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# INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

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## HEARING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

## COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

**S. 360**


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

FEBRUARY 8, 1965

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

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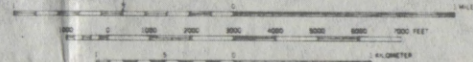
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# INDIANA DUNES

National Lakeshore

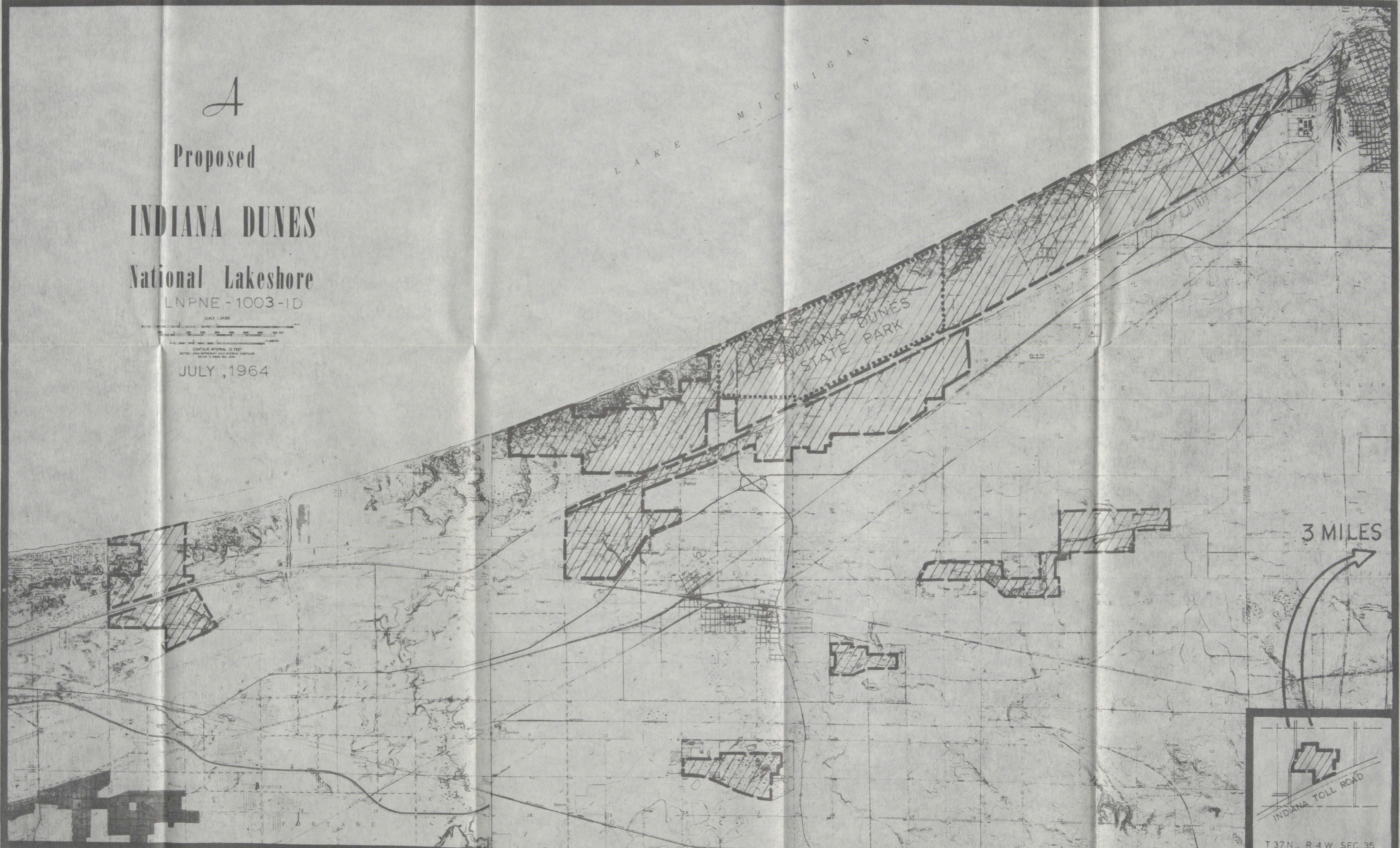
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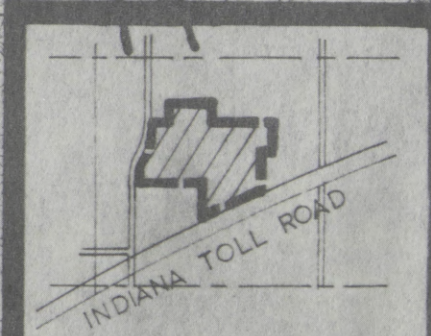


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# INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1965

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:03 a.m., in room 3110, Senate Office Building, Senator Alan Bible (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Church, Gruening, Moss, Jordan of Idaho, and Simpson.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Stewart French, chief counsel; and Roy Whitacre, professional staff member.

Senator BIBLE. Gentlemen, the subcommittee will come to order. I anticipate there will be others joining us. I know we have an imposing list of congressional witnesses and I know how crowded you are with time. So I think we will commence with our hearings.

Will the reporter please place in the record at this point S. 360, a bill to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore introduced on January 8, 1965?

(The bill referred to follows:)

[S. 360, 89th 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 within the boundaries delineated on a map identified as "A Proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore", dated July 1964, and bearing the number "LNPNE 1003 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. (a) 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 along 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.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to seek such cooperative arrangements with the State of Indiana, political subdivisions thereof, and property owners as are required to provide public access to segments of the Little Calumet River and the adjacent river banks between the lakeshore boundary and the east line of section 31 and the Secretary may acquire, other than by condemnation, such easements and other interests in lands or waters as he deems necessary to further the purposes of this subsection.

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 Indian 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 October 21, 1963, 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. (a) 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.

