part of a lawsuit settlement filed by a property owner in the proposed steel mill area.

These standards lay out careful details of noise in decibels, and frequency; the amount of acceptable sound during which hours of the day; the amount of vibration; the height of particulate emission, the velocity and temperature of that emission, particulate size; glare, heat and other important parameters dealing with adequate pollution and nuisance control.

To anyone with serious intention to limit these highly objectionable factors, the standards were reasonable.

Gentlemen, if the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is established, and only if it is established, the right to pollute the remaining clean air and waters of the Indiana Dunes region will be sharply attenuated, because 190 million Americans will not tolerate the creation of another Gary, Ind.

These specifications will not be left to the tender mercies of local authority—whatever that amounts to. These, or ones like them, will be enforced; and without the national park, the natural features and recreational benefits of the area—all of it, including the small Indiana Dunes State Park—are marked for complete extinction.

Oh, certainly, we've heard the long harangues and propaganda about improved techniques, local zoning ordinances, and community relations. Some State authorities grandly promise that our shores will not be further contaminated, and no threat exists to existing or potential natural lands.

But all we need do is look at the record of enforcement in that part of the State. All we need do is look at legal agreements between the State and the steel companies which describe open hearth blast furnaces for the dunes steel mills. Look at the degree of pollution control in Lake County. I have brought with me a set of color slides, and if any member of this committee would like to recess to see what this looks like from the air, I would welcome the opportunity to show them for you.

No matter what you have seen anywhere, I can tell you this is the most awesome sight you have ever beheld.

Once pollution is an accomplished fact, it's done; and isn't it too bad? Most of the beaches in Lake County are polluted and fouled beyond recovery; and the air and contiguous offshore waters defies description.

Local authority either does not have the power, or the courage, or the inclination or even the hope that these dreadful conditions can be alleviated once they are accomplished facts.

I believe the fear of pollution controls, with teeth, lies at the heart of steel company opposition to S. 2249.

The people of Indiana, the people of the Midwest and the people of the United States say the remaining Indiana Dunes should be preserved for their scientific, recreational, and educational values. The steel firms and some political figures who claim otherwise are wrong.

These piles of letters, by the hundreds, from 15 States, half of them from Indiana, and the hundreds and thousands more that I know you have received directly, are the proof of this. All of these letters, every one of them, specifically opposes any further destruction in the Indiana Dunes, and they all specifically ask that the westerly areas near Gary and below the area said needed for an eventual port, remain in this bill.

Most of us know most of you by now; this is the third time we have visited together on this issue. We know you have sought a solution as long as we have. That solution is at hand. The compromise has been struck, and conservationists accept the minimum provisions of S. 2249 as the present art of the possible.

One of Indiana's Senators has said the boundaries of the park are still adjustable. That being the case, we urge you to include all the additional areas possible, looking once again to the shoreline, and including the Tremont area which has been requested by so many of the residents there, as well as the notches at Beverly Shores.

There is special reason for the most rapid action the Interior Committee feels is wise. If we cannot send a measure to the other body in the very near future, then it may not be possible to establish the park this year.

Many of you know the Indiana Dunes, and you know only too well what is happening there. I think, gentlemen, that 1964 will see the end of our 12-year fight to save the dunes of Indiana. We are no longer asking you to save the best of the Indiana Dunes; they were destroyed by the Bethlehem Steel Co., just 1 year ago.

They have had enough—and we have had enough of them; please act now—while the action is worth taking.

Thank you.

SECTION II. NUISANCE AND POLLUTION STANDARDS

Excerpts from July 1962 proposal offered to Bethlehem and National, Midwest, steel companies, and which they refused to consider:

Therefore, the parties agree that the Superior Court of La Porte County, Ind., shall enter its injunction against the said Bethlehem Steel Corp., and National Steel Corp., prohibiting the construction, operation and/or maintenance on their property in Porter County, Ind., of any such use which does not conform to the following standards:

(a) *Noise*.—At no point on any property line of an individual operation or plant shall the sound pressure level emanating from said operation or plant exceed the decibel levels in designated octave bands shown below for the time of day or night indicated.

Octave band in cycles per second	Maximum sound pressure 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.	Level in decibels 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.
20-75	74	69
75-150	59	54
150-300	52	47
300-600	46	41
600-1,200	42	37
1,200-2,400	39	34
2,400-4,800	36	31
4,800-10,000	33	28

Sound levels shall be measured with a sound level meter and associated octave band filter manufactured according to standards prescribed by the American Standards Association.

Objectionable sounds of an intermittent nature shall be controlled so as not to become a nuisance to adjacent uses.

(b) *Vibration.*—Any use creating intense earth-shaking vibration shall be set back at least 500 feet from the property lines on all sides, but in no case shall any such vibration be perceptible without aid of instruments along the boundary line of said property.

(c) *Smoke and particulate matter.*—In addition to the performance standards specified hereinafter, the emission of smoke or particulate matter in such manner or quantity as to be detrimental to or endanger the public health, safety, comfort, or welfare is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and shall henceforth be enjoined.

For the purpose of grading the density of smoke, the Ringelmann chart published and used by the U.S. Bureau of Mines shall be employed. The emission of smoke or particulate matter of a density greater than No. 2 on the Ringelmann chart is enjoined at all times, except as otherwise provided hereinafter.

The emission from all sources within any lot area of particulate matter containing more than 10 percent by weight of particles having a particle diameter larger than 44 microns is enjoined.

Dust and other types of air pollution borne by the wind from such sources as storage areas, yards, roads, and so forth within lot boundaries shall be kept to a minimum by appropriate landscaping, paving, oiling, or other acceptable means. Emission of particulate matter from such sources in excess of the weight limitations specified hereinafter is enjoined.

The emission of more than 15 smoke units per hour per stack is enjoined, including smoke of a density in excess of Ringelmann No. 2. However, during one 1-hour period in each 24-hour day, each stack may emit up to 30 smoke units when blowing soot or cleaning fires, with no more than 8 minutes of smoke of a density of Ringelmann No. 2. Only during fire cleaning periods shall smoke of a density of Ringelmann No. 3 be permitted and then for not more than 4 minutes.

The rate of emission of particulate matter from all sources within the boundaries of any lot shall not exceed a net figure of 8 pounds per acre of lot during any one hour, after deducting from the gross hourly emission per acre the correction factors set forth in tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 below for height, velocity, temperature, and particle size of emission, respectively. Determination of the total net rate of emission of particulate matter within the boundaries of any lot shall be made as follows:

(a) Determine the maximum emission in pounds per hour from each source of emission and divide the figure by the number of acres of lot area, thereby obtaining the gross hourly rate of emission in pounds per acre.

(b) From each gross hourly rate of emission derived in (a) above, deduct the appropriate correction factor (interpolating when necessary) for height, velocity, temperature, and particle size of emission set forth in tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 which follow, thereby obtaining the net rate of emission in pounds per acre per hour from each source of emission.

(c) Add together the individual net rates of emission derived in (b) above to obtain the total net rate of emission from all sources of emission within the boundaries of the lot. Such total shall not exceed 1 pound per acre of lot area during any one hour.

TABLE 1.—Allowance for height of emission¹

Height of emission in feet above grade:	Particulate matter correction in pounds per hour per acre
0	0
50	.03
100	.15
150	.28
200	.42
300	.80
400	1.20

¹ Interpolate for intermediate values not in table.

TABLE 2.—Allowance for velocity of emission¹

Exit velocity in feet per second :	Particulate matter correction in pounds per hour per acre
10.....	0 .01
20.....	.03
30.....	.06
40.....	.09
50.....	.12
60.....	.16
80.....	.24

¹ Interpolate for intermediate values not in table.

TABLE 3.—Allowance for temperature of emission¹

Temperature of emission in degrees Fahrenheit :	Particulate matter correction in pounds per hour per acre
200.....	0
400.....	.002
600.....	.003
800.....	.005
1,000.....	.010
1,500.....	.04
2,000.....	.06

¹ Interpolate for intermediate values not in table.

TABLE 4.—Allowance for particle size particulates¹

Average particle size in microns :	Particulate matter correction in pounds per hour per acre
Greater than 60.....	0
40 to 60.....	.001
30 to 40.....	.002
20 to 30.....	.005
15 to 20.....	.010
10 to 15.....	.025
5 to 10.....	.10
Less than 5.....	.6

¹ Interpolate for intermediate values not in table.

(d) *Toxic or noxious matter.*—No use shall for any period of time discharge across the boundaries of the lot wherein it is located toxic or noxious matter in such concentrations as to be detrimental to or endanger the public health, safety, comfort, or welfare or cause injury or damage to property or business.

(e) *Odorous matter.*—In addition to the performance standards specified hereinafter, the emission of odorous matter in such a manner or quantity as to be detrimental to or endanger the public health, safety, comfort, or welfare is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and shall henceforth be enjoined.

The emission of odorous matter in such quantities as to be readily detectable at any point along property lines is enjoined.

(f) *Glare and heat.*—Any operation producing intense glare or heat shall be performed within a completely enclosed building in such manner as not to be perceptible from any property line of the lot on which said operation is located.

(g) *Sewage and waterborne industrial waste.*—No operation or use shall discharge treated or untreated sewage or industrial waste into any stream. All methods of sewage and industrial waste treatment and disposal shall be approved by the Indiana State Board of Health. Effluent from a treatment plant shall at all times comply with the following standards:

Maximum 5-day biochemical oxygen demand: 5 parts per million.

Maximum quantity of effluent: 10 percent of minimum daily streamflow.

Maximum 5-day biochemical oxygen demand after dilution (biochemical oxygen demand of effluent multiplied by quantity of effluent divided by quantity of streamflow): 0.25 part per million.

Maximum total solids: 5,000 parts per million.

Maximum phenol: 0.01 part per million.

No effluent shall contain any other acids, oils, dust, toxic metals, corrosive or other toxic substance in solution or suspension which would create odors, discolor, poison, or otherwise pollute any stream, lake, reservoir, or water flowage in any way.

Senator GRUENING. I want to thank the members of the Save the Dunes Council. I think that all of your statements have been most helpful, most constructive, and most valuable. Thank you very much.

Mr. DUSTIN. May I make one more request of the committee, sir?

Senator GRUENING. Yes indeed.

Mr. DUSTIN. I would like to enter these letters into the record. I think Senator Douglas is already aware of this. It wasn't possible for us to duplicate them.

Senator GRUENING. They have already been included in the record or in the file.

Mr. DUSTIN. Thank you.

Senator GRUENING. The next witness is Mr. Wayne Hall, secretary-treasurer of the Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce.

(No response.)

Senator GRUENING. Mr. Warren Peter Piper, representing Beverly Shores Citizens Committee. Proceed, Mr. Piper.

STATEMENT OF WARREN PETER PIPER, REPRESENTING THE BEVERLY SHORES CITIZENS COMMITTEE

Mr. PIPER. My name is Warren Piper, and I am here to speak for the people of Beverly Shores, who do not want to live in a national park.

Senator GRUENING. Will you speak a little louder, please?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir. And who are therefore opposed to the passage of S. 2249 for the following reasons:

The stated purpose of this bill is to preserve the area for the educational, inspirational, and recreational use of the public. We fail to see how the public is going to be educated or inspired in Beverly Shores. We want to point out to you that in the original "save the dunes" bill, its backers very carefully selected all the territory in the dunes area which they considered worth preserving, and Beverly Shores was not included. How did we become so worthy of salvation in the space of 1 year?

On May 26, 1963, at a meeting of the Save the Dunes Council, it was announced that the fight for the beautiful area they wanted to save had been lost, but that a different and a larger area would be picked out for another park.

Gentlemen, the original backers themselves did not consider us a natural wonder to be preserved at that time and they were absolutely right. We are a developed community of 470 homes and this proposal would destroy us, while adding nothing to the country's storehouse of untouched wilderness.

We further question the recreational aspects. Directly to the west of us is the Indiana Dunes State Park, with approximately three and a quarter miles of beach. Since there is only one access road, at the western end of this park, the only beach use is confined to a short distance on either side of the road. The State park has approximately $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of absolutely untouched beach which is not used. If there

is really a need for additional beach, it seems only logical that this 2¾-mile stretch be developed for the use of the public instead of condemning the private property of individual homeowners to make a public beach.

Certain representatives of the National Park Service have been traveling through our area telling the people how wonderful it is to live in a national park. They constantly refer to Cape Cod and the experience of the people there. There is little similarity in the two situations:

1. Cape Cod has been of historic interest since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers. We are not.

2. Boston, less than one-fifth the size of Chicago, has beaches in all directions and does not need Cape Cod for a beach.

3. Provincetown is 116 miles from Boston. Beverly Shores is 50 miles from Chicago.

4. The Cape Cod Park is a much larger area with many times the amount of beach and could never have the concentration of teeming masses which would descend on our one little town.

5. We do not believe that any national park area has ever been established so close to a major city.

We submit that the end result would be not a national park as generally thought of, but simply a public beach for Chicago. We further submit that to take over a growing town, to take away private property for which people have worked and saved and waited in order to create a public playground, would be grossly unjust if not immoral.

For these reasons we are opposed to the stated purpose of S. 2249 as they would apply to Beverly Shores.

We are also horrified at the specific provisions within the bill, in the unhappy chance that it should become law.

The Congressional Record of October 21, 1963, gives the estimated appropriations for land property as \$19,937,000 spread over a period of 5 years. This estimate for the entire proposed park area is less than the fair market value of improved and unimproved property in Beverly Shores alone. If this bill should become law, many property owners could not expect to receive payment for many years.

What of the homeowner who does not want to live in a national park? The bill provides that the Government is under no obligation to buy improved property. Such a homeowner would be forced to remain against his will, under conditions which he did not create, did not desire, and did not ask for. His chances of finding a private buyer would be slim.

Under this proposal the owner of unimproved property, subject to condemnation, can neither build nor sell, but goes on paying taxes while the Government is not required to buy or condemn. This would be intolerable.

We also want to point out the strange and wondrous boundaries of this proposed park. While jumping hither and yon all around Porter County, selecting this spot and excluding that spot, the proposed national lakeshore map looks like a jigsaw puzzle with most of the pieces missing. We are certain that this outline was prepared by sincere and well-meaning people, but we are convinced that they did not have sufficient facts. For instance, the boundary carefully goes around Ogden Dunes, with its 387 homes, leaving the homes and

the beach intact, just as the boundary goes around the populated part of Dune Acres with its 100 homes, leaving the homes and the beach intact. This is in keeping with the Cape Cod plan which seems to have completely excluded all populated urban areas. However, the proponents of this bill want to take 90 percent of Beverly Shores, the largest lakefront town between Gary and Michigan City, with 470 homes, and they expect us to like it. Nothing of this nature was done on Cape Cod, the precedent for this hodgepodge.

We also want to emphasize that we deeply resent and deplore the propaganda campaign which has been waged in our town by proponents of this bill, including employees of the National Park Service, whose salaries are paid by our tax dollars. Using sweet talk and glossing over or avoiding unpalatable facts, they have convinced many people in our town that a park is inevitable. A glaring example of this is the situation on our town board. The five members of our town board voted unanimously on January 10, 1964, to oppose this bill. Since that date, two of the five members have changed their position. While still stating publicly that they are opposed to the inclusion of Beverly Shores in this bill, they now feel that the park is inevitable and that the best course is to collaborate. This attitude carries through to the town. We doubt that as many as 10 percent of our people actually want to live in a national park, but a number have been sold a bill of goods to the effect that a park is inevitable, cannot be opposed because the mighty Federal Government wants it, and so they must bow their shoulders and accede. This attitude is repugnant to us, as it must be to you. We know that you, as our elected legislators, have no desire to oppress us. We also know that you want to hear from us, telling you our feelings pro and con on the various public issues which you must decide. That is exactly what we are doing now. We hope you read us loud and clear. We want no part of S. 2249. We want out.

We love our town and our beautiful lakeshore. Each of us who has bought property here wants to preserve whatever natural beauty is left. We are saving our own dunes. We are effectively zoned against industry. Our rolling hills are not going to be flattened by any steel company. Left to our own devices we shall become one of the choice residential areas of the Midwest. We appeal to you, Members of the U.S. Senate, the greatest legislative body in this world, to guide and protect our country, to lead us on sane economic paths, and to forget about saving Beverly Shores, Ind., which is perfectly capable of controlling its own destiny.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much, Mr. Piper, for a very excellent statement. Senator Allott?

Senator ALLOTT. I would like to ask for informational purposes, Mr. Piper, you said how many homes in Beverly Shores?

Mr. PIPER. 470, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. Is there any overriding or predominant business in Beverly Shores?

Mr. PIPER. No, sir; I don't think there is any business in Beverly Shores outside of a small general store, two or three restaurants. On the very fringes along the highway there is an occasional small shop, but within Beverly Shores itself I don't believe there is any industry at all.

Senator ALLOTT. Now this isn't an incorporated city or town?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. And you mentioned zoning. Is the zoning which is applicable there controlled by the city, the county, or the State?

Mr. PIPER. It is controlled by the town.

Senator ALLOTT. By the town itself?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. Is this classified as a town?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. What is the nature of these homes? Are they seasonal?

Mr. PIPER. Out of the 470, they are approximately half and half between year-round and summer places.

Senator ALLOTT. The figure which you gave of the amount they take from Beverly Shores is how much in percentage?

Mr. PIPER. As far as we could figure from measuring it on the map, it was 90 percent of the town.

Senator ALLOTT. Now looking at the map which you are looking at, it is one we have and it leaves much to be desired from many viewpoints, but do I assume that the part that you say they are taking is the part between the two white areas?

Mr. PIPER. That is correct, the two white areas are what are being left out, and all the rest of the town is being taken. It runs from the edge of the State park all the way over toward Michigan City. That is Beverly Shores.

Senator ALLOTT. And all of that is included?

Mr. PIPER. All of that except the two little white squares.

Senator ALLOTT. And the white squares is what they—

Mr. PIPER. Are leaving us as a town.

Senator ALLOTT. Are leaving you?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. I was here yesterday, but we had another meeting of this same committee going on in the adjoining room, and I had to leave to attend that for some time. Was there testimony yesterday as to the financial effect this would have on the town, do you know?

Mr. PIPER. I got fogged in in Chicago at 5 o'clock the day before and I spent all night trying to get an airplane.

Senator ALLOTT. I can ask the chairman, was there testimony on that yesterday?

Senator GRUENING. Not while I was here. Would you come forward, Mr. Olin.

Mr. OLIN. That information is included in my complete testimony which has been handed in to the committee. My name is Harold Olin. The tax valuation of the town is roughly \$3 million. The amount to be removed by acquisition amounts to roughly 60 percent, 55 percent, and if any additional improved properties are picked up, it would amount to 60 percent, probably, of the assessed valuation of the town.

Senator ALLOTT. Thank you. We will have an opportunity to read that statement. Unfortunately the chairman had to leave and we all had to leave at various times yesterday, and missed part of the testimony.

We had a similar problem to yours in the Cape Cod situation, which was a very difficult one, and one that we worked on for several years.

I must say that while the general word is passed around that everybody is happy about Cape Cod, I would say that they have learned to live with it. But many of them are not happy with it and perhaps never will be. But we had the situation I believe, I could be corrected, I don't have the map here, with the town of Turin, where under the original proposals we boxed in the actual houses of the town or the original proposal boxed it in, and it left the town no room to grow whatever. Now I am asking you, Mr. Piper, is this situation applicable to you?

Mr. PIPER. Yes. I would think so, because——

Senator ALLOTT. I have not seen this area so I am asking you for information.

Mr. PIPER. If our town were taken over to that extent, and we were left with those two little squares, that is the end of it. Under the bill as we understand it, the homes in the area to be taken over would probably not be acquired by the Government. The people would go on owning their homes there. While living in islands with park all around them, they would still be paying taxes to the town. But there wouldn't be any more building in the park area, and as far as those two little squares there, I can't see where anything could be added in there.

Senator ALLOTT. But if this area was taken, this area in pink or tan or whatever that color is, then the town would be left essentially without any means of expansion.

Mr. PIPER. Without any means of what?

Senator ALLOTT. Expansion.

Mr. PIPER. Right.

Senator ALLOTT. Further building?

Mr. PIPER. Correct.

Senator ALLOTT. So that you would be left with just your town as is?

Mr. PIPER. Well, we would be left with a tiny fraction of the town.

Senator ALLOTT. Now of the area proposed to be taken by the Park Service, how many residences are in that area which are also within the town of Beverly Shores? Do you have that information?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir; out of the 470 homes in the whole area, approximately 130, between 125 and 130 are being left out. They are in the little white squares. All the rest are being taken.

Senator ALLOTT. So from 470, that would leave 340 homes that would be taken into the area of the park?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. Thank you very much.

Mr. PIPER. Thank you.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Nelson?

Senator NELSON. Of those 340 that are left in the park, how many are summer cottages?

Mr. PIPER. I would guess about half. Throughout the whole town it is about half and half.

Senator NELSON. I take it, just guessing, that these 130 are mostly all the homes of permanent residents, aren't they?

Mr. PIPER. No sir; the homes of permanent residents are scattered all over the pink area. The permanent residents are scattered fairly equally all through the entire area, the pink area.

Senator NELSON. Why were those two white areas selected?

Mr. PIPER. This is what we have no idea of, Senator.

Senator NELSON. Nothing has been submitted in the evidence here identifying the location of the homes, which ones are permanent residents and which ones are cottages or summertime residents.

Mr. PIPER. We have a map spotting the improved property all over the town. I don't think that we have figured out exactly which are permanent residents and which are summer.

Senator NELSON. There has been no testimony identifying precisely how many and where located are the summer homes and the permanent homes, is that correct? They are just intermixed all throughout the area. What services does this town do for the people there?

Mr. PIPER. We have a road system of approximately 89 miles of roads. The town maintains the roads, picks up the garbage; as it is now, we all have wells and septic tanks, but we have started getting toward getting a municipal water supply.

Senator NELSON. Does the town hire its own employees?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. To grade the highways, or does the State or the county do it for the town and charge a fee?

Mr. PIPER. The town itself does it.

Senator NELSON. They buy their own equipment?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. This isn't in the nature of a question, but I think maybe this is the right time to make the observation. I think the record ought to show, for whomever may want to read it, that, No. 1, though we all regret to see condemnation of properties at any time, there isn't anything new about that. We condemn for construction of highways all the way across the Nation, and no property owner whose home is condemned, no businessman whose business is condemned, of course, likes that, and perhaps frequently adequate compensation isn't paid.

But we are spending \$40 billion or more, the Federal Government, on building an Interstate Highway System across this Nation, with much more violence to the property rights than has ever been done under any proceedings in the field of the preservation of recreation areas.

This observation of mine is not in the nature of a lecture to you. However, it always astonishes me that you can get all the chambers of commerce and all the industries and all the business people and everybody else together to agree that we will condemn everything in sight as we go along to build highways. Somehow or another they are induced to accept this position because they think that this is good for economic growth, and therefore good for the country. As a consequence we have gone straight through cities, towns and villages and torn everything down in sight, taking untold times the property that will ever be taken under any recreational program. I think it is time that there be given recognition to the proposition that condemnation for purposes of preserving areas of recreation is just as important as condemnation for the purpose of building a high school or condemnations for the purpose of building a street or a highway or anything else.

I would like to see the time come when we have some business groups enlightened enough to stand up and be counted on the side of preserv-

ing our outdoor resources. The fact of the matter is that that whole area of Indiana-Chicago, Ill., has not been very farsighted about making plans for the recreation of the people in that high density part of the country.

In northern Wisconsin on any summer weekend you will see three, four, five cars out of six are from that area of Indiana and Illinois. They are desperately trying to get out someplace where they can go with their kids for recreation. Now it seems to me it is about time that the people woke up down in that area and decided to do something constructive. If they don't they are going to have a circumstance so desperate in another 10 to 20 years it won't be fit for anybody to live there.

When you look at the lakeshore in this country you will see that we have 21,000 miles of shoreline in America (shoreline on the oceans and on the Great Lakes) and of that 1,400 miles now has public access, a pitifully inadequate amount.

Now I don't see how we can continue to tolerate the idea that the public isn't going to have adequate lake access for recreation. Of course there is going to be opposition. It isn't possible to take any piece of land any place without somebody being opposed to it. I am certainly not critical of any individuals opposed to it. I am not critical of the individual who opposes having his business torn down because we have to build a highway. But there are other problems that face this country that involve all the people that are greater than the problem involved for the individual who loses his property.

We made that decision respecting highways. It seems to me it is time we make that decision respecting the preservation of our outdoor resources of this country.

This is one of the great unique areas in all of this country. We must preserve it now or it will be gone forever. I have listened to these arguments in opposition to recreation areas for 15 years. I can give every single speech. I can get down off the platform and give the speech for every single witness because I know what he is going to say as soon as I know what group he represents.

I know what the chamber of commerce is going to say; what the manufacturers association is going to say; what the property owners are going to say. When it involves a case like this, I can tell what side labor is on. This doesn't solve the problem. The total picture in this country respecting recreation is quite desperate.

As a friend of mine told me one time when he went out to Los Angeles, he said when he came back, "I have seen the future and it won't work."

Well, this is about what is happening in your metropolitan area and all of the East. So I simply make the plea for some general public understanding of the necessity of doing something, and doing it quickly.

(Applause.)

Senator GRUENING. There seems to be popular support for your adequately expressed view.

Mr. Piper, there seems to be some conflicts in the testimony as to the feeling of the people in Beverly Shores. We have evidence in the record already that a large number of them favor this park proposal. Would you tell us how many people are represented on the Beverly Shores Citizens Committee for which you are speaking?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir. I have cards from 155 homes, not people. We sent only to improved property owners a card where they could voice their opposition. I would assume that out of 155 homes, if you figured 2 people living in a home or 3 people living in a home, why this would be some place between 300 and 450 people who would be involved with these 155 homes.

Senator GRUENING. What portion is that of the total number of homes?

Mr. PIPER. That is one-third.

Senator GRUENING. So, one-third presumably are opposed and the other two-thirds are for.

Mr. PIPER. No, sir; we haven't had a chance to contact them all yet. We are still doing it and we still have these cards coming in.

Senator GRUENING. Would you be kind enough to present a list of those for the files?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir.

Senator GRUENING. Let me ask you another question.

A previous witness testified that he thought those two areas which are excluded should be included in the park. Assuming that this bill is enacted and Beverly Shores is included, how would you feel about that?

Mr. PIPER. I would be against it, sir.

Senator GRUENING. You would be against taking in the total area?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir.

Senator GRUENING. You prefer to have that area left out of the park?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir. In the Indiana Dunes State Park, as you go out in a boat you will see an absolutely virgin, untouched beach like a desert island for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Senator GRUENING. I have seen it.

Mr. PIPER. Well, there is no way for people to get into it. Now, that is the same beach that we have. And to think about taking our beach while leaving that absolutely vacant; it just doesn't seem right.

Senator GRUENING. Doesn't that indicate that the authorities have been remiss and that more constructive and different proposals are desirable?

Mr. PIPER. I would think the first thing to do would be to make use of that vacant beach if there is such a necessity for such recreational area.

Senator GRUENING. But you indicate that there is a necessity for doing something that hasn't been done. Why hasn't it been done?

Mr. PIPER. I couldn't say.

Senator GRUENING. Don't you think the Federal Government might do a better job?

Mr. PIPER. Not necessarily; no, sir.

Senator GRUENING. You do not?

Mr. PIPER. I think the people who live right there can do quite a good job.

Senator GRUENING. But you say there is no access now to this area; why is that?

Mr. PIPER. There is one road that gives access to the park on the western end. All the beach activity is within a short distance on either side of this road. Now the rest of that beach is just vacant.

Why a road is not put through I couldn't say. But I would certainly think it would be more sensible to put a road or two through before taking away our beach.

Senator GRUENING. Is that a matter for the county or for the State or who is responsible for this failure?

Mr. PIPER. The State of Indiana.

Senator GRUENING. The State of Indiana. You think the State of Indiana has been remiss in developing the recreational potential there?

Mr. PIPER. Well, sir, the State of Indiana isn't proposing to take over all of Beverly Shores.

Senator GRUENING. But in the area that it has taken over has it performed its proper function?

Mr. PIPER. Yes; I think it has.

Senator GRUENING. You just said it hadn't.

Mr. PIPER. I said if there is a need for additional beach, that should be done.

Senator GRUENING. You think there is no need for any additional beach?

Mr. PIPER. In my opinion, there isn't; but if there is, I would think that area would be taken first.

Senator GRUENING. Do you think that there is enough park now for the next generation?

Mr. PIPER. Sir?

Senator GRUENING. For the year 2000, do you think there would be enough park area?

Mr. PIPER. I couldn't say.

Senator GRUENING. Have you had information on the subject?

Mr. PIPER. I think when you have a vacant area that has been undeveloped, there is some point in maybe preserving it for another generation, but when you have a town of 470 homes, it is a little bit late to try to figure out how it is going to be in the year 2000.

Senator GRUENING. Senator Allott?

Senator ALLOTT. Mr. Piper, what happens to the taxes on these homes that go within the park?

Mr. PIPER. The taxes on the homes will still be paid to the town, unless the Government should buy the home.

Senator ALLOTT. You have the situation then where you are going to lose according to the testimony here some 60 percent of your town.

That will be included in the park. The remainder will be left out, is that correct?

Mr. PIPER. About 90 percent of the town.

Senator ALLOTT. 90 percent of the town?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. Now let me ask one further question. Does Beverly Shores come southwest clear to the border of the Indiana Dunes State Park?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir. The eastern border of the Dunes State Park is the western border of Beverly Shores.

Senator ALLOTT. And does any part of Beverly Shores go south of the highway there?

Mr. PIPER. No, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. Thank you.

Senator NELSON. Did I understand you to say it was 90 percent of the town.

Mr. PIPER. Area.

Senator NELSON. Of the area?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. Of the town?

Mr. PIPER. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. What percentage of the assessed valuation?

Mr. PIPER. I would imagine 60 percent, maybe.

Senator NELSON. You would lose 90 percent of the area and 60 percent of the assessed valuation?

Mr. PIPER. That is a guess. I don't know.

Senator NELSON. So in terms of a burden on the taxpayers who are left outside of the dunes area, you have 10 percent of the area and 40 percent of the taxes to maintain?

Mr. PIPER. It would probably be a little different, Senator, because more than half of the tax base of the town comes from unimproved property, and that would all be gone.

Senator NELSON. If you are losing 90 percent of the town and 60 percent of the taxes, the way I figure it, I haven't learned the new mathematics they are teaching my kids, but the way I figure that leaves you 10 percent of the town and 40 percent of the property. If I lived in there that would be a very profitable thing to happen to my piece of property, wouldn't it, to my pocketbook. All I am trying to clarify, is there a case being made here that this is an additional burden upon the property taxpayers who are left outside the dunes that wouldn't occur if you left them as they now are?

Mr. PIPER. Yes.

Senator NELSON. So, frequently the argument is you are pulling out some recreation area and therefore you are reducing the tax base and therefore the capacity of the municipality to maintain its services is reduced. Now, under the facts, the statistics you gave me, that doesn't seem to be the case.

Mr. PIPER. Well, it would be an additional tax burden on the people who were left in the town.

Senator NELSON. To maintain the highways—there are going to be no services performed except in the white space, is that not right?

Mr. PIPER. I don't know.

Senator NELSON. No services maintained by the town, I mean.

Mr. PIPER. I don't know, Senator.

Senator NELSON. That ought to be clarified.

Senator ALLOTT. Will the Senator yield at that point? We get to a very sticky part of this. Section 9 of the bill provides:

Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its civil and criminal jurisdiction over the lands within this lakeshore or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises or other non-Federal property on the lands included in such lakeshore.

Now, I frankly don't know what that means and I don't think anybody else does either. If it means that you can tax this property after it has been taken within the lakeshore, I think it is unconstitutional in my opinion. If it has been asserted as a jurisdictional matter with respect to criminal jurisdiction and civil jurisdiction generally with respect to, for example, income taxes, I can conceive that

it might be constitutional. But the proposition of taxing, I don't think that it is taxing the real estate after it has gone in. I don't know if the Senator has seen that section or not but it raises a very tough and interesting question.

Senator GRUENING. We will go into that more fully later. Thank you very much, Mr. Piper.

Mr. PIPER. Thank you, Senator.

Senator GRUENING. At 11 o'clock the Senate will convene and we are not allowed to conduct hearings. But these hearings will continue tomorrow at 9 o'clock, and as I expect the Senate will not convene tomorrow we will continue until every witness has been heard. If anyone cannot stay over, we will be very glad to receive his statement today and it will be filed as if read.

Now, the next witness is Mr. Robert M. Schram, vice chairman of the Indiana Port Commission.

(No response.)

Senator Moss. Dr. Lindsey and Dr. Jack Troy—are these gentlemen here? Come forward, please.

STATEMENT OF A. A. LINDSEY, PROFESSIONAL ECOLOGIST; ACCOMPANIED BY MARIE GOODNIGHT, LAFAYETTE, IND.

Mr. LINDSEY. I am Dr. Lindsey. I will submit Dr. Troy's statement.

Senator Moss. You may do that. Dr. Troy's statement may be placed in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JACK M. TROY, M.D., OF MUNSTER, IND.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Jack M. Troy, M.D., speaking as a physician interested in air pollution.

The photograph submitted with this statement, is a view of Lake Michigan from the park at Whiting, Ind. The adjacent beaches at Hammond, East Chicago, and South Chicago are also polluted, and the beach in Gary, although not officially polluted, is full of oil and waste matter from the industrial plant nearby. This is the certain fate of the entire Indiana Dunes shoreline including the dunes State park unless the remaining dunes areas are included in the national park. Bethlehem Steel is now building a plant a short distance from the swimming area of the Indiana Dunes State Park.

But the loss of recreation area would not be the only result of failure to establish the dunes national lakeshore, now. Heavy industry will rapidly take over the area; air and water pollution will be a serious problem.

As a practicing pediatrician in industrial Lake County for the past 15 years, I can attest to the increase of respiratory illnesses due to air pollution. My patients parents work in the mills and I am well aware of the importance of industry. However, consider that at Christmas, 1963, air pollution officials in Chicago were alarmed at the concentration of sulfur dioxide in the air in South Chicago. It measured 1.6 parts per million for about an hour. The sulfur dioxide concentration which resulted in 4,000 deaths in the London smog of 1952 was 1.2 parts per million for 8 hours. Thus the Chicago and northern Indiana industrial areas have the potential of adding to the mortality from air pollution; that is, 60 deaths in the Meuse Valley in 1930, 20 deaths in Donora, Pa., in 1948, and 200 deaths in New York City in recent years. The increase in complications from respiratory and heart diseases as a result of air pollution is also significant. In London during the two smog periods of 1952 and 1953 there were 20,000 additional claims for sickness benefits. During the 1957 and 1958 smog seasons, 24 million man-days were lost by insured males in Great Britain because of bronchitis.

I would like to quote from an article by Dr. J. A. Scott, medical officer of health, London County Council, an authority on air pollution:

"It is conceivable that a smog will be produced in certain atmospheric conditions and hundreds of thousands of people will die unnecessarily as a result. There are indeed problems of estimation and identification * * * meanwhile, a policy of awaiting detailed information is in fact one of accepting unnecessary deaths caused by cardiovascular disease following bronchitis or other respiratory ailments."

It is possible to reduce air pollution by installing air-cleaning equipment. However, this is successful to a limited extent only. Heavy industry brings with it piles of slag and iron ore. Coal and oil are used in the manufacture of steel. Diesel trucks and oil-burning ships pollute the air and water by producing sulfur dioxide. Accessory plants surround the steel mills. These include sulfur-processing plants, detinning plants, reduction plants, refractory plants, scrap burning plants, and many others, all of which add to the air and water pollution. The public service generating plant at Baillytown, in the heart of the dunes area, is a new plant (presumably incorporating the latest in air-cleaning equipment), yet it emits a constant stream of black smoke.

In short, further industrialization of the dunes area with heavy industry has increased air pollution despite measures to control it. The dust fall on Chicago and northern Indiana increased 10 to 20 percent in 1963 over that of 1962. According to a recent survey of 189 cities by the U.S. Public Health Service, the air over Gary Ind., had the highest number of solid particles suspended in it, of those cities studied (261 micrograms per cubic meter).

An analysis of the potential air pollution problems associated with proposed industrial development along the Lake Michigan Shore in northern Indiana was made by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and submitted to Hon. Kermit Gordon of the Bureau of the Budget. I quote from the Congressional Record, October 21, 1963:

"The contribution to airborne concentration of sulfur dioxide in the Gary area from the Burns Ditch complex, when added to existing pollution levels would be expected to result in 24-hour average concentrations of 0.2 to 0.7 parts per million for 7 to 14 days per year. These concentrations would exceed those which have been established by a number of official agencies in this and other countries."

I quote further " * * * The added effect of air pollution from the proposed Burns Ditch industrial development plus the existing pollution in the Gary-East Chicago and other permanently inhabited areas, may be expected to result in a potentially serious problem."

The industrial development referred to above is already taking place. Midwest has built a steel plant and Bethlehem is building one in the dunes area.

The pitifully small amount of clean land and air left in the dunes area must be kept clean and protected from industrialization.

The Government of Great Britain recognized these facts. The Clear Air Act of 1956 provided for the establishment of smokeless zones in industrial areas. Such a zone of clean air is absolutely essential to the Indiana Dunes area, adjacent as it is to the most concentrated industrial area in the United States of America. The Inland Steel tract, which lies just east of Gary is the logical area for such a smokeless zone. Its inclusion in the national lakeshore is a necessity. Its omission will result in industrialization and endanger the remainder of the park.

The recently passed Federal Air Pollution Control Act has given the Federal Government more responsibility in the control of air pollution. Such Federal responsibility and control of pollution which would come with the establishment of a national park are needed in the Gary area more than any other place in the country.

Remember, the sulfur dioxide concentration that killed 4,000 people in London in 1952 was 1.2 parts per million and the Chicago-Gary industrial complex has already had a concentration of 1.6 parts per million. The smaller number of suspended particles and the absence of fog at the time, prevented a tragedy.

A national lakeshore at the Indiana dunes is a necessity, if we are to make any progress in reducing the air and water pollution of northern Indiana.

STATEMENT OF A. A. LINDSEY—Resumed

Mr. LINDSEY. Gentlemen, my field is biology and my concern here is with the scientific and educational aspects of dunes land use. I represent myself and a large majority of the scientists and educators of Indiana in those fields pertinent to an informed judgment on this case from the viewpoint of the natural sciences, especially geology, zoology, and botany.

Do Hoosiers want this lakeshore park? At least 72 percent of the qualified scientific community wants it, a phenomenal rate of return for the impersonal mailing approach. A statement in late November 1962 was signed by 168, and one on October 1963, endorsing S. 2249 had most of the earlier names and an additional 208. So we know that at least 376, of the Hoosiers who know the outdoors best, want the lakeshore very much.

Do they want all 11,700 acres? Their statement ends as follows:

In the strongest possible terms * * * we call upon elected and appointed leaders everywhere to join in this effort now, before any further losses to this irreplaceable natural asset are sustained.

While these men speak as individual citizens, the same professional competence that enables them to judge the unique value of our dune land also qualifies them for important posts at Notre Dame (where the 14-man biology faculty was unanimous), Indiana University, Purdue, Valparaiso, Depauw, Ball State, Terre Haute, Earlham, Wabash, Butler, Goshen, Taylor, and many other educational institutions of our State. Pharmaceutical firms, medical schools, engineering and architectural firms are also represented. The petitioners include the nine eminent past presidents of the Indiana Academy of Science.

Do scientists and educators outside of Indiana also favor this lakeshore? On behalf of its 2,400 members, the Ecological Society of America endorsed a statement by Dr. Frank Blair, the society's president, to President Kennedy's Science Advisory Committee. This is the first time that this scientific group has spoken out officially on any public issue. After explaining the outstanding scientific and educational value expected from a large lakeside park, Blair's letter commended the National Park Service for modifying the proposed boundaries (following elimination of the Douglas unit 2, recently destroyed) to prevent reduction of the total park acreage.

Dr. Blair noted that the area of the present small State park is far from adequate for the needs of the near future.

The ongoing economic results of previous scientific research in these dunes have already proved incalculably great. It was there that the principles of plant and animal succession and habitat evolution were discovered about 1900 and studied ever since. This basic knowledge has been profitably applied as Blair's letter puts it in all countries in practical fields such as forestry, range and pasture management, conservation of soil and water, and wildlife management. The Indiana dunes is a truly classic region, for both pure and applied science, and is known as such the world over.

The westernmost end of the area has been included by the National Park Service for an excellent reason, related to the principle of multiple use for the park as a whole. By devoting the shoreward area to intensive recreational use by the general public, such heavy

pressure will be diverted away from the tract farther south. Their high natural values can be protected to support more perceptive use by scientists, students, naturalists, photographers, artists, and hikers. I can vouch for the vital scientific importance of this southwestern tract, where a great variety of plant and animal life occurs in diverse land and water habitats.

Several small noncontiguous tracts are proposed. Inclusion of these would bring about rejoicing in the scientific community out of all proportion to the size of these areas. Teachers of outdoor sciences must have outdoor museums and laboratories, but accessible examples of different habitat types are being lost with accelerated rapidity today, especially in northern Indiana, and the flora and fauna, geological and soil features go into limbo, often irrevocably. This is an increasingly serious problem for education, and no amount of new construction on campuses will alleviate it. Yet this region is of very special scientific interest, because the final stage of the continental ice sheet covered it very recently, as geologists count time. Natural conditions of sorts highly distinctive of this special geologic history developed in the wake of glacial retreat. The new lands and lakes illustrate the succession of life and evolution of the soil far better than elsewhere. The resulting long-term filling of lakes and ponds creates wetlands with unusual and interesting life forms, such as the two kinds of insect-eating plants in the proposed area, sundew and pitcherplant. Cool, sheltered bogs harbor subarctic species found nowhere near this far south anywhere else. Marsh birds and animals find suitable cover and food. The accumulations of peat deposits enable the research geologist and botanist to deduce the climatic trends of the postglacial era, by radioactive carbon dating and fossil pollen studies. Science education is not the squirreling of isolated facts but involves synthesizing interrelated studies of mutually dependent climates, soils, vegetation, animal and human life into a unified big picture. This can be accomplished only through outdoor aspects of science, giving field training to tomorrow's scientists and conservation workers.

I have tried to show why Indiana scientists and educators do not consider that a few more roadside rest stops and picnic areas will meet the present and future needs. We do not think, as some appear to, that "developing" uninteresting commonplace lands into public playgrounds would be a substitute for a real national park in our dunes. We do know that artificial developments (beyond a rock-bottom minimum) are just what a large and growing segment of discerning travelers spend vacation and weekend time and money to get away from. They expect more from outdoor experiences than mobility, fresh air, and change of scene; this something more is a facet of our high standard of life.

Dr. Jack M. Troy, M.D., of Munster, Ind., has submitted testimony which has already been put into the hearing record.

Senator Moss. Yes, that was already included.

Mr. LINDSEY. Finally, scientific points are not made by trying for dramatic effect, and I do not intend this. Nevertheless, one could not accurately represent here thousands of fellow educators without frankly stating this widely shared opinion. Unborn generations of American will justly call us barbarians if we continue to squander the dunes inheritance—one that took intricate natural processes the 10,000 years since the glacial epoch to build for us and them.