(b) In order that the lakeshore 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 condition now prevailing or with the preservation of such historic sites and structures as the Secretary may designate: *Provided*, That the Secretary may provide for the public enjoyment and understanding of the unique natural, historic, and scientific features within the lakeshore by establishing such trails, observation points, and exhibits and providing such services as he may deem desirable for such public enjoyment and understanding: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may develop for appropriate public uses such portions of the lakeshore as he deems especially adaptable for such uses.

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) one member who is a year-

round resident of Porter County to be appointed from recommendations made by the commissioners of such county; (2) one member who is a year-around resident of the town of Beverly Shores to be appointed from the recommendations made by the board of trustees of such town; (3) one member who is a year-around resident of the towns of Porter, Dune Acres, Portage, Pines, Chesterton, Ogden Dunes, or the village of Tremont, such member to be appointed from recommendations made by the boards of trustees or the trustee of the affected town or township; (4) one member who is a year-round resident of the city of Michigan City to be appointed from recommendations made by such city; (5) two members to be appointed from recommendations made by the Governor of the State of Indiana; and (6) 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 is hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$23,000,000 for the acquisition of land and interests in land pursuant to this Act.

Senator BIBLE. The official report of the Department of the Interior, dated February 5, 1965, signed by the Under Secretary John A. Carver, strongly recommends the enactment of the bill, and suggests certain technical amendments.

The Bureau of the Budget, in its report of February 8, 1965, also strongly recommends passage of this bill. Both reports will be printed at this point.

(The reports referred to follow:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., February 5, 1965.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,*  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This responds to your request for the views of this Department on S. 360, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes."

We strongly recommend the enactment of the bill and suggest the technical amendments indicated herein.

The President, in his state of the Union message, said that we must make a massive effort to save and to establish more park areas, including seashores, in order to preserve an adequate open spaces legacy.

This bill would be an important step in carrying out the President's recommendations. It authorizes the establishment of a national lakeshore in Indiana on the shores of Lake Michigan in order to preserve for public use and enjoyment selected remaining portions of the Indiana dunes and related areas of high scenic, scientific, historic, and recreational value. The national lakeshore, as delineated on the map referred to in section 1 of the bill, will contain approximately 11,292 acres of land in Porter and La Porte Counties. The Indiana Dunes State Park, which contains 2,181 acres, is included in the national lakeshore.

The Indiana 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 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 set aside under S. 360 for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore contains a unique combination of lake-front, 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 will continue to draw people from all parts of our country.

The Indiana dunes are intimately tied in with the history of northwestern 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 under S. 360 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 sun bather, 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 9½ million people living within a 100-mile radius of the Indiana Dunes. 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 100-mile radius of this area could reach 11½ million, and by that time or possibly sooner annual visitation to the proposed lakeshore is expected to reach 2 million.

Based on the foregoing, the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore has been found to satisfy the criteria for national recreation areas set forth in Policy

Circular No. 1, adopted by the Recreation Advisory Council on March 26, 1963. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments has endorsed the proposal on several occasions.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundaries of the lakeshore by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise. The Indiana Dunes State Park, however, may be acquired only with the consent of the State. The Secretary is also authorized to acquire easements or other interests that are necessary to assure public access along the beach and waters of Lake Michigan in front of certain areas which will remain in private ownership. Outside of the boundaries of the lakeshore, the Secretary is authorized to acquire, other than by condemnation, easements, and other interests necessary to provide public access to certain segments of the Little Calumet River.

The bill contains provisions restricting the Secretary's authority to acquire "improved property" in the lakeshore, if the appropriate local zoning agency has in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance approved by the Secretary. Improved property is defined as a detached, one-family dwelling, the construction of which was begun before October 21, 1963, and surrounding land needed for its use as determined by the Secretary, but not more than 3 acres in any case. Owners of improved property acquired by the Secretary may reserve a right of use and occupancy for noncommercial residential purposes for a period of 25 years or for such lesser time as they may elect.

In the administration of the lakeshore, the bill permits the Secretary to utilize his general statutory authority governing the national park system and such other statutory authority available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of the act.

We recommend two technical or clarifying amendments of the bill as follows:

1. On page 3, line 2, change the period to a comma, and insert after the comma "which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal."

This amendment will make the intended limits of the exchange authority more explicit.

2. On page 8, line 23, delete the sentence beginning on this line and ending on line 25 in view of the enactment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

The value of the property within the boundaries of the lakeshore is approximately \$23 million. The acquisition cost, however, will be less than this valuation because, as provided in section 4 of the bill, residential improved property will 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 compatible 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 Indiana Dunes 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 advises that it has no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the committee. Moreover, the Bureau regards both the Burns Harbor and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore proposals as integral elements for a balanced development of the area, and legislation providing for such development would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. CARVER, JR.,  
*Under Secretary of the Interior.*

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

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
Estimated additional man-years of civilian employment:					
Executive direction:					
Superintendent.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1	1
Management assistant.....	.5	1.0	1.0	1	1
Administrative assistant.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1	1
Stenographer.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1	1
Clerical.....	.5	1.0	1.0	1	1
Total, executive direction.....	4.0	5.0	5.0	5	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
Lifeguard (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
Chief, park maintenance.....	.5	1.0	1.0	1	1
Stenographer.....	.5	1.0	1.0	1	1
Foreman.....		2.0	2.0	2	2
Maintenance man.....		2.0	3.0	4	4
Laborer (seasonal).....		1.0	2.0	4	6
Total, substantive.....	7.0	24.5	33.5	40	53
Total, estimated additional man-years of civilian employment.....	11.0	29.5	38.5	45	58
Estimated additional expenditures:					
Personal services.....	\$103,300	\$248,300	\$332,700	\$383,150	\$472,500
All other.....	3,024,400	5,159,900	6,837,800	7,085,000	5,656,210
Total.....	3,127,700	5,408,200	7,170,500	7,468,150	6,128,710
Estimated obligations, land and property:					
Acquisition.....	6,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
Development.....		75,000	2,731,000	1,957,000	1,004,260
Operation (management, protection, maintenance).....	127,700	333,200	439,500	511,150	624,450
Total.....	6,127,700	5,408,200	8,170,500	6,468,150	4,628,710

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D.C., February 8, 1965.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 360, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes.

In recent months the President has repeatedly emphasized the Nation's concern for the preservation of natural beauty and has called for the creation of additional areas such as that envisioned in S. 360.

There are now before the Congress bills to authorize the Burns Waterway Harbor project. The Bureau of the Budget regards both the Burns Harbor and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore proposals as integral elements for a balanced development of the area, and legislation providing for such development would be in accord with the program of the President.

Subject to our understanding that it is designed as an integral part of the balanced development referred to above, the Bureau of the Budget strongly favors the enactment of S. 360.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,  
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

Senator BIBLE. This is a bill to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and for other purposes. The proposal is not a new one to this committee. It is one that has been before us in various forms since 1958. During the 88th Congress and commencing on March 5, 1964, 3 days of hearing developed a voluminous record from both the proponents and the opponents of the bill. The measure was reported to the Senate on August 10, 1964, and was approved by the Senate on September 29, 1964.

The present measure, S. 360, conforms to S. 2249 as passed by the Senate. The extensive record made not only last year but in earlier hearings is available, and I have suggested that we, as far as possible, develop new matters that have come about since the last hearing. It is my intention to make the hearing record of last year a part of this record by reference, because our membership very fortunately is almost completely unchanged.

We have one addition on this committee, the former Governor of Arizona, the very distinguished Governor Fannin, who is now the Senator from that State. With that exception this committee personnelwise is actually the same as heard the bill last year.

This is an area, simply to set the stage, embracing lands in Porter and La Porte Counties. It is 11,292 acres. The estimated cost of acquisition, which is always a very important matter to the Congress, is approximately \$23 million. The development costs over a period of 5 years amount to \$5,700,000. The first witness this morning will be the longtime sponsor and enthusiast for this bill, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois. Senator Douglas, we are delighted to have you with us this morning.

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

Senator DOUGLAS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am accompanied by the Honorable Ray Madden, Congressman from the First Indiana Congressional District; Mr. George P. Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service, and my legislative assistant, Kenneth E. Gray,

Congressman Madden has a very important meeting with the Rules Committee and I would ask that he be permitted to testify before I speak. I understand he will be brief.

Senator BIBLE. I am very happy to recognize Congressman Madden. I realize we all have commitments.

Mr. MADDEN. Thank you.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. RAY J. MADDEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, and members of this committee, my district is the greatest industrial congressional district in the United States—three major steel mills and about two or three hundred other industries large and small. I have somewhat of a practical experience on recreation in my area. When I came to Congress in 1943 there were 340,000 people in my district. Today there are approximately 600,000. We have several parks in Gary, and, Senator, on Sundays and holidays and Saturdays and nice days in the summer, about 90 percent of the

Illinois citizens are down there talking up our parks in Gary. Well, that same thing applied to Hammond and East Chicago and other parks in our area.

There are 6 million people in the Chicago area. There are about 600,000 in my district now and there are probably 7 or 8 million people who will enjoy these dune parks if this legislation is enacted. At least 6, possibly 7 to 8 million people in the northern Indiana and Chicago area will enjoy this natural area on the south shore of Lake Michigan. There is plenty of area on the south shore of Lake Michigan for a national development of an outstanding park.

There is room for industry. Several years ago I was somewhat alarmed about industry probably polluting the waters and the air and one thing and another but there is no doubt that, with modern discoveries, and with what the Congress and the Government is going to do on air pollution and water pollution, industry in this area will not pollute the complete south shore of Lake Michigan.

There are millions in our area who haven't money enough to go up into Senator Gruening's beautiful State of Alaska, or go over to Bar Harbor or up into Canada fishing and boating and enjoying recreation. There is only one place we have and that is the dunes area, a most beautiful spot. I think it was testified before this committee that an international conservationist said there are only two such beauty spots in the world. One is on the Baltic Sea and the other is the dunes. It took centuries and centuries to make the dunes and one of these big road scrapers or bulldozers can destroy them in a day. I am going to cover these points in my statement and I am going to submit my statement. I want to thank this committee and the Senator for allowing me to say these few words and I will submit my statement in detail.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Congressman, and the order will be that the statement may be incorporated in full in the committee hearings.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. RAY J. MADDEN, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM  
THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the committee for holding hearings on S. 360 so early action on this legislation can take place in the Senate and the House of Representatives during this session of Congress.

President Johnson is to be commended for the outstanding message which he sent to Congress on the necessity to inaugurate Federal programs to preserve our natural resources, specifically parks and recreational areas, for the benefit of future generations. My congressional district, the Calumet region of Indiana, is located on the south shore of Lake Michigan, but a few miles from the beautiful Indiana Dunes. This legislation provides that part of this area be set aside as a national park.

I testified before this committee 2 years ago supporting identical legislation that such area in the Indiana Dunes be set aside as a national park and recreation center. I emphasized the fact that this area lies in the heart of the most concentrated industrial operations in the United States. The industrial Calumet region, which I have the honor to represent in Congress, is but a 10-minute drive from the beautiful Indiana Dunes. Over 6 million people in the Chicago area would be but 1 hour's drive from this nature's wonderland. If a large national park were designated for the Indiana Dunes area, it would provide recreation and enjoyment for people in southern Illinois, Michigan, and throughout the State of Indiana, accommodating about 8 million American citizens. Families in the Middle West and over the Nation could enjoy the Dunes National Park as a place for vacations and recreation for years to come.