Thank you very much.

Senator MOSS. Thank you very much, Dr. Lindsey.

Mr. LINDSEY. Mrs. Goodnight is at my side. She is a scientist, and a scientist in her own right, and author of several books on biology.

Senator ALLOTT. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one question.

Senator MOSS. Yes, you may.

Senator ALLOTT. Like the Senator from Wisconsin, I can give all the statements, too, on all sides of the fence. I have heard them not once but I would say dozens of times in the last few years. Each area that somebody gets an idea they want to save follows the same pattern. Let me ask you a question, Mr. Lindsey. Have you ever been on Cape Hatteras National Seashore?

Mr. LINDSEY. No, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. There is no point in my asking you the second question then.

Mrs. GOODNIGHT. I have been there.

Senator ALLOTT. Have you ever seen the part which has been developed for tourists and campers during the period from June 1 to September 15?

Mrs. GOODNIGHT. I have, yes sir.

Senator ALLOTT. I will direct the question to you.

Mrs. GOODNIGHT. Yes, I have been there.

Senator ALLOTT. You wouldn't contend that such a situation could in any way contribute to scientific study or ecological stabilization, would you?

Mrs. GOODNIGHT. Not from the number of campers that were there. However, I do believe that such a plan as this is would have an area that would be for intensive use and in addition would have the area that would be saved for scientific purposes.

Senator ALLOTT. We can only go on what the Government has done before, and I think that anybody who is just sure that they want this developed as this bill provides might go down and take a look, for a couple or 3 months, at the Cape Hatteras tourist area and decide whether or not they want that on the Indiana Dunes.

Mr. LINDSEY. May I comment on that?

Senator ALLOTT. Yes.

Mr. LINDSEY. These four areas that are noncontiguous as I understand it, are intended to serve this purpose of scientific use as well as much of the rest. I mean these noncontiguous areas farther south. There is considerable marshland there which would not attract the general tourist but would attract zoologists, botanists, ecologists, geologists, nature lovers, amateur naturalists, and so forth.

Senator ALLOTT. Can you supply me with one reason with these noncontiguous areas why the State of Indiana cannot preserve those without the Federal Government doing it?

Mr. LINDSEY. The experience up to now has been that such areas as these are going into limbo very rapidly, because of the toll road in northern Indiana bringing in people from elsewhere and their being bought up. It is increasingly difficult to find destination for field trips in scientific fields. This is our actual experience at the present time.

Senator ALLOTT. Isn't this the responsibility of the State, to set these small areas apart if they are as valuable as you have suggested in your statement here.

Mrs. GOODNIGHT. May I point out that the Nature Conservancy as an independent organization has been trying to buy up some of these areas. The State has not been very cooperative, I am afraid.

Mr. LINDSEY. We have recently had a proposition put forward to buy such an area as this, but it has run into trouble in the State, and has not been pushed. That is all I can say.

Senator ALLOTT. I don't want to interfere with the lady's statement.

Senator MOSS. Do you have a statement?

Mrs. GOODNIGHT. Yes; a very brief statement. I am also from West Lafayette, Ind., and the views which I am about to present are those of both myself and my husband. Both of us are by training biologists and specifically we are concerned with the subject of ecology, which as you may know is the study of the interrelationships of plants and animals to their environment.

We have both been in the field of biology concerned with teaching, research, and writing for some 25 years. And from our viewpoint one of the overriding arguments for preserving such a unique area of the dunes is that of keeping intact a natural flora and fauna. Within such an area you can see the adaptation of plants and animals to a very difficult environment. The movements of the sands have necessitated the development of special root systems and other structures by which these plants are able to maintain their positions within this area.

The animals of the area burrow in the loose sands. Many have unique behavior adaptations as well as physical changes in their appearance. The ant lion is an ant that abounds in this area. We feel with a study of such adaptations it is possible to understand better the interrelationships of the organisms to the functions of this natural community. And an undisturbed area such as this presents a controlled community really because it is a contrast to the areas around it that have been so seriously disturbed. I believe you can understand that one of the problems of the ecologists nowadays is to, in a practical way, understand and help in the management of disturbed communities of which we have an abundance. And perhaps through the study of these controlled areas, the undisturbed areas, we can better understand how to control and how to perhaps redevelop areas which have been mismanaged for so many years.

In this region of Indiana this dunes acreage represents about the only reasonably undisturbed community. Thus it is the only possible area to be preserved for this very important use. Within very easy driving range of this dunes area are many colleges and universities. I can just name a few of them. They include Purdue, Indiana University, Wabash College, St. Joseph's College, Valparaiso University, and many others. Also within the immediate area of this dunes area are very large branches of both Purdue and Indiana Universities. These offer the first 2 years of college work.

All of these schools as well as the many, many high schools of the area are becoming more and more aware of their need for outdoor experiences for their students. All the educators there realize that there is simply no substitute for firsthand observations of a study area. And I am sure that even a casual observer going across Indiana will have to admit that there aren't many natural areas left. If such areas as the dunes are not preserved, native plants and animals will be irrevocably lost.

While there is every good reason for maintaining these organisms simply because of esthetic enjoyment there is a practical side to this argument. Many of these forms have not been very well studied and may eventually yield products or information that are valuable to us in the future.

We never know what we are going to need in the future. And increasingly physiologists are finding that some of the small wild animals are better laboratory animals than the more commonly used white rat.

Preserved natural areas such as this allow maintenance of species that may in the future prove to be valuable in this regard. Since the dunes area is located close to many universities and medical centers it assumes an important role in this regard.

Thank you.

Senator ALLOTT. Which areas are you speaking about?

Mrs. GOODNIGHT. I was speaking particularly of this one area that is the best natural area. I believe it is over there, right in there, and the area, those noncontiguous areas which are the bogs.

Senator ALLOTT. Then to identify it for the sake of the record, you are speaking chiefly of that area which lies immediately west on this map?

Mrs. GOODNIGHT. It is the Inland tract.

Senator ALLOTT. Plus the three noncontiguous tracts south of that which are bog areas?

Mrs. GOODNIGHT. That is right.

Senator ALLOTT. How many acres are there in that large bog area?

Mrs. GOODNIGHT. I think these people can better tell me that. Do you know what the acreage is in the large bog area?

Mr. MANN. The National Park Service, sir, gave that in their testimony yesterday. I think they have just about the exact acreage figure there. We couldn't state it exactly but that is in their testimony.

Senator ALLOTT. May I ask if the gerrymandering of that one piece is that shape because it follows the bog?

Mrs. GOODNIGHT. I believe that is correct. It follows the river system.

Mr. MANN. Yes; may I explain? This is also an explanation of these units. It is in part of my testimony, Robert Mann of Michigan City. This is essentially the flood plain of the river. The other bog that you see down here in the corner is one of the most well known Tamarack quaking bogs in the entire area there. It is called Pinhook Bog.

This little unit here contains two small lakes that are still in a more or less natural condition, unspoiled. Then this down here is another unspoiled bog and marsh area that takes care of many migrating birds such as egrets and whistling swans and so on. Another interesting point I might make, that in this section right here is the last major rookery of the blue heron left in this entire region here in northern Indiana. There are approximately, I think, 78 of this species left.

Senator ALLOTT. Are you acquainted personally with this area?

Mr. MANN. Yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. We have had so many maps here, I am looking at one which says it was taken from the Army Corps of Engineers. On the eastern edge of what I call the gerrymandered piece which

you have described here, this map indicates something that is called Kemper ditch. What is that?

Mr. MANN. That, sir, let me explain it this way. This more or less follows the original flood plain of the Little Calumet River. Since then, I don't know exactly how long ago, that river in general has been straightened out some of its twisting and turning through the area, and now is named Kemper ditch.

However, that was done so many years ago that it hardly looks like a ditch any more. It has started its twisting and turning again and has taken on a completely natural appearance.

Senator ALLOTT. It is not a drainage ditch then?

Mr. MANN. Well, I couldn't say that. I really don't know the technical reason for the ditch having been straightened out.

Senator ALLOTT. Now, it is impossible for me to follow this map exactly, but where does the Calumet River, the Little Calumet, enter the lake?

Mr. MANN. That enters at the Burns ditch.

Senator ALLOTT. I have got Burns ditch spotted. That empties into Burns ditch and then goes directly north into the lake?

Mr. MANN. Yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. And what is the other river? It shows as a river on my map, coming down through the south part of Gary, which also joins the Burns ditch at the same place the Little Calumet does?

Mr. MANN. That is also the Little Calumet River, and that river used to flow clear through and enter Lake Michigan much farther over west there in Gary, and Burns ditch then was put in here, and that ranged the Little Calumet in two different directions.

Senator ALLOTT. Is that Burns ditch a little less than a mile long?

Mr. MANN. Yes. Well, it doesn't show on this map but I would say that that is perhaps more than a mile, yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. More than a mile?

Mr. MANN. Yes. I don't know exactly. I can't tell by looking at this map, but I would say that it is approximately a mile, if anything a little more.

Senator ALLOTT. All right, thank you, sir.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much. Thank you Dr. Lindsey and Mrs. Goodnight. We appreciate your testimony.

Senator Bayh, the Senator from Indiana, is here today to testify, and we will call on him at this point. Senator Birch Bayh.

STATEMENT OF HON. BIRCH E. BAYH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA; ACCOMPANIED BY DONALD FOLTZ, DIRECTOR OF THE INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION; AND ROBERT T. KEEFE, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO SENATOR BAYH

Senator BAYH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and my colleague Senator Allott.

If there are no questions I would like to also introduce to the committee a gentleman whom you may have met who is an interested bystander in these hearings, the director of the Department of Conservation of the State of Indiana, Donald Foltz. I don't know whether he has had the opportunity to submit testimony. You may have some questions that you might like to ask him concerning the position that the present State government has upon this park.

Senator Moss. We are glad to have you here too, sir.

Senator BAYH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I come to testify this morning as a cosponsor of S. 2249 and as a representative of the State of Indiana, in which the proposed national lakeshore is located.

I support this bill because it fills the basic need for conserving the natural beauty of the Indiana Dunes area and will provide in the years to come the badly needed recreational facility for the millions of citizens of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan who are building the great industrial complex around the southern tip of Lake Michigan.

Mr. Chairman, I feel ill at ease reading the statement but since we are going to make some specific suggestions as far as the beliefs of the people in this area, if you will forgive me I will read this statement so that I will get everything in order and won't misquote boundary lines and one thing and another.

Senator Moss. You may proceed in that manner.

Senator BAYH. The area is of such significant value for conservation that if it were located hundreds of miles from an area of dense population concentration it would be well worth the cost of acquisition and management. Since it is located in the center of the Midwest and the middle of the rapidly growing industrial center at the southern tip of Lake Michigan, it is even more valuable and it is essential that this committee act promptly to provide for a national lakeshore in this area.

Scientific and recreation experts have testified to the value of the land in question and the adaptability for development as a national lakeshore and recreation area. Scientific experts have and will testify to the desirability of preserving the natural botanical, geological, and pure scientific phenomena which are found in this area. I accept their testimony and concur that this area has tremendous value for conservation, scientific, and recreational development.

There is also testimony that this particular lakeshore configuration will prove to be a hindrance to the future economic development of, and growth of, this section of my State.

I disagree with this and tend to believe that the development of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore will be complementary to the economic development of the Calumet area and will tend in years to come to be a great asset to the industry and the workers in that industry who are attracted by the industrial potential of our area.

I have introduced and intend to work vigorously for the passage of S. 2204, a bill to provide authorization for Federal improvements for a harbor at Burns Waterway, Ind.

This committee, I am certain, will be interested in the effect that the Burns Waterway has on this park as well as the interest in the park itself.

This port has become a symbol of the industrial development of the area, and I think that it is possible to support, in good conscience, both the construction of this harbor, the economic development of the steel industry in northern Porter County, and this national lakeshore preserve.

Indiana badly needs the thousands of jobs which will be provided by the industrial development of this area. The workers who will come to serve the industries will badly need Indiana Dunes National

Lakeshore for recreation in their leisure time. The report of the Chief of Engineers on the Burns Waterway Harbor stipulates that adequate air- and water-pollution control must be provided so as to protect the adjoining areas. This should prove to be sufficient for the development of an abatement program which will allow the complementary use of beaches and park areas.

I feel this is a must.

I want to make it clear that I am intensely interested in the problem of providing jobs for people in my State. I believe that the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore will tend to provide a community facility which will be an additional stimulus and attraction for new industry. The relatively small acreage involved in the lakeshore, when compared to the industrial area, will not detract from future expansion by existing industry and by the future industrial citizens of this section. I support then this bill and am in agreement with its aims and purposes.

I think there can be no question that one of the things that industry considers when it is locating new facilities is, "Are there adequate recreation facilities in the area?"

I have visited the area personally and have had meetings with the citizens of the area. Members of my staff have also been in contact with longtime residents of the area and community leaders of the section and of our State.

Mr. Keefe, who is with me this morning, my administrative assistant, just returned yesterday from an extensive tour of this area. This discussion which I am about to enter is drawn from my constructive study of the bill. It is not intended to provide objection to the bill or to the lakeshore, but rather to suggest perfecting improvements which will provide Indiana and the Nation with the best possible lakeshore area. I am submitting a brief which covers all of these amendments which I recommend.

Without objection I would submit this at this time for inclusion in the record where the chairman feels it is appropriate to include it.

Senator MOSS. It will follow immediately after your statement.

Senator BAYH. I believe that there are certain revisions that should be made in the specific land definition contained in the map LNPE-1000-1D on which the lakeshore proposal and bill are based. I believe, for example, that it would be desirable to include all sections of the community of Beverly Shores north of the Chicago & South Shore Railroad in the park bill. The development and concentration of population in the areas excluded in the Park Service report are not substantially different from other areas included in the bill. There are desirable tracts in this area, as well as in areas surrounding it, which are included in the lakeshore. Inclusion of this section in the lakeshore will also provide a greater degree of uniform zoning throughout the area of the lakeshore.

There seems to be a strong sentiment in this area that the citizens of Beverly Shores would prefer to be either all in or all out of the national lakeshore park. I believe that it would be practical and desirable to include the entire community of Beverly Shores in the lakeshore. There is a section of this community which extends for some 190 to 200 feet south of Highway U.S. 12 from the eastern edge of the park area over to a road known as Brown's Road. I do not know if it would be practical for inclusion of this small section or whether it would be

administrable. It is something that the committee might ask for further report by the Park Service to consider when establishing definite boundaries for the park. I strongly recommend, however, that all of Beverly Shores north of the Chicago & South Shore Railroad and Highway 12 be included in the park.

There has been discussion also of inclusion of a unit on the western edge of the park area almost immediately east of the Lake-Porter County lines and whether or not it is desirable for this section to be included in the park bill. I believe the inclusion of the portion of this land north of the New York Central Railroad would provide a highly desirable area for intensive beach use which would serve the concentration of population which is immediately west of this area. It seems that the land south of the New York Central could best be used for other purposes than for the park.

In short, I am proposing to leave in what is commonly known as unit 3, and develop this into an intensive beach use area of some 568 acres, but to consider strongly the use of unit 5(a), an area of some 824 acres, for other purposes, perhaps industrial development.

Senator ALLOTT. Senator, at that point, could you make an explanation for me? Looking at the area about which you have just been speaking, why is the white area in this not in the park? Why was it left out, do you know?

Senator BAYH. It is a residential subdivision.

Senator ALLOTT. It is not part of Gary?

Senator BAYH. No, it is not part of Gary. Which part are we talking about?

Senator ALLOTT. I am talking about the part—

Senator BAYH. Right, the Edgewater area. As you are aware, they have petitioned to go in and this will be considered by the committee, I am sure.

You are aware of the industrial development between this proposed intensive beach area and the rest of the park. That is why this large area where the shoreline is, you are aware I am sure that that is not included in the park?

Senator ALLOTT. Thank you.

Senator BAYH. The most important and attractive recreational facility of this entire lakeshore will be its bathing beaches. The use of this western area will provide three attractive beach areas in the lakeshore without causing destruction of dunes for the creation of beach facilities. The land itself is ideally suited for development in a high-intensity beach use. It can prove to be important to the proper recreational development of the entire project.

I am also concerned about the wisdom of including land immediately south of the New York Central and of the Chicago & South Shore Railroad that lies west of the section line dividing sections 27 and 28 in the Baileytown area. This land is immediately south of the Bethlehem Steel Co. property. It would seem that it is an area which enjoys no buffer zone from the immediate industrial development potential. It is a peninsula of park in an industrial sea and has no specific functions or attractions which are unique to its area. I recommend, quite frankly, that strong consideration be given to deletion of this particular area that juts out into this area which seems better suited for industrial development.

There are certain other points which I would like to raise, which are, as I suggest, Mr. Chairman, points which might at least be perfecting amendments which will improve our park and improve the lot of the people who are most affected by it.

I believe that the April 20, 1961, cutoff date needs to be changed. The proposal as it is now pending is considerably different from the land included in S. 1797, which was introduced on that date. In that bill there was very little land east of the Indiana Dunes State Park included. I believe it is unfair to those people who have made improvements on their property, since this cutoff date, which was not included at that time. I believe a more proper date might be the date of introduction of S. 2249. I recommend that the committee amend the bill to provide that date, October 21, 1963, shall be the proper cutoff date. If the committee should feel a later date proper, I would agree, but I think we need to consider the differences in the two bills and not impose an unfair restriction on the residents.

I am also concerned about the composition of the Advisory Board provided for in this bill. It seems to give unduly strong representation to county units and units which have less interest in the plan. I would recommend strongly that there be a representative appointed from the town of Beverly Shores by the town board of that community and also that another representative be appointed jointly by the other civil subdivisions whose property is included in the bill. I believe that as it is currently established in the bill that two representatives from Porter County and two representatives from La Porte County gives overrepresentation on this board to the citizens of La Porte County.

As you can see, there is only a very small section of the park which is included at all in La Porte County.

A more proper distribution of the seats on this Advisory Board would be to provide for, let us think of alternatives, three residents of Porter County—one to be appointed by the Town Board of Beverly Shores, one to be appointed by the town boards of the other towns affected, and one to be appointed by the county commissioners of Porter County. The committee might consider whether or not the La Porte County representatives should be appointed by the county commissioners of that county or by the community of Michigan City, which seems to be most directly concerned and affected by the park.

I understand that a petition has been presented to the committee from the residents and landowners in the Tremont area. It would seem that the addition of this small triangle of land south of Indiana Dunes State Park and north of the shores, could ease the administration of the area by removing nonpark islands from the lakeshore area. The Tremont area also is suited to development of camping areas adjacent to the camping area of the State park.

I know the committee will strongly consider the desire of the residents of that particular area.

In the testimony yesterday, representatives of the town of Dune Acres referred to amendments being offered by the Department of the Interior. These amendments were developed in meetings with Park Service representatives and are acceptable to the Department. The Department felt it improper to introduce or recommend amendments to the committee; so I would like to offer them at this time for the committee's consideration.

I would like at this time to offer my sincere thanks and also congratulations to the members of the Park Service who have been so helpful in helping to explain this area to the residents and in helping to work out these perfecting amendments. I think they have gone above and beyond the call of duty. In fact I got one of them out of bed about 7:30 one Sunday morning and we went and spent more of the day discussing this with the residents of the area, and they have done a splendid job in helping this proposal.

Now, to the suggestions. The town recommends inclusion of a section similar to section 2(a) of the act authorizing the Cape Cod National Seashore. This section would require concurrence of political subdivision before their properties can be acquired.

The town recommends, and I strongly concur, that language be added to section 2 of S. 2249 to clarify the nature of the easement across the beach to assure public access. I recommend that following the period in line 21 on page 2 of the bill that the following sentence be added: "The easement shall run adjacent to and parallel to the water's edge and not exceeding 50 feet from mean waterline."

Senator ALLOTT. Senator, could I ask you a question at that point?
Senator BAYH. Yes.

Senator ALLOTT. What is the law in the State of Indiana with respect to the waterfront ownership? If you own land on the waterfront do you own all the land to the low- and high-water mark?

Senator BAYH. Could I defer to Mr. Foltz as far as the specific effect in this area.

Senator ALLOTT. All right.

Mr. FOLTZ. In most of our lakes we have the actual elevation where the level has been established by court, and they own down to that. The jurisdiction of any lands below that elevation rests with the department of conservation of the State. But they do exercise riparian rights of the water out into the water.

Senator ALLOTT. So that when we talk about this problem, we are talking about the acquisition of riparian rights that are privately owned in conjunction with the whole thing; is that correct?

Mr. FOLTZ. I don't believe I would go quite that far with you. I will take it back. We are discussing and there is currently two court cases that we have. This has never been wholly decided as to whether you acquire an easement in front of the shoreline, then you also acquire the riparian rights to the water or not.

This has not been determined by court action or by a court decision.

Senator ALLOTT. Would it be fair to say then, and I am only trying to straighten out my own understanding of it, that there is no such thing as a public easement or a public ownership of an access to the shoreline?

Mr. FOLTZ. This is correct in Indiana.

Senator ALLOTT. In Indiana I am talking about.

Mr. FOLTZ. Yes.

Senator ALLOTT. All right, thank you.

Mr. FOLTZ. We purchase the land and carry the riparian rights with the particular land that we purchase.

Senator ALLOTT. That is what I wanted to know.

Senator BAYH. Senator Allott, the reason I thought it might be wise to let Mr. Foltz comment on this is that our riparian rights are not exactly consistent with—from one end of the State to the other. As you know, Kentucky owns up to the high water mark of the Ohio River on the southern part of the State and the opposite is true on the northern part of the State so we are not exactly consistent.

The town of Dune Acres also recommends, and I again strongly support, inclusion of a section similar to section 7(b)(1) of the Cape Cod Act. This section provides guidelines for proper protection of the natural phenomena of the area and for the development of the lakeshore.

I also recommend the exclusion of property on which the Gary-Hobart Water Co. has its new pumping and filtration plant.

Senator Moss. If I could interrupt there, we have a letter from the Department of the Interior, not Park Service, indicating that it has no objections to that exclusion, that the department has no intention of acquiring the area of the Hobart Water Co. property.

Senator BAYH. I am certain they don't want to go into the pumping and filtration business. These amendments are amendments that I hope there will be very little controversy about but I felt an obligation to point them out to the committee as I said earlier as perfecting amendments. This filtration plant is in the town limits of Ogden Dunes on the eastern edge of the unit projected for high-intensity beach use. It removes some 1,000 yards of land on which the water company has already begun construction of new facilities to meet the growing water needs of the area. A legal description of the land involved is included in my brief.

I would also like to raise for the committee—and to make the record very clear that I am concerned about—several other problems which I believe cannot be dealt with in this legislation but which would require the careful attention of the Secretary of the Interior when administration of this park and its acquisition begins.

The first is the problem that is caused by taking of a large amount of land off the tax rolls in the community of Beverly Shores. It would appear that approximately 60 percent of the taxable property in the town of Beverly Shores would be lost from that corporation for tax purposes. Since the property tax is the principal source of revenue for this community, this would cause either a great reduction in municipal services or a tremendous increase in the tax rate of the community.

Both seem to be undesirable. I believe that the administrator of the Park Service can work out some equitable arrangements on the division of community responsibility which will allow for continued municipal services without an increased tax rate. Certain municipal services which account for a major share of expenditures of this community are for services which will accrue benefits to the Park Service.

I am hopeful that the Director of the Park Service will be able to negotiate for continuation of these services as warranted by the park and as needed by the residents of the community. Maintenance of roads and providing adequate police and fire protection seem to be matters in which the National Park Service has as great an interest as the residents of the community. If the Park Service can provide either a certain amount of these services or contract for providing

these services by the town corporation, the municipal services can be maintained without increasing the tax burden on the community.

The town of Beverly Shores is the community which is most adversely affected by this problem of removing land from the tax base. I am confident that the industrial impact and the increased attractiveness of this area because of the building of this park and the building of an industrial complex will create significant new tax revenues for these tax units. The benefits which will accrue to the local tax units from other improvements will in a very short period of time prove to be much greater than the loss which is to be suffered by the taking of this park land.

There are several plans for school reorganization currently existing in the area. Under the present circumstances, the town of Beverly Shores, again, which is taking the brunt of this, and I think we need to give particular attention to this impact, is the school corporation most adversely affected by this problem. It would appear, however, that impacted-area aid would be available to this corporation if it should continue in its present form. There is likelihood that local school reorganization may result in the creation of larger school-tax units. In this eventuality, the new tax units would probably not qualify for Federal assistance. Because the possibility would be that 10 percent of the new unit would not be affected.

There is also a likelihood that this larger taxing unit will not include the tremendously improved industrial areas to the west which would provide an adequate new tax base. This could be quite a serious problem and one which we must wait to see what develops in the local school reorganization plans before any logical action can be taken by the Congress or by the Park Service. It is something, however, which I want to call to the committee's attention as a problem which may be facing us in the very near future and a problem which may demand our further attention.

I want also, Mr. Chairman, to express my concern over the possibility that the individual citizen will be adversely affected by the freeze on real estate transactions which will occur with the enactment of this particular lakeshore. While it is true that titles to these lands will remain negotiable, I think it is safe to assume that there will be very little demand for unimproved property in this area, and there is a possibility that there will be limited demand for the improved property.

I know that the Park Service has every intention of purchasing improved and unimproved property whenever a legitimate offer of sale is made. I know that their experience has shown that this is genuinely feasible in most of their acquisition problems. I want to go on record, however, Mr. Chairman, suggesting that in their appropriation request they provide generously for the possibility that many landowners will want to sell to the park service immediately. There are, of course, emergency cases, and there are those who will genuinely object to living in a national park area. I believe the Park Service should try as far as possible to provide in their appropriation request adequate reserve to take care of these transactions as well as those normal buying patterns which are planned into their acquisition program. So that when anyone want to buy they can make this transaction as quickly as possible.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the committee's giving me this time to discuss the Indiana lakeshore project with them. It is a very vital issue to my State and one over which I am very deeply concerned. I hope that the committee will be able to move forward very quickly and report favorably S. 2249. I also ask that you give consideration when you are marking up the bill to the amendments which I have suggested this morning. They are completely consistent with the aims of the bill and serve only to perfect and increase the benefit of the park either to the user or to the people in the area. I do not think any of these recommendations I have made detracts in any way from the desirability of the lakeshore as a recreation or conservation area, but will serve to improve the acceptability and the desirability of the park area.

I would like to point out in closing, Mr. Chairman, that I am certain you members of the committee who deal with these park areas all over, and recreation possibilities all over this country recognize that right here we have an area which is unique in our entire country, and area which is rapidly either disappearing or has disappeared almost altogether from this country of ours, in which we have the possibility to provide some of nature's finest wonders, in an area which at the same time is mushrooming in population and in industrial capability.

I think this is unique to find these two resources, and I think both can be categorized as "resources," and I hope that the committee will take the action necessary to preserve this part of the essential development program.

(The recommended amendments of Senator Bayh follow:)

RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS TO S. 2249, PROPOSED BY SENATOR BIRCH BAYH, IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, MARCH 6, 1964

(1) Revise map defined as "A Proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore," dated September 1963, and bearing the number "LNPNE-1000-ID," referred to in section 1 of the bill, to provide:

(a) The section of land located south of the New York Central Railroad from the Lake-Porter County line east to a point just east of Burns Ditch be deleted from the bill.

(b) All of the sections of land in the town of Beverly Shores north of the right-of-way of the Chicago and South Shore Railroad presently excluded from the lakeshore area be included in the lakeshore.

(c) The land in sections 28 and 33 of Westchester Township be excluded from the lakeshore areas.

(d) The eastern boundary of the unit on the lakefront at the Lake-Porter County line be changed so as to exclude property of the Gary-Hobart Water Co. on which its treatment and pumping facilities are being located.

(e) The land in section 24 of Westchester Township north of the right-of-way of the Chicago and South Shore Railroad presently excluded from the lakeshore area be included in the lakeshore.

(2) On page 2, in section 2 of the bill, after the period in line 21, insert the following sentence: "The easement shall run adjacent to and parallel to the water's edge and not exceeding 50 feet inland from the mean water line."

(3) Insert on page 3, at the end of the sentence ending on line 11, a section similar to section 2(a) of Public Law 87-126.

(4) On page 4, on line 10 in section 4(b) of the bill, delete the words "April 20, 1961," and insert therefor "October 21, 1963".

(5) On page 9 in section 8(b) of the bill, strike the language following the colon on line 2 through the end of that section (8(b)) and insert therefor the following:

"(1) One member to be appointed from recommendations made by the commissioners of Porter County, Ind.

"(2) One member to be appointed from the recommendation made by the board of trustees of the town of Beverly Shores.

"(3) One member to be appointed from the recommendations of the boards of trustees of the towns of Porter, Dune Acres, Portage, Pines, Tremont, Chesterton, and Ogden Dunes."

"(4) One member to be appointed from recommendation made by the city of Michigan City, Ind.

"(5) Two members to be appointed from recommendation made by the Governor of the State of Indiana.

"(6) One member to be designated by the secretary."

(6) Insert as section 9, following the period on line 22, page 9 of the bill, a section similar to section 7(b)(1) of Public Law 87-126.

(7) Renumber sections 9 and 10 to be sections 10 and 11, respectively.

PARCEL NO. 1

A strip of land 30 feet in width and lying immediately east of the line described as follows:

"Said line which commences at the intersection of the north right-of-way line of the New York Central Dunes Park Branch right-of-way and with the west line of section 35, township 37 north, range 7 west, of the second principal meridian in the town of Ogden Dunes in Porter County, Ind., and thence continuing north on the west line of said section and on the west line of section 26, township 37 north, range 7 west, of the second principal meridian to the point of intersection of said line with the low water mark of Lake Michigan."

PARCEL NO. 2

The parcel of real estate, 20 feet in width, which is immediately adjacent to the east line of parcel No. 1 and which begins on said east line at a point 1,250 feet north of the intersection of the east line of said parcel 1 with the south line of section 26, township 37 north, range 7 west, of the second principal meridian; thence running east 20 feet; thence north and parallel to said east line of parcel No. 1 100 feet; thence west 20 feet to the east line of parcel No. 1; thence south on the east line of parcel No. 1 to the point of beginning in the town of Ogden Dunes, Porter County, Ind.

PARCEL NO. 3

That part of parcel D of Ogden Dunes fifth subdivision in the town of Ogden Dunes, Porter County, Ind., lying within and bounded by a line described as follows:

"Commencing at the point of intersection of the west line of section 35, township 37 north, range 7 west, of the second principal meridian with Indian boundary line; thence continuing north on the west line of said section 35 a distance of 477.76 feet, more or less, to the south right-of-way line of the New York Central Railroad Dunes Park branch; thence continuing northeasterly along the south right-of-way line of the New York Central Railroad Dunes Park branch to the point of intersection with the west line of Diana Road, a public street as marked and laid down on the recorded plat of Ogden Dunes fifth subdivision; thence continuing southeasterly along the west line of said Diana Road to the point of intersection of the west line of lot 87 of Ogden Dunes fifth subdivision extended in a straight line to the westerly and southerly line of said Diana Road; thence continuing southwesterly along said line last described as extended from the point of intersection with the westerly line of Diana Road to the northwest corner of lot 87; thence continuing on the west line of said lot 87 and said line extended to the point of intersection with Indian boundary line; thence west on said Indian boundary to the point of beginning."

Senator Moss. Thank you, Senator Bayh, for your thoughtful and detailed testimony supporting the bill that is before us, but recommending some specific changes. I understand that you recommend

also that these detached areas down in the bogs south of the shoreline be included in the bill; is that right?

Senator BAYH. Yes; I do. It seems that these areas let me add from an economic standpoint cannot only be obtained at a minimum cost to the Government, but that in addition they do contain some matters of very significant scientific interest.

I think the previous witness is much better qualified to testify, but I would like to concur in the remarks that were made at that time, the scientific value of these areas, nature hikes, studies.

Senator MOSS. This park would not be purely a recreational park but would be a scientific laboratory in a way, in addition to its recreational purposes?

Senator BAYH. Also a scenic history of the evolution in that area, the whole lakeshore dunes area is available if we take the steps necessary now to preserve it, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MOSS. We appreciate your testimony. Senator Allott, do you have questions?

Senator ALLOTT. Yes. Considering the area north of the highway and east of the State park, is this land all platted in there?

Senator BAYH. A portion of it is.

Senator ALLOTT. That is all within Beverly Shores?

Senator BAYH. Beverly Shores, yes.

Senator ALLOTT. If homes are scattered in that area, then it could not be considered a wild or primitive type area.

Senator BAYH. If you have ever had the chance to be on the scene there, it is perhaps the wildest improved area you can imagine. [Laughter and applause.]

What I mean, Senator Allott, is that the improvements are set in the original natural beauty that did exist and does exist in the area. A real effort has been made to preserve the surrounding area. In fact that is what makes the residential—

Senator ALLOTT. What makes the area attractive?

Senator BAYH. Yes; that is what makes it attractive to those who live there is that it is like living outdoors. There are beautiful homes there.

Senator ALLOTT. But it could hardly be contended that this area is of ecological value for study, because it has already been changed by habitation. I am talking about this one area east of the State park.

Mr. FOLTZ. I think this gives me just a little opportunity in answering this question to point out the management of the present dunes State park.

If it did not now exist, having been set aside for preservation and use, perhaps some of the others would not be desirable at all. But by the same token with the increase in the use, that the present Indiana State Park cannot handle, in spite of some of the comments that have been made, that this still gives us an opportunity to preserve an area pretty much in the natural state, and this is included in some of the Indiana Dunes State Park, and at the same time some of the other areas that would be acquired under this proposal can handle the expensive pressures that are going to come in recreation and in camping that are not now presently being handled by the State park, and would not be able to be handled in the future.

So in this sense they complement each other extremely well, and then the criticism that there are large portions of the shoreline on the dunes State park area that aren't used is not a criticism. In fact I take it as a compliment, because if it had been used as intensively as it was at the approach on the western end, we wouldn't have much left of the dunes State park either.

And so in this sense the intensive use areas that can be developed between Gary and Ogden Dunes and in the Beverly Shores area complement and permit intensive use and at the same time we have areas that can be preserved for the natural state that it originally was in, by not overusing the part that has been set aside up to date.

Senator ALLOTT. This doesn't answer my question in any sense.

Mr. FOLTZ. I am sorry, if you would, would you restate your question?

Senator ALLOTT. My question was, since there are some, I forget how many, 470 homes in the Beverly Shores area which are scattered around, it cannot be contended that this particular area is valuable for ecological purposes, because its character has already been changed by habitation.

Mr. FOLTZ. I will answer that you are correct to a certain degree. It is not the same as it was, say, in 1900. But it certainly has many of the characteristics that make it valuable still existent, but not in the primitive state of course.

Senator ALLOTT. Not in the primitive state or not for the study of evolutionary processes or anything of that sort. I am not contending that there isn't a part. Now we also have this problem.

I can think of many areas in the States of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. Why cannot the State of Indiana, with respect to these three noncontiguous tracts which are mapped, purchase those and protect them for the scientific value that they have? They are not large tracts. They are small ones. And it seems to me that as good a case could be made, in fact I am sure it can be made, for the purchase of hundreds of other similar tracts throughout the United States by the U.S. Government.

Mr. FOLTZ. I think, sir, I gather that was directed toward me, I will answer it this way. That we are among the lowest of all the States in the Union, Iowa, I understand, being the lowest, in the number of acres of public lands per thousand people, mainly because we were part of the old Northwest Territory in the first place and when the land was allotted it was nearly all allotted. You must remember it was originally all owned by the Government and then allotted out under the Homestead Act.

As a result, we are a relatively small State but at the same time have a pretty heavy population.

The industrial development in the State has taken place pretty fast. We have had a corn and hog economy in Indiana versus say a forest, recreation, and lake economy as you might have in Michigan and Wisconsin and Minnesota.

As a result most of these policy decisions have to be made by legislators, and they are effected, they are all products of their environment. They have not been oriented toward this great need, and to the point that the bus has almost passed us.

And so I do not think, even though we put on a tremendous program in Indiana, and we have got the ground set for that and are planning a 10-year program, that we can acquire the lands that are required in terms of the increase of population that is now taking place in Indiana.

Senator ALLOTT. Obviously the areas around these three noncontiguous tracts are not corn and hog areas or they would not remain in their original state as they have been described here.

Mr. FOLTZ. But of the 100 members in the house of representatives only 1 came from the area and the others came from other portions of Indiana and I think you know how that works.

Senator BAYH. Senator, I served in the legislature and I want to concur with what Mr. Foltz said. I think if you will compare the percentage of State park area that Indiana has with the national park area between the two States which you and I represent, that should encourage you to vote for seeing that we get this park.

Senator ALLOTT. Let me tell you, my friend, that we in Colorado, and I am sure most Western Senators, would be very happy to take over some of the land that the Federal Government owns in those States.

Senator BAYH. I was not aware of that. I hadn't seen any move afoot. I would like to talk to the Senators about that.

Senator ALLOTT. If you had had a chance to sit on this committee I think you would have seen this expression made over and over.

Senator BAYH. We will exchange you some.

Senator ALLOTT. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FOLTZ. I think this is one point, Senator Allott, that is pertinent to why the State of Indiana perhaps has not acquired it. We have been a product of legislatures, as most administrative departments are. The cost of the Indiana Dunes State Park, which was by acts of the legislature in 1923, and was acquired then in 1925, to be specific \$1 million by property tax levied all over the State of Indiana, and in addition \$315,338.38 in donations, that we paid an average price for the Indiana Dunes State Park in 1925, \$485.50 in 1925.

This gives you some idea of the real cost of the land in terms even then, and this is one of the problems that whenever you have legislative appropriations at a State level that it is difficult to set aside areas that are just that important that can't be preserved without maybe some larger support than a department of conservation in a State like Indiana.

Senator ALLOTT. I would just add this. I don't think it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to take these over or to take over the functions which are properly the functions of the State. I happen to think that it is the function of the State to take over these three noncontiguous areas rather than the responsibility of the Federal Government.

Senator BAYH. May I make one statement and then I would like to thank both my good friend from Colorado and the presiding officer.

I am going to have to sneak out with your permission.

Senator ALLOTT. So are we.

Senator MOSS. We are 10 minutes overtime.

Senator BAYH. I wanted to thank you for your courtesy, knowing the existing situation on the floor particularly for the courtesy you

have expressed to us. I would like to point out the tristate nature of this park. Which really makes it an interstate park, which is not similar in very many other parks, which might be a cause to allay your fears, Senator Allott.

Other States are going to be using this particular park almost as much as are Indiana citizens.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much. We have been sitting illegally for 30 minutes but I wanted to get this in. The Senate is now in session and we must close this hearing. As Senator Gruening announced, the hearing will resume at 9 o'clock in the morning in this same place.

Those who want to testify in the morning should be here at 9 o'clock to continue with the list of witnesses.

It was not announced that there would be a third day of hearings so some of you people may not be able to remain over.

If that is the case, you may bring your statement forward and file it with the staff here and it will be placed in the record and it will be part of the record before the committee.

As you understand, only a few of the Senators who make up the committee are able to sit and hear all of the testimony orally, so we depend on the record. We read the record carefully, and statements that are placed in the record are observed by the committee and bear full weight.

So don't think that you are foreclosed if your statement is simply in the record and you did not get an oral opportunity to present it.

Those who cannot remain over tomorrow and who are witnesses who want to be heard may file their statement for the record.

We are now in adjournment until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 11:30 a.m., the committee adjourned, to reconvene at 9 a.m., Saturday, March 7, 1964.)

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 9 a.m., in room 3110, new Senate Office Building, Mr. Jerry T. Verkler presiding.

Present: Hon. Paul H. Douglas, U.S. Senator from Illinois; and the Honorable Charles A. Halleck, U.S. Representative from the Second Congressional District of the State of Indiana.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Stewart French, chief counsel; Roy M. Whitacre, professional staff member.

Mr. VERKLER. Ladies and gentlemen, my name is Jerry Verkler. I am staff director of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

I know that most of you are anxious to complete the record and be on your way back home, so we are going to begin. I hope that we will have some of our members of the Public Lands Subcommittee with us as the hearing proceeds. However, many of them have had to go back to their States over the weekend due to previous commitments so I am not sure who will be here. Originally we had not scheduled a third day of hearings.

But I know you want to get along with the hearing. So I would suggest that as much as possible your statements be summarized and they will be included in full in the printed record, which will be available for each member of our committee, and, of course, each Member of the Senate.

We will begin with the Porter County chapter of the Izaak Walton League, Mr. Fallis, Mr. Steiner, and Mr. Spencer.

I understand you want to come up in a group. Will you please identify yourselves as you make your presentation?

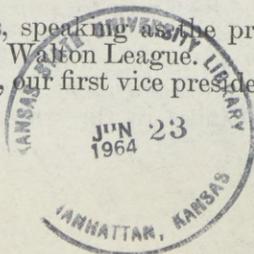
Senator Douglas, would you like to come up here?

Senator DOUGLAS. I am here as a citizen, not as a Senator.

STATEMENTS OF J. M. FALLIS, CHESTERTON, IND.; H. J. STEINER, CHESTERTON, IND.; AND C. W. SPENCER, CHESTERTON, IND.; ON BEHALF OF THE PORTER COUNTY CHAPTER OF THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE

Mr. FALLIS. I am James Fallis, speaking as the president of the Porter County chapter of the Izaak Walton League.

I would like to have Mr. Spencer, our first vice president, present his material first.



Mr. SPENCER. Mr. Chairman, in connection with my testimony I have here a map presentation with some photographs. I presume you have a copy of this before you. I have only three to offer to the committee because that is all that are available.

This map is intended to explain more or less what I am talking about in the testimony itself. This testimony has been abbreviated since I first put it together, because of the time factor. It is only one page.

One of the basic functions of the Izaak Walton League is to acquaint the general public with the needs and advantages of natural resource conservation. The unspoiled outdoors is and has been a source of genuine enjoyment for millions of people everywhere, and we believe that a little exposure to it is certain to have far-reaching benefits for many more of our people. Just as artificial environment may be necessary for the conduct of our daily business, so a natural environment is necessary to cultivate a sense of value which helps qualify us as a civilized people. Often it is required that we wait until vacation time to enjoy this natural environment. For many of us, however, a vacation seems more like a parole which allows a measure of release from the everyday confinement of our own design. We consider this situation an abnormal one especially applicable to northern Indiana.

To underscore the shortage of public recreational facilities that meet even the basic family standards of cleanliness, maintenance, and suitable open areas, the photographic presentation accompanying this testimony shows some of the conditions that greet the average family seeking refuge from the daily routine. This diagram indicates that only about 8 percent of the Lake Michigan shoreline in Indiana is available for public use. The photographs, with locations keyed to the map, show conditions of pollution, overcrowding, and private areas.

The present conditions in northern Indiana reveal a need for conservation and recreation, and Senate bill 2249 presents an opportunity to realistically satisfy this need.

I thank you.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you.

Mr. FALLIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to present my testimony next. I will be followed by Mr. Steiner.

I would like to talk about the area known as the historic Little Calumet River Valley which is designated as unit 5b on map NPNE-1000-1D, dated September 1963, and which lies between Highways U.S. 12 and U.S. 20, and straddles the Little Calumet River.