Very few of our working families can afford to drive to Alaska, Canada, Maine, and the northern lakes for vacations and recreation. As the years pass, national parks and vacation havens will be more and more in demand as the population increases.

Testimony was offered before your committee 2 years ago by an internationally known traveler and conversationist that the dunes is only one of two similar natural combination sand dunes and sand beaches located on inland waters throughout the globe. He testified that the other location was in Europe along the shores of the Baltic Sea. Nature took centuries to bring about the formation of the beautiful Indiana Dunes on the south shore of Lake Michigan. The bulldozer can destroy these natural formations in a week's time.

Plenty of space remains along the south shores of Lake Michigan for mills, factories, and other industries and the setting aside of this national park area would not completely hamper or curtail the expansion of industry in this region.

Legislation now pending in Congress will, eventually, bring about a curtailment and elimination of water and air pollution. Modern science has already accomplished the methods to eliminate water and air pollution and, if the Congress acts—which it undoubtedly will—industrial waste and pollution will not, in any way, diminish the open-air recreation qualities of the Indiana Dunes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill calls for the usurpation of land owned by the Inland Steel Co. over the last 40 years. The amount of their acreage is small compared to the acreage of two other steelmills now in the process of construction. It is my thought that the limited acreage of the Inland Steel Co. should not be condemned as it would be a flagrant discrimination against this company in view of the much larger acreage held by the Bethlehem and National Steel not included in this legislation.

Plenty of land space, stretching from Gary to the Michigan State line, will remain for mills, factories, and industry if this bill is enacted.

I join other witnesses from the Congress, conservation groups, and civic organizations in asking that you act favorably on this bill to set aside an appropriate area for the Indiana Dunes Park as a national monument for future generations.

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

Senator DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak very briefly on some of the salient features of this proposal and submit a statement to be made part of the record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection the prepared statement of Senator Douglas will be made part of the record.

Senator DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, I hope this is the beginning of the end of the long struggle to save as much as possible of the priceless beauty of the Indiana Dunes. We want to do this for all the people of the country, but especially for the nearly 8 million people of the Gary-Chicago area and for the added millions of the generations yet unborn for whom we should also legislate.

I do not need to emphasize the beauties of this area. There are three members of the subcommittee who have visited it. The Park Service has prepared photographs of the area. I have submitted today the books of photographs which subcommittee members have before them and there are additional photos on the window shelf at the back of the room.

The Indiana Dunes is a unique area and it is close to one of the two or three largest population centers in the Nation. I am happy to say that the present bill, of which the senior author is the chairman of the Interior Committee, Senator Jackson, has been endorsed by no less than 33 Senators, including the 2 distinguished and able Senators from Indiana, Senator Hartke and Senator Bayh.

I would like to spend the limited amount of time which I intend to take clearing up certain matters about which some misunderstanding has developed.

First, I understand that some material is being circulated out in northern Indiana that the rights of property owners have been abridged in the new bill. The exact opposite is the case. The previous bill stated that the detachable one-family homes which were not to be condemned by the Government were those which had been built before April 1961. If you will turn to section 4, paragraph (b), on page 4 of the bill you will find that the present bill extends this by 2½ years to October 21, 1963, and hence gives added protection, not less protection, to builders of private homes.

Second, rumors are being circulated that the little Indiana Dunes State Park of 2,100 acres is to be taken over by the Federal Government. I invite your attention to section 2(a) on page 2, lines 18 to 22, which states:

The Indiana Dunes State Park may be acquired only with the consent of the State of Indiana \* \* \*.

Now, the Secretary may make an offer to the State of Indiana but the State of Indiana is not compelled to sell. If it doesn't wish to do so, it will operate the State park, but it is believed that cooperative relationships can be worked out for the complementary management of the National and State park properties.

Third, an earlier bill provided for the acquisition of easements on the banks of the Little Calumet River to provide for canoeing and for hiking trails. This was done under the belief that the bed of the river was publicly owned. We have since found that the State of Indiana has given the ownership of the riverbed of the Little Calumet to the adjoining property owners, the largest single one of which is Bethlehem Steel Co. We have therefore eliminated this clause from the bill and merely authorized cooperative agreements on the use of the river and its banks.

There are two final points that should be mentioned. First, the minority of this committee, in its comments on the bill last year, centered their main fire of opposition not upon the lakeshore as such but upon five areas south of the lakeshore at varying distances—Mud Lake, Billington Lake, Little Calumet, Blue Heron, and Pinhook Bog—stating that they were not integral parts of the program and were unnecessary.

I have visited these areas before, but last November I took occasion to visit them again and inspect them in great detail. I can say that I think they are extremely valuable and highly desirable to have included. We have photographs of these areas which I have submitted in the book of photographs.

These areas are easily accessible from the lakeshore and from each other by roads. The interior units could be further connected by trails which would make it possible for people to walk from one to another. Mr. Hartzog can speak in more detail on this.

I believe it is not unknown to have national parks which have some outlying areas to them. It is clear that in this case the inland units are susceptible of efficient administration and utilization.

Finally, I want to deal with the property west of Ogden Dunes of some 900 acres largely owned by the Inland Steel Co., which is objecting to its inclusion in the lakeshore. Let me say—

Senator BIBLE. That is the area over to the extreme left.

Senator DOUGLAS. West of Ogden Dunes.

Senator BIBLE. It is noncontiguous with the other parts.

Senator DOUGLAS. Yes. Now, may I say that the Inland Steel Co. is one of the finest companies in the United States and its president, Mr. Joseph Block, is one of our best citizens, and I have always counted him and still count him as a personal friend. So I have no criticism about the general social attitude of Inland Steel.

May I point out, however, that, in order to save anything of the dunes, the conservation forces were compelled to give up the wildest and most beautiful area; namely, the 3,000 acres along the lakefront upon which Bethlehem and Midwest have already built finishing mills and where they say they are going to build blast furnaces.