We believe that the historical, geological, and biological features of the Little Calumet River are very much worth preserving in their natural state. We believe that this area is valuable as a recreational area because of its historical, geological, and biological features.

We further believe that this area as shown on map NPNE-1000-1D has been reduced to the bare minimum and must not be further reduced, but, on the contrary, should be enlarged.

Probably the best way to gain an appreciation for this area is to take a canoe trip on the Little Calumet River from Howe Road, which is near the Joseph Bailly homestead, downstream to Samuelson Road. This would take about four and a half hours if we were there and had the canoes in the water. If one has sufficient time and

energy he can start farther upstream and proceed downstream to Burns Ditch and out into Lake Michigan.

Since this is impossible, I would like to present a notebook with a map showing where they have been taken to illustrate this trip.

Mr. VERKLER. That will be accepted for the files.

Mr. FALLIS. The photographs are numbered and corresponding numbers appear on the map on the first page to indicate where each was taken. Unfortunately, the best white water parts of the river lie west of Indiana Road 149 and are not now in unit 5b as shown on map NPNE-1000-1D. We urge that you consider including enough of the river to include the junction with Salt Creek or at least to some point below the rapids.

As one descends the river on such a trip, he will be surprised that there is very little noise from the adjacent highway, which is very much attenuated by the trees and woods, and his imagination can take him back to the time of the French and Indian traders, it is so little changed.

This is a heritage which we cannot, in good faith, allow to be destroyed.

One person has endeavored to preserve a small portion of this area. Last year Miss Florence Clark, a retired schoolteacher, gave 4.47 acres bordering on the Little Calumet River, and the summer home on the property, to the Porter County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America. The title to the property is now held by the Izaak Walton League of America, Inc.

It is to remain in its natural state perpetually.

Miss Clark is not wealthy and the proceeds from the sale of this property, if she had sold it instead of giving it, would probably have made her more physically comfortable in her remaining years. Her preference is, however, that the property be left in its natural state to preserve a portion of the scenic and historic Little Calumet River Valley. It is fortunate that this property lies in unit 5b.

This gift should not stand alone as a monument to "what should have been." We owe to those who come after us that this property be included within the areas of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

This area is already extensively used for recreation and nature study, as well as for canoe training, by the Boy Scouts of America, the Girl Scouts, the American Red Cross—lifesaving course in canoe handling—the White Water Association, and others. Unit 5b should not be reduced but should be enlarged by inclusion of some of the useful adjacent river valley on the west.

This would be the river bottom which shows in blue on the map in the front of our notebook.

Also, since this testimony was written, a Miss Margaret Gary offered to donate for park purposes a small parcel of land on the river just north of the falls. As you see, the falls are outside the unit 5b, and we believe that some arrangement should be made to preserve if nothing more, just the river valley or the river bottom in that area, so it can be used.

The Porter County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America wishes to thank you for receiving this testimony, and it is our greatest hope that S. 2249 will be enacted into law in the very near future.

Next—one thing, if I may.

I would like to mention some testimony yesterday by Mr. Warren Peter Piper of Beverly Shores, who indicated that the Indiana Dunes Park is very little used on the eastern end.

This is not exactly the case because the dunes State park is very heavily used. I think my testimony from, I believe it is, February 27, 1962, before this committee on the previous bill will cover that, but some of the peak days we found that if the people were uniformly distributed down the beach, there was only 2 feet of beach for each person, and besides the western part of that area formerly was used extensively before Beverly Shores closed off the parking facilities there.

Now I would like to introduce Mr. H. J. Steiner, who is the conservation director of our chapter.

Mr. STEINER. I am H. J. Steiner. I submitted a written statement which deals with the survey which I made together with a few other people of the homes in area 5b and 5c and the breakdown in occupation of the homeowners.

But I found out yesterday that the Interior Department actually did a much more thorough job, and they have most of this information, so I will make some comments on our survey which we feel will be of great importance to the committee in deciding how the homeowners feel in the area, both within the proposed park area and adjoining.

I will proceed from the extreme west of Gary. I drew a small map on the board which is over here. You see Lake Michigan, Gary on the west, and Inland Steel owns the property on the beach east and south of the so-called Edgewater section, and they also own a strip right through the middle of this section.

Now, I was in touch with some of the community leaders there. As you know, yesterday a petition was submitted in which the large majority of the resident homeowners asked that the bill, S. 2249, be passed and that this property be made part of the bill. They are also now circulating a petition asking to be included, that the Edgewater subdivision be included in the park.

Now, let me get a little bit closer. There are two possibilities. There are about 13 homes in this section, which is east of the inland stream that this part be included, and there are about 45 homes in the section near the county line, so the committee could include sections including the inland strip or the whole area.

This section is now part of the town of Portage and these people here are actually the only larger group of residents of Portage who are close to the proposed park area, and they all favor the park. I don't know about all but at least 90 percent.

Now, let me go back to the other map.

Anyway, a petition asking to be included in the park group will be submitted shortly.

It just states that they favor the passage of S. 2249.

The next section is the inland property south of Highway 12, which is the green area, and there are a few houses there right opposite the South Shore Station and also a few houses along Christman Road, which is at the other end next to the red line. Christman Road is supposed to be widened considerably. It is very likely that most of those houses will have to be removed, anyway. Most of the settled

area of Portage is south along Highway 20 and south of Highway 20 which is a certain distance from the proposed park areas.

I just want to point out that the settled areas of Portage outside of Edgewater are not too close to the proposed park.

Next is section 5b. Again, I drew a small map on the blackboard and I will tell you about what we did there. We polled people in certain areas of this section. There are also the people in Porter who are in the proposed park, but that will be reported separately.

We polled the people who live in this area on the western end along Highway 149, which is the western end of the green section opposite, and south of the Little Calumet River. There are 10 homes and 9 want the park and 1 is undecided. That is a very high percentage. It is actually about the highest percentage anywhere.

Then there are four homes south of Meadowbrook Road outside the park. All of the people have lots that go 600 feet south, and three out of four signed the petition asking to be included in the national park.

Mr. VERKLER. Have these petitions been submitted for our record?

Mr. STEINER. They were submitted yesterday by Mr. Read.

Then for a distance of about a mile west of Highway 149 and west of the end shown there, where the South Shore Railway and Highway 12 go farther south before they turn a little bit north again, there is the so-called Shadyside subdivision, and there are some homes on a ridge right north of the Little Calumet River.

We talked to the people there and it seems that those people would also like to be included in the park.

We have to investigate it some more, but one offered to give the Izaak Walton League some land rights next to the rapids, so that the river could be used. So what we want to ask of the committee is to include this area along the Little Calumet at least up to the Portage County line.

This is the Westchester Township, which would be about a mile into that red area, but into that very narrow red area under Highway 12.

Every spring boaters who have canoes or kayaks use the Little Calumet for boating.

Now, if this committee is looking to the future needs in the next 20 or 40 years boating certainly is one of the important forms of recreation, and the Little Calumet River should be saved for the greatest length possible for that purpose. As you probably know, there are boater organizations. What they do is practice in the spring around the Little Calumet and later in the year they may go to other areas on vacation trips and so on. So it is our suggestion that this area be included.

Now, we polled two other areas in this section. One is on Highway 20, not in Porter but outside Porter in the Westchester Township. There we found three homes in favor, one undecided, and one against.

Then the third test area was in this corner around Meadow Spring Road and U.S. Highway 12. We found three in favor, one against, and there were several residential houses where we couldn't locate the owners. So I will put the results on the board.

We also talked to other people in the area, but it wasn't a compact area because the houses are spread all over. But, as I say, we covered this corner, this section, and this section over here.

Now, the next is the survey in the town of Porter. The two representatives of the town of Porter were kind enough to let me use the

map that they submitted. This is the area which is part of 5b, which fits into Porter. That is this area but it is in the town of Porter. I polled all the homes that I could locate there. And there are seven homes in this area. Three are in favor, two are undecided, and two are opposed. Then there are some homes outside this area. There is one in this corner which wants to be included, and this petition was also submitted.

Then there is a tract here where there is only one home, and it is beautiful countryside, and the committee may consider including this triangle.

Then the next thing we polled was on Highway 12, the section distributed between Highway 12 and the Chicago South Shore & South Bend Railroad. Highway 12 is supposed to be widened from a two-lane highway to a four-lane highway this summer as far as we know. And some of the opponents of the bill complained about a great tax loss because of the loss of houses, but I counted 50 houses in the strip which is supposed to be leveled, out of which 15 would be in this section, 30 in the town of Porter, and 5 in section 5c.

Those houses would be leveled no matter what the Interior Committee does. They will be off the tax rolls. In other words, 15 will be here, 30 will be in this section. Therefore, we did not poll the people between the railroad and the highway because their houses will be leveled anyway.

But we did talk with the homeowners south of the highway whose homes will not be touched, and again some of the property is rental property, but the homeowners we talked to, actually all of them were in favor, the ones that we talked to were in favor of being included in the park.

We talked to a half dozen homeowners in the western section. This is between Wagner Road and Mill Springs Road, and then in this section between Waverly Road and Wagner Road.

Now, close to Waverly Road there are quite a few new houses, and Mr. Knoelke mentioned it and I really don't know, we didn't talk to the people in those houses. That would be close to the town of Porter. And we also found out that some people who own property between Highway 12 and the Nike base want to be included in the park. They are not included now, but they would like to be included.

Now, all the people yesterday were included in the petitions that we submitted. There is one problem with the petitions, that everybody's mailing address is Chesterton, Ind., but also they are in section b, section 5c, or in Porter, but their mailing address is in Chesterton. Some didn't put down Porter, but any time you need that information we will be glad to supply it.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you.

Mr. STEINER. Now, next is this strip which the town of Porter doesn't object to being included. Then there is a strip of the town of Porter north of the South Shore Railroad, which I understand some people are collecting signatures favoring inclusion in the park. I don't think there are too many houses. You have petitions from the other area, from the unincorporated areas of Tremont, favoring inclusion.

Now let's go to this section. There will be an interchange between the new Highway 12 and Highway 49 which will take about five

houses in this area, and I suggest after those houses are razed there will be perhaps one house left in this section between 49 and 12.

Now it is quite possible that the highway will take most of the area but if it doesn't, I suggest that this be added to the park.

The next is the survey in area 5c. Here we took an area and covered every house between Tremont Road and Haden Road on 5c. You can find it on the map.

I am done with the map of Porter and it should be given to the staff.

We covered every house in this area where we could talk to somebody, and in general we had 8 people for, 1 undecided, and 1 against, out of ten.

This area was polled by other people and I believe they have about 9 to 1 on Furnessville Road, Teale Road, and Hadenfelt Road, but we have signatures that they don't oppose the park.

Mr. VERKLER. Mr. Steiner, all of these things that you are pointing out are in the record or will be in the record for the benefit of the committee, or if you haven't written them out in a way that you wish to present it maybe you could submit it and it will appear for the members.

Mr. STEINER. I understand there are three homeowners in this section, two out of three want to be included in the park. That is in Furnessville.

Now in Beverly Shores—I don't know much about Beverly Shores, but there were some statements that there aren't any dunes in Beverly Shores.

My understanding is that this area will be used as a bathing beach, a public bathing beach, and this one section of the Indiana Dunes State Park, the eastern section, will be preserved in the state the white man found when he came to America. And there are very beautiful dunes in the eastern part of Beverly Shores.

Actually the town of Beverly Shores has been trying for many years to put in a road along the lake, but every spring the road is washed out and the part that isn't washed out is covered by sand. So if it is included in the park it will not take very long before the eastern part will be restored to its natural state.

Then, as far as these sections are concerned, not many people object to their inclusion, but I want to point this out, that ducks and geese have to migrate, and they have to land somewhere, and because of the industrial construction here, many of the points were destroyed, and these are areas for ducks and geese to land either on their migration or to nest. This was one of the purposes of including the bogs.

There is one more suggestion I would like to make, that in the bill the committee should allow the people who are enjoying the park to petition to be included in the park in the future, make certain conditions that they be included.

Another thing, this is the heaviest, the most built-up area of Beverly Shores, but there are one or two blocks here which are also fairly heavily built up and there is the possibility if these are exempted that the opposition in Beverly Shores would decrease greatly.

I thank you for your patience and if you have any questions I will be glad to answer them.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Steiner follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF H. J. STEINER, CHESTERTON, IND.

Dear Chairman and subcommittee members, the writer talked to about 70 homeowners in areas 5B and 5C of the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, bill S. 2249. The homeowners may be classified into the following groups:

(1) Owners who moved here because they like to live in a beautiful relatively untouched nature area. The men are mainly employed by the industries of Lake County, Ind. These homeowners are overwhelmingly in favor of the national park. They represent about 50 to 75 percent of the homeowners in areas 5B and 5C.

(2) Retired people: They originally moved here because of the beauty of the area. Many want to move to Florida or California and desire an early decision on the park. They favor a national park by a great majority. The retired and semiretired people represent about 20 to 25 percent of the homeowners.

(3) Absentee homeowners: They either come out in the summer only, or have rental property. The vast majority of the summer residents want the character of the countryside preserved by a national park. Much of the rental property are homes which the owner tried to sell in the past and would be glad to sell to the national park. These two groups represent a total of about 10 to 15 percent of the houses in the area under discussion.

(4) Descendants of the original farmers. There is very little farming done now in sections 5B and 5C. Some of the descendants of the original farmers still own a certain acreage, usually between 5 and 40 acres. Many of them sell small parcels of land from time to time to people who want to build houses. Most of these descendants of the original farmers oppose the national park. They represent about 5 to 7 percent of the homeowners.

In view of the favorable attitude of the homeowners in areas 5B and 5C toward the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, bill S. 2249 should be enacted right away.

Sincerely yours,

H. J. STEINER.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you.

We will be glad to have any further written statements that you want to present for clarification.

(Additional testimony from Mr. Steiner was received in a letter printed on p. 273.)

Mr. FALLIS. Thank you very much for receiving our testimony.

Mr. VERKLER. We have scheduled next Mr. Joseph W. Penfold of the Izaak Walton League.

Mr. Penfold has offered to submit a statement so that you people from Indiana can proceed and return home. We will take Mr. Penfold's statement and print it in full in the record.

(The statement of Mr. Penfold follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOSEPH W. PENFOLD, CONSERVATION DIRECTOR, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. Chairman, I am Joseph W. Penfold, conservation director of the Izaak Walton League of America. The league is a national citizens organization dedicated to the wise management of America's natural resources and with a particular interest in the preservation and enhancement of high quality outdoor recreation opportunity for all the people.

The league on previous occasions before this committee has expressed its keen interest in the preservation in public ownership of the unique beach and dunes area along the south shore of Lake Michigan, known as the Indiana Dunes. This interest over the years has sharpened as the opportunity to accomplish this highly essential purpose has been whittled away by inexorable industrial encroachment on the area. It now appears that this is the last chance to set aside for present and future generations a last remnant of an irreplaceable resource.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission noted in its summary report: "A most pressing problem of supply is ocean and Great Lakes shoreline. This resource is one of the most in demand, and it is one of the most scarce in public ownership. The situation is particularly acute near large cities."

That one brief paragraph describes the issue and the problem now before this committee as it relates to the burgeoning complex of cities, people and industry at the south end of Lake Michigan. S. 2249 provides a means whereby the people through their representatives can meet the issue and resolve the problem.

The Outdoor Recreation Commission also noted that "we cannot afford, by either unwise action or neglect, to lose or impair resources of outstanding natural, scenic, scientific, or historic importance * * *." S. 2249 proposes that we do not lose the remnant of the Indiana Dunes by unwise action or neglect.

"A second goal," it noted, "is the wise development of our recreation resources * * *." S. 2249, and the National Park Service plan for the seashore, if established, is a sound plan to embrace a very wide variety of recreation activities.

"A third basic goal is accessibility," it stated. Where on the North American Continent (except for Fire Island which is in the same category) are crowded millions of people and the opportunity for high quality shoreline recreation so miraculously together.

"A fourth goal," identified by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, "is to attain an effective balance between the recreation needs of the Nation and the many other uses of our natural resources." S. 2249 represents a whole series of adjustments and accommodations aimed at reaching such an "effective balance." It would permit construction of a harbor, it provides for protection of the remnant portions of the lakeshore and dunes.

If the people had had wisdom comparable to the foresight of Stephen Mather a half century ago, and had that wisdom been applied conscientiously to seeking an effective balance at that time, there is no doubt that today there would be in northern Indiana all the industry that is so important to the economy now, and the public would also have an incomparable national park area contributing its great values to the well being of present millions.

We have another chance today, probably our last chance, to exert some hindsight wisdom and save what is left of the lakeshore and the dunes for the still more millions of people who will follow us. We in the Izaak Walton League respectfully urge this committee to approve the legislation. Thank you for this privilege.

Mr. VERKLER. Next is Mr. Donald A. Loken, general manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Michigan City, Ind.

Is Mr. Loken here?

(No response.)

Mr. VERKLER. Mrs. Curtiss of Portage.

STATEMENT OF MRS. INGUID BRANDT CURTISS, DIRECTOR, PORTAGE, IND., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mrs. CURTISS. I understand that you have received copies of my statement but if not here are three copies.

Mr. VERKLER. Will you identify yourself?

Mrs. CURTISS. Inguid Curtiss. I am director of the Portage Chamber of Commerce, and I have a resolution from the Portage Chamber of Commerce in opposition to Senate bill 2249 which I would like to read:

Whereas the Portage Chamber of Commerce, Portage, Ind., has a membership of 111 business and professional people,

And whereas the Portage Chamber of Commerce is vitally interested and concerned about the growth and development of the north Porter County area and particularly that area that is in close proximity to or is contiguous to Lake Michigan,

And whereas the Portage Chamber of Commerce has on numerous occasions discussed intensively and at length the pros and cons of having a national park in north Porter County on the one hand or having an orderly growth controlled by laws and zoning ordinances on the other hand,

And whereas the Portage Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that the following facts should be kept in mind in any deliberations on Senate bill 2249, viz:

1. The entire area in north Porter County has been zoned; the greatest part of which having been zoned on the recommendation of professional planners.

2. The passage of Senate bill 2249 would preclude Indiana from having a deepwater harbor that would give it access through the St. Lawrence Seaway to world commerce and trade. At the same time Indiana's neighboring States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan can look forward optimistically to expanded maritime trade and commerce because they already have ports.

3. Much of the land at issue in Senate bill 2249 has no scenic, educational, scientific, historical, or recreational value, and the highest and best use for same would be for light and heavy industry.

4. The State of Indiana through its successive Governors, Republican and Democrat alike, has actively over a period of time in excess of 25 years worked toward the goal of having a deepwater port on Lake Michigan in Porter County, Ind.

5. Northern Indiana has had more than its share of chronic unemployment. The work and employment that would be generated by the building of a deepwater port and the other construction that would just naturally follow the building of the port would be of staggering magnitude.

6. The Indiana State Park in north Porter County on Lake Michigan can be developed to serve the recreational needs of the area for many years to come. At the present time approximately 10 percent of the park is being utilized for recreational purposes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Portage Chamber of Commerce is unqualifiedly opposed to Senate bill 2249; and be it further

Resolved, That the Portage Chamber of Commerce authorize and direct Mrs. Ingrid Brandt Curtiss to appear as its representative at the hearing before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in Washington, D.C., on February 3, 1964, and make known to the committee that the Portage Chamber of Commerce is opposed to Senate bill 2249 in its entirety.

Dated this 16th day of January 1964.

PORTAGE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
By C. E. HEWITT, *President*.

Mrs. CURTISS. They have also given me the liberty to make any other comments that I find may be pertinent to this.

Now the Portage Chamber of Commerce has always realized the value of the land for our expanding economy, and they feel that what is good for the neighbors is also good for us.

So we feel that any of this that is zoned for park area could be so much better utilized for industry.

As Representative Halleck pointed out yesterday, national interest in the port in Indiana would or could not be stirred up until the steel plants were a reality, and this has been true in the Portage area, because residents of this new town couldn't be stirred up to incorporate until steel decided to build.

When we saw and understood that the steel companies were coming in, if I may use the vernacular and be facetious, that you don't get them kind no more. Because really it started out with a petition to have them in the area, and when we knew they were in there and the potential of the port—there are incidentally seven railroads there, and so with all of this transportation available, industry could well and would well want to locate.

So now these areas that are in the park, even in the surrounding areas outside of Portage, we feel they could be well utilized to help the port and to help industry.

Also, I am trustee of the township of Portage, and along with my other duties I am what is known as keeper of the poor.

The area will increase in density whether there are other industries there or not because there are areas to be built up, and we must have the tax dollars to care for these people, so this is my particular interest.

Someone mentioned also about the advantage of this noise-cooling water in these areas, and it is good for industry to have cooling water too. I think this is one of the most important things, in addition to expansion. But water is very important to industry.

We also would like to call attention to the photos that have been submitted by Mr. Halleck, and those, in comparison with some of the save-the-duners, are beautiful.

We, in our discussions in the chamber of commerce, have felt that they were selected, of course, to present the best esthetic value of them. But also there are photos that are taken, as I say, presented by Mr. Halleck that will show you the real down-to-earth conditions there.

It is our opinion too, as we have discussed, that Indiana dunes could well take care of the bathers, the people who really want to use the beach from any of the Chicago areas, and could be well handled.

I realize these men said they took a survey of only 2 feet per bather, but it is never utilized this way we realize, and I am sure they do too. Inland some people prefer the water, some do not.

We are also wondering, when Illinois complains about not having enough room for their city, what do they do with their forest preserves? As we go through Illinois, people from Indiana who go through Illinois cannot understand why the forest preserves are not used.

I think that pretty well covers it for Portage Chamber of Commerce.

I thank you.

Mr. VERKLER. Mrs. Curtiss, I want to ask one question just for clarification of the record.

From your second reason, I gather it is your feeling that S. 2249 as drawn would preclude Indiana from having a deepwater port? It was my understanding there would be one from the report submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. I will quote from it just to have the record complete. They say:

It is the President's wish to see a deep-draft harbor for Indiana made a reality while at the same time preserving as much as possible of the priceless heritage of Indiana Dunes for future generations.

Then it goes on to request that Congress make a decision on this. I wanted to just put that in the record for the benefit of the committee when they come across it.

Mrs. CURTISS. Yes, I thank you, because this was written by our legal representative on the Portage Chamber of Commerce and I recognized it at the time, but in reading it I didn't take it out.

Thank you.

Also it was the opinion, when this was prepared, while the numbers were not included, any bills which would set out a national park are objectionable to the Portage Chamber of Commerce.

Thank you.

Mr. VERKANLER. Thank you for your testimony.

Next I am going to call on Mr. Fred Hyde.

I will have him come forward to present his statement. I understand he has to leave by automobile for Indiana.

STATEMENT OF FRED HYDE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WEST CHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CHESTERTON, IND.

Mr. HYDE. I am Fred Hyde, executive secretary of the West Chester Chamber of Commerce of Chesterton, Ind. We are located 4 miles from Dunes State Park.

In the interests of time and to avoid being repetitive of similar testimony already given, our testimony will be brief.

We would ask the committee to carefully review the presentation of our able Congressman, Charles A. Halleck. We feel that our problems were excellently presented.

Yesterday one of your members said that the committee had heard the testimony of business organizations and chambers of commerce at least a dozen times, and knew in advance what they were going to say.

We know that this must be true, and we can't help but be sympathetic. However, we must say that our chamber is familiar with the problems of the region and are cognizant of the impact of the establishment of a national park within this area, as it is now written in Senate bill S. 2249.

After careful study of the bill, in our opinion the taking of land as now proposed will work severe hardships on, (a) property owners in the surrounding towns by removing from the tax rolls large areas of land and improved property that is now taxed; (b) the county of Porter and the townships of West Chester and Portage for maintenance of services necessary to its citizens; (c) the State of Indiana by depriving the department of conservation of substantial annual gate receipts from the Dunes State Park which is now battling for the maintenance of the entire system; and (d) the acquisition of detached lands immediately south of the lakefront area would prevent the expansion of the rapidly growing Chesterton-Porter area.

Here I would call attention to the map. Chesterton is located just immediately south of the State park area there, and extends perhaps halfway down to where you see the three southern areas down the road there. Chesterton runs probably halfway there.

What we are saying is that if those are taken into the national park it will naturally confine us to the point where we cannot expand. We naturally are anticipating a population explosion in that area, because Bethlehem Steel Co. in the area will perhaps, in due course of time, employ perhaps 15,000 people.

If this is true, there isn't much question but what we will be expanding and expanding quite rapidly.

I would like to say that from 1950 to 1960 this particular area enjoyed a population growth of 64 percent, which is probably higher than the national level, and from statistics that we have obtained from the Porter Town Board and the Chesterton Town Board, and also from the county on the number of permits that have been granted for buildings, we can readily see that this particular percentage of increase is going to continue or has continued up until this time.

So we feel that one of the things that really is going to hurt us as much as anything else is the outlying area being included in the national park. It most definitely will prevent expansion for our area.

Thank you very kindly.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you, Mr. Hyde.

Next we have representatives from the town of Portage, Ind. I understand you all want to come up at the same time, Mr. King, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Van Wormer, Mrs. Falconer.

We can proceed in any way you wish. Please identify yourselves for the record.

STATEMENT OF VIRGIL KING, PRESIDENT OF THE PORTER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, PORTAGE, IND.

Mr. KING. I am Virgil King, president of the Porter County commissioners in Indiana.

We have a petition, a resolution to give to your committee. We also have brought along a copy of our master plan for Porter County, which we would like to submit.

Mr. VERKLER. That will be received and will be made a part of our official files.

Mr. KING. In re Senate bill 2249 in the U.S. Senate. To the members of the committee of the U.S. Senate on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Honorable sirs, we are grateful for the opportunity to come before you and to be heard.

I think perhaps sitting on a board as we do in Indiana, we realize that oftentimes some of their stories get pretty well twisted, and we also realize that it is quite a job for you as it is for us at times to know that which is true and which isn't.

The Board of Commissioners of the County of Porter consists of a three-member board elected at large by all voters of the county.

Mr. VERKLER. Mr. King, if you prefer, if you would like to summarize your statement we will print it in full as if read for the benefit of the record.

Mr. KING. I would prefer to read it, if it is agreeable with you.

Mr. VERKLER. All right, go right ahead.

Mr. KING. It is under an obligation as best it can to represent all of the county as distinguished from parts or subdivisions thereof. We believe that this statement represents the views of approximately 90 percent of the people of our county. It is made by the authority of all three county commissioners without a dissenting vote.

This board has given continuous study to various proposals for the establishment of a Federal lakeshore in north Porter County ever since bills for this purpose were introduced in previous sessions of the Congress.

It has carefully read and analyzed the terms of this particular Senate bill 2249. Members of this board have attended a previous hearing in the Senate of the United States on a bill of a similar nature. Further, this board has familiarized itself with the controversies which have existed with respect to Cape Cod, Padre Island, and Sleeping Bear Dunes. Meetings have been held by this board with the duly elected representatives of other political subdivisions

of the country, with chambers of commerce and service clubs of the county. Both on street corners and in formal and informal sessions the members of this board have learned the feelings and desires of the people of this county. It is with this background that this board confidently states that 90 percent of the people of Porter County are opposed to Senate bill 2249 and are opposed to the establishment of a national lakeshore of any substantially similar nature in this county.

This board joins the overwhelming majority of the people of Porter County in opposition to Senate bill 2249 for the following reasons:

(1) There is no existing or foreseeable need for such a park or lakeshore along or near the shores of Lake Michigan in Porter County. Three miles of the lakeshore of Lake Michigan in Porter County has for many years been and is now owned and operated by the State of Indiana as a State park containing in excess of 2,100 acres. Of these 3 miles of lakeshore not over one-half mile is presently developed or used with any degree of intensity. There is plenty of room in the State park to provide completely adequate recreational facilities for the area in the foreseeable future.

(2) In addition to the 2,100 acres contained in the Indiana Dunes State Park approximately 8,000 acres out of Porter County is already dedicated to parks, golf courses, schools, universities, Boy and Girl Scout organizations, Good Fellow Clubs, and other nontaxable organizations serving the educational and recreational needs of the area and to a large extent conserving these acreages in their natural state.

The Kankakee River, which runs across the entire south end of the county, provides very substantial conservation and recreational facilities for the people of the area. About 3 miles north of Valparaiso there is a large chain of such lakes as Flint, Long, Wauhob, and Mink, affording recreational and conservation values for the area. Clear Lake, along the northeastern part of the county, and Lake Eliza, in the southwest part of the county, also provide good bathing and fishing. All of this is in addition to the only partially developed facilities at the Indiana Dunes State Park. All of these facilities serve not only the people of our county but the people from the more populous areas of Lake County and Chicago. All of these facilities are susceptible to further development and none of them are presently taxed to their full capacity.

(3) With the exception of the Lake Michigan beaches, 3 miles of which are already owned by the State for park purposes, the areas proposed for the national lakeshore by Senate bill 2249 are not unique and have no peculiar value for conservation or recreational purposes and are no different than similar swamps, lowlands, open spaces, and woods which could be acquired when necessary for recreational and conservation purposes at scores of other locations equally accessible to the population centers of Lake County and Chicago for about one-tenth the cost of the highly priced lands proposed by this bill for the lakeshore. There is much raw and undeveloped picturesque and beautiful shore of Lake Michigan in the State of Michigan south of the Sleeping Bear project. Some is yet available in the State of Illinois and the southern portion of Wisconsin. Within a radius of 75 miles from the city of Chicago there are dozens of desirable locations along existing streams and lakes and heavily wooded areas where the National Government could acquire more desirable lands at much less

cost if it deems it necessary to provide these facilities in the future for the highly concentrated populations of the Chicago area.

(4) The lands proposed to be acquired by this bill are traversed by many railroads and highways and cut up into parts which would make them hard to administer as a park, wholly unsuited for recreational purposes and the acquisition of these areas would create complex and confusing problems with respect to police protection, taxation, fire protection, jurisdictional problems, and difficulties in permitting residents of the area and of the towns which will be enveloped or taken into the lakeshore to have free access to their homes and enterprises.

(5) The adoption of Senate bill 2249 would strangulate and ultimately destroy the existing towns located in the area. The acquisition of these lands by the Federal Government would remove a substantial amount of the tax base not only of the towns located in the area but of the county itself thereby casting an increasingly heavy burden of taxation upon the other lands of the county.

(6) Historically, because of its location at the south end of Lake Michigan, Porter County has been a crossroads for commerce. The many interstate highways and railroads traversing the county attest to this fact. Because of its location and these great land transportation facilities it has, for many years, been destined for and committed to an industrial and commercial type of development, particularly in the north end of the county. Our county master plan, developed after great study, has recognized and provided for these high and best uses of these lands. With Midwest Steel already in operation and Bethlehem now constructing very substantial industrial facilities the need to use adjacent areas for satellite and related industrial development as well as for commercial and residential use has increased. It seems clear to us that the vehicle of a Senate bill for park purposes should not be used to stifle or prevent the economic growth of this area, particularly when the lands sought to be taken are highly suitable for, and committed to, industrial, commercial, and residential development and have no peculiar value for recreation or conservation purposes.

(7) If this bill should be enacted it would have the effect of transferring to the Secretary of the Interior powers ordinarily and properly exercised by the State through its county and other municipal zoning and planning authorities. It is interesting to note that the Secretary is given the power to permit commercial and industrial development in the area if he sees fit. This is such a departure from our traditional concept that power should be kept close to the people that we fear and dread its consequences. We would think that it would be better if the Federal Government would refrain from exercising this type of arbitrary power over the lands and people of a particular area except in those rare instances where the exercise of such power is necessary to provide for the national defense or in other types of emergencies. If this bill is enacted it will amount to an order from Washington that this particular land shall not follow the course of its natural development toward increasing the economic wealth of the Nation as a whole, resulting in a direct benefit to competing industrial, commercial, and financial interests located elsewhere, particularly in the State of Illinois. If there were anything unique in the area that ought to be preserved and that has not already been pre-

served there would be some semblance of justification for the exercise of this arbitrary power. But such is not the case here.

(8) When it is remembered that once this bill is enacted boundaries could be changed and easements of all kinds obtained over adjacent lands even to such easements as these for sight and view the stifling affect of the bill over the whole northern part of Porter County becomes even more fearful to contemplate.

(9) If this bill is enacted and becomes law it will immediately accomplish what we believe to be its main purpose and that is to stop the development of the northern end of Porter County for the benefit of interests elsewhere. And yet little, if any, land may actually be purchased. What happens by way of purchase will depend, first, upon the uncertainties of sums which may or may not be appropriated in sufficient amount by the Congress; and second, upon the whims of the Secretary of the Interior. Supposing an appropriation is made available. Where will the Secretary begin to purchase? Perhaps it will be the Indiana Dunes State Park by negotiation with the State of Indiana. What will he pay for that? Will he be able to buy all or only a part of the State park? Will he have anything left to purchase from private individuals? If so, which individuals will he purchase from? Property owners in the area may well be forced into a position of running to the Secretary with their hat in hand and saying "Please buy my place, I can't sell it to anyone else." Is it fair to put the property owners in this unequal bargaining position? Supposing a property owners' neighbors decide that they want to sell and get out of the area. If they went to sell they will be obliged to sell at something less than market value. This will leave our property owner surrounded by federally acquired holdings and he will be left to wither on the vine or to beg the Secretary to buy him out, too.

(10) The towns of Ogden Dunes, Dune Acres, and Beverly Shores are almost entirely residential developments but the towns of Chester-ton and Porter and Portage are shopping centers as well as residential communities with small industrial, commercial, and financial interests whose growth and expansion will be effectively stifled by the enactment of this bill. Even though they are not so near the lands affected by this bill, the county seat, city of Valparaiso, and the entire balance of the county will be directly and seriously damaged by the enactment of this bill.

In concluding this statement we express the hope that at least some members of your committee will be able to find the time to come out to Porter County to personally view the lands affected by this bill and to study the on-the-ground map that constitutes a part of this bill, feeling confident that if they will do so it will become clear to them that these lands ought to be permitted to develop in a normal way under master plans and zoning regulations adopted by local authorities; that these lands have no peculiar or particular value for park, recreation, or conservation purposes, and that there is no real national purpose to be accomplished by the enactment of this bill.

In closing we wish to thank your committee for the opportunity to be heard upon a matter so vital to the interests of our county and its people.

We earnestly urge that your committee recommend to the Senate of the United States that this bill do not pass.

Respectfully submitted by the Board of Commissioners of the County of Porter; Virgil O. King, commissioner, Martin J. Erickson, commissioner, and Frank A. Ferguson, commissioner.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you.

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman, the only reason perhaps that I have asked that I might read this, this makes the second time that we have come down here. I stayed over last night instead of going back and canceled my reservations.

I felt that there are many people here from Porter County today, and I thought that they should know that we of the commission feel that perhaps some of these people need to be saved from themselves.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you. Usually we hear that they should be saved from the Government, the Federal Government, that is.

Mr. KING. We also have a resolution from our county planning commission and also from our board of zoning appeals, and if I may just leave this, I don't think it is necessary to be read.

Mr. VERKLER. They will be incorporated in the record.

(The resolutions referred to follow:)

RESOLUTION

Whereas the members of the County Plan Commission of the County of Porter, Ind., have given careful consideration to the effect on the master plan of land use for Porter County, Ind., of the enactment of Senate bill 2249, entitled "A bill to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and for other purposes"; and

Whereas it is apparent that the proposals contained in this act will change drastically the master plan of land use as originally determined and delineated by the Porter County Plan Commission, and as adopted by the Porter County Board of Commissioners acting for the people of Porter County, Ind.; and

Whereas the master plan prepared and adopted as described above is based upon both the historical developments of this county and the region of which it is a part, the projected requirements of this area and also upon the considered opinion of the citizens of this county concerning the highest and best uses for the land within the county to the ends that:

1. The health, convenience, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the county shall be improved;
2. The needs of agriculture, business, and industry shall be recognized in future growth; and
3. The growth and development of the county shall be promotive of the efficient and economical use of public funds; and

Whereas the master plan of land use was determined and delineated carefully on the basis of these principles and clearly represents the official position of Porter County; and,

Whereas the proposals contained in Senate bill 2249 appear to have the effect of removing from local jurisdiction any control over the growth and development of the area described therein in the county as regards the occupancy and use of land, and further will change drastically the officially adopted local plan for the future use of land; and

Whereas the effect of this proposal will be the same as removing from the county these areas designated in the act, thereby requiring a complete reevaluation of the county's needs regarding the location, amount, and type of agricultural, business, industrial, and residential land, and the necessary supporting public facilities, including the thoroughfare system, schools, fire protection, and other public uses; and

Whereas in the opinion of the undersigned, to destroy the economic development of Porter County, Ind., and so change the potential economy of the area that planning for the future will be all but impossible to effect for years to come; and

Whereas the proposals contained in Senate bill 2249 are in complete contradiction to the expressions of need regarding land utilization and development expressed in the master plan; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Porter County Plan Commission vigorously opposes the passage of said Senate bill 2249 and that they make said strenuous objections known to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive secretary of the Porter County Plan Commission be instructed and authorized to forward to said committee a duly authenticated copy of this resolution.

Done at Valparaiso, Ind., this 25th day of February, 1964.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the members of the Board of Zoning Appeals of the County of Porter, Ind., have given careful consideration to the effect on the master plan of land use for Porter County, Ind., of the enactment of Senate bill 2249, entitled a bill to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and for other purposes; and

Whereas that it is apparent that the proposals contained in this act will change drastically the master plan of land use as originally determined and delineated by the Porter County Plan Commission, and as adopted by the Porter County Board of Commissioners acting for the people of Porter County, Ind.; and

Whereas, the master plan prepared and adopted as described above is based upon both the historical developments of this county and the region of which it is a part, the projected requirements of this area and also upon the considered opinion of the citizens of this county concerning the highest and best uses for the land within the county to the ends that—

1. The health, convenience, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the county shall be improved;

2. The needs of agriculture, business, and industry shall be recognized in future growth; and

3. The growth and development of the county shall be promotive of the efficient and economical use of public funds; and

Whereas the master plan of land use was determined and delineated carefully on the basis of these principles and clearly represents the official position of Porter County; and

Whereas the proposals contained in Senate bill 2249 appear to have the effect of removing from local jurisdiction any control over the growth and development of the area described therein in the county as regards the occupancy and use of land, and further will change drastically the officially adopted local plan for the future use of land; and

Whereas the effect of this proposal will be the same as removing from the county these areas designated in the act thereby requiring a complete reevaluation of the county's needs regarding the location, amount, and type of agricultural, business, industrial, and residential land, and the necessary supporting public facilities, including the thoroughfare system, schools, fire protection, and other public uses; and

Whereas in the opinion of the undersigned to destroy the economic development of Porter County, Ind., and so change the potential economy of the area that planning for the future will be all but impossible to effect for years to come; and

Whereas the proposals contained in Senate bill 2249 are in complete contradiction to the expressions of need regard land utilization and development expressed in the master plan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Porter County Board of Zoning Appeals vigorously opposes the passage of said Senate bill 2249 and that they make said strenuous objection known to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive secretary of the Porter County Board of Zoning Appeals be instructed and authorized to forward to said committee a duly authenticated copy of this resolution.

Done at Valparaiso, Ind., this 17th day of February 1964.

Mr. KING. This completes my testimony.

Mr. VERKLER. Do you other gentlemen have statements?

STATEMENT OF HENRY J. HANSEN, JR., VICE PRESIDENT, TOWN BOARD, TOWN OF PORTAGE, IND.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, my name is Henry Hansen, a member of the town board of the town of Portage, Ind.

Mr. Chairman, honorable members of the committee, first may I express my appreciation for the privilege of being heard on a matter which is of such great importance to us who are directly affected.

In previous testimony it has been stated that a certain individual has recommended official opinion against the lakeshore proposal—all the largest towns in the area, our town of Portage was not mentioned. I would like to make it very clear that we in Portage are perfectly capable of thinking for ourselves and arriving at our own conclusions, and this we have done.

I am here to register the great concern and the remonstrances of the people I represent as an elected official of the town of Portage, Ind. We are concerned over the prospect of having our hopes for the future badly dimmed by the hand of our National Government if a national lakeshore is created along the southern shore of Lake Michigan.

The town of Portage, Ind., was incorporated in 1959 and we are at present a town of over 15,000 people—triple what the population was a few short years ago. Our growth is but a small indication of the tremendous potential that exists in the area.

This area along the southern tip of Lake Michigan is a highly strategic industrial location. We are situated at the economic crossroads of the Nation. Our destiny is commerce and industry. Fortune magazine only last October revealed that in a coast-to-coast survey of a thousand residents of the Nation's largest industrial corporations, Indiana was selected as the No. 1 choice for the site for new facilities. Furthermore, more than 800 companies were said to be planning new locations within the next 5 years in the Midwest. These facts leave no doubt as to the great potential that lies in our area if we provide the proper climate in which orderly development can occur. To deny this area its economic birthright would obviously be unfair, unjust, and morally indefensible.

Some people, including a small group within our own town of Portage, do, however, oppose industrial development. These people view the proposed lakeshore as a convenient device with which to insure their privacy and to protect them from the presence of neighboring industry. They have not learned as yet that modern industry is a good neighbor. We have clear proof of this fact in the attitudes and actions and the physical plant of Midwest Steel and Bethlehem Steel, and I am sure that Inland Steel will also prove to be a good neighbor. There is also a very vociferous minority who love flora and fauna and for this reason loudly shout to save these particular dunes. I, too, love the flora and fauna, but I am also mindful of responsibilities in this matter which so far outweigh the esthetic value of the region as to make it look completely ridiculous by comparison.

The workingman of our area and of our Nation needs a job, gentlemen—not another beach playground. We have adequate beaches already. The people of Illinois also have adequate beach facilities, too, right in Illinois, if they choose to use them. The Illinois Beach State Park, like our Indiana Dunes State Park, was set up to meet

the very need that Senate bill 2249 purports to meet, and insofar as the people of Indiana and Illinois are concerned these facilities are and will remain adequate. If the people of the rest of the Nation need a bigger place to go swimming and to enjoy sandpiles, I am certain that equally attractive but far less strategic dunes property is available elsewhere.

The attitude of organized labor also leaves no room for doubt over their opposition to the proposed national lakeshore. It is well recognized by these people that Federal money squandered on a park in the area would bear little return for them whereas Federal assistance with a deep-water port in the area, for example, would obviously bear significant and very tangible returns in the form of job opportunities both now and later. I am amazed and distressed by some of the names I see as backers of S. 2249, particularly the names of the Senators from Indiana, and I do hope in view of the impact a national lakeshore will have on job opportunities for their constituents, that they will reexamine their position.

In conclusion, gentlemen, we do not need a national lakeshore in this area; the people do not really want a national lakeshore in this area except as a device with which to protect their own limited interests; and, finally, to pass such legislation would be to abrogate job opportunities for tens of thousands of people and would, therefore, be in direct conflict with the policy of the President of the United States of America and in conflict with the needs of the people and the children and children's children of the people whom you represent.

I thank you for your consideration.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you, Mr. Hansen.

STATEMENT OF JOHN O. VAN WORMER, PORTAGE TOWN BOARD, PORTAGE, IND.

Mr. VAN WORMER. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, my name is John Van Wormer. I am on the Portage Town Board and I am down here to state my opposition to Senate bill 2249.

I originally intended to read our resolution which is already submitted to you people, so, after hearing all this testimony from various groups, I just got to thinking of the people that I talked to back home before I left, and compiled a few notes.

Mr. VERKLER. We will include the resolution at this point and you may continue as you wish.

(The resolution is as follows:)

RESOLUTION

Whereas there is pending legislation in both the Senate and the House of the Congress of the United States of America which, if enacted into law, will create a national park in the three townships fronting Lake Michigan in Porter County, Ind.; and

Whereas the land upon which said proposed park will be developed is now well suited to the development of a deep-water port, heavy and light industry, commercial service enterprises, homes for citizens who will hold jobs in the aforesaid developments and numerous other uses appropriate to intense industrial development; and

Whereas said national park is not necessary to preserve Indiana dunes, both as to topography and flora and fauna, for the reason that the State of Indiana has, with wisdom and foresight, set aside a large area of dune lands in the Indiana Dunes State Park, of which only 10 percent is presently developed for

recreational purposes and which presently serve thousands of individuals from all of the States in the Union; and

Whereas by reason of the capacity of the Indiana Dunes State Park to serve all who wish to be served, the establishment of said so-called national park would serve only to extend the Chicago Park System to Indiana at the expense of all the citizens of the United States, would serve only to stifle the industrial growth of the State of Indiana so the city of Chicago could maintain its port monopoly, regardless of the unsuitability of its port facilities in lower Lake Michigan, all at the behest of the senior Senator of Illinois and for the benefit of the inhabitants of Chicago and its Illinois environs: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the Board of Trustees of the town of Portage, as follows:

1. That proper and orderly economic and social development of the town of Portage, county of Porter, and the State of Indiana will be impeded, retarded, frustrated, and impossible by the hand of the United States of America in aid of the selfish purpose of the Senator from Illinois if a national park is established in any form in this area.

2. That a true dunes national park can be developed in sparsely inhabited and relatively undeveloped land involving an expenditure of less money in land acquisition and development in the dunes areas along the east side of Lake Michigan without interfering with the manifest economic destiny of any area; that such a development would be as easily accessible to all parts of the country, including Illinois, as would a park in Indiana.

3. That the Senators and Representative in the Congress of the United States, of which the town of Portage is a constituent, should be advised and informed that the interest of the north Porter County will be served if not 1 square foot of north Porter County be utilized in the development of a national park.

Passed and adopted this 21st day of January 1964.

ALBERT W. YOVANOVICH,
Ward 6—President.

JOHN O. VAN WORMER,
Ward 1.

WILLIAM E. WESTERGREEN III,
Ward 2.

CHARLES E. HODGES,
Ward 3.

JACK R. CLEM,
Ward 4.

PAUL TOLLINER,
Ward 5.

HENRY J. HANSEN, Jr.,
Ward 7.

Attest:

WILLIAM M. VOUREK,
Clerk-treasurer.

Mr. VAN WORMER. We have been informed that years ago the Park Service was extremely interested in obtaining land for a national park at the south end of Lake Michigan. This is the present, 1964, and the 4-year-old town of Portage, Ind., population now 15,000, is a rapidly growing community looking to the future, and anticipating employment from the new steel mills, and the proposed port to bring revenue to finance the building of our sewers, streets, municipal buildings, and ease the tax burden of our excellent township's school system.

Portage comprises 21.9 square miles of approximately 34 square miles of Portage Township, or 14,000 acres, and any invaluable industrial land stricken from our tax rolls for a national park would affect our tax rates only one way—up. Our township school system was and is being rapidly expanded to handle the ever-increasing numbers of families who are located in Portage. Four schools in 5 years plus additions, the last school, a junior high, was completed in 1963 at a cost of \$1,300,000. I may be off a little bit in these figures, but it is close.

Next year a grade school already has the contracts let or about to be let for \$550,000, and \$200,000 more are going to additions to existing schools.

Next year's estimated enrollment is 5,500. Every year the estimate has been lower than the actual enrollment.

Our present tax structure of \$7.44 per \$100 assessed valuation has approximately 75 percent earmarked for schools with only \$1.04 balance to the town and the balance to the county and the State. A direct cut of approximately \$50,000 from our tax revenue will be our loss.

Portage is concerned by the impact of the loss of this land already zoned industrially—what effect it would have on our taxes. What about the future employment opportunities and the industrial potential which are threatened by any inclusion of this land in a national park?

I repeat again we must soon install a sanitary sewer system, storm sewers, streets, build public buildings such as a police station, a townhall, more fire protection. We have none of these.

Our streets are 20 feet and 30 feet wide. They are left over from when it was a township. They have never been improved except for just a little bit of tar. Anybody in the area knows what we have got.

Senate bill 2249 includes approximately 1,200 acres of undeveloped industrial land situated close to the existing mills of the proposed port. Add this acreage to the 1,100 acres already exempt from the tax rolls in our town, this increase in tax-exempt land will be considerable.

We cannot afford to have any part of the national park in the town of Portage. The loss in dollars to the town budget now and the future loss of jobs for the workingman would exceed benefits many times. Already people from the South Bend area are applying for employment at Bethlehem and Midwest. This is a fact. I believe you know that 6,000 people were laid off work when the Studebaker plant shut down. We are already industrial. Why change us?

The State of Indiana and the U.S. Government could put this future revenue to many uses.

We wish to thank you for the opportunity to express the opinion of the Portage Town Board.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you, Mr. Van Wormer.

Mrs. Falconer?

STATEMENT OF MRS. CHARLES C. FALCONER, TOWN BOARD, TOWN OF PORTAGE, IND.

Mrs. FALCONER. Mr. Chairman, distinguished Senators, I am the chairman of the Portage Port Committee, and I am submitting a report.

I know you have already received them by mail, but here they are again.

(The report referred to follows:)

PORTAGE PORT COMMITTEE,
Portage, Ind., January 16, 1964.

HON. CHARLES A. HALLECK,
Capitol Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HALLECK: We, the undersigned members of the bipartisan Portage Port Committee, Portage, Ind., respectfully submit this letter of protest against any proposed Federal park in northern Indiana. We are, in particular, protesting park bills S. 2249, H.R. 9002, and S. 1797. We ask that this letter be read at the coming hearing on these Dunes Park bills which will be conducted by the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee in February 1964.

As a committee, we represent the people of Portage, Ind., in working toward the attainment of an unrestricted deepwater port in Porter County, northern Indiana. Toward this end, we feel strongly that the proposed interjection of a Federal park is unrealistic, very restrictive, and detrimental to the proper industrialization of Indiana's port area. We are also convinced that our freedom of choice, as Indiana citizens as to how and where we want to develop economically, would be taken out of our hands by outside interests. This group, in effect, says: "Stay rustic, rural, and poor, so we can play in the park."

We believe, instead, that the land surrounding the proposed Burns Waterway Port should be open to industry. Industrialization of this area will be of immense help to our local economic status and future growth, contributing therefore to the entire State of Indiana, and to the Nation. The jobs, businesses, and commerce that this properly developed and fully utilized port would create far outweigh any possible smaller benefit of expanding an already existing State park into a chopped up Federal monstrosity.

The chronic unemployment of this area is well known. With thousands of people here already in need of jobs, our northern Indiana area is now faced with an additional very acute problem caused by the recent South Bend factory shut-downs. Surely the pittance from a peanut-and-popcorn park crowd will not feed many needy families.

We further feel that certain glaring injustices are being dealt out by this proposed Federal park. Specifically, Inland Steel has owned a large tract of land in Portage for some 40 years with the farsighted view toward future industrial development. This natural industrial belt area, separated entirely from the other numerous parts of this proposed Federal park, is to be absorbed. Still other industrial properties, in addition to those owned by Bethlehem Steel and Midwest Steel are to be similarly absorbed. This plan is most unjust to the local planning and zoning already in effect.

In summary, this committee holds that the proposed Federal park sites, as authored by Senator Douglas and others, are unrealistic and not in the best interests of the people of Indiana. We protest these Dunes Park bills and urge that they be abandoned as economically stifling and unfeasible.

Respectfully yours,

PORTAGE PORT COMMITTEE,
Mrs. CHAS. C. FALCONER,
Chairman.
BILLY E. COPPES, D.D.S.,
Vice Chairman.
EDITH R. GIBSON,
Secretary.
DR. JACK D. WHITAKER, M.D.,
Industrial Contact.
JOHN P. WILLIAMS,
Public Relations.

Mrs. FALCONER. Now, I should like to talk just a little bit about people, not about parks, not about ports, but people.

I am a precinctman, in a precinct just south of that way line that is labeled "Interstate." It is the toll road. There is not 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 houses in there; there are 650 houses in there. There are 1,036 registered voters in there, and, gentlemen, I will stake my hope of a hereafter that there won't be more than 1 family in there who will

want this park. These are people who have come up here in the past 10 years from below our Indiana line, the Ohio River. They are fine people. They came here because a few of them came at first and they sent back word how lovely it was in Indiana. So at least 40 to 45 percent of these 1,036 people in precinct 3 in Portage are southerners. They came to better themselves.

Most of them have large families. In fact, I am in a position where I meet probably 40 of these women each week, not all from my precinct, some from Mrs. Curtiss' precinct and other precincts in the town. I talk to them. I know their needs.

I know what they must have. That is jobs for their husbands. Many of them are out of work. Many of them have not the type of work that will keep a family of 10 children properly clothed and fed.

That is where Mrs. Curtiss' work comes in and my work.

These people have given to me a verbal message to give to the Senators. In the past we have brought you written petitions.

We have sent you letters and we have sent postcards.

This time this verbal message is just this, and without any thought of really knowing a good southern accent or making fun, because I think they are pretty—the word is this: "Gentlemen, my kids can't eat sand."

I thank you.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you.

Next, Mr. Walter Ford.

STATEMENT OF WALTER FORD, HAMMOND, IND., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I am Walter Ford from the Hammond, Ind., Chamber of Commerce.

We have booklets here for each one of the Senators on the committee which sets forth the position of our people. Included in the booklet is a letter from the mayor of our city supporting S. 2249.

There is also a letter in the committee files from the CIO people in subdistrict 2, signed by their chairman, but these are set forth in these booklets.

I have been asked by my own board to appear at this hearing in behalf of Senate bill 2249 for the establishment of an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore along Lake Michigan within the State of Indiana.

Hammond, Ind., is in Lake County, Ind., which is located on the shore of Lake Michigan adjacent to Porter County where the proposed national lakeshore is located. Lake County has, at the present time, a population of 514,000 people, and is intensely developed industrially along its lakefront. Lake County also contains densely developed urban areas including several large cities such as Hammond.

The basic industries of our county are oil and steel and related industries.

Lake County is now totally committed to industrial development.

We are told that in the year 2000, which is just a bit more than one generation away, the population of the United States will double. We know from projecting past trends that the midwestern area in which our county is located will become more densely populated. Further, the population increase and current industrial development here will

exceed the national average because of the strategic geographic position of the Midwest in terms of national distribution and national resources.

Under the patterns of industrial development of the last 50 years, many of us have witnessed the demise of some of the finest recreational areas in this region. As you know, there has been, practically speaking, no effective regional planning to effect a good balance between industrial development and recreational areas to assure the health, well-being, and inspiration of the exploding population. In Lake County, we have seen the entire shoreline of Lake Michigan preempted for industrial development from the Indiana-Illinois State line east to virtually a point in Porter County where the proposed national lakeshore commences. This intensive industrial use has been a gradual but inexorable process that will continue at an accelerated rate under the population increases referred to.

Much of the Indiana Dunes has already been preempted by the two new steel companies locating at the west boundary of the proposed national lakeshore, but there is priceless and irreplaceable land remaining that future generations in this northern Indiana region and the Nation should have the right to enjoy. In fact, there is a priceless opportunity before us to demonstrate that a heavy industrial complex can be developed under good regional planning criteria. This would prevent adjacent areas of unique scenic and recreational value from becoming blighted by the chaotic development that is all too frequently the pattern.

It is for the above reasons that I am here today presenting this statement from a chamber of commerce located in a different county than that of the proposed lakeshore. We think it is high time to carry out good regional planning as a complement to a new industrial complex of heavy industry. Countless industrial areas throughout the Nation bear witness to the chaos, blight, and squalor that proceed from the absence of regional planning. The public interest will be best served by establishing the Indiana Dunes lakeshore. Under S. 2249, not only a recreational lakeshore but a rich green belt will be preserved for present and future generations. This is a green belt of scientific significance that is recognized internationally and that possesses unsurpassed recreational potential.

I am pleased to include with my statement a letter from the mayor of the city of Hammond supporting S. 2249 and letters from the United Steelworkers Union of the Calumet area district affirming like support of the bill.

Mr. VERKLER. Those will be printed in the record.

(The letters referred to follow :)

JANUARY 29, 1964.

Re bill to establish Indiana Dunes Lakeshore, S. 2249.

HON. ALAN A. BIBLE,

*Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing as the mayor of one of the largest cities in Lake County which has a county population in excess of 550,000 people in northwestern Indiana. In my public office, I have an equal concern with jobs for the people of Indiana as well as the recreational facilities for this dense metropolitan area.

The boundaries of the proposed national park above have been set to allow for industrial expansion and development of the two steel companies at the Burns ditch site and in no way restricts their development. It would be in the public interest to maintain a corresponding area for recreation as provided in the above legislation. Enlightened planning for the region would therefore suggest that S. 2249 be passed by the U.S. Congress to preserve the remaining 10 miles of irreplaceable Lake Michigan shoreline and other park areas west of Michigan City, Ind.

Reference to the history of Lake County, Ind., and its Lake Michigan shoreline will show that if park areas are not established at this time, they will soon be preempted for use that is incompatible with public recreation. This will deny the people of this county and other people in Indiana their rightful recreational use of the Lake Michigan shore in the whole State of Indiana except for some small and inadequate areas. Even those will be encroached upon if the industrial development continues without the benefit of good planning.

Because of the above, I would sincerely recommend on behalf of the people of Hammond and many others in this county that an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore be established as provided for in S. 2249.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD C. DOWLING,
Mayor, City of Hammond, Ind.

JANUARY 30, 1964.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please be advised that we of the Steelworkers Union are in full support of Senate bill 2249 to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

It appears to us that it is of extreme importance that a sufficient amount of this land be set aside for a national park so as to preserve it for recreation and its natural beauty.

We urge you to use your good office in full support of this project.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

LESTER H. THORNTON,
Subdistrict Director.

Mr. FORD. The Hammond Chamber, with this declared support, urges the passage of S. 2249 as an instrument to accomplish enlightened regional planning. Conservation is urgently required at the fringe of the intensely developed lakefront of Lake and Porter Counties.

S. 2249 will accomplish this by showing the Nation that heavy industry and recreation can proceed hand in hand without despoiling the whole landscape.

May I thank you for this privilege of appearing before you.

Our statement is signed by our president, R. J. Smith.

Thanks again.

Mr. VERKLER. Mr. Louis?

Mr. Louis is not here.

Mr. Wheeler?

**STATEMENT OF CHESTER W. WHEELER, PRESIDENT, TOWN BOARD
OF BEVERLY SHORES, IND.; ACCOMPANIED BY WARREN PETER
PIPER**

Mr. WHEELER. I have Mr. Piper along with me.

This is my statement, but I want to make a few remarks. I also have a resolution passed by the town board, this affidavit, and that book.

I also have here a map of Beverly Shores which we would like to put in the record.

The improved property is shown in red, and the area within and about the park is marked up.

Mr. VERKLER. Those will be accepted to be put in the official files.

Mr. WHEELER. I also have a copy of the zoning ordinance of the town of Beverly Shores, which was adopted

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Chester W. Wheeler, president of the Town Board of Beverly Shores, Ind. I wish to present to this committee a resolution adopted unanimously by the Town Board of Beverly Shores on January 10, 1964, opposing Senate bill 2249. Also an affidavit and a visual presentation of the types of homes in Beverly Shores. The brochure represents a cross-section of some of our 476 homes, together with the zoning ordinance adopted December 1, 1958.

(The documents referred to follow:)

RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF BEVERLY SHORES

Whereas there has been introduced, by Senator Jackson, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; and

Whereas said bill is now pending before the U.S. Senate; and

Whereas there are certain provisions of said bill which are repugnant to the wishes and desires and best interests of the citizens of Beverly Shores: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the town clerk is hereby ordered to spread of record the unanimous opposition of the Town Board of Beverly Shores to Senate bill 2249 for the following reasons, to wit:

1. The bill as presently written provides that the Government is under no obligation to purchase improved property, but may conduct itself in such a way as to effectively prevent the sale of uncondemned property at its fair market value.

2. The bill as presently written would seriously reduce the town's tax base by condemning property representing approximately one-half of the total assets of the valuation of the town.

In witness whereof the undersigned Chester W. Wheeler, as president of the Town Board of Beverly Shores, Ind., has hereunto set his hand and affixed the town seal this 10th day of January 1964.

[SEAL]

CHESTER W. WHEELER,

President, Board of Trustees, Beverly Shores.

CHESTER W. WHEELER,

ANNA R. CARLSON, *Town Clerk.*

STATE OF INDIANA
County of Porter, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

Chester W. Wheeler, being first duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and says that he is the duly elected president of the town board of Beverly Shores, Pine Township, Porter County, Ind.; that he is appearing before the Senate committee to oppose the passage of Senate bill 2249.

Affiant says that attached hereto and marked "Exhibit A" is a copy of a map of Beverly Shores, indicating the areas excluded from the bill and the locations of improved property, a part of the town of Pines, and a tract of land in La Porte County, comprising all the territory; that said territory was so subdivided in the late 1920's; that the said subdividers marked the sales price of each lot thereon; that it is assumed that each lot was sold for the price as marked.

Affiant says further that an attorney-accountant who has had much experience in this field, made a study of this exhibit and tabulated the sales price of each lot of said map that is included in the territory of S. 2240; that said attorney, with the aid of a magnifying glass, was able to decipher most of the sales prices; that where the prices were obliterated, prices of like lots were used; that wherever there was substantial doubt, the lowest figure was used. That the actual figures are probably 5 or 10 percent higher than those hereafter disclosed.

Affiant further states that from the study aforementioned, the original subdividers of Beverly Shores sold the same to thousands of buyers for a sum exceeding \$20,600,205; that the land now in the town of Pines was valued at \$1,264,050 and the land in La Porte County at \$524,650, making a total of \$22,388,905 for the subdivided lands in Pine Township, Porter County, and the adjacent subdivided lands in La Porte County.

Affiant further says that the above valuations do not include an unsubdivided acreage in the town of Pines of approximately 100 acres, nor does it include the lakeshore property in La Porte County, now believed to be owned by Michigan City, Ind.

Further, that this affidavit is primarily made to acquaint the Members of Congress with the values of the properties of this district; that it is believed that 50 percent of the lots adjacent to the shores of Lake Michigan are still owned by the original purchasers.

Further affiant saith not.

Dated this 4th day of March 1964.

[SEAL]

CHESTER W. WHEELER.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Piper testified yesterday and was asked a question how many of these 476 homes were summer and how many were year-round residents. The homes are divided as follows: Outside of the park there are 14 summer homes. There are 114 year-round homes. Included in the park there are 107 summer homes and 241 year-round homes. According to the figures submitted to me over the telephone today, there is very little difference between the summer homes and the year-round homes, and there are only about 10 percent that could not be used for year-round use if the owners so desired.

The total of the summer homes is 121, and the total of the year-round homes is 355.

There is one other remark I want to make.

The Izaak Walton League testified that the road at the eastern end of Beverly Shores is washed out every year. This is not the case. The road to Central Avenue along the lakefront, which is as far as the street has been maintained for many years, has not been washed out every year. I was going to ask you to go through the brochure with me, but as there are no Senators present I will forgo that.

The Town Board of Beverly Shores unanimously agreed to an item of \$10,000 in the 1964 town budget for hydrant rental, which would assure the start of a town water system. This project has been approved as to its feasibility by the architect and engineer firm of Boyd E. Phelps, Inc., of Michigan City, Ind. There are over 7,000 unimproved lots in Beverly Shores, and the engineers estimate that within 3 years of the opening of a water system there will be approximately 3,500 new homes built in Beverly Shores.

The town has a water commissioner and a water committee, who are actively engaged in pushing ahead with this project. The town has building codes and a zoning ordinance which will amply protect the town against the advent of the type of homes that destroy the esthetic value of the town, the natural dunes, and against any encroachment of industry. The town can do this on its own initiative.

Where in the bill is there a substitute for this program?

If our program is carried out, the tax base of the town will increase so the town can better perform the municipal services. It is now forced to maintain 87 miles of roads with a budget of \$38,000 including the collection of garbage and refuse.

Our program was progressing rapidly and the town issued in excess of \$300,000 in building permits per year for the past 3 years. From

the moment this bill was introduced in the Senate, building permits stopped, real estate transactions declined almost to the vanishing point, and property values have decreased 25 percent as evaluated by a licensed State appraiser.

This program cannot be revived until Senate bill 2249 is defeated.

We have tried to oppose this bill on a nonpartisan basis. When Senator Bayh called us to say he could meet with us in Beverly Shores and bring a man from the Department of Interior to clarify the situation, I appointed the trustee of the fifth ward, a member of the Senator's party, to conduct the meeting. He did a fine job. Unfortunately, though, the man from the Interior Department, Mr. Smith, could answer no questions of importance, and the Senator requested we send all the unanswered questions to him in Washington and he promised to have the answers sent to us. We have never received these answers.

What meager information we have had indicated the same formula would be used in Indiana as was used in Cape Cod, Mass. It so happens I was brought up near Cape Cod and know the areas are totally unrelated. In our case you are destroying a town.

This bill was submitted to the Senate without anyone contacting the town board, plan commission, or any of the property owners of Beverly Shores. Since the introduction of this bill, the town board has been under relentless pressure from the save-the-dunes lobby, so much so that two of the town board members have been convinced that the passage of this bill is inevitable in spite of the fact that this august committee has not concluded hearings, and also in spite of the fact that in one of these board member's ward, over 60 percent of the residents have indicated by petition that they oppose the lakeshore Senate bill 2249. Many residents have been promised preferential treatment to favor this bill.

We did not ask for this lakeshore bill. We do not want this lakeshore bill.

If this bill is passed, it deprives 476 homeowners of the natural appreciation in value their property would enjoy with the program the town is promoting. The passage of this bill means the destruction of Beverly Shores as a town.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the committee for the opportunity of reporting the facts, and if the committee has any questions now or later pertaining to Beverly Shores, I will be glad to try and answer them.

Mr. VERKLER. Mr. Wheeler, you said for the record that citizens of the town were promised preferential treatment. Who promised them preferential treatment?

Mr. WHEELER. The save-the-dunes lobby.

Mr. VERKLER. By what authority? What do you mean by preferential treatment?

Mr. WHEELER. The residents of the town of Beverly Shores have been bombarded with literature and being called on. The save-the-dunes lobby have indicated that passage of the bill is inevitable, that you had better get on the bandwagon if you want to be taken care of in the selling of your homes to the Government.

Mr. VERKLER. Do you have something that you could submit as an example of this?

Mr. WHEELER. The words of the people in my ward.

Mr. VERKLER. Does that complete your statement, sir?

Mr. WHEELER. That completes my statement.

Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you.

Mr. Semanchik.

I understand that you, Mr. Baker, and Mr. McCoy all want to appear at the same time.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL SEMANCHIK, LAKE COUNTY, IND., CARPENTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. SEMANCHIK. My name is Michael Semanchik, president of the Lake County Indiana Carpenters District Council.

We have submitted through the mail, and I am sure the committee has on file, our sentiments, our resolution, and I wish to express our sentiments verbally here.

Our membership includes this area in question, plus the surrounding counties. Our membership lives in this area, and are concerned a great deal pertaining to this matter.

I wish to express the sentiments of the council in regard to the economic justification of industry in preference to recreational facilities. We wholeheartedly support the Northwest Independent Building Trades, the local chamber of commerce that support this view, and the various area unions who are stressing industrial expansion.

In proposing a national park, I would like to know what percentage of people would be employed in comparison to the extensive employment of an industrial development. Peak seasonal employment has not the far-reaching effect of year-round employment of industry.

With the population explosion, automation and advanced technology limiting job opportunities, we are forced to acknowledge industrial expansion. Also, with industrial expansion, communities are created, schools are erected and local governments take form, thus increasing many more job opportunities.

In stressing industrial development over recreational facilities, our membership and their families cannot play if they cannot eat. The children certainly don't want to eat sand or weeds.

Our members prefer to work instead of being on the welfare rolls. Living in a democracy advocating free enterprise, competition is necessary. Therefore, it is important that we recognize the expansion of industry.

We also feel it is more advantageous to a deepwater port at the location of Burns Waterway than a long channel leading into a Chicago port. We feel, in case of war, that an open lakefront is a lesser target for obstruction of port facilities than a long inland channel such as the one suggested at the Chicago port.

The advantages reaped from this project would benefit as high as 12 States in the Midwest area ranging from the distressed area of South Bend to the east, Chicago on the south, and Wyoming on the west.

I would also like to state that just 2 years ago—within the last 2 to 4 years—our members were in such straits where they had to drop out of our organization, and we are in the process of just taking

our former members back into our organization because the industry has seen fit to locate itself in this area and create employment. This has been proven through the years that this is a natural, as far as industry is concerned here, where we can expand and improve our communities and schools.

We have a large labor market here, and if there is no work we can't eat.

In concluding, I would like to state that Indiana has been the playground for Illinois residents, and in setting aside excessive areas for recreational purposes we would only hinder progress and interfere with our national defense. America has become great through her industrial might. We would like to be realists, visionaries, and maintain America as the greatest nation on earth through this industrial might.

The Lake County Independent District Council of Carpenters would like to go on record as favorable to this progressive program of industrial development and against the bill S. 2249.

Thank you for this opportunity, Mr. Chairman.

**STATEMENT OF HARRY E. BAKER, REPRESENTING LOCAL NO. 150,
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, HAMMOND,
IND.**

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, my name is Harry Baker, representing Local 150 of the International Operating Unions of Engineers, AFL-CIO. We have jurisdiction over 14 counties in northern Indiana.

In the interest of time, I will make my speech short.

During the course of this hearing, I have heard of the evils of a large free enterprise company called Bethlehem Steel.

The operating engineers of northern Indiana would find these statements hard to believe. We have found Bethlehem to have fairest union-management relations of any company that we deal with.

Before Bethlehem came into Porter County, we had an average of 40 percent unemployment. At the present time, we have 600 operating engineers working on this job that otherwise would be unemployed. I would much rather see these 600 men being able to feed and support their families than to have to tell them, "Take your hungry wives and children over to Dunes Park and forget your hunger pains." Therefore, with this thought in mind, in order to save time, I would like to enter this resolution for the hearing record.

Thank you.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you. It will be accepted.

(The resolution referred to follows:)

RESOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

The International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 150, does hereby resolve that:

Whereas the number of working people is rapidly multiplying and to maintain self-respect and decent living standards, opportunity for employment must be provided; and

Whereas without gainful employment recreation areas would be of little value and pleasure to the people in general; and

Whereas the land south of Route No. 12 will be valuable as future industrial development to stimulate the economy of the entire area: Therefore be it

Resolved, That to accomplish these objectives, Local No. 150, International Union of Operating Engineers, is opposed to the Douglas park bill, S. 2249, as proposed.

Adopted this 21st day of February 1964, in Hammond, Ind.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS.
By HARRY E. BAKER, *Secretary*.

STATEMENT OF F. W. McCOY, COUNSEL-BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE, NORTHWESTERN INDIANA BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL

Mr. McCoy. My name is Frank McCoy. I live in Hammond, Ind. I am here to speak for the union building trades organization in the area.

We have 20,000 members in the county who make their living in building trades work and who live here with their families. Of course, we are very much concerned about employment for these people. We have discussed for quite some time the possibility of this port which is in the process of being developed for Porter County and at one of our regular meetings recently we passed a resolution favoring that port. I would like to read this resolution and make it a part of the record.

The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas the State of Indiana, containing some of our most productive land, vast amounts of natural resources, good roads and other transportation facilities, is recognized as one of the great States of our Nation; and

Whereas northwestern Indiana, consisting of Lake, Porter, La Porte, Jasper, and Newton Counties, having an area of over 2,500 square miles and a rapidly expanding population of over three-quarters of a million people, is an important part of the State; and

Whereas this area contains steel mills, fabricating plants and various types of manufacturing facilities and the operation of these plants and allied industries is essential to the well-being of the State of Indiana: Therefore be it resolved as follows:

1. We of the Northwestern Indiana Building & Construction Trades Council, in behalf of our affiliated organizations and the respective memberships thereof, oppose the establishment of any park facilities on the shores of Lake Michigan which would in any way adversely affect the industrial development of that area.

2. As a means of providing more jobs and a better way of life for the people of our State, we urgently request that our State and National officials develop to its full potential the limited shoreline on Lake Michigan, and we especially urge the development of a public port in the Burns Harbor area which will make the products of our mills and factories more accessible to world markets.

Be it further resolved, that the officers of this council be authorized and instructed to advise our Senators and Congressmen that we are opposed to S. 2249 in its present form.

Passed at a regular meeting of the council on January 24, 1964.

Mr. McCoy. It is on the letterhead and bears the seal of the organization, and is signed by the secretary, Mr. C. J. Nowak.

We of the trade union movement as a matter of principle are in favor of public parks. We recognize the fact that we must have parks and recreational facilities, and we are, of course, in favor of preserving the natural beauty of the country in whatever form it may exist, not only for the present generation but for future generations.

We are also mindful of the fact that if people are to enjoy these things they must have employment which enables them to provide the necessities of life for their families. Without the means of earning a living there would be very little, if any, pleasure to be had in a public

park. Therefore, we are primarily concerned about jobs for our people and employment for other people living in the area.

Northwestern Indiana has a limited shoreline on Lake Michigan, has good roads and is accessible to other forms of transportation, an abundant supply of all kinds of labor, good labor-management relations and, according to available information, the greatest concentration of steelmaking facilities anywhere in the world is in this area. Yet in spite of all these things we have a high rate of unemployment.

Governor Welsh, in his plan for economic development in Indiana, listed as one of the prime factors in his program a deep-water port in this area, which would put the products of our mills and factories in a more favorable competitive position and enable our business in Indiana to enjoy more fully the benefits made available by the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

We feel that to take care of a rapidly expanding population it is essential that we have every opportunity for industrial development and expansion and that the existing park facilities, of which presently only a small portion is fully utilized, will be adequate for recreational facilities several generations to come.

Therefore, as a matter of economic necessity not only for this area but of the entire State of Indiana, we are opposed to the passage of Senate bill 2249 in its present form.

Thank you very much for the opportunity of appearing.

(The prepared statement of Mr. McCoy follows:)

STATEMENT OF FRANK W. MCCOY, REPRESENTING THE NORTHWESTERN INDIANA BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL

Gentlemen, my name is Frank W. McCoy. I live in Hammond, Ind., and I am here to speak for the members of the building and construction trades unions of northwestern Indiana with reference to the proposal to establish a national park on the shores of Lake Michigan in what is known as the Burns Harbor area, which is located in Porter County, Ind.

We of the trade union movement as a matter of principle are in favor of public parks. We recognize the fact that we must have parks and recreational facilities, and we are, of course, in favor of preserving the natural beauty of the country in whatever form it may exist, not only for the present generation but for future generations.

We are also mindful of the fact that if people are to enjoy these things they must have employment which enables them to provide the necessities of life for their families. Without the means of earning a living there would be very little, if any, pleasure to be had in a public park. Therefore, we are primarily concerned about jobs for our people and employment for other people living in the area.

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Therefore, as a matter of economic necessity not only for this area but of the entire State of Indiana, we are opposed to the passage of Senate bill 2249 in its present form.

STATEMENT OF TOBY BOCANEGRA, CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANIZED LABOR COMMITTEE FOR A PORT AND THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN INDIANA

Mr. BOCANEGRA. My name is Toby Bocanegra, chairman of the Organized Labor Committee for a Port and the Industrial Development of Northern Indiana.

Gentlemen, we have several resolutions here that we would like to present for the record.

At the same time, nobody has spoken about this, but we are only 46½ miles from South Bend. South Bend was just hit with 9,000 men being unemployed by Studebaker Co. The only area that these people can go to is our area, and they are in our area looking for jobs.

Now, gentlemen, I must tell you this, that South Bend is fast becoming a ghost town. And those people will not be helped in any way, shape, or form by a park of any sort in this area.

Now, we have heard a lot of testimony here from different organizations, and I want to submit a report by the Save the Dunes Council, their budget of 1963 that was released in one of the newspapers. We enlarged it. We want you to see this and take this into consideration, that only two officers of this organization which appears here are actually local people. Here it is, submitted for the record.

(The document referred to follows:)

Budget for the Save the Dunes Council, Inc., from the present to January 1963

Legal fees and expenses.....	\$54,000
Public relations fee.....	15,400
Brochures, printing, etc.....	10,500
Travel.....	4,000
Postage, telephone, etc.....	4,200
Administrative (office).....	2,500
Fundraising.....	10,000
Contingency.....	5,000
Total.....	105,000

From a letter from the U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, dated February 17, 1958:

"Save the Dunes Council, Inc., qualifies under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as a charitable organization which entitles the donor to deduct the amounts contributed to the organization."

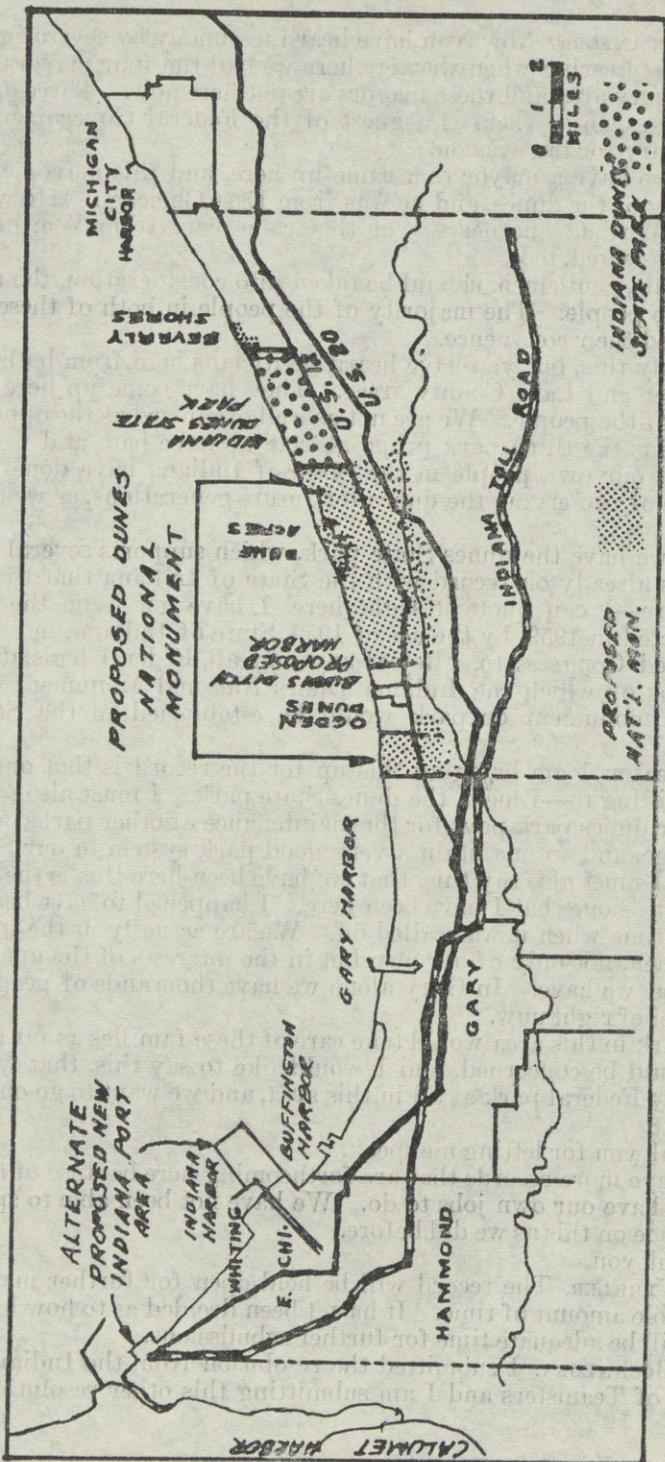
STERLING M. DIETRICH,
District Director, Indianapolis, Ind.

OFFICERS

President, Mrs. J. H. Buell; vice president, Merrill Ormes; secretary, Mrs. Carl Peters; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Calvin Gent; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. B. Sims; publicity director, Philo Read; speakers bureau, Mrs. W. Butz; finance, Florence Broady.

ADVISORY BOARD

Mrs. N. W. Barker, Michigan City, Ind.; Mr. D. C. Peattie, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Mr. R. Pough, New York, N.Y.; Dr. R. M. Strong, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Edwin Way Teale, New York, N.Y.; Mrs. Charles Walgreen, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Harriet Cowles Waller, St. Louis, Mo.



Mr. BOCANEGRA. Now, you have heard testimony by several groups. At the last hearing when we were here we had the four mayors of the Lake County area and these mayors are not here now. Three of them are gone. One of them is a guest of the Federal Government in a penitentiary for tax evasion.

Now, we have a mayor that came up here, and this mayor was for the saving of the dunes, and he was from East Chicago. He was defeated. We had another mayor that came here from Whiting and she was defeated, too.

Now this, gentlemen, should be taken into consideration, the majority of the people. The majority of the people in both of these areas have voted their conscience.

Not only this, but you have heard politicians here from both areas, the Porter and Lake County areas. They have come up here at the expense of the people. We are not as well organized as the opposition is. This is the third park proposal that we have had, and we think this, that our own people in the State of Indiana have done a very good job of preserving the dunes for future generations, as was stated before.

Now, we have the dunes State park, which supports several parks, and it is already on record with the State of Indiana that the State legislature—I can quote it right here, I have got it on the record here—voted in 1959, by the act of 1959, State of Indiana, in a resolution asked Congress to, “Reject any and all Federal legislation by the terms of which the Indiana Dunes National Monument or any national monument or park would be established in the State of Indiana.”

The reason I am bringing this up for the record is that our State is not willing to—I mean the dunes State park. I must also say this. That our dunes park pays for the maintenance of other parks of lesser patronage, and we maintain a very good park system in our State.

Now, I must also say this, that we have been here this is the second time on this one that I have been here. I happened to have been here the last time when it was called off. We are actually in the interests of our men, not only of our men but in the interests of the unemployment that we have. In Gary alone we have thousands of people who are on relief right now.

No park in this area would take care of these families as far as their jobs would be concerned, and I would like to say this, that we don't want any Federal park at all in this area, and we want to go on record as to that.

I thank you for letting me speak.

We have more records that are forthcoming here because of the fact that we have our own jobs to do. We have not been able to spend as much time on this as we did before.

I thank you.

Mr. VERKLER. The record will be held open for further material a reasonable amount of time. It hasn't been decided as to how long, but there will be adequate time for further submissions.

Mr. BOCANEGRA. I submitted the resolution from the Indiana Conference of Teamsters and I am submitting this other resolution here.

(The prepared statement and resolutions submitted are as follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF TOBY BOCANEGRA, CHAIRMAN, ORGANIZED LABOR'S
COMMITTEE FOR A PUBLIC PORT AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIANA

Gentlemen, my name is Toby Bocanegra and I live at 9632 Maple Avenue, Gary, Ind. I am a truckdriver and a member of organized labor all my life. I do not now hold an office in any local union. I am, however, the chairman of the Organized Labor Committee for a Public Port and the Industrial Development of Indiana. This organization is a coalition of AFL-CIO unions and represents collectively about 300,000 wage earners. It has been our constant effort to provide jobs for our members and to promote any and all conditions which will make these jobs possible. By the same token we take vigorous action against any scheme, or any politician, or any group that would take job potentials and opportunities away from us.

About 3,500 of our people are now working to build the Bethlehem Steel plant in northern Porter County. About 5,000 construction tradesmen found jobs in the building of Midwest Steel in the recent couple of years. We expect to continue to work in the building of Indiana's public harbor and the hundreds of other industries and businesses which will be attracted to this area because of the industrial activity there.

But being local boys, Senators, we think we know what is good for our area and our families. We also recognize the threats and we're here today to battle for our jobs and our right to make a living against the "outside of Indiana" groups that have consistently and constantly tried their best to take the bread from our mouths.

Indiana has a peculiar problem. We are the only State in the Union with a "third Senator." Our "third Senator" was never elected by us. In fact, he and his ideas have been consistently repudiated by our State legislature and every Indiana Governor since Paul McNutt in 1933. Our third Senator spends, it seems to us, more time in Indiana than he does in his own State.

A year ago he was here before this same subcommittee, even intruding remarks and interrogating witnesses, though not a member of your committee. He was joined then, as now, by his "Save Chicago's Port Council," or some similarly named organization plus some mayors of cities in Lake County, Ind. Where are these mayors this year? One is in a Federal penitentiary and two are defeated, ex-mayors. But our "third Senator" is not impressed. He has found some new buddies who will be presented to you during these hearings. Then we may have some more political work to do back home, so you won't see the same faces next year.

Senators, in looking at this new map, you will see they propose to take from us more than 11,000 acres of valuable taxpaying land. They play favorites among lakeshore communities. They make large and evasive promises of future benefits. They have failed to answer our questions about property values, school support, and governmental services. They propose to take our Indiana Dunes State Park which helps to finance several other State parks less well patronized.

They ignore the constitutional question: Article I, section 8, of our U.S. Constitution which prohibits the taking of more than 10 square miles of territory for Federal purposes without the consent of the legislature of the State in which the land is located. Well, gentlemen, the State of Indiana has spoken out against the very scheme you have before you today. Chapter 400 of the acts of 1959 of the State of Indiana is a resolution asking Congress to—and I quote—"reject any and all Federal legislation by the terms of which an Indiana Dunes National Monument, or any national monument or park, would be established in the State of Indiana along the shore of Lake Michigan between Ogden Dunes and Dune Acres." There's more to it than that, but like the devil quoting scripture, I will leave it to the lawyers to define the law in this case.

However, as a truckdriver, this means to me that the people of Indiana want no part of this scheme and they have said so in no uncertain terms.

Please reject this lakeside park scheme and let us develop our own State, our industrial possibilities as well as our recreational areas. We'll take care of it. We don't need our third Senator and his ideas.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL &
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKERS, LOCAL UNION 292,
March, 2, 1964.

Mr. HARRY BAKER,
Congressional Hotel,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: At our last regular meeting, February 17, 1964, Ironworkers Local Union No. 292, South Bend, Ind., voted 100 percent against the so-called Douglas park bill 2249.

Please present our sentiments, accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

RUSSELL WILBURN,
Financial Secretary, Treasurer and Business Agent.

INDIANA STATE BUILDING &
CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL,
Munster, Ind., January 2, 1964.

Chairman ALAN BIBLE,
Members of the Subcommittee on Public Lands, of the Senate Committee on
Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

THE HONORABLE ALAN BIBLE: Sir, the Indiana State Building & Construction Trades Council, its officers and membership numbering 70,000 skilled mechanics, have carefully studied the proposed legislation of Senate bill 2249. In context the bill would provide a national park in Porter County, Ind., adjoining the southern shores of Lake Michigan.