This was a bitter blow, but our conservation groups finally accepted it in order to save what was left.

And we are willing to accept the proposed Burns Ditch Harbor with its subsidy of \$25 million of Federal money provided the national lakeshore is established, and provided also, of course, that the steel companies will give guarantees that they will live up to the conditions which attended President Kennedy's solution; namely, that, if there are two blast furnaces built along the lakefront, then at least 5 million tons of independent coal must go through the port to other lake ports, not merely stop at the port but go through the port to other lake ports, and that, if only one integrated mill is built, then 10 million tons of coal must go through. Now, this matter is not before this committee but I mention it to indicate that we are ready to cooperate with the compromise plan which President Kennedy laid down which endorsed both a port and a park, but with economic and pollution conditions attached to utilization of the port itself.

I beg of you not to further strip this already badly mutilated lakeshore area. The region west of Ogden Dunes is urgently needed to provide a mass bathing beach and thus take the strain off the rest of the national lakeshore.

The rest of the area, the region roughly covered by the present Dune Acres development, the region south, and Beverly Shores to the east, together with the State park, can then be used for recreation of a quieter nature and to conserve the irreplaceable natural areas of dunes.

I can understand the feeling of those inside Inland Steel that Bethlehem and National have been able to get their way and that it is unfair to take Inland's property. Inland has certainly been a public-spirited corporation, in my judgment a much more public-spirited corporation than the other two, and I can understand the feeling that they are being discriminated against. I can only say again that we deeply regret that Bethlehem and Midwest have been given the 3,000 to 4,000 acres. We did our best to prevent this. We were merely crushed by the political and economic steamroller. And I would remind my good friends at Inland that, as the Bible says, "The rain falls on the just as well as the unjust"; and, after all, excellent as Inland is, that the needs of the public should be controlling after all.

I have personally never understood that Inland had any real plans to build on or utilize this property. On the contrary, Inland has just been filling in a large part of the lakefront at its mills west of

Gary in order to expand its operations there and so no immediate and apparently no ultimate deprivation is inflicted on Inland.

But great benefit will be given to some 6 million people in the Gary-Chicago area and to many more millions in the generations which are to come. These coming millions cannot vote yet. They have no lawyers, no public relations men to represent them, but we in the Congress are, however, their trustees and, in a sense, their guardians. In my judgment we should save as much as possible of this beautiful area from being swallowed up completely by industry and by subdivisions and thus closed off from the people.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Senator Douglas. And, of course, the statements that were made last year will be reincorporated as a part of this hearing record. It did seem to me as we worked on this legislation at the last session, possibly in earlier sessions, that one of the main problems was this incorporating noncontiguous areas, not only because they were noncontiguous but they are separated from the other part of the lakeshore by transcontinental highway and railroad tracks. The committee members frankly had some questions as to why you thought they should be a part of this lakeshore. Would you care to comment on that?

Senator DOUGLAS. There are five—

Senator BIBLE. These five; this is correct. If you care to comment any further on that, this was troublesome to the committee.

Senator DOUGLAS. Mr. Hartzog will testify at greater length on these particular areas. I can say that I spent an afternoon inspecting them last November. I had seen them before, but I became more and more impressed with their value. In the book of photographs which we have submitted to you, in the rear of this book, we have photographs of each one, and I think you will see that they are valuable. I was very much impressed with this blue heron refuge. We saw a number of blue herons there. These are very rare birds and this is one of the last rookeries that they have. It is extraordinary to have them so close to an industrial area.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Alaska.

Senator GRUENING. I want to congratulate the senior Senator from Illinois for his dedicated persistent efforts to set aside this magnificent area. Senator Moss and I held a hearing there 5 years ago and we were deeply impressed with its multiple values, with its unique beauty, and with the extremely desirability of acting at the earliest possible moment before any more of this magnificent area was destroyed. We were happy to support this bill and have it enacted in the last session of Congress and I am hopeful that we can do the same this time.

I have seen many of these areas which this Congress and the preceding Congress have set aside—Cape Cod, Point Reyes, and various others. I know of none that exceeds this in importance, in beauty, and in needfulness as has been brought out because it is close to perhaps the second largest area of population concentration in the United States, and because it will be sorely needed. It is needed now and will be needed increasingly in the future and I am very hopeful that we can pass the bill. I believe the noncontiguous areas are no less important.

I shall hope that they will be included.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Utah.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I, too, wish to commend the Senator from Illinois for his persistent and able sponsorship of this bill. As Senator Gruening said, I became a convert years ago when we first went up there in 1959, I believe, to hold hearings in northern Indiana and on the dunes, and this is indeed an area that has beauty and charm and is unique in many senses. It is quite different from other regions that I have seen and I think it ought to be preserved and made available to our people, and therefore I heartily support this legislation and I commend the Senator.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Wyoming.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois, Senator Douglas, do you know whether or not the Park Service and the State administration have yet come together with respect to the administration of this area of the Indiana Dunes State Park?

Senator DOUGLAS. Mr. Hartzog, who is the Director of the National Park Service, is here.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have not as yet reached any agreement on the Indiana Dunes State Park; no, sir. This legislation authorizes us to cooperate and, if it passes, we certainly shall.

Senator SIMPSON. That is all.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Idaho.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, I supported this legislation last year. I hope those of us who have not had an opportunity to see it will have that chance this year because I think it is a very important piece of legislation and I don't feel qualified to pass on it without being on the grounds and looking it over thoroughly and I hope that opportunity will be mine before long.

Senator DOUGLAS. Senator Jordan, I am sure our friends in the conservation movement will be very glad to make it possible for you to do so, but I hope this won't hold up the legislation.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I might say that it is my plan to move forward as quickly as we can. We have, I think, a Lincoln Day recess coming up toward the end of this week and there will be about a 10-day period there and I think it can be easily arranged for anyone who has not seen it to go out with the Park Service.