We wish to go on record to the effect that we are unalterably opposed to Senate bill 2249. As proof we submit the following resolution:

"RESOLUTION

"Whereas the serious business of making a living is prime with the largest majority of American citizens; and

"Whereas industrial development for the area in question has been in the making for 40 years; and

"Whereas northern Indiana has had in existence a State park for some 30 years; 90 percent of which is not at present fully utilized, and can draw on an additional 4-mile area to the east of the present park, and

"Whereas the reality of the St. Lawrence Seaway makes possible a deepwater port for Indiana and the certain impact of world trade and commerce; and finally

"Whereas the people of Indiana and only the people of Indiana can hope that what progressive legislation is needed for Indiana will be recognized by Indiana's very able Senators and Representatives certainly best equipped to keep Indiana the great State that it is now: Be it

"Resolved, That we go on record as opposed to Senate bill 2249."

Humbly submitted this 2d day of January 1964.

H. P. HAGBERG, *President.*

INDIANA CONFERENCE OF TEAMSTERS,
South Bend, Ind., March 2, 1964.

Mr. TOBY BOCANEGRÁ,
Congressional Hotel,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR TOBY: You will find enclosed a copy of a letter from the Indiana Conference of Teamsters to Senator Bible wherein we join with the building trades opposing Senate bill 2249 commonly known as the Douglas park bill.

If possible we will have a representative in Washington at the hearing.

Sincerely,

NORMAN C. MURRIN, *President.*

[Enclosure]

TEAMSTERS UNION LOCAL 142,
Gary, Ind., January 29, 1964.

Re S. 2249.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate, Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.SIR: General Drivers, Warehousemen & Helpers Union Local No. 142, its officers
and component membership of 70,000 wage earners wish to present the following
resolution opposing the creation of a national park in Porter County, Ind., as
proposed in Senate bill 2249:

"RESOLUTION

"Whereas residents of Indiana must be constantly aware of the potential
economic growth in our great State,"Whereas northern Indiana has need now, and will continue to need industrial
expansion in the form of employment for its rapidly expanding population,"Whereas State recreational park facilities are now in existence in northern
Indiana with much land earmarked for same not at present developed,"Whereas part of the land covered in S. 2249 encroaches upon the land belong-
ing to Industrial Development of Porter County,"Whereas the apparent benefits for the majority of the people of the great
State of Indiana should finally be decided by and administered by Indiana's own
representation constantly cognizant of employment and economic progress: be it

"Resolved, That we go on record as opposed to Senate bill 2249."

Humbly submitted this 29th day of January 1964.

GENERAL DRIVERS, WAREHOUSEMEN &
HELPERS UNION LOCAL No. 142,
M. SAWOCHKA, Secretary-Treasurer.Mr. BOCANEGRA. We have already mailed some resolutions because
there were rumors down there that these hearings would be postponed
as it was the last time when we were here a month ago.We are somewhat unprepared, but are sending this in as a matter
of record.We certainly thank you, and we hope that the Senate committee will
consider our voice. We are going to go back into our area and will do
some more work.

We might do it slowly, but we will do it.

Now, I think the Senator has a question or something.

Mr. VERKLER. Senator Douglas?

Senator DOUGLAS. This witness, I am sure in good faith, introduced
what purports to have been the budget of the Save the Dunes Council,
totaling \$105,000. It seems incredible to me. The sheet that he sub-
mitted does not indicate the source of the statement, and I, therefore,
ask that Mr. Merrill Ormes, who is vice president of the Save the
Dunes Council, may comment, both as regards the funds which are
alleged to have been expended and the alleged nonresident nature of
the leadership of the Save the Dunes Council.With your permission, I would like to have Mr. Ormes come forward
and deal with this matter, since the witness' allegations have been
made a part of the public record.Mr. VERKLER. I think the record, for the benefit of the members
of the subcommittee, and the committee, should be clarified on that
point since it was brought out.

Mr. BOCANEGRA. Are we through now?

Mr. VERKLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOCANEGRA. Thank you very much.

Senator DOUGLAS. You can stay here since you brought this up.

Mr. BOCANEGRA. Yes, I would like to.

STATEMENT OF MERRILL ORMES, VICE PRESIDENT, SAVE THE
DUNES COUNCIL—Resumed

Mr. ORMES. I have in front of me this purported budget.

Mr. VERKLER. You are?

Mr. ORMES. Merrill Ormes, O-r-m-e-s, of Gary, Ind., one of the so-called nonresident officers. I am vice president of the Save the Dunes Council.

This budget first indicates from the present, January 1963—I am not sure just what they mean by that. The largest income that we have had in any one year, income, has been \$11,000. This indicates a total of \$105,000.

Mr. VERKLER. From January of 1963?

Mr. ORMES. This statement has been turned in and reads: "Budget for the Save the Dunes Council, Inc., from the present." It doesn't indicate when the present is, "to January 1963", a total of, as I say, \$105,000 is indicated here.

As I say, the largest annual income that we have had has been \$11,000. This has all been achieved by contributions from members. We have never had a contribution from anyone exceeding \$250, and these have been very rare. Most of this has been achieved by direct mail to members and people interested. It has been \$2, \$3, \$10. Ninety per cent of our income, roughly, has come from contributions of \$10 and less.

Mr. VERKLER. Mr. Bocanegra, you said this was a reprint from a newspaper?

Mr. BOCANEGRA. From a newspaper clipping, and I will send this original clipping with the entire paper to this Senate committee as soon as I get back. We had this reproduced and enlarged so that we could show it as part of the record. We have wondered, with this article coming out, where all this money was coming from. We have had trouble raising money ourselves because of the multitude of unemployment that we have in the area. I live in the area right there in the Edgewater division, and nobody has ever come to my home or anything else for a contribution.

Mr. VERKLER. What was the name of the newspaper, sir?

Mr. BOCANEGRA. I don't recall it right now, Mr. Chairman, but I will see to it and I will send it to you immediately as soon as I get there.

I have the original copy of it; yes, sir.

Senator DOUGLAS. May I be privileged to ask this gentleman a question?

Who gave you this?

Mr. BOCANEGRA. I got this off of a newspaper, and I made a copy. We had it enlarged several times.

Senator DOUGLAS. Don't you remember the name of the newspaper?

Mr. BOCANEGRA. No, I cannot recall, it. As I said before, Senator, I will send this for the record and I will send the original one.

Senator DOUGLAS. Well, this is not a reprint. These are original figures, and—are you willing to sign that statement?

Mr. BOCANEGRA. Yes, sir, I am.

Senator DOUGLAS. That these are facts?

Mr. BOCANEGRA. I am willing to sign that these are facts that were found in the newspaper.

Senator DOUGLAS. Which newspaper?

Mr. BOCANEGRA. I cannot tell you that right now, Senator, but I will send this copy to you because I have it in my files. I have a good-sized file on this.

Mr. VERKLER. If you will supply that for the record.

(The information requested is printed on p. 279.)

Mr. ORMES. I would like, also, to emphasize before we talk about the matter of the officers that I am the only one of our delegation who has come here not at my own expense entirely. All of the other people have come here 100 percent at their own expense and not at those of their employers or the taxpayers.

Mr. VERKLER. The statement was made that two officers were local, the others were from outside.

Mr. ORMES. I'll comment on the officers listed here. Council president, Mrs. J. H. Buell, is a resident of Ogden Dunes, Ind. I am listed here as vice president. I am a resident of Gary, Ind. The secretary is listed as Mrs. Carl Peters. She lives in Chesterton, Ind. The corresponding secretary listed here is Mrs. Calvin Gent. She is from Ogden Dunes, Ind. The treasurer is listed as Mrs. J. C. B. Sims, who is present in this room and is from Dune Acres, Ind.

Senator DOUGLAS. I wonder if Mrs. Sims would stand up.

Mr. ORMES. We have an additional vice president not listed here, Robert Mann, from Michigan City, Ind.

The publicity director is listed as Philo Read. He has been dead for 3 years. When he was alive he lived in Tremont, Ind., near Chesterton.

The speakers' bureau is listed as Mrs. W. Butz. She lives in Ogden Dunes, Ind.

Finance is listed as Florence Brody. She lives in Ogden Dunes, Ind.

Perhaps the gentleman may have been referring to the advisory board. This is not our board of directors which actively administers the organization. The advisory board is primarily an honorary group. Yes, all of those advisory board members are from out of the area with one exception, Mrs. N. W. Barker, of Michigan City, Ind. But she is the only one of the advisory board that I have met in the 8 years.

Mr. VERKLER. They are not officers?

Mr. ORMES. They are not officers. This is a purely honorary thing. We write them twice a year, perhaps, for some suggestions, but this is not the management of the organization. The management is in the board of directors, which meets once a month and is not listed on this purported information. All of the board of directors do live in northwestern Indiana.

Mr. VERKLER. I think that that clarifies the record.

Senator DOUGLAS. If I may throw some light on the advisory board, may I say that Mrs. Barker, as I remember it, is a member of the family which built up the major industry in Michigan City. Then there are three nationally known naturalists. Mr. Donald Peattie, who wrote the classic book on the flora of the dunes and is now an editor of Reader's Digest, and probably the most widely known pop-

ular naturalist writer in the country. Mr. Edwin Way Teale, who grew up at Furnessville, and has written any number of books. He and Peattie are the two best known naturalists in the country. Dr. Strong, of Chicago, who has been in the dunes as a lover of nature and has helped save some acres, as a matter of fact. Then Mr. Charles Walgreen, of the Walgreen Drug Co., who has been president, I believe, not only of the Garden Clubs of Illinois but, perhaps, of the country. I am not acquainted with Mrs. Harriet Waller, of St. Louis.

This is a very distinguished advisory board, and their presence on the board indicates the fact that they regard this as of tremendous importance.

Mr. BOCANEGRA. Mr. Chairman, I will admit that. This is what I say. I will admit this. But then this other point. I know this. This is all in the paper as it is, right here as it is. This is how it appeared in the paper.

We can submit the map.

Mr. VERKLER. You will submit that?

Mr. BOCANEGRA. I will submit that for you.

Senator DOUGLAS. When that comes in, Mr. Chairman, I ask that I may be privileged to see it so that I may know the source.

Mr. ORMES, do you testify again that the largest single budget that you had in any year is \$11,000?

Mr. ORMES. Yes, I do testify to that, and I testify, further, that our organization is in debt for more than \$11,000 at present. We owe more than \$11,000, more than what is in our treasury today.

Mr. VERKLER. Of course, the records which the committee maintain are public records, and they will be available to you, Senator Douglas. It will be printed, also.

You will have an opportunity to examine that.

Senator DOUGLAS. Thank you.

Mr. ORMES. Can I correct one statement I made in error?

I indicated that I knew only one of the advisory board, ever met them. Mrs. Walgreen was a friend of my mother's and when I was 6 years old I believe I did meet Mrs. Walgreen, but not since then.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. Laughlin, and Mr. Thorup?

STATEMENT OF KENT D. THORUP, ATTORNEY, NATIONAL STEEL CO.

Mr. THORUP. I am Kent Thorup, local attorney for the National Steel Co.

Mr. John E. Laughlin, Jr., with whom I was to appear, was present yesterday in this committee room, but due to a previous commitment he had to be elsewhere today.

Unless the committee wishes us to read our statement into the record, or has any questions in regard to it, in the interests of time we will ask that the statement be inserted into the record at this point.

Mr. VERKLER. That will be done. It will be incorporated in full in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KENT D. THORUP, REPRESENTING NATIONAL STEEL CORP.

National Steel Corp. ("National") respectfully requests permission to file with the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs the following statement with respect to Senate bill 2249 which proposes

to create a national public monument or park in Porter County, Indiana, in the vicinity of Burns Waterway.

National owns property in the area, which would be affected by S. 2249, on which it operates plants for the manufacture of iron and steel products. At the present time, these plants consist mainly of finishing and warehousing facilities but National's plans contemplate the eventual construction of completely integrated steel production facilities.

It is our position that S. 2249 will be detrimental to National and the economic interests of the State of Indiana for two reasons:

1. The bill would authorize the inclusion, in the proposed park and lakeshore, of certain properties of National to the south of U.S. Route 12 which are planned for use either as supplementary operations related to integrated steel plant requirements or for manufacturing industries which will be consumers of steel products produced by National and other steel producers. These industries will contribute to the economy of the State of Indiana, not only through the use of the proposed public harbor, but also by their location in the State as taxpayers, purchasers of materials, and employers of labor. These planned uses of these properties have not been formally completed but definitive plans for such uses are now under consideration by National and prospective users. The properties involved would contribute little or nothing to the scenic or recreational values of the proposed park, would be costly to acquire and would deprive the State of Indiana of valuable (and taxpaying) industrial operations.

These properties, it should be noted, are not included in the area which is proposed to be acquired for park purposes under H.R. 9002, introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Roush, of Indiana, who is fully aware of the potential uses of the properties involved, both for recreational and industrial purposes.

2. S. 2249 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire easements of access, for the public, to the beaches of Lake Michigan, from the full extent of the western boundary of the lakeshore to the eastern boundary, which would apparently give the Secretary the right of condemnation or eminent domain over the lands of National, Bethlehem Steel Co., Northern Indiana Public Service Co., Inland Steel Co., and others, without in any way limiting the location of the easements. This unrestricted provision of S. 2249 ignores the fact that the public has no right, at present or under the bill, to use the beach areas which are now owned by adjacent property owners; nevertheless, to use a somewhat ridiculous example, it would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to expropriate a right-of-way through the plants of National to enable the public to reach the beaches at Ogden Dunes or Inland Steel Co. It also fails to recognize the serious safety hazard to the general public which would exist in any right-of-way passing through the site of an industrial complex such as required for steel making, finishing, and shipping operations. This would also apply to properties of Bethlehem Steel Co., Northern Indiana Public Service Co., and others.

National's position in this matter is of course dictated by its own interests. Nevertheless, it believes that, wholly apart from its interests, consideration should be given to the problems of other property owners in the area, to the interests of the State of Indiana and its taxpayers and to other persons, who may be interested, before authorizing a national park in northern Indiana.

Mr. THORUP. We appreciate the opportunity of appearing before this committee.

Thank you.

Mr. VERKLER. Mr. Blake?

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. BLAKE, ASSISTANT TO VICE PRESIDENT, INLAND STEEL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.; ACCOMPANIED BY J. EDWARD DAY, ATTORNEY

Mr. BLAKE. Mr. Chairman, my name is William A. Blake. I am assistant to the vice president, manufacturing and research, of Inland Steel Co., Chicago, Ill. I have with me Mr. J. Edward Day, of the law firm of Sidley, Austin, Burgess & Smith, of Chicago and Washington, which firm is counsel for Inland Steel in connection with this matter.

Inland Steel is, and has been for more than 40 years, the owner of some 840 acres of land in the town of Portage, Ind., between the city of Gary and the town of Ogden Dunes. Inland's property is included in the shaded area on the left side of map LNPNE-1000-ID and is thereby proposed to be taken as part of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Inland's property is shown, outlined in red, on the air photograph which is item No. 1 in the brochure of photographs I have furnished to each member of the subcommittee.

Inland's property is in sections 27, 34, and 35 of township 37 and is divided in two by the strip containing railroad tracks and U.S. Highway 12 which strip is not included in the proposed lakeshore. In previous maps relating to this subject the area including Inland's property north of the highway has been designated as unit No. 3 and the area including Inland's property south of the highway has been designated as a portion of unit No. 5A.

Inland's position on the proposed national lakeshore was stated on October 22, 1963, by Mr. Joseph L. Block, its chairman, as follows:

Inclusion of Inland Steel Co.'s Porter County, Ind., property in the proposed dunes national lakeshore seems illogical and ill advised. Inland's land is not contiguous to the other land designated as park area. On the shoreline it is separated from it by 4 miles of residential and industrial property.

We are not unmindful of the recreational needs of the citizens of this area, many of whom are our employees. Except for the shoreline proper, our property has no recreational significance and possesses few of the characteristics which make the dunes area distinctive. The land is relatively flat and featureless, having been substantially leveled by "sandmining" before we purchased it.

The 840-acre tract was purchased by our company more than 40 years ago for industrial development. It is still our belief that its greatest value is for industrial purposes and that it should be so used. In this way it could make a major contribution to the area in providing necessary tax revenue for roads, sewers, schools, and other essential services.

In particular, Inland opposes the inclusion of its property in the proposed national lakeshore for the following reasons:

- (1) The Inland property does not include any high dunes, or other unique topographical or natural features.
- (2) It is separated by several miles from the rest of the area proposed for inclusion in the national lakeshore.
- (3) It is divided in two by the tracks of two railroads and a major highway. Another railroad, a beltline, also crosses the property.
- (4) If a proposed public port is to be economically feasible it must have an industrial complex in its immediate area.
- (5) The highest and best use of Inland's land from the standpoint of the overall interests of the area is for industrial development.
- (6) The proposed use of Inland's property for a mass bathing beach is not an appropriate basis for Federal acquisition or operation.
- (7) Adequate beach area is available to prospective users at other locations.

HISTORY OF RELATED LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS AS THEY AFFECTED INLAND'S PROPERTY

On May 26, 1958, Senator Douglas introduced S. 3898 to create an Indiana Dunes National Monument, to be located between the town of Ogden Dunes and the town of Dune Acres, the total area not to exceed 3,500 acres. The area included the land owned by certain other

steel companies and Northern Indiana Public Service Co. and the land now designated for the public port.

S. 3898 did not include Inland Steel's property.

No action was taken on the bill.

On February 6, 1959, Senator Douglas introduced S. 1001, which provided for the acquisition by the Federal Government of 5,000 acres, including the Inland Steel property.

No action was taken on this bill.

On May 6, 1961, Senator Douglas introduced S. 1797, providing for acquisition of 8,000 acres, including Inland's property. On August 28, 1961, Senator Douglas introduced amendments to that bill increasing the area to approximately 9,000 acres, including Inland's property and practically all of the property designated for the public port.

On July 26, 1961, Senator Hartke introduced S. 2317, which provided for an area of not over 5,000 acres, including the 2,100 acres already in the Indiana Dunes State Park. Senator Hartke's bill did not include the Inland Steel property.

It will be recalled that the hearing before this subcommittee in February 1962 on S. 1797 and S. 2317 dealt principally with whether there was or was not to be a public port in the Burns Ditch area. Such a port would have been permanently blocked by Senator Douglas' S. 1797. At the February 1962 hearing there was only limited and incidental discussion of the inclusion of Inland's property in the proposed national lakeshore.

In the meantime, of course, the situation has been radically altered in that the administration has given approval, under certain conditions, to the public port. As a result, the area now proposed for the national lakeshore no longer included, as did S. 1797, the bulk of the land of other owners of industrially valuable acreage in the area, nor does it include the land designated for the port, nor the land owned by Northern Indiana Public Service Co.

Now, as to the reasons for Inland's objection to the inclusion of its property.

(1) The Inland property does not include any high dunes or other unique topographical or natural features.

Inland's property was extensively sand mined before Inland acquired it more than 40 years ago. There are no high dunes or unique formations on the property such as do exist on what is customarily referred to as the "Indiana Dunes," located farther east. Much of our property is low and flat and part of it consists of a dried-up swamp. Our property has relatively less interest from the scientific standpoint than the untouched areas to the east. This is shown in the photographs in the brochure I have referred to.

(2) It is separated by several miles from the rest of the area proposed for inclusion in the National Lakeshore.

The lakeshore property in unit No. 3, which includes Inland's property, is 4 miles away from the nearest shore area in the main body of the proposed Federal park.

In between, along the 4 miles of shoreline, will be the present town of Ogden Dunes; the facilities constructed and to be constructed by Midwest Steel Co., Bethlehem Steel Co., and Public Service Co. of Northern Indiana; the fill areas extending 2,500 feet out into the lake for which permission has been granted to these companies to fill; and the proposed public harbor.

At its nearest point, in the area south of the railroads and the highway, the area including Inland's land is 2½ miles separated from the main body of the park.

In the previous bills which proposed including Inland's land, such as S. 1797 introduced in 1961, as amended, Inland's property was contiguous with and directly connected to the main area of the park; there was to be no industrial area or port in between; and the gap in the shore area between unit No. 3 and the previous unit No. 2 was only a little over a mile.

What is proposed now is a completely detached island of property which would be for all practical purposes a separate park area isolated from the main body of the park. Access to the rest of the park would be exclusively along a busy public highway. Access along the beach, even for those willing to walk 4 miles, would be blocked by the mouth of Burns Ditch, an industrial complex, and a port.

In the 1962 hearing before this subcommittee, the chairman of the commission of the Indiana Department of Conservation testified that the State of Indiana would consider the area of the Inland property too small to be suitable for operation even as a State park.

(3) It is divided in two by the tracks of two railroads and a major highway. Another railroad crosses the property.

The isolated west unit of the proposed national lakeshore is bisected by a strip 200 feet wide, paralleling the lake, which includes the mainline tracks of the New York Central Railroad and the Chicago South Shore & South Bend Railroad, and also U.S. Highway No. 12. The railroads own their rights-of-way in fee.

Approximately 40 New York Central trains use this track every day. Many of them are freights, as much as a mile long, consisting of as many as 120 cars each. Many others are high-speed passenger trains which, when passing through this area, are moving at speeds of as much as 70 miles per hour. Further east the New York Central tracks veer south so that they do not go through the main body of the proposed national lakeshore.

Approximately 60 Chicago South Shore Line trains use these tracks every day. A majority of them are high-speed passenger trains which, when passing through this area, are moving at speeds of as much as 70 miles per hour.

U.S. Highway No. 12 is very heavily traveled. Many of the vehicles using it are heavy trucks. Plans have been announced for widening this highway to four lanes.

About a third of a mile north of these tracks and highway, crossing the upper portion of the Inland property, are the tracks of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad.

(4) If the proposed public port is to be economically feasible it must have an industrial complex in its immediate area.

In the February 1962 hearings before this subcommittee, proponents of the public port for this area stated that the port would be economically feasible because there would be a number of large industrial users of the port in the vicinity aside from Midwest Steel and Bethlehem Steel.

Mr. Clinton Green, secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Port Commission, testified that the commission had "eight potential customers who will be tremendous users of the port back on the land portion of

the port in addition to the two steel companies." (Transcript 239 and 253.) He listed them as including: (1) an organization that transfers coal from rail cars to ships; (2) a combination of grain interests who want to operate a 10-million-bushel grain elevator there; (3) an oil operation; (4) a railroad that is interested in operating the necessary marshaling yard; (5) a warehousing firm; and (6) a scrap firm. Later information indicates there may also be a sugar refinery, a refrigerated warehouse, and additional grain elevators.

Most of the testimony at the February 1962 hearing emphasized that the proposed port was not merely for the use of Midwest Steel and Bethlehem Steel but that it would serve and provide impetus for a variety of major users. Much of the argument for the port has been that it would stimulate industrial development in the area. It is only because of such industrial development that it has been said the port may prove to be economically feasible. Such secondary industry in the area would create many urgently needed new jobs both directly and also indirectly because of resulting increase in economic activity.

(5) The highest and best use of Inland's land from the standpoint of the overall interests of the area is for industrial development.

It is logical to assume that such necessary industrial development would be near the port and near the existing railroads.

As a matter of fact, a map under consideration as late as last September showed an area labeled "Future Harbor Expansion" extending southwest from the public harbor area and running along the southeast corner of Inland's property. This map was identified as 75-81 FF No. 19. The "Future Harbor Expansion" area includes part of the area of the isolated west unit of the proposed national lakeshore.

Inland's property was acquired by the company for whatever use future needs and developments might indicate. The company is not in a position to make a specific decision at this time as to the future use of the property, except to say that its highest and best use for the overall best interests of the area is industrial. The property has been zoned industrial by Porter County and by the town of Portage. The possibility of a public port nearly increases the suitability of the property for inclusion as a key portion of the necessary industrial complex.

There was testimony at the 1962 hearing that "Unit 2 is the best part of the dunes and the most worth saving." (Transcript 347.) Yet unit 2, the shore area in the vicinity of the proposed port, between Ogden Dunes and section 21, has now been completely eliminated from the proposed national lakeshore, presumably in recognition that the highest and best use of unit 2 is industrial. There is no reason why Inland's property, which has long ago been sand mined and which contains no high dunes, should be treated differently.

Inland has not as yet embarked upon a course of action which would utilize its property in this area. This fact, however, should have no bearing on the question of inclusion or exclusion from the Federal park.

(6) The proposed use of Inland's property for a mass bathing beach is not an appropriate basis for Federal acquisition or operation.

It is respectfully submitted that Federal money should not be used

to acquire private property solely for a mass bathing beach any more than it should be used to build swimming pools.

Both provide recreation, but the original concept, at least, of national park areas was that they were not merely playgrounds but were much more than that: areas where distinctive scenery, topography, vegetation, and the like provided education and inspiration as well as recreation. Inland's property has none of these distinctive features. The proposed use of Inland's property as a mass bathing beach means that it would end up as a federally financed Coney Island with an inevitable huge expanse of parking lots, snack bars, dressing rooms, and similar facilities.

Users of the beach would see nothing which they could not see at nearly any public beach along the Great Lakes, except that they would have an unobstructed view in two directions, to the east and to the west, of mammoth concentrations of heavy industry.

There is a basic and historic distinction between playground parks, traditionally provided by local governments, and unique scenic parks provided by the Federal Government. Once the test adopted for a Federal park is that a locality needs more area for swimming, sunbathing, water skiing, and the like, the potential demand for Federal spending for this purpose is unlimited.

The proposal here, so far as it includes Inland's property, is that the Federal Government should finance an extension of the existing adjacent public beach, now approximately 3 miles long, in the city of Gary, Ind.

If the Federal Government is to condemn private property to devote it solely to intensive beach use, as proposed here, there is no reason why it should not take valuable private land for Federal golf courses or Federal ski slopes. A golf course or a ski slope might be operated as a purely incidental feature in a scenic and distinctive Federal park. But it is highly unlikely that the Federal Government would take an isolated piece of property solely for use for golfing or skiing.

(7) Adequate beach area is available to prospective users at other locations.

At the 1962 hearing three officials of the State of Indiana testified that the Dunes State Park has ample room for expansion. They stated that only one-third of the 3-mile beach frontage in the State park is used. These officials were Governor Welsh, Lieutenant Governor Ristine, and Kenneth Kunkel, chairman of the commission of the Indiana Department of Conservation.

Lieutenant Governor Ristine said the State park has plenty of room for expansion for "any foreseeable purpose." (Transcript 146.)

Governor Welsh said that "there is approximately two-thirds of the shoreline area, in the State park, yet to be made available to the public * * * two-thirds of the park, behind the dunes, is not used intensively at all."

Within 115 miles around the southern end of the lake from the Wisconsin line to a point 25 miles into Michigan there are approximately 30 miles of Lake Michigan beach open to the public. This 30 miles includes three State parks, one in Illinois, one in Indiana, and one in Michigan. Because of the new Dan Ryan Expressway and the Skyway in Chicago, the new Indiana Toll Road, and expressways near the lakeshore in Michigan, access to beaches in southern Michigan is much

easier and faster than it was a few years ago. The beach of the isolated west unit of the proposed national lakeshore would be used mainly by people coming in private cars. With the new superhighways, cars can drive longer distances in a shorter period of time.

These existing public beaches and State parks are available free of charge or for modest admission fees. On the other hand the administration is proposing a \$7 per car annual admission fee for use of Federal parks and recreation areas. This user fee proposal is based upon a recommendation made by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, which recommendation has been endorsed by and is being advocated by the White House, the Interior Department, and other Federal executive departments. An administration bill to authorize the \$7 fee is pending in the House: H.R. 3846. The bill has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and is awaiting action by the House Rules Committee. This bill is an amended version of S. 859 on which hearings were held before this Senate subcommittee last year.

The \$7 fee and other admission charges are expected to total \$65 million a year.

It is not clear how a federally owned bathing beach with a high user fee is going to receive so-called intensive use in competition with public beaches in the surrounding area which have no admission charge or only a modest one.

Inasmuch as Inland's property south of the beach frontage is bisected by a State highway, the main lines of two railroads, and one spur railroad line and does not possess any distinctive scenery, topography, or high dunes, it does not afford the natural features which would make for a unique scenic park area.

This concludes my presentation of seven major reasons why Inland Steel Co. urges that its land not be included in the proposed national lakeshore. I appreciate the courtesy of the members of the subcommittee in permitting us to present this statement.

Mr. VERKLER. Then it is the position of your company that this part of the dunes area has no scientific or scenic value and the only recreational value is for swimming or water skiing and activities of that nature?

Mr. BLAKE. Yes; your interpretation is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VERKLER. The legislation that you are referring to is the land and water conservation fund which is pending before the House Rules Committee. As I understand it, I believe they propose to consider that bill next week in the House Rules Committee.

Mr. BLAKE. The one I last referred to, you mean?

Mr. VERKLER. Yes.

Mr. BLAKE. Yes.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you.

Mr. Day, do you have anything further to add?

Mr. DAY. No, thank you, Mr. Verkler.

Senator DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, the Inland Steel Co. is a very fine company and these two gentlemen are very fine gentlemen, I may say.

I am sure that they would like to have produced before the committee supplementary testimony based on photographs which have been taken of this area.

Mr. Nelson, who has testified before the committee in previous years, and who is a teacher in Hammond, and also a very crack photographer I may say, an amateur photographer, a novice photographer, has taken a number of photographs of this region and prepared a statement but couldn't afford to come on to these hearings at his own expense. I would like to have Mr. Mann and Mr. Ormes privileged to read the statement and show the photographs and make such other comments upon the testimony as they might care to do.

Mr. DAY. Senator, I do think it is appropriate to point out that the official plan for the area and the statements on the official map show that intensive beach use is the proposed use.

Senator DOUGLAS. Whose map is this?

Mr. DAY. This is the official Interior Department map which is referred to in the bill.

Senator DOUGLAS. Oh, you mean intensive use?

Mr. DAY. Intensive beach use.

Senator DOUGLAS. Yes; I think that is true. I think that is the principal proposed use for the area north of the South Shore line.

Mr. DAY. Yes.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you, Mr. Blake and Mr. Day.

Senator DOUGLAS. I wonder, Mr. Mann, if you and Mr. Ormes will make this presentation?

Mr. VERKLER. You have a statement Mr. Ormes?

STATEMENT OF MERRILL ORMES, VICE PRESIDENT, AND ROBERT MANN, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL—Resumed

Mr. ORMES. I will read the statement of Mr. Nelson, who could not come, and showing pictures of the Inland property to go with it.

Mr. VERKLER. The pictures will be accepted and made a part of our official files.

Mr. ORMES. No; unfortunately we need the pictures back. Is it possible to have these sent back to us?

Mr. VERKLER. You can take them back, if he has smaller copies I think they would be useful.

Mr. ORMES. We will have smaller copies made and sent. Here are copies of Mr. Nelson's statement, accompanying the pictures, which will be forwarded to you in smaller copies.

Mr. VERKLER. How long is his statement?

Mr. ORMES. Two pages.

Mr. VERKLER. Fine.

Mr. MANN. Can you see the pictures well enough from there or should I come up closer.

Mr. VERKLER. Why don't you bring them up here. That is fine. Go right ahead.

Mr. ORMES. My name is Merrill Ormes, and I am reading the statement, the introduction of John E. Nelson of East Chicago, Ind. Reading his statement:

It is my understanding that the industrial interests want to eliminate units 3 and 5A owned primarily by the Inland Steel Co., and unit 5B which is part of the Little Calumet River Valley. I have taken the accompanying photographs to illustrate why these areas are essential for recreation, conservation, and scientific interests. Some of these photographs were taken only 6 weeks ago and all of the photos represent the land in question as it now is.

Unit 3

Photos Nos. 1 to 4 were taken on unit 3. The first thing to note is that the beach area is free of buildings. Therefore, it would be available immediately for intensive visitor use; the only such area now included. The second point of note is the extent of the dunes which have been built up just within the past 50 years. In photos Nos. 1 and 2, you see part of the dunes that had been leveled completely in the late 1890's. Yet, the photos dramatically illustrate the speed at which new dunes are built up by nature and restored to their former state.

Mr. ORMES. This is land they have been referring to that was leveled back in 1890.

Mr. VERKLER. I would hope that Mr. Nelson might have negatives or smaller photographs that he could send to us.

Mr. ORMES. Yes; how many copies would you wish?

Mr. VERKLER. When the bill would be further considered, it wouldn't have to be too many copies but a set will do if you have one.

Mr. ORMES. Fine. We will see that that is sent to you within a few days. [Continues reading:]

Photo No. 2 also illustrates the process of pond succession. A foredune had built itself up along the shore by the action of the waves and the wind, trapping a portion of Lake Michigan behind it. Similar type ponds, formed 10,000 years ago, can be seen in unit 5A. Together the ecological sequence from ancient times to the present is readily available for the scientist and the student to observe and study. Photos Nos. 3 and 4 show portions of the original dune land which fringed the leveled area. Altogether, this unit is an ideal laboratory and recreational area, which would be immediately available for the public.

This is the area south of the tacks, the inland area. [Continues reading:]

Unit 5A

Photos Nos. 5 to 9 show the ancient dune ridge formed by the glacial Lake Chicago when the present shoreline was much farther inland. These dunes are stabilized by a layer of soil and vegetation ranging from arctic Jack Pine to a climax forest of oak, beech, and maple. When viewed with the new and moving dunes of unit 3, 1 mile to the north, we again have a complete ecological sequence. In between these older ridges lie bogs and meadows, rich in botanical value, and the ultimate step of pond succession. This is the last example of these values left, now that Bethlehem Steel Co. has destroyed so much of unit 2. Photos Nos. 7 and 8 show the many winding trails which would be ideal for campers and hikers. Photo No. 9 clearly illustrates the layer of soil which builds up a stabilized dune. It is this unique ability to support a tremendous variety of plantlife upon a once barren dune which is part of the scientific value of the region.

Unit 5B

Do you want to illustrate that on the map?

Mr. MANN. The little Calumet River goes through this still in its natural state.

Mr. ORMES (continuing).

Photo No. 10 is a portion of the Little Calumet River Valley, which was cut through the Lake Chicago dune ridge. In this scene, the river is quiet and peaceful. However, there are also swift rapids as the waters pass over the clay bank bed of the Valparaiso moraine.

The ancient moraine left from the ice age. [Continues reading:]

Canoeing and boating are popular sports on this river.

It should be evident from these photos, that these areas are essential and critical to the overall function of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Values which certainly supersede the monetary considerations or conflicting uses which may be proposed. There are thousands of acres in Porter County

already zoned for industrial and commercial uses. Surely the economic success of the region cannot depend upon the ruination of this nature wonderland.

That was the conclusion of Mr. Nelson's remarks.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you, Mr. Ormes.

Senator DOUGLAS. Mr. Ormes has some other statements that he wanted to make in reply, I believe, to statements by Inland Steel.

Mr. ORMES. We heard questions yesterday as to why the State park is not developed more. There are several reasons for this.

The State, like many States, has a continuing shortage of money. But I would object, and object strongly as an Indiana taxpayer, to paying additional State taxes to expand these parks when 70 percent of the use is by people from out of State. This is part of a vast metropolitan area, and most of the people live outside the State that are using it.

Testimony has been entered here that the port proposal has been favored by all of the Indiana people. Yet 2 years ago in February 1962, when we testified here, we turned in to this committee petitions for the previous bill which was signed by more than 70,000 Indiana residents requesting the establishment of a national park or a national lakeshore in this area.

Much of the testimony this morning seemed to concern the harbor, and we were a little puzzled by this because we feel that was being considered here, this bill, S. 2249, does not concern the harbor. It eliminates the harbor area.

We also heard testimony this morning that Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin have ports, intimating that Indiana does not, but Indiana has five ports, in its small area along the lake.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you, Mr. Ormes.

We have here and will insert at this time a statement of the Bethlehem Steel Co. which they have requested be placed in the record of the hearings and that will be done.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF BETHLEHEM STEEL CO., BETHLEHEM, PA.

Attached are two copies of a map which shows the areas that would be acquired for an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill S. 2249, areas that would be acquired for the same purpose under H.R. 9002 introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Roush, and the plant sites of Northern Indiana Public Service Co., Bethlehem Steel Co., the Indiana Port Commission, National Steel Corp., and Inland Steel Co.

As announced publicly in December 1962, Bethlehem Steel Co., is now constructing a \$250-million steel plant in northern Porter County, Ind. Since the start of our new plant construction, we have enjoyed a fine relationship with and utmost cooperation from both the State of Indiana and the communities surrounding our plant site. As a new industry in Indiana, we feel that it would not be in order for us to oppose or support the establishment of a national lakeshore in northern Indiana, particularly since the proposed legislation would affect only a small portion of our property. We feel that a true expression as to whether there should or should not be a national lakeshore established in northern Indiana should come from the property owners and communities most affected.

We do desire to register our objection to two specific provisions in S. 2249.

1. The tract containing approximately 350 acres located in sections 28 and 33 and bounded on the north by U.S. Route 12 and on the west by Indiana State Highway No. 149 should not be included among those other tracts that may be acquired for an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The specific tract to which we refer is outlined in red on the attached map and is further identified by the legend "Nature Center, Day Camp, Youth Camp, Picnic Sites, Trails." It is

questionable whether this particular area ever has been suitable for park use and, in any event, the character of a substantial part of this tract will be changed by the relocation of the main line right of way of the New York Central Railroad, the relocation of U.S. Route 12 and the construction of a cloverleaf system of roads which will connect with the principal entrance to our Burns Harbor Steel plant.

We suspect that the representatives of the National Park Service who prepared the preliminary development plan for this national lakeshore were influenced by the fact that at the time of their survey a Girl Scout camp did exist within the tract. Bethlehem Steel Co., now owns the Girl Scout property, the camp has been abandoned and some construction work, relative to the above-mentioned railroad and highway relocation plans, has been started on the property.

You will note that this tract is not included in the potential national lakeshore area under H.R. 9002.

2. S. 2249 provides that the lakeshore shall comprise the area within the boundaries delineated on a map identified as "A Proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore" and bearing the number LNPNE-1000-ID, and within the boundaries of the lakeshore the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands, waters, other property, etc. Lines 11 to 21 on page 2 read as follows:

"In order to enhance the recreational benefits of this Act, the Secretary also is authorized to acquire such easements or other interests as he deems necessary to assure public access to the beach and waters of Lake Michigan continuously from the western boundary of the lakeshore in section 21, township 37 north, Indiana base, range 6 west, second principal Indiana meridian, to the easternmost point of intersection of the lakeshore boundary with the shoreline."

This sentence would give the Secretary the right to acquire property and other interests outside the boundaries of the lakeshore. For example, at his sole discretion he could acquire an access easement of undetermined width across the plant sites of Northern Indiana Public Service Co. and Bethlehem Steel Co. between U.S. Route 12 and the westerly portion of the lakeshore in section 21, or the Secretary could obtain rights for the public to travel over Northern Indiana Public Service Co.'s private plant road for that same purpose. It is recommended that this particular line be changed to read:

"In order to enhance the recreational benefits of this Act, the Secretary also is authorized to acquire such easements or other interests within the boundaries of the lakeshore as he deems necessary to assure public access to the beach and waters of Lake Michigan continuously from the western boundary of the lakeshore in section 21, township 37 north, Indiana base, range 6 west, second principal Indiana meridian, to the easternmost point of intersection of the lakeshore boundary with the shoreline."

BETHELEHEM STEEL CO.,
By B. D. BROCKER,
Secretary.

(The maps referred to are in the committee files:)

Mr. VERKLER. Mrs. Duve, representing the National Council of State Garden Clubs?

She is not here. Her statement will be included.

Mr. Spencer Smith?

I believe Mr. Smith is going to submit his statement.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. SPENCER M. SMITH, JR., SECRETARY, CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. Chairman, I am Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, a national conservation organization with offices in Washington, D.C. I shall not burden the committee with a recitation of the outstanding personages of the members of our board of directors. Suffice to say, in this regard, that they represent some of the most able professional men and women in the area of the conservation of our natural resources.

While we strongly endorse S. 2249 we do not wish to mislead the committee that we are ecstatic over being able to save just the portion of the Indiana

Dunes authorized in S. 2249. We feel the destruction of wide areas of the dunes that should have been saved is as unfortunate as it is permanent.

As we continue our education in policy matters of Government we learn again that politics is indeed the art of the possible. As result, we will attempt to accept the reality of the moment and not indulge in criticisms of past action or surrender to the charm of what might have been.

We hope that we are not becoming so absorbed in reality that we would support much less of a measure, less in this case meaning a reduced authorization for Federal acquisition, than is now proposed in S. 2249. To recommend any further chipping away or reduction of the area would raise a serious question as to whether the establishment of a national lakeshore area is tenable.

Some have indicated that the attempt to make a national recreation area from the Indiana Dunes is ill conceived because the land is essentially one of industrial location. I suppose this charge could be made about any area we seek to devote to recreation purposes. Over 50 years ago the first Director of the National Park Service, Stephen Mather, recommended that this area be preserved for public recreation. To those who urge delay because of costs this instant case could well be a warning. I shan't even hazard a comparison between the land value of this area some 50 years ago and the value today, but the increase in value alone would have paid for the entire area many times over in the days of Stephen Mather.

There has been continuing discussion of this area for many years. It was considered in the thirties as being a prime area for recreation. Its utilization had increased so very much after World War II that the issue was again raised. It was raised again appropriately and with sustained interest in 1957 by the formation of the Save the Dunes Committee in Indiana. The area has been studied and restudied at local, State and Federal levels. The Indiana Dunes Lakeshore Area meets the criteria for such an area in every instance. The recent studies prepared by the National Park Service indicates this area has the variety of recreation, scenic, and scientific values in sufficient quantity to meet the demands upon them.

The Outdoor Recreation Review Commission under chairmanship of Laurance Rockefeller and composed of outstanding legislators and other citizens reported one of the most significant needs for recreation in America was obtaining areas where people are. Despite our affluent society no one would desire to limit the recreational opportunities to just those who can afford trips far distant from their homes and places of occupation. A genuine effort has been made by both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior in attempting to meet the recreation needs of large metropolitan areas and in areas not far distant from heavy population concentrations. The Indiana Dunes ranks high in its proximity to upward of some 8 to 10 million people within a 100-mile radius.

The Congress implemented the recommendations of President Kennedy when he urged the creation of Cape Cod, Padre Island, and Point Reyes in 1961. These areas were similar in type and met, especially, the criterion of being close to heavily populated areas. The pattern of administration and development has been carefully worked out in these earlier authorization. Similar procedure is proposed in the creation of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The success of Cape Cod National Seashore is indeed "proof of the pudding."

The compromise, that has been made to construct the harbor at Burns Ditch and concomitantly establish an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore of a more limited area, is the substance of S. 2249. This, to our way of thinking, is a heavy compromise on the part of the supporters of the national lakeshore. It would be difficult for us to understand how anyone could support the now-proposed lakeshore and recommend any further compromise.

Mr. VERKLER. Mr. Anthony Wayne Smith of the National Parks Association?

He is unable to be with us. His statement will also be included.

Mr. W. Harley Webster, of the Nature Conservancy.

He has a statement which will be included.