It is my intention to move this forward as quickly as we can. I am not going to do it with undue speed but I am going to do it, shall we say, with deliberate speed, and well.

Senator DOUGLAS. Majestic speed.

Senator BIBLE. So this opportunity will certainly be given to any member of the committee who wants to go, but this will be in the very, very near future.

Further questions?

Senator DOUGLAS. I should like to request that there be printed, following my prepared statement, several newspaper editorials and an Indiana radio station editorial which have appeared in recent months and which support the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The editorials are from the Chicago Tribune, Chicago's American, the Washington Post, and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. I apologize for asking inclusion of the editorials when there are favorable references to me in them, but editorial support for the park should be part of the record.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Senator Douglas. We appreciate your presence here. Your prepared statement and the editorials mentioned will be printed at this point in the record.

(The statement and editorials mentioned are as follows:)

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

Mr. Chairman, for more than 7 years now I have appeared before this subcommittee and before its individual members to urge the establishment of a national park in the Indiana Dunes. I am sure you know that today I appear with both gratitude and hope based upon your approval last year of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore described in S. 2249, the subsequent favorable recommendation on this bill by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the Senate's passage of S. 2249 on September 30, 1964.

THIRTY-THREE SENATORS SPONSOR S. 360

I appear before you today to most heartily endorse S. 360, which Senator Jackson introduced in the Senate on January 8. Joining the distinguished chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee as cosponsors of this bill are 32 Senators. These include both of the able Senators from Indiana, Senator Hartke and Senator Bayh; the respected senior member of your committee, Senator Anderson; and Senators Gruening and Moss who were themselves the authors of some of the very first bills to save the Indiana Dunes which were introduced in the Congress years ago.

For the record, Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as several Senators joined as sponsors after the printing of the bill, the correct list of sponsors reads as follows:

Mr. Jackson (for himself, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hartke, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Gruening, Mr. Moss, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Case, Mr. Church, Mr. Clark, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Lausche, Mr. Long of Louisiana, Mr. Long of Missouri, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. McGovern, Mr. McGee, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Neuberger, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Tydings, Mr. Williams of New Jersey, Mr. Yarborough, and Mr. Young of Ohio).

Mr. Chairman, S. 360 is a sound bill, which has been worked over in great detail by the principal cosponsors, the National Park Service and this subcommittee. It is a bill which all Members of the Congress should be able to support.

It is a compromise satisfactory to most of the groups and interests affected, which was proposed under the Kennedy administration and endorsed again under President Johnson.

I understand that the testimony printed in the hearings of last March on S. 2249 will be incorporated in these hearings by reference and I do not want to take the subcommittee's time unnecessarily. But may I point out once again that this proposal offers us an equal opportunity to establish a beautiful and scientifically valuable park in the midst of a heavily populated area now severely deficient in recreational spaces. That is the first point; the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is located close in to where the people are—to where more than 8½ million people live.

The second point is that the dunelands, beaches, and inland tracts of the lakeshore provide great beauty, recreational utility, and scientific value. Even if this were a mediocre plot of open space, its mere location would make mandatory its rescue for all the park-starved people of this region. But it is also an unequalled natural resource, a wonder of the world possessing one of the finest swimming beaches anywhere and natural "laboratories" which the scientific community regards as irreplaceable.

THERE SHOULD BE NO FURTHER DELAY

The need is so great and the opportunity so wondrous, that further delay cannot be permitted.

S. 360 has the support of all the national conservation organizations.

It has the support of the Indiana Senators.

It is endorsed by the Johnson administration.

It was endorsed by the Governor and conservation director of Indiana, at the hearings in March 1964.

Literally hundreds of thousands of people in Indiana, across the Nation, and in foreign lands have pleaded for the preservation of the dunes.

Newspapers throughout the country have endorsed a park in the dunes.

Support from local residents is substantial.

Prominent scientists from many lands have urged the preservation of the remaining unspoiled dunelands and their ecological successors.

#### WEST BEACH UNIT VITAL TO THE FUTURE OF THE PARK

May I stress just a few points? I understand that an appeal again will be made that the committee tear out of the park the approximately 825 acres owned by Inland Steel Co. which make up most of the proposed West Beach unit and Burns Bog unit of the park. Retention of this area is crucial. It is to be developed as a mass bathing facility with supporting recreational and service elements. Because of its location it will be able to take main pressure of intensive usage from the huge population of the Gary-Chicago metropolitan area. The Inland Steel Co. is one of the most public spirited organizations in Illinois, or in the Nation, and I do not criticize them for any possible feelings that they have not been treated the same as other interests. Nevertheless, it is vital that this area be retained in the park and I hope the subcommittee will sustain its correct judgment of last year in this matter.

I would add that there is absolutely no doubt—as Senators can see from the pictorial displays before them—that this area is very much suited to the purposes for which it is intended.

#### WILDLIFE AND NATURE UNITS SHOULD BE RETAINED

Because objections were raised in committee and on the floor to the smaller wildlife and nature units of the lakeshore—designated as the Little Calumet River unit, Billington Lake unit, Mud Lake unit, Blue Heron unit, and Pinhook Bog unit—I spent a day last November inspecting these areas. I want the committee to know that I found each of them to be distinctive and very valuable additions to the lakeshore. I wish that members of the committee could see these areas in person, but failing that, I hope they will examine the pictorial evidence and the recommendations of the National Park Service and the scientists and others who have submitted testimony about these areas.