(The statements referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ANTHONY WAYNE SMITH, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL,
NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

My name is Anthony Wayne Smith. I am president and general counsel to the National Parks Association. I am an attorney admitted to practice in New York and the District of Columbia and a professional student of government and of natural resources management. I appreciate the invitation to submit this statement.

The National Parks Association is an independent, private, nonprofit, public-service organization, educational and scientific in character, founded in 1919 by Stephen T. Mather, first Director of the National Park Service. It has a membership of over 28,000 persons throughout the United States and abroad. It publishes the monthly National Parks Magazine, received by all members. Its responsibilities include the protection of the great national parks and monuments of America and the protection and restoration of the natural environment generally.

At one time, not very long ago, the people of the lakeshore communities of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, with the aid of all the Nation, could have preserved a significant length of natural lakeshore between the Chicago metropolitan area and Michigan City, with modest urban and industrial interruptions, for the highest uses of civilization; for the beauty of the dunes and the shore country behind the dunes, for the esthetic, scientific, and educational wealth they contain, and for the relaxation, tranquility, and true recreation they afford for human beings.

The lakeshore has been disappearing rapidly under the impact of commercial and real estate development, and the unplanned spread of industries and cities. We Americans have been negligent in the extreme, in our local communities and as a nation, in failing to comprehend this sprawling urban and industrial expansion and to protect the open space which lay at our city doorsteps yesterday, but is in large part gone today. The proposal to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is a much belated, but heroic, and I trust, soon successful plan to preserve the best of the remaining natural shoreline in the Indiana Dunes country, primarily for the sake of the people in the particular area, but also for the sake of all the American people.

Important as our commercial, industrial, and urban expansion is for the uses of an exploding population, the breathing and living spaces which regions like the dunes country in Indiana provide for crowded city people are even more important. Such a statement is easy to make, but only recently has the full significance of this proposition begun to dawn on enough of us to make effective remedial action probable. As such understanding grows, however, it is likely that sentiment for the protection of areas like the Indiana Dunes will become overwhelming. Observers can measure this transformation of sentiment clearly in the case of the successive proposals for the protection of the Indiana lakeshore country. One begins to feel a growing public sentiment here which is already strong enough, it may be hoped, to crush adverse proposals for the destructive invasion of the remaining natural country along the lake. Regardless of these impressions, however, the proposal is sound, and in the interest of the people of the region and the American Nation as a whole.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF W. HARLEY WEBSTER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, THE NATURE
CONSERVANCY

Mr. Chairman, my name is W. Harley Webster, and I am the assistant director of the Nature Conservancy, located at 2039 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

The primary concern of the Nature Conservancy is to preserve samples of wild nature that still remain in the United States. This movement was started by a few dedicated conservationists, but general public support for this form of conservation is growing rapidly, and we have found that most people have a deep sentiment for the land they know or own, and wish to see it preserved.

The conservancy is a nonprofit membership organization, with a national membership of approximately 7,000. It operates through a series of chapters, of which 26 have been organized to date, and it has acquired by gift or purchase some 121 natural areas in 28 States, having a total area of some 43,000 acres. These range in size from 1 acre to 9,750 acres.

We are thoroughly in favor of S. 2249, to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and sincerely hope that all the areas recommended by the Kennedy administration will be included in the final form the bill will take when reported out by this subcommittee.

Establishment of the lakeshore, barrier dunes and hinterland as a unit of the National Park System will preserve some of the Nation's greatest natural features, important not only for their scenic but also scientific interest and value, and make them permanently accessible to the public.

As pointed out by Secretary Udall, the Indian Dunes once comprised a 25-mile strip of uninhabited, tree-covered dunes, cattail marshes, and sandy beaches stretching continuously along the south shore of Lake Michigan. This was a paradise for the bird watcher, the beachcomber, the botanist, the hiker, the tent camper, and sun, and lake bathers, where scenic solitude was the keynote.

Inclusion of this area in a national lakeshore would permit a consolidated management under one administration, which would be advantageous from the standpoint of comprehensive planning for the development, preservation, and use of the area.

Some of this precious natural area has already been lost over the past few years, and it is our feeling that a bill such as S. 2249 will have to be passed if the remaining area is to be saved.

Your committee already has a favorable report from the Secretary of the Interior, and by the mere introduction of S. 2249 nearly one-fourth of the U.S. Senate has evidenced its approval. It is our earnest hope that this bill will be reported favorably to the full Senate and that it will ultimately be passed by that body.

Thank you.

Mr. VERKLER. That concludes the list of witnesses who have formally requested to be heard.

Are there any other statements?

Senator Douglas, do you have anything further that you would like to add?

Senator DOUGLAS. No, I think not, Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF JOHN CURTIS WOOD, CHESTERTON, IND.

Mr. WOOD. I hate to have to say this—this is the second time I have been left off the list.

Mr. VERKLER. Would you identify yourself, sir?

Mr. WOOD. Yes. I am John Curtis Wood, of Chesterton, Ind., and I wish to submit this statement for the record.

Mr. VERKLER. All right, sir, your statement will be included in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHN C. WOOD, CHESTERTON, IND.

Gentlemen, the rights of the people have been disregarded in northern Indiana and Greater Chicago. I am asking this committee to correct the wrong.

The Lake Michigan shorelands of Indiana are part of Greater Chicago and necessary to its people. The industrial promoters want these lands for this reason, but the nature wonderlands here are necessary to all America.

The Indiana-Illinois State line through this area has been used to divide one people against itself in a manner that rivals the Berlin wall. This is only the beginning.

A U.S. Senator stated timidly at Valparaiso that a harbor would cost \$20 million and that such an amount might not leave the Federal Government enough money for a park. Another Senator suggested, just as timidly, that a park would cost \$20 million and that it might be ever and ever and ever so long before our Government would have that much to spare. I would be timid too. I'm timid anyway. I'll do what they did, of course.

At approximately this same time, a private "enterprise," at one fell swoop, walked in and out of the Pentagon with a \$6 billion contract. One of its subsidiaries was then collecting additional billions on another contract. Still another subsidiary of this trust of trusts, if you ask me, was the original landholder in the Indiana Dunes. People in Greater Chicago, including northern Indiana, do not think that these holders have let go, even a little.

The people know what these billions were supposed to be for. They do not know how the money was, and is, actually spent. Is part of it being spent in Indiana to put on a scorched earth blitzkrieg, to destroy the nature lands, and to endanger the health and lives of every man, woman, and child in Greater Chicago by poisoning the drinking water? Is this what is none of Chicago's business? Is this so-called defense money being used to further pollute the air of Gary, already the dirtiest city in the United States? Is all of this to be accomplished before the slow machinery of Government can get into action?

Is our Government getting its orders from the Pentagon instead of giving them and is the Pentagon getting its orders from a few key industries involved in the international arms racket? Is this what threatens our lands with destruction? If it is, this is the most vicious kind of overthrow of Government by force on earth. It appears to extend to the Indiana State government, to the county governments of northern Indiana and to every village and hamlet.

I hope that other congressional committees will start looking into this where this one leaves off. What we ask of this committee is to salvage what is left of the Indiana shorelands, now, before the whole Federal conservation program is made a mockery, Democratic and Republican alike. This can be a first necessary step toward restoration of the Kankakee swamps, immediately to the south. Once the wildlife center of America, this land was despoiled by the Federal Government in a boom and bust pork barrel scheme to drain the land. This can be a step toward cleaning up the Illinois River Valley. This river was second only to the Columbia of Oregon for fishing. Then for years it was an open sewer from Chicago. There are billions of dollars to be made from an extended conservation program in this area for both Indiana and Illinois. There are millions of hours of recreation for people in crowded cities who have no other place to go. There are thousands of occupations for those who are out of work. A start here, now, can mean the difference between prosperity and depression. This shoreline bill is the place to start, but it must be now.

What has this park to do with a port? With industry? Nothing. The St. Lawrence Seaway is the reason for the industrial rush, and well it might be. Development of this seaway means trade between our hinterlands, and every port in the world. Trade of constructive wealth instead of destructive weapons means peace instead of war. Proper development of this seaway might cost \$6 billion. A proper port in Indiana to go with it might cost another \$600 million. Can we afford it? We can't afford not to have it, but we cannot send seagoing ships by way of the moon, in outer space, or through the Burns Ditch. This is the 20th century—19th century pork won't do. We cannot rebuild America on a protection racket that outdoes the Mafia, camouflaged as defense.

Mr. WOOD. I wanted to say one thing for the record, that I am available and will come to Washington for questioning at any time. I know there are statements, things in that statement, that the committee and members—I know they are all going to read it, and they are not going to like those statements. I will be willing to come at any time to answer any questions by the committee or any of its members.

Mr. VERKLER. Thank you. The committee appreciates that.

Are there any other statements?

If not, I want to thank you for your patience. I am sorry that the situation in the Senate caused us to have to go over an extra day. Senator Jackson felt that you would want the record to be completed while all you people were in Washington. We did not want another cancellation as we had during the hearings on the tax bill.

Thank you very much.

The record will be kept open for a reasonable time to allow further insertions.

(Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., the subcommittee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

It appears that the same thing is being done by the Government in the case of the Indian laborers who are engaged in the construction of the Panama Canal. It is stated that the Government is not only paying the laborers but also providing them with food and clothing. This is a very commendable policy and one which should be followed in all cases of foreign labor.

The people know that their labor is being exploited and they are not getting the full value of their work. They are being treated as slaves and not as human beings. The Government should take steps to protect the rights of the laborers and to ensure that they are paid a fair wage for their work. This is not only in the interest of the laborers but also in the interest of the country as a whole.

It is also stated that the Government is not providing the laborers with adequate medical facilities. This is a very serious matter and one which should be immediately remedied. The laborers are engaged in very hard and dangerous work and they are in need of proper medical care. The Government should take steps to provide them with adequate medical facilities and to ensure that they are treated as human beings.

The Government should also take steps to ensure that the laborers are not being exploited by the employers. This can be done by setting up a labor union and by providing the laborers with adequate legal protection. The Government should also take steps to ensure that the laborers are not being discriminated against on the basis of their race or religion.

It is also stated that the Government is not providing the laborers with adequate housing facilities. This is a very serious matter and one which should be immediately remedied. The laborers are engaged in very hard and dangerous work and they are in need of proper housing. The Government should take steps to provide them with adequate housing facilities and to ensure that they are treated as human beings.

The Government should also take steps to ensure that the laborers are not being exploited by the employers. This can be done by setting up a labor union and by providing the laborers with adequate legal protection. The Government should also take steps to ensure that the laborers are not being discriminated against on the basis of their race or religion.

It is also stated that the Government is not providing the laborers with adequate educational facilities. This is a very serious matter and one which should be immediately remedied. The laborers are engaged in very hard and dangerous work and they are in need of proper education. The Government should take steps to provide them with adequate educational facilities and to ensure that they are treated as human beings.

The Government should also take steps to ensure that the laborers are not being exploited by the employers. This can be done by setting up a labor union and by providing the laborers with adequate legal protection. The Government should also take steps to ensure that the laborers are not being discriminated against on the basis of their race or religion.

It is also stated that the Government is not providing the laborers with adequate recreational facilities. This is a very serious matter and one which should be immediately remedied. The laborers are engaged in very hard and dangerous work and they are in need of proper recreational facilities. The Government should take steps to provide them with adequate recreational facilities and to ensure that they are treated as human beings.

The Government should also take steps to ensure that the laborers are not being exploited by the employers. This can be done by setting up a labor union and by providing the laborers with adequate legal protection. The Government should also take steps to ensure that the laborers are not being discriminated against on the basis of their race or religion.

It is also stated that the Government is not providing the laborers with adequate social facilities. This is a very serious matter and one which should be immediately remedied. The laborers are engaged in very hard and dangerous work and they are in need of proper social facilities. The Government should take steps to provide them with adequate social facilities and to ensure that they are treated as human beings.

The Government should also take steps to ensure that the laborers are not being exploited by the employers. This can be done by setting up a labor union and by providing the laborers with adequate legal protection. The Government should also take steps to ensure that the laborers are not being discriminated against on the basis of their race or religion.

APPENDIX

(Under authority previously granted the following statements and communications of witnesses who could not appear for various reasons and also additions to statements and communications received since the hearing were ordered printed in the hearing record.)

STATEMENT OF DONALD E. FOLTZ, DIRECTOR, INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to outline the position of the Indiana Department of Conservation with respect to the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park.

The Indiana Department of Conservation is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all State owned public recreation areas and is in the midst of a land acquisition and development program intended to provide for the present and future needs of our growing population.

We have heard many complimentary remarks about the Indiana Park System during these hearings and for these we are grateful. The fact is, however, Indiana's parks have been sorely overused and no new public lands have been acquired since the depression era while our population has doubled since pre-World War II. In public lands per capita, Indiana is among the lowest in the Nation.

For these reasons, we look with favor upon the prospect of the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. There are, however, some considerations that need to be aired.

The Dunes State Park was bought in 1925 with \$1 million in tax funds (Indiana acts of 1923) and \$315,338.30 in private donations. We do not prefer to release all or part of the park, but in the best interest of the public, we would support legislation that would further guarantee that this great natural resource would continue to be made available to larger numbers of people. We are opposed to outright sale or giving this priceless area away without any conditions.

In revenue and attendance, the Dunes State Park is our most successful. It draws about 400,000 visitors a year out of a total of 2,500,000 in all 21 parks and nets approximately \$60,000 per year.

We feel that an equitable management arrangement can be worked out to protect, foster, and develop the area that will be acceptable to all locally affected communities, the Indiana Port Commission, the National Park Service, and other special interest groups.

Our feeling is that Indiana needs the proposed port for the income and jobs it will generate and for these reasons, too, it needs the proposed park. The rapidly increasing population of the State demands we provide recreation areas and to conserve the beauty of our natural heritage.

We would respectfully suggest that the subcommittee consider:

1. Increasing the proposed acreage of the area to include the omitted areas of Dunes Acres, Beverly Shores, and Tremont for this reason: If we intend to develop the park on the high esthetic plane proposed, land-use controls need to be initiated to assure both the State and Federal Governments that pressures brought to bear on local zoning commissions can be alleviated.

The problem of tax loss to the communities may be overcome by a program of development of service businesses within those areas such as hotels, motels, etc., that would be leased to private citizens. These businesses could provide tax revenue and the park management would retain some control over the type of development taking place within the town areas.

2. The prospect of joint management by both the Federal and State Governments may create some problems. If that area is spread out over a relatively large area, consideration should be given to land use within the park.

The areas now contained within the Dunes State Park offer the most natural areas and possibly could be retained for wilderness area recreation while the westernmost area between Gary and Ogden Dunes could be developed for high-intensity beach development use.

If the load of providing service for the entire area comes to the State park system some serious problems will confront us since the Dunes State Park is at a point of maximum use at this time. To illustrate that point, let me say that three times the number of campers were turned away last year than could be accommodated at the park.

In conclusion, the Indiana Department of Conservation is in favor of S. 2249 in principle in the sense that it provides for much-needed recreation areas, allows adequate space for development of a port, and realistically provides for the needs of the locally affected communities. Our only concern is that adequate long-term planning is undertaken at this time to assure the citizens of the State of Indiana as well as the operating agencies of the State and Federal Governments of an efficiently run recreation area that serves the needs of the greatest number of people.

STATEMENT OF SAM ROPCHAN, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Gentlemen, thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of S. 2249. My name is Sam Ropchan, and I am president of the Fort Wayne Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America. Mr. Roy Crockett, president of the Indiana division of the league, has designated me to present our position on the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, which this measure would establish.

I especially want to note that the Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maryland, Colorado, and Wyoming divisions of the league have specifically requested that they be associated with the position of the Indiana division; and many individual chapters and members throughout the United States have made similar requests.

The national organization of the league, of course, supports the legislation, as it has historically for more than a decade. But it is especially important, we believe, that so many in our organization, over such a wide geographical area, have identified themselves personally with the importance of the issue before us.

Efforts to preserve a meaningful area of the Indiana dunes go back almost half a century, and the Indiana division has been on record since 1952 with a position that the remaining areas should be preserved, and that further destruction of the dunes is not in the public interest. We reaffirmed our resolution last September at our 41st annual State convention; and a copy of this is attached for your record.

There is no need to repeat the arguments for saving the remaining dunes and shoreline, or to deal at length with the great values which the area still possesses. The fact of this hearing is proof that these values remain recognized.

But, year after year, more of the Indiana dunes are engulfed by industrial expansion, and further losses may have been accelerated by proposals for a harbor at Burns Ditch.

With the potential advancement of such activities, it is clearly the Nation's last opportunity in this area of critical recreational need to preserve something of value for all the people.

When S. 2249 was introduced, it was offered as a workable compromise between further industrialization and sound conservation requirements. It allows room for development and it includes much of the remaining lands which should comprise a national lakeshore worthy as a unit of the national park system.

Since the measure represented an informed balance, we do not believe further losses are needed or should be permitted. We feel that any deletion needed have already been allowed for, and that more subtractions would work to the serious disadvantage of the plan of use developed by the National Park Service, and to the disadvantage of the public which would benefit from these planned uses.

The need to preserve the remaining dunes and shores is especially apparent when the full scope of regional problems is considered; and I am reminded that just a little over a month ago, another committee of the Senate met in Chicago—less than 2 hours' drive from the dunes—to take testimony on the application of the Clean Air Act to the Lake Michigan border areas of Indiana and Illinois.

The wanted to see what could be done to alleviate the horrible air pollution problem, actually within sight of the dunelands. Within that short a distance, we can see some of the finest and some of the most unfavorable environmental conditions to be found anywhere in the United States.

If the Federal Government can at times try to reverse the damage man does to his environment, and if it can sometimes seem to sanction further losses to provide for economic effect, then it would seem appropriate that it must also speak favorable of preserving the natural heritage as much intact as possible.

All three of these factors interplay within that common area of northwestern Indiana.

In the entire Great Lakes region, there are 5,480 miles of shoreline in the jurisdiction of the United States. Of this, only 497 miles of lakefront (not including Isle Royale and Perry's Victory Monument, both islands) are in public ownership for recreation; and only 426 additional miles have been estimated by the Department of the Interior as suitable for recreational purposes.

Northwestern Indiana, which is part of the greatest population concentration between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, presently has just over 3 miles available for public use, mostly in the form of a State park.

We will never have another opportunity to improve this imbalanced situation unless the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is established.

We urge the fullest possible realization of this project.

May I, in closing, bring one other issue to your attention? The 1963 convention of the Indiana division adopted a resolution entitled "Eminent Domain." In this resolution, we acknowledged the need to acquire private lands in cases where the public interest is involved.

The wording of one section of this resolution is as follows: "*Be it resolved*, that the Indiana division, while fully supporting the necessity for the exercise of eminent domain, urges maximum consideration for obvious or demonstrable hardship, residual periods of tenancy, and use of lands during tenancy which are not adverse in a material way to the purpose of acquisition * * *."

We note that many considerations in S. 2249 already meet the intentions of this resolution, and we urge you also to make every possible accommodation of other residential problems which may be constructively suggested by homeowners of the dunes area.

[Enclosure]

RESOLUTION OF THE INDIANA DIVISION OF THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE

The following resolution was originally adopted by the Indiana Division of the Izaak Walton League of America on September 30, 1952, and was reexamined and reaffirmed by the division without a dissenting vote, September 22, 1963, at the regular State convention, Kokomo, Ind.

Whereas the Indiana Dunes on the shore of Lake Michigan constitute one of nature's greatest gifts to Indiana; and

Whereas the dunes are one of the wonders of the world which attract interested visitors from all over the world; and

Whereas the growth of adjacent urban areas, together with other construction proposals threaten further great destruction of the dunes area to the point of virtual extinction; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Indiana Division IWLA in convention assembled, That further destruction of the dunes is contrary to both public interests and conservation principles; that the remaining dunes areas should be permanently preserved for educational and recreational use of all the people and for posterity.

STATEMENT OF L. H. DUNTEN, PAST NATIONAL PRESIDENT, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the privilege of testifying today in support of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. My name is L. H. Dunten, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and I am addressing you as a past national president of the Izaak Walton League of America, and as a director of the league's Fort Wayne chapter, which I helped to found 40 years ago.

The basic tenet of the Izaak Walton League is the "protection and restoration of America's soil, woods, waters, and wildlife"; and we are irrevocably committed to "help increase opportunities for outdoor recreation." There is no one

place in all of our Nation more worthy of implementing this creed than in the sand dunes and Lake Michigan shoreline of Indiana.

Our Indiana Dunes have been cut down from both the east and the west for more than half a century; every effort to bring a final halt to this needless destruction has met with defeat or indifference, excepting only the establishment of the small Indiana Dunes State Park some 40 years ago. Nothing has been done since that time to protect any more of this irreplaceable natural asset, and we are now presiding over either the salvation or the liquidation of all that remains—including the State park which stands in danger of dehumanizing pollution and ultimate total loss for our people.

The Indiana division of the league first acted in 1952, adopting a resolution stating that further destruction of the dunes was adverse to the public interest. With that resolution as a basic plank, our national organization has commended more pieces of dunes legislation than I care to count; and we respectfully hope that S. 2249 can succeed where others failed.

When the Bureau of the Budget, the National Park Service, and all the long-standing groups supporting the Dunes National Lakeshore agreed last fall on S. 2249 as the last chance to establish this area, they were deeply disappointed that it left out significant areas along the shoreline which were ideally suited for inclusion.

But they accepted S. 2249 as all that could be accomplished at the moment, and recognized it as the minimum measure which could accomplish a desirable goal. The people of Indiana, the Midwest, and all America need all that is left of the Indiana Dunes. That need is more deeply and more soundly based than any possible alternate need which would destroy any more of this area.

We have already borrowed much too heavily on the future of such resources, and the debt does not lend itself to repayment. We ask for enactment of S. 2249 as the minimum instrument capable of meeting the objectives of the league first established 12 years ago.

It is inconceivable to us that the obligation of all the people and their representatives to future generations could be anything else.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL NADEL, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE
WILDERNESS SOCIETY

My name is Michael Nadel. I am representing the Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C., of which I am assistant executive director. Our society is a national, not-for-profit philanthropic conservation organization, with a membership in all 50 States, in Canada, and elsewhere, totaling more than 25,000 members and subscribers. We publish a quarterly magazine, the *Living Wilderness*, of which our executive director, Dr. Howard Zahniser, is editor.

Our chief concern, Mr. Chairman, is for the preservation of wilderness areas, to mobilize support for this purpose, to disseminate information, to provide a basis for education in wilderness values, and related efforts.

We are deeply concerned with such values as are inherent in the natural qualities of what still survives of the Indiana Dunes along the shorefront and environs of Lake Michigan.

It is agonizing to learn of the uncontained destruction of these dunes that has been going on, with recent acceleration, since Stephen Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service, almost 50 years ago recommended that they be preserved.

That recommendation, and succeeding ones to this day, have not prevented gradual violence to the area by creeping industrial invasion and residential growth.

An area of sufficient size to meet the required standards still remains for national protection under the appropriate designation of an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The stable formations of the dunes are scenic and dramatic and of outstanding quality. They are acclaimed as an unusual outdoor laboratory for geologists, botanists, and other scientists. They are prized for their unspoiled recreational values.

I shall not make a detailed repetition to this committee of the good and pertinent arguments in support of this proposal which the record will show. We have studied with favor the many supporting reasons being advanced by the sponsors and by our conservation colleagues.

We have heard, on the occasions of our own testimony in previous years on similar measures for the preservation of the Indiana Dunes, the unconvincing arguments of the opposition based on unproved claims of economic benefit to be derived from the development of a deep harbor and the development of rolling and nishing mills among the dunes.

While the argumentation has been going on, the fractionization of the Indiana Dunes has also been going on. Large industrial units have been permitted to go deep into the area in the face of pending legislation and in defiance of a nationwide popular will to preserve this scenic, historical, educational, and recreational property.

As an example, since the last preceding legislative effort to save this area, a beautiful 2,000-acre unit, described on the map as unit 2, has been deprived of all but 675 acres in a natural state, through unnecessary and avoidable leveling ordered by the Bethlehem Steel Co.,

Whatever can be saved of this unit, together with other units included in a previous legislative proposal endorsed by the late President Kennedy, should be joined to the area proposed in S. 2249.

There should be no further reduction in what can be included in an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Harbors and steel mills, and even residences, can find their niche and make their contribution to our economy or to our convenience in many other places. The Indiana Dunes cannot be re-created.

STATEMENT OF CARLOS S. SATTLEY, CHESTERTON, IND.

Mr. Chairman, my name is Carlos S. Sattley, and I am from Chesterton, Ind.

Norman Ross, columnist, stated in the Chicago Daily News Tuesday, February 20, our land is becoming more and more eaten up by highways, so we are being increasingly disoriented from the land at our peril. How we use our natural surroundings has a very real influence on the kind of people we become.

We are building ourselves an asphalt treadmill and allowing the green acres of our Nation to disappear as Gen. Omar Bradley has stated. The threat is immediate and not way off in the future. All can see it when driving across our countryside by the frozen custard stands, roller rinks, and bowling alleys, billboards, motels, neon-lit pizza stands, taverns, etc.

Bumper-to-bumper communion with nature is not the kind we want to look forward to, and with small camping areas, would-be campers would spend the night in a hopeless traffic snarl at the gates of campsites.

Sports Illustrated has pointed out that our land by the year 2000 will have 23 gigantic cities of 2 million or more people. Four-fifths of our population will live in cities. Also by 1980, 25 million of us will be 65 years of age, and our workweek will be shortened. We will already need every bit of green, every roll of the countryside, every mountain vista we can have to enjoy during our later years of life.

This is why the current work of the earnest groups to "save the dunes" is so important, and to save in time our natural heritage. With a population expected to reach 350 million by the year 2000, our needs for recreational areas will triple. It will never cost less to meet them than it does today.

STATEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR SCHALLER, EDGEWATER, PORTAGE, IND.

Senator Bible, and other honorable members of the subcommittee, my name is Arthur Schaller, and I reside in the Edgewater region of Portage, Ind., an area bounded on the north, east, and south by lands owned by Inland Steel Co.

I fully support S. 2249 and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore which it would create. However, I understand that adjustments might still be possible in this measure, and I respectfully request that boundaries be adjusted to include the Edgewater area, instead of leaving us out.

I say "us," meaning myself and the 64 signers of the attached petition, all of whom are also propertyowners in the Edgewater area. We are offering this petition because we recognize that the national park offers the only chance

we have to preserve the residential and recreational values we think are important.

From our special vantage point at the western extremity of the proposed national park, we do not have to look very far to the west to understand the coming fate of our homes and dunes area if this vital national park passes us by.

We especially want to point out also that this petition is a direct contradiction of statements made by some political leaders that residents near or in the national park are against the project.

We are for it, and since we are directly affected by inclusion or exclusion, we believe our views should be taken into the fullest possible account. It is sincerely hoped that our coming here and presenting you with these endorsements, representing about 90 percent of the propertyowners, will persuade you to add our area, and by all means to issue and pass S. 2249.

Thank you.

[Enclosure]

PETITION No. 5

MARCH 2, 1964.

We, the undersigned residents and property owners in the area adjoining the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lake Shore Park, are for Senate bill S. 2249 and would like to see its early adoption and passage.

(The above petition carried 65 signatures on file with committee.)

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. ALEXANDER, MUNSTER, IND.

Honorable members of the Public Lands Subcommittee, I am John J. Alexander of Munster, Ind. I work and live in the heavily industrialized Calumet region all of which lies within 18 miles of the proposed national lakeshore. I am somewhat representative of the hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of this region and I want to discuss their needs for outdoor recreation. What I will say will also pertain to a large portion of the 7½ million people in the region which the proposed lakeshore will serve.

The Calumet region comprises one of the highest concentrations of heavy industry in the United States. It now contains eight steel mills and the associated steel fabricating industries which they spawn. There are five oil refineries, many chemical plants, and hundreds of other major industries. The region is a crowded, dirty, noisy, flat, drab, oppressive area recognizable from a distance by its heavy mantle of industrial gaseous waste. It has been singled out in a nationwide television presentation as an example of gross industrial air pollution. The Reverend Billy Graham has described the aerial view of the area as follows: "It looks like Hell." Our streams and our beaches are polluted. Only three small parks, nestled under factory smokestacks, break up the 20 mile industrial monopoly of the Lake Michigan shoreline east of Chicago.

We residents of the Calumet region are largely the servants of this giant industrial complex, working under unnatural, regimented, unrewarding, and soul-reducing conditions. We people of this region have a great psychological and physical need for recreation, for beauty, for quietness, for solitude, and for cleanliness. Our souls require the mental therapy and physical well-being which outdoor recreation provides. Our children need a healthful outlet for their energies and outdoor nature laboratories for their mental development. Our social organizations require a locale for enjoyable association. Our families need the cohesion which a family outing provides. Because of the depressing conditions under which we live and work, we people of the Calumet region have greater needs for this therapy than has the average citizen. For decades, we have sought to satisfy this need by escaping to the world-famous sandy beaches, the picturesque white dunes, and the quiet woodland trails of the Indiana Dunes. Probably few places in the United States so closely meet the recommendations of the Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission calling for the establishing of recreational areas near to large metropolitan areas. Certainly few metropolitan areas have a recreational area so near at hand and of such quality as to be proposed as a national park by Stephen Mather almost a half century ago.

It is amazing that this single proposal encompasses at least four of the six categories of outdoor recreation which were recently established by the Bureau

of Outdoor Recreation; i.e., (1) high-density recreation areas, (2) general outdoor recreation areas, (3) natural environments, (4) unique national areas, (5) primitive wilderness, and (6) historical and cultural sites.

The population of the region is rapidly expanding and overflowing into its surroundings. The county containing the major portion of Calumet region grew 39 percent between the last two censuses. Dr. Mayer, an expert on urban developments, has predicted that within a few decades, the area south of Lake Michigan, extending from Joliet, Ill., to La Porte, Ind., will be continuously urban and contain 10 million people. But even as this population growth and more leisure time creates the need for more recreational areas, the land itself is being rapidly consumed by the bulldozer of the industrial giant and of the real estate developer. Our generation has failed miserably and stupidly in its stewardship of the 25 miles of shoreline embodied in Secretary Mather's proposal. We have placed the dollar of today on a higher plane than a park for eternity. We have participated in an inexcusable example of the "error" portion of what Secretary Udall has recently referred to as the "trial and error" procedure of recreational acquisitions in the United States. Within the last 6 years, the losses of large tracts of prime, irreplaceable dune land to two unneeded, employment-reducing steel mills is a gross example of shortsighted regional planning for which we will be condemned throughout the ages. We are afflicted with an oversupply of steel mill capacity—more than we need for at least 30 years hence. Despite this, we have sacrificed valuable sections of our national resource legacy to the competitive whims of these financial giants.

We must put an end to further destruction of the people's heritage to this great natural resource. We must make certain that the people of tomorrow will not be forced to buy back their lakeshore—as is being done by many metropolitan areas which have been equally shortsighted. We implore you to recommend the passage of S. 2249 without further dismemberment of the area.

STATEMENT OF C. R. GUTERMUTH, VICE PRESIDENT, WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
INSTITUTE

Mr. Chairman, I am C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. The institute is one of the older national conservation organizations, and its program has been devoted to the restoration and improved management of natural resources in the public interest for more than 50 years.

The institute is in full support of the objectives of S. 2249, which is a compromise proposal for earlier recommendations that have been made for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. During a decade of service in the Indiana Department of Conservation, I learned firsthand of the acute need for additional outdoor recreation facilities for the millions of people of northern Indiana and the metropolitan complex of Chicago. I can attest personally to the magnificent natural character of the remaining dunes area. It has been acclaimed internationally for its unique and almost unbelievable abundance of flowering plants.

The Indiana Department of Conservation's State park, adjacent to the proposed national lakeshore, is the only place that has been reserved for public recreation and enjoyment out of the original 40 miles or so of lakeshore dunes. That exceedingly popular and heavily used State park, and the few miles of shoreline sought in S. 2249, are the only places in Indiana that provide any public access to Lake Michigan. Access to the lake is shut off by private holdings, and the view is cluttered by railroad yards, steelmills, industrial buildings, and smokestacks wherever you go.

Conservationists do not decry industrialization and development, Mr. Chairman. Private enterprise has given us our way of life. But industrialization and development are not ends in themselves. The people who make these industries function, who buy houses and the thousands of products of the manufacturers, need places where they and their families can find occasional escape from the constant pressures of a complex society. Psychoanalysis is no substitute for an opportunity to swim, to picnic, to hike, and to observe and experience the workings of nature. We know that people want outdoor recreation, and most of them must have it close to home, if they are to have an opportunity to enjoy it at all.

The proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is close to home. Today, more than 6 million people live within an hour's drive of the area. A population of 8 million is anticipated within the same radius in less than 20 years. Right now, in 1964, facilities for outdoor recreation are inadequate for public demands. They have been for many years.

Conservationists share with Senator Douglas and others interested in the proposed lakeshore a deep disappointment that unit 2 has been dropped from the recreation area plan. We are aware of the circumstances that led to that deletion, and the loss of unit 2, I believe, will loom more and more as a needless and tragic sacrifice of irreplaceable recreational resources in the years ahead.

It is unfortunate that the exercise of Federal injunctive power that helped the public interest triumph over inconsistent development of high-rise apartments along the palisades of the Potomac River here in the Nation's Capital could not have been used to protect unit 2 from the bulldozers until the Congress had an opportunity to express itself on the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The long delay that resulted from the conflict of commercial and recreation interests at the lakeshore site aided only those who sought to destroy unit 2.

Conservationists agree with the provision in section 2, Mr. Chairman, which would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the State of Indiana for the acquisition of the Indiana Dunes State Park. This authority obviously is being requested in order that the Secretary and the State can cooperate in the development and management of the properties for outdoor recreation purposes. The perfecting of a master plan of development and management either under the sole administration of the Secretary of the Interior or by an effective coalition of Federal and State interests would assure the maximum contribution to the public interest.

It is hoped that the State and the Secretary can reach a mutually satisfactory plan for enhancing outdoor recreation opportunity on the two properties. We trust that a satisfactory management arrangement can be agreed upon. Perhaps the State of Indiana will agree to donate its park for the compatible purposes of the larger lakeshore recreation project. In any event, we are sure that the Secretary will use good judgment in this regard.

We do not believe, however, that the Federal Government should contemplate acquisition of the State holdings by a cash settlement, and we are pleased to see that the Department of the Interior's estimated valuation of properties within the boundary of the proposed lakeshore excluded the State park. The present State park, whether it remains in State ownership or is made a part of the lakeshore, will continue to be used for outdoor recreation purposes. For this reason, it would make little sense for the Federal Government to actually buy the State park unless the settlement carried with it a definite agreement that the State would invest the money in additional lands for outdoor recreation. Negotiations with the State should not result in a net subtraction from the acreage that Indiana would be administering for outdoor recreation. Even though it serves a vital outdoor recreation function, the State park has been overcrowded and wholly inadequate for years. The public interest demands more, not less, lands under the management of local, State, and national recreation agencies.

It is hoped that the committee will be able to report S. 2249 soon and that the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore will be authorized during this session of Congress.

MANAGEMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATES,
Chesterton, Ind., March 9, 1964.

Senator CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
*Room 4215, New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR ANDERSON: As an industrial consultant and sociologist I want to add my support to S. 2249, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore proposal. The scientific, esthetic, and recreational value of the dunes contrasts sharply with the economic and social instability of a single industry town as dramatically and pathetically shown by our neighboring steel city, Gary, which was established as a model steel town. Steel has not solved its own problems—lack of research and lack of diversified merchandising—but returns to its old dependency on Government for free lands (\$25 per acre for lake fill) and protective tariff legislation.

The mentality of steel is reflected in the relatively uneducated level of the young people who have been encouraged to work at unskilled jobs at high seasonal rates. Forced by foreign competition into more modern plants with increased automation, steel will drop these uneducated people on the Government for support and development. While crowding yet another plant into this area for the canned goods market, and instead of spending money on research and development plus merchandising, they spend it on production, public relations, and Government lobbies for subsidy.

Let's do steel a favor and save the dunes and the industry from excessive capital investments for nonexistent markets. God gave the Midwest a beautiful area for our expanding population. Let's preserve what is left for future generations and give steel the challenge of creating its own future as service and chemical industries have done.

Labor leaders were at the hearings to lobby with management just as economists state from the records that they have collaborated for price increases for years. Many smalltown officials appeared under the same misguided direction that our own town board operated under before meeting with park officials and obtaining correct information to overcome the unreasonable fears that had been planted in the minds of residents.

Many of us who are residents of the area could not be present at the hearings, but neither could future generations, so please use your own judgment.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. NELSON, Ph. D.,
Executive Director.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
Michigan City, Ind., March 2, 1964.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, U.S. Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Congress of the United States, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This letter is to advise that I, as mayor of the city of Michigan City, Ind., concur fully with the resolution regarding Senate bill 2249 as passed by the Common Council of the city of Michigan City. The city administration of Michigan City is unalterably opposed to Senate bill 2249.

For many years the economy of this area has suffered due to our geographical location—being situated between two heavily industrialized areas, Chicago and Detroit. Now when it appears that we could share in some of the benefits of industrial growth that could come about through the location of Midwest Steel and Bethlehem Steel, and the possibility of a public port at Burns Ditch, we are threatened by the terms of Senate bill 2249. Passage of this bill would completely take this opportunity away from this area.

It is my contention that the protection of the dunes philosophy is compatible with limited industrial expansion. Our present Indiana Dunes State Park area is large enough to provide sufficient recreation area and at the same time provide protection of the sand dunes.

Therefore, I respectfully urge the defeat of Senate bill 2249.

Sincerely,

RANDALL C. MILLER,
Mayor of Michigan City.

MICHIGAN CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Michigan City, Ind., March 2, 1964.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U. S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The board of directors of the Michigan City, Ind., Chamber of Commerce agrees with the position recently taken by the city council in opposition to the proposal to establish a national park along Lake Michigan's shoreline, as offered in S. 2249.

The legislation now pending before the U.S. Senate and coauthored by Indiana Senators Birch Bayh and Vance Hartke would take away privately held land and subjugate such land for public purposes, the need for which is not clearly demonstrable.

The area proposed as a site for a national park includes land immediately adjacent to our city and also includes our own West Beach area. Such a park

would seriously threaten the future growth of the greater Michigan City area. The area being proposed is a prime location for residential, business, and industrial development. Much time and effort have been extended to promote this area for these purposes. We expect this effort to increase many fold in the next several decades. The establishment of a national park would be of little value compared to the developments which private industry could bring to this area. The present Indiana Dunes State Park, the board of directors feel, is an adequate preserve for recreational purposes. It is the feeling of the board that no further park preserve is necessary. We are, therefore, opposed to S. 2249.

Cordially,

RICHARD REAM, *President.*

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MICHIGAN CITY

Whereas the city of Michigan City has great interest in the development of new industries and in the establishment of homes and businesses within the city and adjacent communities; and

Whereas the development of a deepwater public port in northern Porter County, convenient to Michigan City, will bring about increased industrial activity and population increments to the general area of northern Indiana; and

Whereas Senate bill 2249, as introduced by Senator Paul Douglas, of Illinois, and others, would establish a huge lakeshore Federal park extending, in its several units, from the lake and Porter County line to the Porter-La Porte County line, and even into the corporate limits of Michigan City; and

Whereas said proposed lakeshore park would authorize the Federal Government to take land owned by the city of Michigan City which is already under the jurisdiction of the city board of parks and recreation, for which purpose it was purchased by the taxpayers of Michigan City; and

Whereas said proposal would take major portions of the adjacent towns of Beverly Shores, the Pines, and other communities rendering them unable to perform their necessary functions of government due to the loss of tax revenues; and

Whereas property values in such towns would suffer severely by reason of the encroachment of the Federal Government upon areas destined for industrial, commercial, and residential developments: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Common Council of the City of Michigan City, La Porte County, Ind.,

SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, memorialized to reject any and all Federal legislation by the terms of which an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as proposed in S. 2249 would be established along the shore of Lake Michigan in the State of Indiana.

SEC. 2. That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, memorialized to reject any and all efforts to obtain the passage of Federal legislation by the terms of which money would be appropriated and Federal funds used to acquire real estate in La Porte County, Ind., or within the corporate boundaries of Michigan City.

SEC. 3. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the following:

- (1) The President of the United States;
- (2) The Secretary of the Department of the Interior of the United States;
- (3) All Members of Congress representing the State of Indiana;
- (4) The chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Passed by the Common Council of the City of Michigan City this 13th day of January 1964.

ROY H. HIBNER,
President, Common Council.

Approved by me this 14th day of January 1964.

RANDALL C. MILLER,
Mayor, City of Michigan City, Ind.

Attest:

MARY D. LESINSKI, *City Clerk.*

WRITTEN TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION TO S. 2249 SUBMITTED BY VALPARAISO (IND.)
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

Are we asking too much in regard to the land use of our area?

We feel little has been said, or little notice given to the high purpose, individual and group, actions which have taken place over the years to assure the protection of the rights and welfare of the public and to permit opportunities for the exercise of the abilities and ingenuity of private enterprise to help our Porter County, Ind., continue to be a finer and more prosperous area. We respect our local government managers who have, according to their public charges, responded with planning and zoning programs in the total public interest.

Untold man-hours of dedicated leadership, at the local level, have been devoted in study so that the desired residential, commercial, public, and industrial development areas may be reserved for the future. These areas were first selected after consultation with experts in the field of planning, then legitimized by local government officials and finally determined through, open to the public, hearings where, in the American tradition, those most affected, testified. All necessary and practical adjustments were then made to the plan and final adoption became a reality with the passage of the Porter County, Ind., master plan of zoning dated November 1959.

Since its adoption many great advances were the fortune of Porter County and its citizens. A surge of residential growth began to develop, eventually to cause the creation of the new town of Portage, Ind., destined by reliable estimates to become one of Indiana's largest cities. According to the plan, industrial and commercial growth boomed in the areas designated and new recreational and park areas were built and expanded to meet the public demand. We felt then, and we feel now, that our rights should be protected to allow us to develop our area as we see fit without Federal or State Government intervention.

The total north Porter County, Ind., region is experiencing dynamic growth and a resultant standard of living that is incomparable anywhere else in the Nation. We are proud that we have planned well for this current growth and feel that by all measurable standards have taken the periodic steps to allow a proper land use framework for the future. After the growth trends were indicated, our public officials took action and again, after consultation and the appropriation of the necessary funds, revised the master plan of zoning in June of 1961.

Now after all this, a Federal Government bureau pretends to suggest that proper considerations were not given to dedicated land use and that we must, at the suggestion of strangers, allow approximately 11,732 acres of our Porter County land to be taken from our plan and set aside for nature preserves, trails, campsites, and beaches to accommodate, generally, the friends and constituents of the strangers.

We feel that we must strenuously object to the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as presented by Senator Jackson from Washington in the form of S. 2249.

We are not incognizant of the fact that as our area prospers and grows we must provide sufficient acreage for parks and recreation. We are, in fact, now engaged in a detailed and vigorous study of our public facilities plan for Porter County. Our program includes the organizing of a tour of citizens and elected officials into the areas most suitable for public use. These areas include the beaches and dune hills of the southern tip of Lake Michigan as well as the streams and marsh areas peculiar to Porter County, and, of course, the beautiful undeveloped Kankakee River Basin. Recommendations will soon be forthcoming to suggest that the necessary zoning is effected to protect these highly desirable areas for public use.