#### THE COMMITTEE SHOULD RETAIN THE SAME BOUNDARIES AS IT APPROVED LAST YEAR

With respect to both the West Beach unit and the interior units, I hope the committee will keep in mind the fact that for year after year, while congressional action was delayed, we have been forced to abandon forever first one section and then another of this irreplaceable resource. Thousands of acres of dunes and many miles of shoreline tragically were lost in the first half of this century. In more recent years, since the Save the Dunes Council and others began their last-ditch effort, we have time after time been forced to agree to chop off from the park one and then another segment. The administration compromise itself set aside for industrial use several thousand acres of the most beautiful and still wild dunes. That was to be the end of the lopping off. But further delays and the advance of private usage made necessary last year even more exemptions totaling about 1,000 acres.

The approval last year by this subcommittee, its parent committee and the Senate of the boundaries provided in S. 2249 has at last stopped the seemingly relentless attrition. I deeply hope that this subcommittee will stand by its decision and retain exactly the same boundaries as it approved last year.

President Johnson has called anew for a "massive effort to save the countryside and establish more large and small parks, more seashores and open spaces than have been created during any period in our history."

I know this subcommittee will increase its already impressive effort to meet this call, and I deeply hope that, as a part of its effort, it will again approve the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will now turn to a brief account of developments affecting this proposal since the hearings of March 1964.

SEVERAL CHANGES MADE BY COMMITTEE TO S. 2249, BUT S. 360 IS IDENTICAL TO S. 2249 AS PASSED BY THE SENATE

S. 360 is essentially the same bill as S. 2249 on which this subcommittee heard testimony on March 5, 6, and 7 of last year. As members of the subcommittee will recall, subsequent to the hearings, in July, several changes were suggested to the committee by the principal cosponsors of the bill. These changes were incorporated in a committee print dated July 24, 1964, which conforms to the recommendations made to the chairman of the subcommittee by Senators Hartke and Bayh in their letter of July 1, 1964, and by me in my letter of June 26, 1964.

These changes principally affected the proposed boundaries of the lakeshore and were made in response to the wishes of local interests and property owners, the State of Indiana and conservationists. Several hundred acres were excluded from the park in the western section to take account of a water company plant already being constructed near Ogden Dunes and to make it absolutely clear that the park property would not block possible industrial development near Burns Ditch. Several hundred acres were also excluded near Bailly Town for the same latter reason and there was a small adjustment of boundaries in the Pinhook Bog section. Additions were also made in the Tremont area, adjoining the State Park on the southwest, and the previously excluded areas of Beverly Shores, containing more intensive residential development, were included within the boundaries at the recommendation of the local property owners.

Reference was also added to the acquisition of an easement along the Little Calumet River Valley to permit continued use of that area by canoeists and hikers. This provision later was changed on the Senate floor during the debate of September 30.

I will explain this change in a moment.

#### CUTOFF DATE EXTENDED TO OCTOBER 21, 1963

Another significant change submitted by the principal sponsors in July was an adjustment in the so-called cutoff date. This is the date before which construction of residential dwellings within the boundary of the park must have been started in order that the dwelling be exempt from acquisition by the Secretary through condemnation proceedings. Senate 360 provides, exactly as did S. 2249, that the Secretary's authority to acquire property by condemnation within the park "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." The term "improved property" is defined to mean "a detached, one-family dwelling, construction of which was begun before"—and this is the only change—"October 21, 1963, 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 land so designated." Section 4(b) goes on to state: "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."

#### NO OTHER CHANGE IN RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OWNERS' RIGHTS

The principal cosponsors of the bill recommended that the date set previously of April 20, 1961, be changed to October 21, 1963, the date of introduction of S. 2249, the compromise bill proposed by the administration. Mr. Chairman, I want to emphasize, because there are reports of rumors that S. 360 reduces the property rights of individual homeowners, that this more liberal cutoff date which increases the property rights of homeowners, is the only change which has been made in this matter. The provisions of the bill in this regard remain the same as they have been for several years. I think it would be helpful for the National Park Service representatives to submit to the committee again a state-

ment of the effect of the provisions of the bill on individual property owners, but to summarize, in general, as has been provided in the Indiana Dunes bills for several years, an owner of a detached, one-family dwelling, construction of which was begun before the cutoff date, may retain his property in perpetuity, sell it, lease it, or will it to his heirs, subject only to the condition that approved zoning ordinances be followed. The zoning ordinances will protect both the individual property owner and the park. An owner may also sell it to the Government under a lease agreement for a period of up to 25 years.

The additional changes which were made on the recommendation of the principal sponsors of the bill inserted language to assure that the lakeshore shall be permanently preserved in its present state consistent with the careful development of the Lakeshore for public use and to revise the membership of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission.

#### SOME 9,110 ACRES AND 7.8 MILES OF SHORELINE IN ADDITION TO STATE PARK

Mr. Chairman, according to the figures furnished by the National Park Service, the area of the revised park boundaries is 11,292 acres, if the acreage of the Indiana Dunes State Park is counted, and the Lakeshore in all would have 10.8 miles of shoreline.

In terms of new park lands, therefore, the national lakeshore would rescue for all the people about 9,110 acres of recreational and scientific lands and 7.8 additional miles of Lake Michigan shoreline.

#### EXPECT STATE TO CONTINUE TO OPERATE STATE PARK

Least there remain any doubt, let me repeat again that the intention of the principal cosponsors of the bill, and, indeed, their expectation, has been and is that the national lakeshore and the Indiana Dunes National Park would be operated cooperatively by the National Park Service and the State of Indiana Conservation Department, respectively. The bill clearly provides, on page 2, line 18, that "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." Therefore, it is absolutely clear that the area of the State park would become a part of the lakeshore only if the State of Indiana so desired. If the State of Indiana wants to continue to operate its park can it can of course do so.

As the conservation director of the State of Indiana made very clear in his testimony before this subcommittee last March (on p. 189) the establishment of the national lakeshore will permit the preservation in the State park of some areas of wild and natural beauty which otherwise would be destroyed through intensive use. His testimony was that the two parks "would complement each other extremely well" and these are the Indiana official's own words.