All through this entire and quite lengthy controversy, we have simply asked to be allowed to develop our Porter County in the way that we who live here feel will best benefit us as citizens. May I assure you, in case there is any doubt, that we love Porter County and when it is left in our hands this love will be displayed by proper action on behalf of the people affected.

With the current S. 2249 hanging over us like an ominous cloud, which can be compared to the annexation by the city of Chicago, we are fearful. We, too, are defensive and consecrated to oppose Federal Government intervention contrary to our collective beliefs.

We ask, then, to be trusted with the development of our Porter County according to our desires, and pledge not to prostitute it as some would have you believe. Are we asking too much? We think not.

GEORGE NEELEY, *President.*
WAYNE HALL, *Secretary-Manager.*

FREDERICK, MD., *March 6, 1964.*

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

The National Council of State Garden Clubs with one-half million members, an organization designed for conservation on education, urge that the bill, S. 2249, to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, be reported favorably by this committee and for the inclusion of all areas recommended by the Kennedy administration. We ask that this statement be filed in the records of this hearing.

Mrs. J. D. DUVE,
Chairman of Legislation.

LAKE FRONT DRIVE,
BEVERLY SHORES, IND.,
January 26, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BIBLE: My family has owned property in the town of Beverly Shores, Ind., since 1943, and we have been homeowners there since 1946. As such, I have deep personal ties to this area of the dunes of Indiana, as do all the members of my immediate family. Therefore, the prospect of the loss of our much cherished property under Senate bill S. 2249 for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is a cause for much concern among us.

We fully and wholeheartedly support the premise that the Indiana Dunes must be saved for its natural splendor and protected from the ravages of industrialization. However, we do not support and, in fact, vigorously oppose the idea that Government ownership of the dunes is the only way to protect this scenic wonder. Myself and my family, as well as the vast majority of our co-property owners in Beverly Shores are dedicated to the preservation of the scenic beauty of our lands and will, at all times, act as a uniform force to insure that Beverly Shores shall remain unspoiled and never serve as an inroad to desecration of the Indiana Dunes by industry.

For the above reasons, we ask you to exclude Beverly Shores, Ind., from the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill S. 2249, and allow us, and our fellow property owners in Beverly Shores to remain independent guardians of this scenic wonder which we so greatly treasure.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT STAGMAN, M.D.,
JOSEPH STAGMAN, M.D.,
DOLYNE STAGMAN,
GAIL STAGMAN.

WHITING, IND., *January 27, 1964.*

The Honorable ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill 2249.

Everyone is being very careful not "to step on the toes" of the steel mills that have been, are, and will continue to creep further along the shores of Lake Michigan, yet property that is lovingly cared for is to be "saved" for the public. How ridiculous and how unjust! It is not the man with a home along that lakefront that is obliterating the beauty of our shores.

As an individual I have enjoyed many of our national parks and was thankful that they had been so deemed. I realize others must have faced the same agonies of being removed from their land in those places.

I wonder how many, though, were forced to watch such injustices as we see developing in the dunes area—"Give the steel mills what they want, and if there is anything left, take it from the little guy—and hope the ships going into Burns Ditch don't slap oil all over that."

VENNESSA PUSTEK.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 28, 1964.

The Honorable ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill 2249. The reasons are many but the one that is most important to me is the destruction of individuality but permitting powerful steel companies to destroy the most beautiful natural laboratories of science. Have you seen what Midwest and Bethlehem Steel have done to the most beautiful area of the dunes? A pity. Now you come to our town.

Please let a town at least prosper and grow and build your park around the steel mills.

Sincerely,

ROSEMARY SURANOVIC.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., January 28, 1964.

The Honorable ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, Ind., and I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill 2249. Permit me to present my reasons:

Forty years ago I purchased a lot in Beverly Shores and paid it off monthly while simultaneously supporting four children. I cherished the dream that someday I might spend my declining sunset years close to nature in the quiet atmosphere of Beverly Shores. It took me over 30 years to bring the dream to reality in the form of a small cottage.

Too bad that I could not have foreseen at the inception that 40 years later a group of ruthless politicians, under the guise of Utopian motives, would attempt to demolish and annihilate that dream with one foul swoop, and force me instead to dwell in a Coney Island of their making.

The time to have saved for posterity the wild pristine beauty that was Beverly Shores, was 40 years ago. You are too late now. Beverly Shores has grown into a community of solid citizens who deeply resent the rough-shod methods being employed and inflicted upon them.

Respectfully yours,

ANN GABRIEL.

EAST CHICAGO, IND., January 29, 1964.

The Honorable ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The situation pertaining to the national park and recreation area in the Indiana Dunes has undoubtedly been distorted beyond all proportions. As a property owner and taxpayer in Beverly Shores, I wish to declare my opposition to the inclusion of Beverly Shores in a national park, as proposed under Senate bill 2249. A national park which would preserve the beauty and wonder of the Indiana Dunes is a worthwhile goal. However, this goal will not be attained by acquiring an area which has been developed as the town of Beverly Shores. Are we, the public, to be penalized by the fact that we as individuals do not have the financial or political strength of industry? Must we relinquish our developed property so that industry may retain their undeveloped acreage for future use? Beverly Shores is no longer an example of the Indiana Dunes. As a property owner, I, therefore, feel that it would be a gross injustice to take this property under the claim of establishing a "recreation area" when an area which would be far better suited to this purpose is being bypassed for reasons unspecified.

We the people who are eligible to pay taxes, are also eligible to have a voice as to the legislative process. Our method is supposedly through our legislators. Therefore, I urge careful consideration as to what the people themselves wish concerning the sacrificing of private property which has been developed at great expense to the individuals.

Our State can undoubtedly use increased investment and industry. However, it is not the northern area which needs this development; it is the southern part of the State. The land which the steel companies are now "hoarding" for future exploitation would make the park area, which would indeed represent the Indiana Dunes. Taking over the homes and property of residents in Beverly Shores will never accomplish this purpose.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN LE VAN.

BEVERLY SHORES, IND.,
January 28, 1964.

Re Senate bill S. 2249, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As a property owner for 30 years in Beverly Shores, Ind., I am strongly opposed to the inclusion of the town in the proposed Senate bill 2249, for the following reasons:

1. It is contrary to the will of the property owners of this area.
2. There is no immediate public necessity for including Beverly Shores. The Indiana State park, adjacent to this area on the west, is neither fully developed nor fully used.
3. The removal of this property from the tax rolls will necessarily raise the taxes of the surrounding area where the tax load is already too burdensome.
4. The proposed legislation does not adequately protect private property owners. It places too much power in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, giving him control of zoning, condemnations, and public use of private land.
5. The proposed legislation opens the area for intensive beach use, camping, parking, mass movement of visitors whose only interest in the surroundings will be to use it, desecrate it, litter it, and leave it in a shambles.
6. Beverly Shores is not a nature study haven and therefore does not need to be preserved. It is a well-developed residential area whose citizens have been working long and diligently to improve living conditions here, with a view to encouraging more people to buy and build homes. The hope for the future of Beverly Shores is bright and all its citizens are dedicated to maintaining it as a free and privately owned community.

Sincerely yours,

ELMER H. DEL FAVERO,
Chicago, Ill.

BEVERLY SHORES, IND., January 27, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, Ind., I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill 2249.

How would you feel if you had saved and scrimped to buy yourself a piece of land and dwelling, put into it all your hard earnings, plus sacrifice, and then out of a clear blue sky be told that a national park is taking over the property?

About 10 years ago my two sisters and I purchased this piece of property on Underwood Avenue in Beverly Shores, at which place we are now residing and have since then put into it every bit of our hard earnings plus labor too to make the place beautiful, livable, and comfortable for us to retire and live in. A place to spend the rest of our old age in peace and quiet—but what is going to happen now? Are we going to get back every cent that we put into it for the past 10 years?

Why do you want to include Beverly Shores in the park? There is nothing spectacular as there is in Ogden Dunes. Why not include Ogden Shores and other sections excluded into a park?

Very truly yours,

MARIAN BURANOVIC.

BEVERLY SHORES, IND., *January 27, 1964.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BIBLE: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill S. 2249.

I resent being used as a pawn in a big political game to appease big business, big politics, and big money interests.

This whole ugly situation has made me ashamed to be a resident of this feudal State.

Sincerely,

MARY K. AMBERG.

BEVERLY SHORES, IND., *January 27, 1964.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

HON. ALAN BIBLE: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill S. 2249 because for 20 years we have worked to have this home in Beverly Shores. We are in the "white collar" class with a family we raised and just about to retire.

Hon. Senator Douglas fought hard to preserve the Indiana Dunes. From whom? People like us? I believe the original plan was to save the dunes from being removed and industry like the steel mills being stopped from coming in to pollute our waters of Lake Michigan, making the waters unfit for man, beast or bird. What about the air pollution? We in the Calumet area know what happens to our water and air, where heavy industry is situated. One has only to look and see what happened to the shoreline from the Indiana State line to and including Gary, Ind.

Has Hon. Senator Douglas and others accomplished their original mission? No—the industrialization is going on despite all efforts, perhaps because they have the money and lawyers to fight. We are just a small minority, but we love our home, our dunes, our State of Indiana and this is where we wish to stay. We believe, we should have industries and progress should not be stopped but why in spots like the dunes? Surely there are acres and acres of open land in Indiana that they could settle upon without controversy from anyone.

As a taxpayer and property owner of Beverly Shores, we wish to keep our home and to be excluded from the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park.

Very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH J. PUSTEK, Sr.

FEBRUARY 25, 1964.

Re inclusion of Beverly Shores area in Senate bill 2249.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

HON. ALAN BIBLE: It is more than repugnant to think and fear that our beloved Government, the great United States of America, while watching out for the welfare of all peoples around the world could come to the eventual confiscation of private property, bought and paid for by its responsible and well-meaning citizens.

My property in Beverly Shores has been a pride and joy to me through the years—partly because I paid so much and worked so hard to get it in monthly payments over years of sacrifice.

It seems incredible now that I was exerting my willing efforts to be encroached upon by an irresponsible public, swarming around my premises, who pay nothing

for its license to appropriate its advantages. Have riparian rights, which I paid for so highly in my contract, been abolished with no challenge or redress?

Has the care and protection I've given this shoreline property to bank it against high waters been futile now that this 50-foot easement talked about would be snatched from my possession?

No; I cannot reconcile the honorable Government of the United States of America interfering with the rights of faithful patriots while holding the reputation of "give away" in many parts of the world today.

Why not improve and beautify some lesser locations who would welcome the surge of Government control? Or, has our Nation not enough land to play with through its millions of acquired acres?

I'm wondering how many make use of the Indiana Dunes State Park daily through the year? The answer might definitely decide if you need more recreational area at this time and place. And last, why this national grab when our mounting budget is crying not for spending but for saving in all practical ways and means?

Thanks, Your Honor, for the privilege of stating my case.

Your interested citizen,

MARIE FLEMING.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 29, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill S. 2249.

The principal reason for my objection is that I understand that the purchases of property in the Beverly Shores area will be on an elective basis by the Government and could result in the Government picking up all the vacant property without any immediate program for purchasing the developed property. Thereby it could result in a situation where the beaches and vacant land would become public use areas surrounding the islands of private property. The private property owner would have no control of the land use surrounding him by visitors to the national park area contemplated.

Very truly yours,

IRVING SOLOMON.

FEBRUARY 21, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SIR: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill 2249.

Some of us Beverly Shores property owners have built up and carried such property through many good years and many lean years. Most likely we looked ahead to a confident peace and private dignity in the remaining years left to us by the grace of God.

How does one live in such peace and dignity with a threat of condemnation hanging over ones head.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. ARSHAG S. KILLIAN.

JANUARY 28, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a taxpayer and homeowner in Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores into the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill 2249, because my wife and I choose to live here the year round and enjoy the peace, quiet, and privacy. We lose this privacy if you incorporate this area into a public park. If my work should require my moving to another area, it would be difficult to sell my property, as living in a public park would be distasteful to many prospective purchasers.

The ownership of your home is a major achievement in any man's lifetime and the interference of government into a citizen's right of homeownership is disgusting.

Yours very truly,

LEO J. WUBBE.

FEBRUARY 21, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SIR: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill S. 2249.

Granted this bill is meant to insure recreational areas for all the people. Why include Beverly Shores, a developed community of growing families mostly. It seems more logical to take over and build up undeveloped land then tear down built-up towns.

I grew up summers and weekends in this community of Beverly Shores and watched it grow into an independent township. Naturally I resent this threat to private property rights.

If the Federal Government takes over Beverly Shores, it will be as the occupation forces during the war. Suppose you don't like jurisdiction, who will be foolish enough to buy it, under such conditions? Certainly not freedom-loving people. So, disheartened, you let it deteriorate. Why build up when at any time you are, your property, your way of life, is under threat of seizure. It then follows naturally, the Government takes over the family hearth you took years to build.

We, citizens of Beverly Shores, wish to be free to control our destiny.

Truly yours,

ARA R. KILLIAN.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

I have written previously in opposition to the acquisition by the Federal Government of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill S. 2249.

It seems a shame that it should ever become necessary for any taxpayer or property owner to exhort the Government from usurping the property owner's rights. They should protect our welfare not detract from it.

The reasons for the Federal land grab at Beverly Shores are just as dubious as the reasons for foreign aid. Neither benefits the taxpayer and who in the United States is not a taxpayer.

So at least see to it that we're not robbed blind by taking our property away from us too.

Very truly yours,

G. M. BERNDT.

P.S.—Someone should suggest to Senator Douglas to take a trip down to the dunes area and see how much land there is for the people to enjoy outside of the established dunes park. The addition of any part of Beverly Shores is unnecessary and such action would be stupid.

I'm also a property owner in Illinois and think Senator Douglas should keep his nose out of the affairs of Indiana.

FREY BROS. LUMBER Co.,
Michigan City, Ind., January 28, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Will you please enter my protest against the proposed lakeshore national park in this area, S. 2249. I submit the following facts in support of my objection.

At present a State park with more than 2,000 acres is available for public use, including nearly 3 miles of lake frontage.

The area in question is in an already developed area, with many homes and business activities now in existence. To designate this entire tract as a national park would mean it would be neither fish nor fowl, and to acquire the improved property would run into countless millions.

In addition, much of the land in question has no natural resource value, and to permanently lock it up in a national preserve would remove acreage that will be essential in the growth and development so needed in sections like ours, with a tendency toward high percentages of unemployment.

According to most economic surveys of the territory between Chicago and lower Michigan, a logical development and expansion of industrial as well as transportation facilities seems to be a natural consequence. This normal flow and growth pattern will be not only impeded, but possibly diverted, if the tremendous acreage contemplated in this park bill were to become an actuality.

Most people are in favor of recreational areas and to be against such things is almost heresy today. I am in agreement with the theory, but my suggestion is to continue to develop the present Dunes State Park, possibly to nationalize it and some adjacent area that is now mostly unimproved. This would preserve the dunes as a natural phenomenon for posterity.

Then I would recreate the Kankakee Basin, formerly one of the most productive wildlife and game refuge areas in the Midwest. After drainage was done, it became just more farmland, of which we now have a great surplus. Let's put the Kankakee Basin back in business by restoring the former levels. This would create a beautiful lake of some hundred miles or more of shoreline, making a recreational area that could be used the year around for boating, fishing, skating, and cottage development.

Contrast this with the barren waste of the lakefront along the dunes where for 10 months of the year when not a soul is in sight. Let's have our lakefront for the use of those who like the flora and fauna, let's make a family type recreation area that would work the year around, both of these would be the same distance from Chicago, both would serve the purpose of preserving land area for the public, yet not permanently remove the valuable acreage so needed for our economic growth and employment potential.

Let's provide recreation, but also let's provide a job for a man. There is such a thing as too much time for recreation, particularly for the man who is unemployed.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRY W. FREY.

HILLSIDE, ILL., *January 27, 1964.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill S. 2249.

I do not feel it to be just to destroy a developed area which took years of savings and work to build, when there are other areas more suitable for your purpose. I strongly urge that you reevaluate your purpose in this matter before making a definite decision.

Respectfully yours,

ERICH J. RENDANT, Sr.

BEVERLY SHORES, IND., *January 25, 1964.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill S. 2249.

My view in this matter is to the fact that the community is too thickly populated and that there are a large number of people just like myself moved to Beverly Shores 10 or 15 years or more ago and built a place in which to live,

and during the time we have spent here we have all worked very hard to landscape and keep our property looking attractive, which is a much harder task than it is in a city owing to the sand hills, etc.

While I have been told that even though my property would be in territory taken over that I could still retain possession of I wished to do so, I have the least doubt that after a number of others have given up their property my taxes would be increased to the extent I could not afford to pay them, and as far as protecting this vicinity from becoming industrialized I cannot conceive of this becoming a fact, and think with the addition of the new steel mills just west of us that this community will grow quite rapidly from now on to the extent that there will be only room for recreation enough for our own people.

This does not mean that I do not think other people need recreation, but I do think that there are other places than this much less populated and more attractive for this purpose.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,

ROBT. E. NICKERSON.

MR. M. J. MCCARTHY, ARCHITECT,
Chicago, Ill., January 27, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill 2249 for the following reasons:

1. The town of Beverly Shores is now used year round, people live there, raise their families, keep their property, and pay their taxes. If this is made part of the Indiana State Dunes National Park, the land will be used about 2 months out of the year, roped off during off seasons, depriving many families of a year round home.

2. We, as property owners, bought the land, pay taxes, and use and enjoy our land. We want our land just the way it is and has been for years without outside interference.

We hope your decision on this matter will be considerate of these facts and favorable to the taxpaying property owners.

Yours truly,

M. J. MCCARTHY.

JANUARY 28, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a taxpayer and homeowner in the town of Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of our town into the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill 2249 because:

The loss of 90 percent of our town's taxable property, would make it impossible to maintain school and civil services with this reduced civil income.

The cloud of this impending legislation has stopped homebuilding, and is bankrupting builders who have completed new homes, but are unable to sell.

The individual homeowner who must move from the area due to employment relocation is unable to find buyers for his property.

Yours very truly,

AGNES M. WUBBE,
Beverly Shores, Ind.

JANUARY 27, 1964.

DEAR CHAIRMAN: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of this town in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill S. 2249.

We think that our town of Beverly Shores is much more suited for a town such as it is.

We enjoy living here and do not wish to have this town taken away from us. We also feel and know that there are much more beautiful locations and less inhabited locations in this country for a national park.

The only dunes we have left on the Indiana lakeshore are with the inclusion of all small towns. We believe that this should be left as is.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN R. ALLEN,
Residents of Beverly Shores.

JANUARY 30, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill S. 2249 for the following reasons:

(1) Large industrial areas offer few decent areas to build homes. Since people spend more time in homes than parks, Beverly Shores should be excluded from the park as an area for homes.

(2) The majority of taxes come from homeowners rather than industry. The inclusion of large blocks of land in a park will place an unfair burden on remaining property owners.

Yours truly,

ALBERT W. SUBLITT,
Munster, Ind.

BEVERLY SHORES, IND.,
February 27, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I will be brief and to the point. Please weigh carefully my sincere views on the following matter.

For almost 19 years, I have been a resident, taxpayer, property owner in Beverly Shores. A great deal of time, effort, and money has been spent on improving and maintaining my property and surrounding areas. I would not like to have it be in vain. Therefore, I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill S. 2249.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD P. ZALLYS.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BIBLE: We are opposed to the bill Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, S. 2249.

Its original intent was not the "preservation of" but the prevention of our industrial development in northern Indiana.

As for turning northwestern Indiana into a park, this is silly. A sizable portion of the designated area is a well-populated town. It has the strip of beach, though, and this would be used by Chicagoans almost exclusively. Spending millions on a huge tract that will be used only 2 or 3 months a year is insanity. The cost of maintaining it, policing it, and cleaning it would be astronomical. These people are, as a group, filthy and destructive. We've been fighting them for 6 years now, we know.

Thank you, but we don't want it.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. EUGENE WHYBREW.

BEVERLY SHORES, IND.,
January 28, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BIBLE: It is my sincere hope that you will exert your influence to defeat Senate bill S. 2249.

As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore mentioned in the above bill. While the reasons are too numerous to mention here, the hard-

ships created for the people would be a tragedy. They will suffer financial loss and inconveniences that will be costly to them. Those who are in favor of the bill are from surrounding communities with no investment in the town itself.

Please defeat the bill and I personally will be grateful.

Sincerely,

MARGARET TOBIN
Mrs. William J. Tobin.

OAK PARK, ILL., February 26, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill S. 2249, because I believe that this bill does not protect the financial investment of the Beverly Shores homeowner.

Respectfully,

MRS. L. A. BAUMRUCKER.

BEVERLY SHORES, IND.,
January 26, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE.

DEAR SIR: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill 2249.

We want to continue to believe in the American way of life which is the freedom of living where we wish as long as we wish.

Why, as taxpayers, should the Hoosiers lose tax revenue? Won't the removal of all the land which will be taken for park purposes create a hardship on the rest of the Indiana residents and taxpayers by increasing their tax hold?

Since the public lands organization has millions of tax dollars to spend (item as seen in newspapers), why not use some of this money to clean up the beaches at Whiting, East Chicago, and Hammond, Ind. These beaches will serve a large populace for recreational purposes. Many more will be at these beaches because it will be within walking distance for the younger folks. Of course, you must know that not every one owns a car and placing parks out in the wilderness is not very profitable to anyone.

The living habits of American people are all changing and not many care about bird watching or the other wonders of nature. Folks do not walk as much as we did as youngsters and are not interested in physical movements. So why not take another look at the American way of life and you may come across a better idea.

Whether you read this or not I wish to say thanks for letting me clutter up your mail box and it also gave me a chance to speak up for my own.

We remain,

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. ANN WAITKUS.
ANTON WAITKUS.

BEVERLY SHORES, IND.,
January 29, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores, Ind., I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill 2249.

Ten years ago my two sisters and I purchased the property on Underwood in order so we can retire in quiet, peaceful, and wonderful clean air of Beverly Shores.

Every cent I earn is being put into it, and has been, to improve the property, and now they tell me it is to become a national park.

What is to become of the property? Will the Government give us the full value plus the labor we put into it?

We have a State park and to me it is plenty big enough.

Very truly yours,

KAY TOBAN.

MIDLOTHIAN, ILL.,
January 30, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As owner of lakeshore property in Beverly Shores, I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill 2249. This area was subdivided years ago for a high-class residential development, and although development has been slow there are many fine homes located here. The desirability and value of the whole development would be wiped out by inclusion in a recreation project.

Yours very truly,

JAMES W. WILBUR.

CHICAGO, ILL.,
January 29, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a taxpayer and property owner in Beverly Shores I strongly oppose the inclusion of Beverly Shores in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill 2249, for many reasons.

We have always enjoyed the beaches at Beverly Shores because they have been kept orderly and clean—no picnicking, and therefore no broken bottles to cut one's feet nor garbage strewn to attract insects. Also, we are given to understand there will be camping grounds permitted, which would be highly unsafe to any homeowner, such as myself, due to carelessness with fire, not to mention many other things. I am sure all these things would detract from the beauty rather than enhance it of the natural dunes. We have done much to improve our property and would not enjoy seeing it depreciated.

Yours very truly,

MARGARETHA HESS.

PORTAGE PORT COMMITTEE,
March 18, 1964.

Re hearing on S. 2249, Indiana Lakeshore Park.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: On Saturday, March 8, 1964, a letter was introduced into evidence purporting to be from the citizens of the area known as Edgewater Beach Subdivision in the town of Portage. Said letter stated that the citizens were in favor of a national park, also an inference was made that a petition would be forthcoming asking inclusion in the national park.

The enclosed statement refutes the letter read and the inferences made. The element of time has curtailed the number of citizens who signed.

Mrs. CHARLES C. FALCONER.

PORTAGE PORT COMMITTEE:
MRS. CHARLES C. FALCONER,
Chairman.
BILLY E. COPPES, D.D.S.,
Vice Chairman.
MRS. CHARLES C. GIBSON,
Secretary.
JACK D. WHITAKER, D.R.,
Industrial Contact.
JOHN P. WILLIAMS,
Public Relations.

TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON S. 2249,
Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned who are residents of the town of Portage, and live in that community commonly known as Edgewater Beach Subdivision, do hereby set forth the following declarations:

1. That we are opposed to S. 2249.

2. That we do not want our homes and/or property included in any Federal park.

3. That we now declare this to be our final decision.

4. That if any signature appearing here also appears on a petition indicating opinions contrary to those shown above, said former signatures are now hereby withdrawn and canceled, and approval of said former petition hereby revoked.

(The above petition carried 32 signatures which are in the files of the committee.)

THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
PORTER COUNTY CHAPTER,
Chesterton, Ind., March 17, 1964.

Re S. 2249, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, section 5-B.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

(Attention of Mr. Jerry Verkler).

DEAR SIR: We wish to direct your attention to the recreational and conservation value of the area designated as 5-B and to urge that it remain in the proposed bill. This area extends from U.S. Highway 20 to the limits of the town of Portage, Ind., on both sides of Indiana Highway 149. Included, is the Little Calumet River, used extensively by canoes and other small boats. The clubhouse of this chapter, with surrounding wooded grounds, is located here. We appreciate your thoughtful consideration of desirable lands.

Very truly yours,

MARY I. BYRNE,
Membership Chairman.

CHESTERTON, IND., March 16, 1964.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

(Attention of Jerry Verkler, Chief of Staff).

DEAR CHAIRMAN: The writer testified on Saturday, March 7, 1964, at the hearings of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate on S. 2249, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. This letter represents the written testimony as I remember it, plus additional information gathered since the hearings. Mr. Jerry Verkler, chief of staff, requested this written testimony, so that it can be made part of the record of the hearings.

The writer has lived in unit 5-C for 15 years. Most of my free time during January and February of this year was spent talking to and polling homeowners in units 5-C and 5-B, also talking to homeowners just outside the proposed national lakeshore. I personally talked to about 70 homeowners. Mr. Robert Read and two ladies also talked to homeowners inside the proposed park or in adjoining areas. The information so gathered was submitted by Mr. Read, together with petitions of homeowners who either are inside the proposed national lakeshore and do not object to being included, or who are just outside the boundary lines and want to be included. I shall give the results and my views, discussing the units by starting at the western end and proceeding in counterclockwise direction.

(1) *Edgewater*.—This represents a part of Portage, surrounded on three sides by unit 3, (Inland Steel), near Lake Michigan. Mr. Read submitted petition 5, representing about 75 percent of the resident property owners in Edgewater, who ask in their petition, for speedy enactment of bill S. 2249. Upon my return from the Washington hearings, I talked to two representatives of the Edgewater Improvement Association. They decided not to petition at present to have their homes included in the park. They will keep in touch with Senator Bayh's office about future developments. Edgewater is the only settled area in Portage really close to the proposed national lakeshore. Most of the settled parts of the town of Portage are near U.S. Highway 20 and further south.

(2) *Unit 5-A*.—There are a few houses in this unit. Some are south of the Ogden Dunes South Shore station. Others are along Crisman Road. Crimson Road is supposed to be widened and it is likely that most of these homes will be razed. I did not talk to any homeowners in unit 5-A.

(3) *Unit 5-B.*—This unit consists of unincorporated neighborhoods and of parts of the town of Porter. For statistical purposes, I list the unincorporated areas separately from those in the town of Porter. I took test polls in four sections of the unincorporated areas in 5-B as follows:

	Not object- ing to be included in park	Undecided	Opposed
Meadowbrook and Coffman Rds. off Indiana 149.....	9	1	0
Along U.S. Highway 20.....	3	1	1
Howe Rd.....	1	3	2
U.S. Highway 12 and Mineral Springs Rd.....	3	1	1
Total.....	16	6	4

All those who do not object to being included in the national lakeshore signed petition No. 2 submitted by Mr. Herbert Read.

I did not poll homeowners between U.S. Highway 12 and the South Shore Railroad tracks. There are at least 15 houses in this strip of unit 5-B which will be leveled for the widening of U.S. Highway No. 12.

We also talked to homeowners just outside unit 5-B. On the south side of Meadowbrook Road east of Indiana Highway No. 149 and just south of unit 5-B, three out of four homeowners want to be included in the national lakeshore. Their signatures are part of petition No. 3 submitted by Mr. Herbert Read.

West of Indiana No. 149 at Shady Side homeowners are having troubles. Recently their wells went dry. I believe that some of these homeowners, especially those on the northern ridge of the Little Calumet River Valley, would like to be included in the park. So far we had time to speak to only one homeowner. I marked in red areas which should or could be added to the national lakeshore.

It is very important that the Little Calumet River Valley all the way from U.S. Highway No. 20 to the portage town and township line be included. It is used by canoeists of the metropolitan areas as a spring training ground. The Little Calumet Rapids west of Indiana Highway No. 149 at Shady Side are the highlights of the river trip. The Boy Scouts, the American Red Cross, the Prairie Club, the Sierra Club, the White Water Association, the American Youth Hostels, and other organizations practice on the Little Calumet River.

(4) *Unit 5-B in the town of Porter.*—A strip 800 feet wide south of the South Shore Railroad tracks connects units 5-B and 5-C. As far as I know, all houses north of U.S. Highway No. 12 will be leveled for the widening of the highway. This amounts to about 30 houses in the town of Porter. We talked to five homeowners on the south side of U.S. Highway No. 12, who will not be displaced by the widening of the highway, and they do not object to being included. Their signatures are on petition No. 2, submitted by Mr. Herbert Read. These homeowners are between Mineral Springs Road and Wagner Road, and also between Wagner and Waverly Roads.

There is a greater concentration of homes near Waverly Road on the south side of U.S. No. 12 in Porter. We did not talk to these homeowners.

The other section of the town of Porter included in unit 5-B is the area bounded by U.S. Highway No. 20, Mineral Springs Road, Oak Hill Road, and Wagner Road. We polled the homeowners there with the following results:

Not opposed to being included in park.....	3
Undecided.....	2
Opposed.....	2

There are other parts of Porter that could be included in unit 5-B. There are two property owners in the area bounded by the strip along U.S. Highway No. 12, Mineral Springs Road, Oak Hill Road, and Wagner Road, who want to be included in the park. We have their signatures. We do not know why this area was left out of the bill. We also wonder why some of the Nike site was left out of the bill. Eventually this base will be abandoned, and it may as well be included in the park.

There is also a triangle bounded by U.S. Highway No. 20, Wagner Road, and Oak Hill Road, which could be added to unit 5-B. It has three inexpensive houses. This area could be used for parking, picnicking, and as a starting point for hikes through unit 5-B.

The Little Calumet River Valley from U.S. Highway 20 to Wagner Road could also be included in the national lakeshore. Further east the town of Porter dumps raw sewage into the river.

(5) *North of the South Shore tracks.*—Some homeowners along Waverly Road in Porter want to be included in the national park. I believe their names are on petition No. 4 submitted by Mr. Herbert Read. The unincorporated areas north of the South Shore Railroad tracks should also be included in the park.

(6) *Unit 5-C.*—About five houses will be leveled by an interchange between U.S. No. 12 and Indiana No. 49 highways. The national lakeshore should take in all the wooded area between Olson Road and Highway 49 not needed for the interchange.

A thorough poll of homeowners was conducted on the east side of Tremont Road south of U.S. No. 12, and the west side of Hadenfelt Road, and on the dirt roads leading inside from these three paved roads. Houses outside the proposed national lakeshore were not polled. A very high percentage favors inclusion in the park. The east side of Hadenfelt Road, Furnessville Road, and Teale Road were polled in the same way. Again the results were very high for inclusion in the park. Other areas of unit 5-C were not polled as thoroughly. We talked to the majority of homeowners in unit 5-C, and a vast majority of them do not object to being included in the park. Mr. Herbert Read gave detailed results in his testimony.

There is a small section in Furnessville, along U.S. Highway 20 and bounded by Furnessville and School Roads which was left out of the lakeshore proposal. The homeowners there are circulating a petition now, asking to be included in the park.

(7) *Detached sections south of U.S. Highway 20.*—One of the purposes of this area is to replace nesting and resting places for waterfowl recently destroyed by Bethlehem Steel. The strip along the Little Calumet River east of Chesterton should definitely be left in the bill as wildlife refuge and for pollution control. We know of at least two property owners in the southern detached areas who do not object to having their land included in the park.

(8) *Beverly Shores.*—The eastern part of Beverly Shores will revert speedily to its original state if left undisturbed. The Senate has the choice of including all of Beverly Shores, or to leave two more sections east of the present exempt sections out of the bill.

(9) *Michigan City.*—The mayor of the city is trying to ruin West Beach by industrialization.

(10) *Dune Acres.*—The western circle of Dune Acres should be included in the national lakeshore.

The bill should contain a provision that if property owners whose property adjoins the national lakeshore want to be included, they can petition to do so.

Nearly all mailing addresses on the petitions submitted by Mr. Herbert Read give Chesterton as the post office, although they all either live in unincorporated areas or in the town of Porter.

Sincerely yours,

H. J. STEINER.

GARY, IND., March 17, 1964.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We appreciate the time and interest expended by you and your committee on S. 2249.

We hope you will do your best to see that the bill goes to the Senate floor with a favorable recommendation. We urge you to see that the bill is passed with no deletions.

The growing population of the Calumet area will need all the recreational facilities afforded by the park.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. BURTON WECHSLER.

DOWNERS GROVE, ILL., *March 17, 1964.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: May I add my appeal that you will aid in every way you can the bill to make a large part of the Indiana Dunes area a national park? Please see that the acreage is not reduced.

Man can solve his economic problems without taking over and destroying this unique, dynamic, and beautiful piece of land—world famous. Once gone, it is lost forever to the human search for knowledge and to the human spirit. The steel companies will be able to work out other solutions. The large range values should win over the narrowly present expediency. Future generations will honor you for your successful effort and your vision.

Sincerely,

ANNA LOUISE NORDHEIM.

EAST CHICAGO, IND., *March 17, 1964.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As precinct committeeman of the 43d precinct of East Chicago, Ind., my neighbors and I urge you to vote for the passage of Senate bill 2249 in its present form with no deletions.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

RICHARD RUCOBA, O.D.

HAMMOND, IND., *March 16, 1964.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We are deeply concerned about the lack of responsibility and foresight of some of our public officials and certain selfish private interests with regard to the conservation of Indiana's natural resources, specifically, the land included in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill, S. 2249. The hog's share of our unique and valuable lakeshore and duneland has already been lost to industry, especially the air-polluting, water-contaminating steel industry. Northern Indiana needs diversification of its industries, not further concentration of steel mills.

Residents of the Greater Chicago area, which includes the entire Calumet region, live in what is rapidly becoming an "asphalt jungle." The increase in outdoor recreational facilities, such as parks, playgrounds, nature preserves, etc., has not been sufficient to meet the needs of our rapidly growing population. More and more people are working fewer hours per week and have more leisure time for recreational pursuits than ever before. Tourist trade and related industries are booming. Why doesn't Indiana take advantage of its opportunity to develop its tourist trade and, at the same time, offer its industrial areas better outdoor recreational facilities? Why destroy what little there is left of our uniquely beautiful and scientifically and historically interesting Indiana Dunes with its gently sloping beaches and "singing sands"?

We have been residents of the Calumet region for over 40 years. We have watched the once-fresh waters of Lake Michigan become contaminated with waste materials from the mill. We have coughed and choked on the smoke and fume-laden air, polluted by the mills. Our local beaches and lakeside parks have been spoiled because our steel mills and oil refineries have not seen fit to use adequate air and water pollution controls. For years various conservation-minded groups have worked to save at least a part of Indiana's shoreline and duneland from further contamination by industry. Now is our last opportunity to save a bit of our natural heritage for all the people to enjoy.

We urge that S. 2249 be passed intact; that Inland Steel property and the historical Calumet area be included as originally planned in the specified acreage. No more compromises. The Indiana Dunes belong to the people, not to big business and politicians alone.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT W. and MARGARET WILHELM.

BELTSVILLE, MD., March 18, 1964.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: How much the people have lost since the time the National Park Service first recommended saving Indiana Dunes for posterity. I hope and pray Congress will take this last chance to save the remaining remnant. I hope that S. 2249 will soon be reported favorably by your subcommittee.

Sincerely,

J. S. COOLEY.

MADISON, WIS., February 2, 1964.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

Board of directors and advisers of the Citizens Natural Resources Association of Wisconsin, Inc., assembled at Madison, Wis., today voted unanimously in support of S. 2249 for preservation and maintenance in its natural state a portion of the Indiana Dunes area. We request that our position be presented on the floor before vote is taken and that it be made a part of the record.

ROY GROMME, *President, CNRA.*

MARCH 18, 1964.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Room 145, Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Please accept our gratitude for the masterful job you did at the dunes national lakeshore hearings last week. We own a small haven of natural beauty just to the south of the Little Calumet River, along Meadowbrook Road. It has become even more of a sanctuary for birds and small animals since the beginning of the destruction and desecration of the area about a half mile to the north of us. The only hope for these small creatures and for us and our home is inclusion in the dunes national lakeshore bill S. 2249. We urgently request you to continue to work unceasingly to retain unit 5-B in the bill, and to expand it to include the properties on the south side of Meadowbrook Road, and preferably the whole of the Little Calumet River Valley.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

CARLA N. URBAIN.

SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL,
Portage, Ind., March 17, 1964.

The Honorable ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The Save the Dunes Council wishes to thank you for your courtesy and attention to our testimony at the hearings March 5, 6, and 7.

We earnestly hope that we have established a very strong and convincing case in favor of saving the Indiana Dunes. We hope that no land will be deleted from the bill. Every acre is now very precious and important in the light of what will otherwise happen to this whole southern shore of Lake Michigan. If we don't give this to the people, the complete industrialization of the southern tip will take place. This you know. Please heed it.

Very sincerely,

DOROTHY R. BUELL, *President.*

MARCH 17, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Wish to again urge passage of the bill, S. 2249, in its present form; with no deletions.

Respectfully,

MISS L. ULMER.

GARY, IND., *March 17, 1964.*Hon. Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Washington, D.C.*DEAR SENATOR: Wish to urge the passage of bill, S. 2249, in its present form;
with no deletions.

Respectfully,

GEORGE F. ULMER.

GRIFFITH, IND., *March 18, 1964.*Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
*Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*DEAR SENATOR: Bill S. 2249 seems finally to be in its last stage before entering
the Senate for passing. May we add a few words to all those which have so far
been voiced in its favor.With the tremendous amount of leisure which automation is going to cause in
future years we must see that it is absorbed in such a way that it becomes con-
structive instead of destructive. Nothing can so absorb and lift the spirit as
union with nature in its most undisturbed form. Bill S. 2249 aims to preserve
most of 11,000 acres of almost undisturbed nature not only for the ever-growing
population of Indiana and nearby Illinois, but for all those of our whole Nation,
who are interested in nature and the arts and sciences connected therewith.May we therefore again respectfully urge that bill S. 2249 in its entirety be
favorably reported to the Senate as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

T. WALLER.
RUTH WALLER.CHESTERTON, IND., *March 19, 1964.*

Re S. 2249.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
*Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The Izaak Walton League of Porter County, Ind., would
like to have its beautiful clubhouse, with its 7 acres on the bank of the Little
Calumet, preserved for posterity in the national lakeshore. It is a part of the,
as yet unspoiled, unit 5 which the opposition wants to whittle away for further
industrial expansion although we have already lost so much. It is essential that
we lose no more.

Sincerely,

NANCY F. WOOD,
*Secretary, Izaak Walton League of Porter County.*CHESTERTON, IND., *March 19, 1964.*Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Interior Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*DEAR SENATOR JACKSON, we have heard that there is some possibility that
the Meadowbrook area will be left out of S. 2249, the Indiana Dunes National
Lakeshore, and we hope very much that you will not let this happen. It is a
very beautiful section with the Little Calumet River running through it.Our Izaak Walton League has a clubhouse and several acres along the river
which is very wild and lovely and is used by Boy and Girl Scouts and canoe
clubs. It really should be kept in the bill.

Sincerely,

HAZEL HANNELL
Mrs. V. M. Hannell.

THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
PORTER COUNTY CHAPTER,
Chesterton, Ind., March 14, 1964.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing to urge that unit 5-B, the Meadowbrook area, be included as it now stands in Senate bill S. 2249. It is a wooded river area which has historic as well as recreational value and it would be a great loss to future generations if it were not to be included. We urge that you give your support to its inclusion and that no change be made in the bill as it now stands. It would be an important part of the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore National Park.

Sincerely,

CATHERINE FLYNN, *Secretary.*

ORGANIZED LABOR COMMITTEE FOR A PUBLIC PORT
AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIANA,
March 19, 1964.

To All U.S. Senators Who Are Members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

GENTLEMEN: At the recent hearings in Washington on S. 2249 (Senator Douglas' Indiana Lakeshore Park bill) I was testifying on Saturday morning, March 7. I referred to the fact that the Save the Dunes Council was better financed and equipped to promote this scheme than we who oppose the Federal Government interfering in the development of our area. I mentioned the "Save the Duners" had a published budget of \$105,000.

While I was testifying, Senator Douglas (who that morning on his arrival in the room, announced to the hearing chairman that he was appearing as a "citizen" and not as a "Senator") jumped up in the audience exclaiming, "Incredible." He then brought to the front a man whom he introduced as Mr. Ormes, a vice president of Save the Dunes. "Citizen" Douglas questioned Mr. Ormes on the budget of the council, and Mr. Ormes stated for the record that the council had never received more than \$11,000 in any one year and were in fact \$11,000 in debt right now. He and Senator Douglas challenged the authenticity of my statement regarding this \$105,000 budget and the photostat of same which I introduced as part of the record.

I want the Senate committee to know that I referred to this as a "published budget." At the time, and with the unusual interruption of my testimony, I was understandably shaken up—as I am a truckdriver, not an experienced witness or testifier. I thought I had gotten this from some newspaper.

I now find that I should correct the record. This budget to which I referred was "published," it's true—but not in any newspaper. It was published directly by the "Save the Duners" themselves in the form of a little flier which they mailed to people's homes soliciting money. I am enclosing a photostatic copy of this document, so all Senators may see it. I think it speaks for itself and it shows a total budget of \$105,000 they were trying to raise.

As to Mr. Ormes testimony saying they never took in more than \$11,000, I am sending to the chairman of your committee some photostats of the annual reports of the Save the Dunes Council, filed under oath with the secretary of state of Indiana, as a not-for-profit corporation. These documents show income quite different in amounts from that certified to by Mr. Ormes.

I know that you Senators want the truth about these matters and I have done my best to provide you with it. We in organized labor want no part of this Senator Douglas scheme. We need employment around here and the dunes are preserved under the existing State park plus strong zoning restrictions in the various lakeshore communities.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

TOBY BOCANEGRA, *Portage, Ind.*

(The budget referred to is reproduced on p. 226. The photostats are in the files of the committee.)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
April 8, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

(Attention of Mr. Jerry Verkler, staff director.)

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: During the hearings March 7 before the Subcommittee on Public Lands concerning S. 2249, to create the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, a witness made several unsubstantiated allegations about the Save the Dunes Council. These allegations seemed to me to be unfounded and, while made in good faith, damaging to the reputation of the council. My high regard for this unselfish group of volunteers led me to seek the truth.

After reading the letter of the witness, Mr. Tony Bocanegra, to the committee of March 1964, I think it appropriate to make this further comment and ask that my letter be printed in the hearing record on S. 2249.

First, the witness charged that "only two officers of this organization which appears here (the Save the Dunes Council) are actually local people" (p. 306 of transcript of hearings). In subsequent testimony, Mr. Merrill Ormes, vice president of the Save the Dunes Council, gave the names and addresses of the officers of the council. Each of them is a resident of Lake County, Ind., or Porter County, Ind. So this charge was proved not true and the witness admitted he based his charge on the membership of the advisory board. As was brought out, this board is purely honorary and is composed of distinguished conservationists and scientists from throughout the Nation. Moreover, the witness submitted, along with his letter of March 19, documentary evidence that he was wrong. The photostatic copies of the council's financial statements show that every officer is a local Indiana resident.

Second, the witness charged (p. 306 of the transcript) that the Save the Dunes Council budget of 1963 amounted to a total of \$105,000. He submitted an enlargement of a budget which he repeatedly asserted was a reprint from a newspaper clipping. He could not identify the name of the newspaper or the date of the article, but at the request of committee staff and myself he promised to submit the original of the article to the committee.

The witness now admits, in his letter of March 19, that there was no newspaper article. He submitted to the committee, instead, a copy of a Save the Dunes Council bulletin, dated April 1961, in which there appears a *proposed* budget, in connection with a request for contributions to the council. This proposed budget would total \$105,000 and was to apply to the 21-month period between April 1961 to January 1963.

Obviously, and as the witness admits in his letter, this was the amount of funds the council hoped to raise, not the actual budget for any period. The witness supplies also photostats of annual reports of the Save the Dunes Council filed with the State of Indiana which show that the annual budget of the council was \$12,944 in 1963, \$15,297 in 1962, \$9,042 in 1961, and \$7,092 in 1960.

You will note that the vice president of the council, Mr. Ormes, stated during the discussion at the hearing that it was his recollection that no annual budget of the council had exceeded \$11,000. Inasmuch as the officers responsible for council finances were not present and Mr. Ormes was called upon for a statement without having an opportunity to check the exact figures, I think his statement can be accepted as in good faith and reasonably accurate.

Thus, the record is set straight: All the officers of the Save the Dunes Council are local residents and the council's annual budget has averaged \$11,090 over the last 4 years.

I appreciate the interest of the committee and the witness in making the truth known. The Save the Dunes Council is a group composed of some of the most public-spirited and self-sacrificing persons I have known. Under great handicaps, financial and other, they have generously given of their lives to save a gift of great beauty and recreational value for posterity. They constitute a high example of the finest qualities of a democracy.

With best wishes.

Faithfully yours,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 20, 1964.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This is to urge your support for creation of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park without any further cutting size of park. We have so little left in land space for future generations.

Thank you.

DAPHINE D. DOSTER.

WHITING, IND., March 17, 1964.

Re S. 2249.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

(Attention Mr. Jerry Verkler, chief of staff).

DEAR SENATOR: We urge retention in S. 2249 of the Little Calumet River Valley area both east and west of highway 149.

This area has long been a favorite 1-day small-boat trip of persons living in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. The area is mostly unimproved, with natural vegetation and flora. Swimmers on inner tubes and rafts share the boaters thrill of shooting the rapids and low falls over a hard clay formation, not rocks, in the vicinity of Old Baileytown.

Respectfully,

H. G. LABRANDT,
Secretary, Illinois Paddling Council.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY OF HERBERT P. READ

Gentlemen, it has been claimed that unit 5-B is not suited for park purposes, that it would be used for industrial purposes, and therefore all, or a portion thereof, should be dropped from the area included in S. 2249. I dispute the claim and object to any move to eliminate unit 5-B.

Enclosed is a map showing the current county zoning of the unit. Note that it is entirely zoned for residential use except along U.S. 12. Therefore I believe it somewhat presumptuous to claim that its future would be industrial and necessary for the harbor. The zoning shown was approved by the county plan commission after they were well acquainted with the land needs of the area's industry and the proposed port.

A portion (shown in red) is owned by Bethlehem Steel Co. While it is now zoned residential, I presume that Bethlehem expects that the county will rezone the parcel whenever it wishes. This is not an unreasonable assumption, since history has shown that zoning machinery can be manipulated at will by the industrial interests. The Bethlehem owned area in unit 5-B is not destined for steel mills or port, but is for the purpose of the realignment of the New York Central main line and perhaps a rail yard.

Personally, I do not object if the portion on the north bank is left out of unit 5-B, but I think it imperative that the Calumet River Valley, at least from crest to crest (shown in green), be kept in the park. The river is now used extensively for recreational boating and canoeing. In addition, it is important to preserve the flood plain (or bottom land) and to prevent pollution, since the water enters Lake Michigan at Burns Ditch. Many forest preserve systems in other States have concentrated on acquisition of river valleys for similar reasons.

In my testimony at the public hearings on S. 2249 on March 6, 1964, I called attention to the fact that many residential landowners in unit 5-B did not object to being included in the park, and that additional landowners along the southwest boundary have asked to be included. (In yellow.)

The area in blue is owned by the Izaak Walton League and will always be preserved. However, the river valley on each side of the Izaak Walton League property should be similarly protected; and what is most important, the owners signed their approval of being included in the park.

Since the hearings were held, several river valley landowners to the west of the present park boundary (State Route 149), have also asked to be included. One owner is willing to donate her portion of river valley land to the park. Inclusion of some part of the river valley west of State Route 149 is important

in order to include the rapids which are one of the chief recreational attractions of the river.

I plan to contact all of the owners in unit 5-B and the valley west of the present park boundary and I will report the results in detail similar to my previously submitted survey. However, I cannot get the survey completed before the committee deadline for submitting testimony, so I will concentrate on river valley owners first. As noted, many have already approved the park proposal, and I believe that, over all, a majority will not object—at least to the inclusion of the river valley portion.

I wish also to register my objection to the proposal for dropping unit 5-A (primarily Inland Steel). Only one small segment at the southeast corner interferes with future harbor expansion. I do not object to this small portion being deleted, but the remainder of unit 5-A contains the last remaining vestiges of older dune and interdunal meadow formations. The Bethlehem Steel property which has since been leveled contained the only other examples of this type of formation. The Inland Steel tract south of U.S. 12 is the only area which is relatively large and does not contain condemnation-exempt residences, and therefore could be made immediately available for hikers, campers, and nature study.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *March 12, 1964.*

Chairman, Senate Interior Subcommittee on National Parks, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We understand your committee is holding hearings on a bill for preserving the northern Indiana Dunes as part of the national park system, and that the Bethlehem Steel Corp. is opposing the bill. They informed your committee that in so doing they are looking after the interests of their stockholders.

No doubt their action is endorsed by some of the stockholders. However, it is not possible to say how many support the action, since no attempt has ever been made to poll shareholders on the decision to construct a plant at this location. We have been minor shareholders of Bethlehem for a number of years. We are opposed to this action and told the management of the company so more than a year ago. We are still opposed, and we still own Bethlehem stock.

There are times when the national interest must take precedence over private interests. When action will permanently destroy part of this country's dwindling natural resource areas, the interests of all the people should prevail. We hope, therefore, that your committee will act to preserve these Indiana Dunes.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN A. LAVALLARD.

MORTON GROVE, ILL., *March 16, 1964.*

Subject: Indiana Sand Dunes National Lakeshore, S. 2249.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,

Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The Little Calumet River is a unique stream in that it is spring fed and runs through wide expanses of sand in a clay bed—a very unusual combination. It is this combination which helps to make it such a favorite among the various canoeing groups in the area. The clay bottom changes during every high water changing contours into waterfalls, chutes, rapids, etc., keeping paddlers constantly alert. It can be quite treacherous and every trip ends in some swimouts.

This constantly changing streambed is one of the reasons the American Red Cross uses it as a requirement in their water safety program.

As a longtime paddler of the Prairie Club and a member of the American White Water Association I urge that all the valley already included in S. 2249 be retained and that the remaining valley all the way to Burns Ditch also be included.

If possible I would appreciate this being included in the information of the hearing which finished recently.

Very truly yours,

L. A. LASCH.

THE PRAIRIE CLUB,
Chicago, Ill., March 16, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Subject: Indiana Sand Dunes National Lakeshore, S.2249. The Little Calumet River Valley is an integral and important part of the proposed Indiana Sand Dunes National Lakeshore. This river valley, including the river, is used extensively by many groups in recreational or educational activities as follows:

1. Many Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops use it for canoe trips, nature studies, trail walks, etc.

2. The Prairie Club, American Youth Hostels, Sierra Club, and others spend many pleasant weekends paddling this stream. It is interesting and requires some skill to navigate as well as being one of very few streams available close to Chicago.

3. The American Red Cross uses it as a regular feature in their water safety program.

4. Many schools use it for nature studies.

The Prairie Club, with its more than 1,000 members in the Chicagoland area, suggests that, instead of reducing the valley area in the proposed bill, it be extended all the way to Burns Ditch. In addition to the advantages mentioned above the additional area could be used as a corridor to connect various portions of the suggested park.

If possible, we would appreciate this being included with the information on the hearings on S. 2249.

Very truly yours,

L. A. LASCH,
Chairman, Conservation Committee.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA,
New York, N.Y., February 27, 1964.

Senator PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I deeply regret I will not be able to testify before the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee March 5 or 6 as I will be in New York at that time.

However, as national parks chairman of the Garden Club of America, you have the wholehearted support of the entire organization for S. 2249, Indiana Dunes bill which you introduced.

Very sincerely,

MRS. NEIL PHILLIPS, *Chairman.*

CHICAGO, ILL., March 3, 1964.

Hon. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
Senator From Illinois,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR DOUGLAS: Marian Men is a not-for-profit corporation organized under the General Not for Profit Corporation Act of Illinois and cannot participate in any commercial or industrial development or venture. The principal purpose for which the corporation was organized was to build a religious shrine and to conduct any other lawful religious, charitable, and educational activities. The charter of Marian Men states:

"The corporation shall not be operated for profit and no part of the net earnings of the corporation shall inure to the benefit of any member or individual, nor shall any of such net earnings and/or property of the corporation be used otherwise than for religious, charitable, or educational purposes."

Last Christmas Eve, Marian Men made a total contribution of \$7,786 which was divided between the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, the Archdiocese of Chicago, and the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago.

Approximately 10 years ago Marian Men purchased 133 acres of land at the extreme west end of the town of Dunes Acres (as shown on the attached map and described in the attached legal description) for the purpose of erecting a religious shrine and other religious and educational purposes. They subsequently transferred this property to the Catholic bishop of Gary for these purposes.

If the Federal Government incorporates this property into the new national park, it would defeat the purpose for which the property was purchased, as this acreage was intended and dedicated for religious purposes a decade ago, and the Government does not sanction religious shrines on Government property.

If this property could be used for the purposes intended, religious, educational, and charitable—it would not detract from the program of preserving the natural beauty of the area but instead would enhance it immensely. There is also a possibility that one of the religious orders might establish a college on this site for the purpose of enabling underprivileged youths to acquire a higher education while working in the adjoining industries. Such a college would be self-sustaining and would enable those with limited incomes to procure higher education at the same time they would be earning their way and adding to the wealth of our Nation materially and intellectually.

If you will be kind enough to bring the accompanying petition to the attention of the committee and to read this letter and the petition into the record at the hearing, it will be most sincerely appreciated by the members of the Marian Men and their many friends.

Sincerely yours,

MARIAN MEN.

[Enclosure]

To the Congress of the United States of America:

Whereas there is now pending before the Congress of the United States of America a bill to establish a national park in the area of the Indiana Dunes, and

Whereas there is in the approximate area of the proposed national park a small parcel of land approximating 133 acres which was purchased by a group organized for charitable, educational, and religious purposes for the purpose of erecting a shrine to the Christ Child and Madonna and they have transferred this property to the Catholic Bishop of Gary for these purposes; and

Whereas this small parcel of property located between the new heavy industrial development directly west of it and the established exclusive residential section directly east of it could, when developed as intended for religious, educational, and charitable purposes, furnish a most beautiful and desirable buffer zone between the aforesaid industrial and residential areas: Now, therefore,

We, the undersigned, hereby petition and pray, That the Congress of the United States of America exclude from the area of the proposed national park the approximate 133 acres legally described in the attached exhibit A. In support of our petition we respectfully point out that the shrine, when completed, will complement the proposed national park and its construction will in no manner infringe upon the national park.

Signed by:

Father Thomas O'Donnell, Notre Dame University; Father James M. Keane, Order of the Servants of Mary; Edward "Moose" Krause, Athletic Director, Notre Dame University; William A. Lee, President, Chicago AFL-CIO; Thomas Faul, Secretary, Chicago AFL-CIO; William McFetridge, President, Building Service Employees Union; Earl McMahan, President, Chicago and Cook County Building Trades Council; Tom Nayder, Secretary, Chicago and Cook County Building Trades Council; Raymond Schoessling, President, Teamsters Joint Council, Chicago; Joseph Power, Executive Vice President of the O.P. & C.M.I.A.; William Kirby, Prominent Chicago Attorney; Richard Burke, Prominent Chicago Attorney; Joseph D. McNulty, McNulty Bros., Contractors, Chicago; Edward A. Whalen, Building Contractor; Stanley W. Morton, Secretary of Marian Men; Byron W. Dalton, President of Marian Men.

P.S.—Because of short notice I am unable to incorporate all signators to the petition at this time. However, subsequent signatures will be forwarded with our request for an appearance before your august committee.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY OF JOHN J. ALEXANDER

The following is an addendum to my testimony before the Subcommittee on Public Lands on March 6, 1964, as a witness before your committee.

Mr. Toby Bocanegra argued that the defeat of the mayors of East Chicago and Whiting and the sentencing of the mayor of Gary, all of whom supported the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in 1962, was due to their support of that measure. The facts are that the lakeshore controversy was not an issue in either the primary or the election nor in the trial of Mayor Chacharis. The facts are that each was defeated by a person who has entered testimony for S. 2249 and whose testimony is in your file. Specifically, former Mayor Mary Bercik of Whiting was defeated by the present Mayor Joseph Grenchich, in Whiting. The Whiting City Council at Mayor Grenchich's insistence, has submitted a resolution in support of S. 2249. Mayor Walter Peorse of East Chicago was defeated in the Democratic primaries by the now Mayor John Nicosia and for Democratic county chairman by the present chairman, John Krupa. Both have signed statements favoring bill S. 2249 which are in your files. Mayor Martin Katz, the present mayor of Gary, has taken no position on this issue.

While the lakeshore issue was far from paramount in the defeat of former Governor Handley by Senator Vance Hartke and the defeat of former Senator Homer Capehart by Senator Birch Bayh, many Republicans and Independents voted against these men because of the position which they had taken on this issue. The present Governor Welsh also gained this support by publicly committing himself to a thorough review of the park-port controversy.

If as Mr. Bocanegra insists, the vote-getting record of a candidate at the polls is a measure of the public support for or against the lakeshore, the committee has an excellent example in Mr. Bocanegra himself. As I recall, Mr. Bocanegra ran fourth in a field of four as a candidate in the 1962 primaries. Mr. Bocanegra had very actively opposed the lakeshore at the 1962 hearings.

EAST CHICAGO, IND., *March 13, 1964.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

ATTENTION: Acre by acre, mile by mile, beautiful woodland and wild life is being quickly destroyed. Promises and proposals are being set forth, but what is going to happen to our national park? This park is vital for our future recreational facilities for our ever-expanding population of Lake and Porter Counties.

It is essential to those who love America's beauty, those who depend on getting into their cars Saturday or Sunday and finding a suitable bathing, picnicking, or just a good fun area which enables them to get away from it all. Perhaps you are fortunate enough to send your children to a nice summer camp, and you can take a trip to the Bahamas.

But if this is not within your reach, I suggest you stand up for what is right and start acting for preserving nature's beautiful dunelands.

It is truly a shame that industry sunders, mauls, and destroys on such an enormous scale. They promise, they plead, they set forth faithless plans. They shout out "no pollution of water" and already grime and oil slicks are reaching Johnson's Beach and the Indiana State Park beach. They maintain there will be no dirt and grime, and upon setting in their iron and concrete footings this promise is forgotten. They forget, and we are forced to uphold the "memorials" they have left for us: Whiting, Hammond, East Chicago, and Gary beaches; all of which are the sad results of their false promises and mottoes of antipollution.

They talk of a seaport for Indiana. This seaport belongs right in the Calumet region, and not placed down the beach area. Put the seaport where it will do the most good now.

The only decent place left in northern Indiana in almost any direction is toward the east; namely, the dunes area. If we let them tear it from our grasp, we alone and our future generations shall suffer. We are in need of recreational facilities, and they must be vast enough for everyone to share.

Now comes the proposal of a national park. They want to take a section here and a section there, and what do we have? A checkerboard. Why? Is it because a select minority controls land around the disputed area? If it's to be done at all, let's do it right, by making it one unit, one solid undivided national park.

I have spent 27 summers in the dunes. There isn't enough money in the world that can buy my love for it. For those who read this and are not able to ascertain the feeling I possess, I suggest you drop your TV guide and forget the Sunday basketball game and go to the dunes and enjoy something that was put there for you to enjoy by the mightiest Creator of all. Share the wholesome environment with those whom you have brought along.

At one time the directors of Johnson's Inn, Inc., suggested the steel mill, seaport, and park should be set in the proposed area. After a second look, we are opposed to the seaport because of the location. Take the seaport to where the unemployment problem is. Take the steel mill with its dirt, grime, and pollution and situate it in the wasted areas that lie all over Lake County. But overall, attain an undivided national park for all the people of the United States to come, see, and enjoy.

Now I would like to direct this to those who misinterpret what they read. Johnson's Inn could profit more from a steel center and seaport than from a national park. If you find this hard to believe I suggest that you acquire literature regarding the acquisition of land for a national park and you will find that we would be behind the 8 ball. But, if this means sacrifice on our part, then we shall sacrifice.

CARL L. DAHLIN, JR.,

President, Johnson's Inn, Johnson's Beach, Porter, Ind.

TESTIMONY BY DR. A. A. LINDSEY, A PROFESSIONAL ECOLOGIST OF LAFAYETTE, IND.

Establishment of a national recreational, scenic, and scientific area of substantial size in the Indiana dune land has been sought by citizens of Indiana for at least 48 years. After a public hearing in 1916 conducted by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, the National Dunes Park Association was incorporated in Indianapolis on April 10, 1917. The State geologist of Indiana reported officially that "On the 26th day of February 1917, the Secretary made his report to the U.S. Senate, strongly recommending that the U.S. Government secure and preserve as a national park from 9,000 to 13,000 acres of dune land along the southern shore of Lake Michigan." Unfortunately, the project was sidetracked by our entry into World War I.

Today, a final opportunity is offered to dedicate this dune land to the highest human use that its unique character justifies. Otherwise, general land use patterns in the area will soon have crystallized irreversibly. Irreversibly, because no art of man can ever duplicate the features which natural processes have developed there in the milleniums since the glacial age.

The remarkable quality that distinguishes this area from commonplace lands equally suitable for industrial use is recognized in the statement of July 8, 1963, by the Ecological Society of America in a letter to the President's Science Advisory Committee from Dr. Frank Blair, ESA president, on behalf of the 2,400 members. After explaining the outstanding value of the Indiana Dunes to science and education, the letter commended the National Park Service for modifying the proposed boundaries (following recent destructive private operations) to prevent reduction of the total park acreage.

Noting that the area of the present small State park is far from adequate to needs of the near future, Dr. Blair added, "Where dunes still remain along the south shore of Lake Michigan, no other forms of land use should be given priority over outdoor recreation, scientific study, and the perception of natural forces by visitors." These are the objectives of the National Park Service, enthusiastically accepted by the public.

On October 18, 1963, I circulated by mail a statement endorsing the Jackson bill, S. 2249, to scientists and educators resident in Indiana only. This endorsement has now been signed by more than 300 such persons. Although these professionals in the natural sciences do not propose to speak for their employing institutions, their competence to judge the worth of the dunes qualifies them for important educational posts at Notre Dame, Indiana University, Purdue, DePauw, Ball State, Terre Haute, Valparaiso, Earlham, Wabash, Butler, and many other Indiana institutions. The statement points out that the compromise plan embodied in the Jackson bill includes lands that "are highly important to science and education; other areas will provide recreational opportunities which are vital in the balanced growth of this area of the country. In the strongest pos-

sible terms, * * * we call upon elected and appointed leaders everywhere to join in this effort now, before any further losses to this irreplaceable natural asset are sustained."

KOKOMO, IND., March 4, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I wish to strongly urge the fastest possible reporting and passage of S. 2249 to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as introduced originally by Senator Henry Jackson.

This bill is compromise the industrial interests and no further deletions should be permitted in fact there are desirable areas left out of the measure and all possible effort should be made to include them where feasible.

I would be most grateful if you will see that this is entered in the record of the hearing.

Sincerely yours,

R. C. CROCKETT,
President, Indiana Division, Izaak Walton League of America.

STATEMENT OF HELMUT KOHNKE, SOIL SCIENTIST, WEST LAFAYETTE, IND.

The area contained in the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is of outstanding interest in the study of soil development. Soil formation is a function of five factors: The geologic material, climate, relief (slope), the organisms (plants and animals), and the time of development. In the Indiana dunes the four first factors are essentially uniform in much of the dune area. This permits the study of the fifth factor—time. Great variations exist in the factor time. The first dunes nearest the lake are strictly geologic material, so-to-speak soil at "zero time." Going inland we find increasingly more soil development, until a truly "mature" soil is encountered. Such a proximity of soils that presents the opportunity of studying the development factor "time" are rarely found anywhere. Many studies of deep significance to soil science will be possible here, if this area is preserved.

This differentiation into soil types has resulted in a differentiation of vegetative cover which is of great interest to the ecologist.

I hope that the area can be saved from further destruction by industry and commercial interests and specifically that at least a part of it can be maintained in an essentially pristine condition for the study of soils, vegetation, and fauna in generations to come.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL AND BOARD OF WORKS OF THE CITY OF VALPARAISO, IND.

Whereas it is understood that the Senate of the United States of America is considering the adoption of Senate bill S. 2249, commonly known as the national lakeshore bill; and

Whereas if this bill were enacted into law much valuable land and areas in Porter County, Ind., would be set aside and diverted from their highest and best use; and

Whereas the city of Valparaiso is the county seat and largest community in said Porter County; and

Whereas the city of Valparaiso has been the economic, governmental, and cultural center of Porter County; and

Whereas there is and always has been a true and sincere spirit of cooperation between the city of Valparaiso and the governmental leaders of Porter County; and

Whereas a majority of the citizens of Valparaiso and Porter County oppose Federal intervention in local economic affairs and local recreational matters, particularly into the lakeshore area of Porter County which has been effectively maintained as a recreational area in the form of the Indiana Dunes State Park; and

Whereas there is a present economic need for the industrial development of the lakeshore area of Porter County exclusive of that area occupied by the said

Indiana Dunes State Park for the betterment and good of the citizens of Valparaiso; and

Whereas with the extended industrial development of the said lakeshore area the city of Valparaiso will attract more citizens and more satellite industries, all working toward the good citizens of Valparaiso: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Common Council and the Board of Public Works and Safety of the City of Valparaiso, Ind., hereby go on record in opposition to the passage of Senate bill S. 2249, and implore the Members of the U.S. Senate not to pass said bill and enact the same into law.

Dated this 28th day of February 1964.

COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
VALPARAISO, IND.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SAFETY
OF THE CITY OF VALPARAISO, IND.

Attest:

DONALD E. WILL,
Mayor, City of Valparaiso, Ind.

HALLIE B. EDGE,
Clerk-Treasurer of the City of Valparaiso, Ind.

WEST LAFAYETTE, IND.,
January 27, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: May I add my support for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill, S. 2249, in its entirety, and respectfully urge that the Inland Steel property and the historical and Calumet Valley area specifically be included in the proposed park acreage.

The question is not one of opposition to industry locating in Indiana, but rather what really is the highest use of the land in the third most populous area in the United States. More and more, there are signs that open spaces, where cramped and harassed human beings can rejuvenate body and soul, offer more toward the health and equilibrium of a community than new industrial complexes with their attendant problems of economic depressions, labor, housing, crime, etc.

The philosophy above is remarkably documented by (1) the recent report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to President Kennedy, which emphasized that "highest priority should be given to acquisition of areas located closest to population centers"; and by (2) the statement of Mr. Sam Evett, assistant director of United Steel Workers' District 31: "After visiting both the interior and shore areas of the magnificent Indiana Dunes, the officers of USW District 31 and of its many locals can reaffirm the position that the highest public interest will be served by the establishment of this area as the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore proposed by Senator Douglas and the Save the Dunes Council.

"The large population in northwestern Indiana has a great and present need for the recreational and educational benefits uniquely possible in the Dunes; future needs will be even greater." (Quoted from Save the Dunes Council, Inc., Newsletter, December 1962.)

The opportunity to place the dunes in public ownership is now, and later we would be glad we seized the chance and did so, just as in the cases of Yellowstone, Glacier, and the other parks where local or vested interests supporter the short-term view. Not forgetting that industry deserves and does get its innings, let us forthrightly recognize the real value of these dunes and beaches, and save as much as we can of an irreplaceable resource for this and future generations.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES M. KIRKPATRICK.

JANUARY 24, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR: As a scientist who has been interested in trying to save the Indiana Dunes for nearly 60 years, and as chairman of the conservation council for over 25 years, I ask you to support S. 2249 which is to have a hearing before you on February 3.

The Indiana Dunes are world famous scientifically. They are one of nature's wonders, and they have been described as the finest of their kind in the world. They also have exceptional value recreationally for the teeming population of the region at the south end of Lake Michigan.

The establishment of the Indiana Dunes State Park was a step in the right direction, but this park is too small, and it is overcrowded on holidays in mild weather. Furthermore, it will be seriously damaged if more industrialization of the area occurs.

A few of us nearly 60 years ago (then members of the University of Chicago faculty and including the distinguished botanist, Dr. Henry Cowles) had a dream of a refuge for the Indiana Dunes. However, people thought this region would always be a wilderness, as it was then from Miller to Michigan City, a distance of about 20 miles. We must act now, if we are interested in the welfare of posterity.

Respectfully yours,

R. M. STRONG,
Research Associate, Chicago Natural History Museum.

OGDEN DUNES HOME ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Gary, Ind.

Re S. 2249—Save the dunes bill.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BIBLE: At a meeting of the board of directors of the Ogden Dunes Home Association, held Sunday, January 26, 1964, the board considered the above-captioned bill.

The Ogden Dunes Home Association is composed of property owners and residents of the town of Ogden Dunes, Ind. We are interest in this bill because about 300 feet of beach and an area known as Pollywog Pond, shown on the enclosed plat, is owned by the association. Furthermore, the homes of 17 members are wholly or partly within the boundaries of the proposed park.

Upon studying the plat which accompanied the bill, it is our our belief that whoever decided on the boundaries of unit No. 3 was not aware of the plats that have been recorded in recent years. In May 1954 a plat of part of the third subdivision of Ogden Dunes was platted and roads were built. In April 1956, another plat of the third subdivision was recorded. Homebuilding in the areas covered by these two plats has been constant since 1954.

In January 1962 the Gray-Hobart Water Co., purchased a 30-foot strip along the west boundary of the town of Ogden Dunes, which widens near the lake to 50 feet to house the pumphouse. The Gary-Hobart Water Co. also purchased 17.5 acres in the southwest corner of the town, which is the location of the filtration plant now under construction. The water company has completed a new intake in Lake Michigan.

A plat is enclosed which shows these developments in relation to the 1000-foot area of the west side of Ogden Dunes which the bill proposes to condemn for a park. We think, in light of these facts, an amendment to the bill is indicated and it is the request of the board of directors of the home association that the east line of the proposed unit No. 3 be moved west, at least far enough to avoid the platted and builtup area.

Please make this letter and plat a part of the record of the hearing scheduled for February 3, 1964.

Very truly yours,

OGDEN DUNES HOME ASSOCIATION,
W. M. SCULLY, *President.*

(The plat referred to is in the files of the committee.)

HOBART CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.,
Hobart, Ind., January 27, 1964.

To: Senator Alan Bible, Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Re S. 2249.

At a specially called meeting of the board of directors of the Hobart Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday, January 22, 1964, at 100 Main Street, Hobart, Ind., it was duly moved, seconded and carried that the Hobart Chamber of Commerce go on record as opposing the proposed legislation on S. 2249 in its present form.

(Signed) B. M. PAVESE,
President.
 MARY V. BERG,
Secretary.

HARPER RICHARDS ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1964.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As residents and property owners of Dune Acres, Ind., both Mrs. Richards and myself wish to go on record as being in favor of the Dunes National Park, as set forth in Senate bill 2249, with the amendments to this bill relative to easements worded as those in the Cape Cod National Park.

Because of our lifetime interest in the dunes, it is our great desire to do everything possible to preserve their natural beauty and very unusual formation, which as you realize are quite different and solely unique unto themselves.

We both personally feel that within the inroads industry has made already, that unless this bill is passed at this time, this natural phenomenon will be doomed in the next 5 years. I feel this will leave the entire Midwest without a comparable site for a national park.

If there is anything further we can do to assist let us know.

Sincerely,

HARPER RICHARDS.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,
 COLLEGE OF SCIENCE,
Notre Dame, Ind., January 29, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I wish to record my views with regard to Senate bill 2249, currently under consideration by your subcommittee. I strongly urge passage of this bill in its entirety. There should be no deletions from the proposed park area.

The value of a multipurpose public recreation area at the tip of Lake Michigan, when viewed against a background of increasing population density, will far exceed any benefits of industrial expansion. Now is the time for the United States to prepare for the impact of expanding population in terms of recreation and mental health needs.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT E. GORDON,
Associate Professor of Biology.

WEST LAFAYETTE, IND., *January 29, 1964.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Last week, when I did not plan to attend the Monday hearing on the lakeshore bill, I sent you copies of a single-page statement to be included in the record, if you wished to.

I am asking that you discard that short version, and substitute the enclosed one, since I have found that I can get to Washington after all, and the Save-the-Dunes Council has arranged for me to give testimony in person. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A. A. LINDSEY, Ph. D.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., *January 29, 1964.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs
Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: This is to urge passage of S. 2249—without any diminution of the proposed area—for an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Our reasons follow. Before listing them we should state that we know the specific places mentioned herein. One of us lived at the dunes and both of us have visited them often in recent months.

(1) Since 1917 the area has been recognized by park specialists as a valuable educational and recreational resource for the entire country. The value has increased as natural areas and recreation space have disappeared.

(2) It is still beautiful country. Any nation would be proud to have that wide beach among its assets, as well as the unusual dunes formations, the native plants, and the evidences of local history.

(3) The nationwide survey of our country's recreation needs for the future, the ORRRC report, states clearly the need for recreation areas near big cities. This area fits that need.

(4) The same report speaks of the importance of swimming in our recreation future.

(a) The beach at the dunes is outstanding—in length, width, safety, and quality of sand.

(b) The beach is vulnerable to pollution from industry. One of us lived near Dune Acres in the late thirties. The nearest plant then was in Gary. Yet at that time the lake had scum on it, scum composed of slag from the steel mills. It is important that the full length of the beach be used for recreation (not industrial) purposes.

(5) The same report states the need for variety in recreation. The area outlined in S. 2249 affords much variety. The careful work behind the recommendation of each piece of land to be added to the park reflects this: For example, mass water-oriented recreation, as at undeveloped Inland Steel property; history, as at Bailey homestead in History Valley, and as on Indian trails and at Bailey Cemetery; and natural history and photography at famous bogs in Calumet Valley.

The undersigned are very conscious of the heritage our generation is leaving to the future. Since 1917 Americans have "missed the boat" about setting the unique Indiana Dunes area aside for future Americans to enjoy. For the past few years, as our country has become more aware of its recreational needs, many people have been working hard to correct this omission. Your committee has a great opportunity to join them and improve our generation's record of stewardship.

We repeat: We request passage of S. 2249 without diminution of area. And we ask that our request be made part of the record of your hearing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR G. MORLEY, Jr.

STATEMENT OF DR. W. J. BEECHER, DIRECTOR OF THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

As director of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, I am concerned with the interpretation of natural science in the Great Lakes region, hence do not represent merely a Chicago viewpoint. It happens that this crossroads of the continent includes a natural feature which the Nation cannot allow to pass into time. The academy has an 80-foot diorama of life in the dunes of Indiana and has made a sound movie on its educational features because it is a unique natural area.

The special story of the development of life on bare sand which the dunes tells to all Americans as a result of a lucky accident which occurred on this Indiana

shore and nowhere else in the world. Prof. Henry C. Cowles, University of Chicago botanist, who first drew the attention of the world to this spot over 60 years ago, showed that pioneer, sand-binding plants so condition the sand that they are succeeded by more advanced plant communities. He thus founded the science of plant ecology in America; and it is doubtful that this amiable scientist and teacher could have done so anywhere else in the world.

The reason is simple. In Indiana natural forces and a steadily receding shoreline has conspired, in the 12,000 years following the melting of the continental glaciers, to set up a gigantic controlled experiment, not duplicated on the Michigan shores or any shores on earth. One could reconstruct the history of this plant succession because the whole series of dunes could be dated in a rough way. The dune ridge forming on the beach today is young; the ridge farthest inland is old. To traverse an ideal cross section from the beach inland would be to pass from the sand-binding grasses and cottonwoods of the foredune, through pine dunes, then oak dunes, finally into rich, moist forest—its foot-thick soil giving silent testimony to 10 thousand years of plant decay.

Others followed Cowles. Prof. Victor Shelford showed the increasing complexity of animal life that accompanies plant complexity inland through the series. He also reconstructed the life history of ponds, using 111 interdunal ponds, cut off by sandbars as the lake level slowly receded. If the ponds were older inland, here were dated stages in the history of a pond. The students of these men founded university ecology departments far and wide throughout the country. The principles discovered are taught today throughout the world. All this from one place—the Indiana Dunes.

Research and classwork has been conducted in the dunes by all local universities: Indiana, Purdue, Roosevelt, Northwestern, DePaul, Loyola, Butler, Universities of Chicago, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and Chicago Teachers' College, to name the largest. The fields have covered botany, zoology, geology, geography, soil science, and meteorology—and research in this natural laboratory school goes on. The Chicago Academy of Sciences conducts field trips for students and teachers perennially.

In the face of rapid population rise, the late President Kennedy emphasized the need to include any available area in an expanded green belt before it is too late—but this area is one of a kind. Professor Cowles said that "the dunes of Lake Michigan are much the grandest in the entire world" with "contrasting types of plant life * * * from bare dunes to magnificent primeval forests." The Jackson-Douglas bill, S. 2249 aims to preserve this irreplaceable heritage for all Americans for all time. We can do no less than support it. This is the last chance for Indiana Dunes. Preserving the area has suffered unbelievable mishaps, beginning with the shelving of the original proposal in 1916, due to the approach of World War I.

Wherever the signature of time marks a landscape in so unique and significant a way, we are bound as civilized people to solve the problem and set aside the area in our own interest and that of future generations—else we stand before the world as highly industrialized barbarians. In a recent statement circulated by Dr. Charles E. Olmsted and myself, approval of the move to set aside this area was secured from many of the leading natural scientists of this country and the world. It was appropriate that we include scientists from other countries. Such an area as the Indiana Dunes is a trust for all peoples. It is not ours to dispose of as we wish.

RESOLUTION OF THE EAST GARY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the East Gary Chamber of Commerce of Lake County, Ind., concerns an area adjacent to Porter County, Ind., and within a few miles of the proposed Burns Waterway, an industrial expansion in northern Indiana;

Whereas any economic condition affecting Porter County, also affects the East Gary area;

Whereas Senate bill 2249 taxes territory which is not dunes lakeside territory but should be industrial territory;

Whereas the aforementioned territory for recreation, relaxation, or scientific purpose but is mostly drained swamplands;

Whereas much valuable land would be moved from the tax rolls amounting to millions of dollars which would seriously injure the school systems and the civil governments as well as the county of Porter through the permanent lack of taxation;

Whereas S. 2249 would establish an inferior system of conservation and preservation and preservation of the lakeshore dunes than the system of State and private ownership: Now therefore, be it unanimously

Resolved by the board of directors of the East Gary Chamber of Commerce. That they go on record as being opposed to the passage of Senate bill 2249 or any other bill containing the stated objections.

Sincerely,

ROBERT STENDAHL, *Secretary.*

NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE CO.,
January 31, 1964.

HON. R. VANCE HARTKE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HARTKE: A copy of a map in connection with Senate bill S. 2249 has come to my attention. The boundaries of said lakeshore are delineated on the map identified as "A proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore" dated September 1963, and bearing the number "LNPNE-1000-1D."

Lines 13 to 21 of S. 2249 read as follows: "In order to enhance the recreational benefits of this Act, the Secretary also is authorized to acquire such easements or other interests as he deems necessary to assure public access to the beach and waters of Lake Michigan continuously from the western boundary of the lakeshore in section 21, township 37 north, Indiana base, range 6 west, second principal Indiana meridian, to the easternmost point of intersection of the lakeshore boundary with the shoreline." The authority herein given would permit the Secretary to acquire public access rights in over and across the real estate of Northern Indiana Public Service Co., and other interests outside the boundaries of the lakeshore.

We operate a sizable electric production plant in this area and are about to enlarge its capacity. There could be a public hazard and a traffic problem created in connection with the language of S. 2249 which can easily be avoided and with no detriment to the project.

We would recommend in the interest of public safety that this authority be changed to read as follows: "In order to enhance the recreational benefits of this Act, the Secretary also is authorized to acquire such easements or other interests *within the boundaries of the lakeshore* as he deems necessary to assure public access to the beach and waters of Lake Michigan continuously from the western access to the beach and waters of Lake Michigan continuously from the western boundary of the lakeshore in section 21, township 37 north, Indiana base, range 6 west, second principal Indiana meridian, to the easternmost point of intersection of the lakeshore boundary with the shoreline."

I thank you for your kind consideration.

DEAN H. MITCHELL, *President.*

TOWN OF OGDEN DUNES,
Porter County, Ind., January 31, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The town of Ogden Dunes, incorporated in 1925 and with a present population of approximately 1,200, is located on the shore of Lake Michigan and is contiguous to, and in part included in, the area designated for acquisition by the National Park Service for Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under Senate bill 2249.

Residents of this town have long maintained keen interest in the preservation of the natural landscape of the dunes area and have actively supported, and in some instances initiated, actions and movements designed to accomplish this objective.

In keeping with this preponderantly favorable sentiment of Ogden Dunes residents toward the proposed legislation before your committee to establish such a national park in this area, the Board of Trustees of Ogden Dunes endorses and approves the same. In so doing, however, it desires to make the following stipulations and suggestions:

1. That the rights of affected homeowners to the full enjoyment of their properties, and of the town government for the collection of tax revenue for the maintenance of local services, etc., be rigidly respected.

2. That consideration be given to the deletion from the area designated for the park, of the existing streets and improved properties in the corporate limits of Ogden Dunes, and of unimproved areas in close proximity thereto, which are being maintained on a basis compatible to Federal park conservation standards. This refers particularly to approximately 12 houses and one public utility located in the area under discussion.

3. That consideration be given to resetting the east boundary of the proposed park in this section, to coincide with the west boundary of Ogden Dunes (a move of approximately 1,000 feet). The current inclusion of this town area is felt to have resulted from the use of an outdated town map which showed the area in question to be largely undeveloped.

While the making of the alterations may involve some technical difficulties, it is felt that the overall benefits which would accrue to the park project in the elimination of individual objections, and to the town in fostering its continued orderly development, more than warrant the changes.

With assurance of full cooperation in the furnishing of any additional information needed by the committee and with the request that this letter be made a part of the official records of the hearings on this bill, we are

Respectfully yours,

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, TOWN OF OGDEN DUNES,
MELVIN T. TRACHT, *President*.

GREAT NOTCH, N.J.,
February 1, 1964.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I know the Indiana Dunes (near Dune Acres) in the 1930's when my niece and nephew were growing up there. My children did not have an opportunity to swim on those unusually fine beaches nor explore the plant life in those world-famous bogs. I hope my grandchildren, now living in Illinois and Georgia, may do so.

The recreational and educational potential is still there, relatively unchanged. I know because I have talked with my niece who has walked in the area on foot and seen the beauties that still remain.

I look forward to taking my grandchildren to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. I urge prompt action to establish it while much of that fine area is still available.

I urge prompt passage of S. 2249 as is, that is, without subtracting any of the recommended areas.

Please include my views in the hearing record. My grandchildren, and others like them, should know that I am supporting something very important to their future.

Sincerely yours,

JEAN S. HORN.

RESOLUTION OF THE INDIANA DIVISION OF THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

The following resolution was originally adopted by the Indiana division of the Izaak Walton League of America on September 30, 1952, and was reexamined and reaffirmed by the division without a dissenting vote, September 22, 1963, at the regular State convention, Kokomo, Ind.

Whereas the Indiana Dunes on the shore of Lake Michigan constitute one of nature's greatest gifts to Indiana; and

Whereas the dunes are one of the wonders of the world which attract interested visitors from all over the world; and

Whereas the growth of adjacent urban areas, together with other construction proposals threaten further great destruction of the dunes area to the point of virtual extinction: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Indiana Division IWLA in convention assembled, That further destruction of the dunes is contrary to both public interests and conservation principles; that the remaining dunes areas should be permanently preserved for educational and recreational use of all the people and for posterity.

In support of the resolution above and in accord with its stated principles, the following position is taken by signators at the bottom of the page:

Whereas the Indiana division of the Izaak Walton League has reaffirmed a long-held position that "further destruction of the [Indiana] dunes is contrary to both public interests and conservation principles," and that "the remaining dunes areas should be permanently preserved * * *"; and

Whereas the Indiana division also noted on September 22, 1963, That "construction proposals threaten further great destruction of the dunes area": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a measure to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, S. 2249, as introduced October 21, 1963, by the Honorable Henry M. Jackson, is hereby strongly endorsed, and all possible speed is urged toward its adoption by the Congress of the United States.

(The above petition carried 43 signatures which are in the files of the committee.)

NEWTON, IOWA, CHAPTER, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, MARCH 1964

The following undersigned urge the passage of S. 2249, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill, with all original lands included and without restrictive amendments:

(The above petition carried 24 signatures which are in the files of the committee.)

BEAVER DAM, WIS., *March 1, 1964.*

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SIRs: I sincerely hope that you will consider the dangers confronting the Indiana Dunes in your study of Senate bill S. 2249. As a youth of 15, having spent most of my life in the dunes, I would like to see the dunes area preserved for the enjoyment of my generation. I feel that it would be a great loss, both to the State of Indiana and to the Nation, if land contained in the proposed "Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore" was leveled and used for other purposes.

Yours truly,

EDWARD R. OSANN, *Wayland Academy.*



The following information is being furnished to you for your information. It is requested that you advise the Bureau of any changes in the information furnished herein. This information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose. The information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose. The information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

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