#### AMENDMENT TO S. 2249 DURING SENATE FLOOR CONSIDERATION

Mr. Chairman, I think I should discuss briefly for the record the one change which was made in the bill approved by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs during the consideration of S. 2249 on the Senate floor on September 30. You will recall that the principal cosponsors had recommended to the subcommittee language in section II authorizing the Secretary to "acquire such easements or other interests as he deems necessary to assure public access (1) to the waters of the Little Calumet River and its valley flood plain, except in side drainages, up to the 630-foot elevation, or, generally, to the tops of the riverbanks, and (2) along the beach and waters of Lake Michigan \* \* \* ." The authority to acquire access to the waters of the Little Calumet River was a recommendation of local conservationists, adopted by the principal sponsors of the bill, in the hope that the segments of the Little Calumet River adjoining, but outside, the Bailly Homestead unit of the Lakeshore, could be developed for the use of canoeists and others. The subcommittee and the committee agreed to our recommendation. Subsequently, we learned that our assumption in proposing this language that the waters of the Little Calumet River remained in public ownership as is usually the case, was in error. It appears that in recent years the State of Indiana agreed during litigation before the courts that owners of property on both shores of the Little Calumet River actually have title as well to the bed of the river in between. The principal cosponsors therefore felt that the language in this matter should be changed to provide

authority only for cooperative agreements with the State of Indiana, local political subdivisions, and property owners along the river. This language was substituted, as paragraph (b) of section 2, which specifically excludes condemnation authority for the Secretary in respect to acquiring easements and other interests as necessary to permit access to segments of the Little Calumet River.

May I also point out for the record that in the printing of S. 2249 as passed by the Senate, a typographical error occurred on page 2, line 14, where the word "to" at the beginning of the line should be "along." The use of the preposition "along" here gives reassurance to local residents that the intention of this sentence, providing for acquisition of easements to assure public access along the shoreline continuously from the Northern Indiana Public Service Co. property line to Michigan City, is not easements from the interior to the shoreline, but simply along the shoreline. This mistake was corrected when S. 360 was introduced. With this correction, S. 360 is identical with S. 2249 as printed as passed.

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[WANE editorial, Fort Wayne, Ind.]

#### INDIANA DUNES

After a long and sometimes bitter controversy between Indiana conservationists and industrial developers, a compromise agreement finally was reached some months ago. Under the compromise in the dunes versus the port controversy, both sides seemed reasonably satisfied. The way was cleared for Indiana to develop a deepwater port on Lake Michigan while still preserving most of the dunes area along the lakeshore. The plan called for Federal development of a national lakeshore park adjoining the present Dunes State Park. The State park now embraces about 2,000 acres. The national lakeshore park would embrace an additional 9,000 acres.

Now the controversy has been revived by Congressman Charles Halleck, who has launched a new move to block the lakeshore park proposal. He is almost alone in his opposition. State political leaders, industrialists, and conservationists all have expressed support of the plan.

In recent days, the waters have been muddied by the statement that the Indiana General Assembly will not or should not give up control of the present Dunes State Park to the Federal Government. This matter, however, is in no way basic to the issue. Indiana could retain control of the State park while the Federal Government could proceed with the national lakeshore park adjoining it. There is nothing that says Indiana cannot keep control of its State park. By changing a phrase or two, the park need not be included in the national lakeshore bill. On this matter, the Save-the-Dunes Council is indifferent. It only wants to see the dunes preserved.

However, if the national lakeshore park is blocked, then we can probably expect renewed controversy over the proposal for a port. We therefore hope that the plans will not again become bogged down in controversy. We hope Congressman Halleck will reexamine his position.

The compromise plan which was reached months ago seems to serve the best interests of Indiana.

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[From the Chicago Tribune, July 26, 1964]

#### A DUNES PARK COMPRISE

For 30 years, a controversy has raged over what to do with the Indiana shoreline east of Gary. The dispute has gone on long enough, and the longer it goes on, the harder it will be to settle.

The compromise dunes park bill approved Friday by the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee seems to offer a realistic and workable compromise between the conservationists, who had hoped to save all of the undeveloped land as a nature preserve, and the industrialists and State officials who have had their eye on it as the site of a huge industrial complex and port.

The issue has been complicated by subsidiary disputes between local residents who want the area protected from industry and others who don't want their homes or property taken over as a national park. There are some communities which eye the advantages of new industry in the area and others which fear

the loss of revenue which would result if the Government took over large chunks of their taxable land.

The compromise bill was worked out by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, the champion of the conservationists, and Indiana's Senators Hartke and Bayh. In it, Senator Douglas has agreed to drop about 600 acres from his last previous demand, much of it consisting of land owned by the Bethlehem Steel Co. Since Bethlehem is well along on plans for a \$250 million development here and has already sold more than 1½ million cubic yards of sand to Northwestern University, as land fill, and to Chicago, for the Oak Street Beach, the question of saving this land in its natural state is somewhat academic anyway.

Thus about 2,000 acres of the land involved would be available for industry and about 9,100 acres, in addition to the present 2,100-acre State park, would be set aside as part of what may become the Interior Department's first national lakeshore.

The compromise would provide up to about 18 square miles of park land, which should satisfy most conservationists. It reserves some of the beaches in the industrial zone for public use. And the 2,000 acres allotted to industry should take care of present development plans and will provide jobs and tax revenue which Indiana needs.

Senator Douglas laments the loss of these 2,000 acres; but much of this land is already under development and some of it was not desirable for park land anyway. As Mr. Douglas says, there is still a lot of beauty left for the enjoyment of residents of the Chicago area; and the steel companies have told him they will do their best to prevent the pollution of air and water which might injure the wildlife in nearby parts of the dunes. The solution wont please everybody, but it seems the best we can hope for and will settle a long and fruitless dispute.

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[From Chicago's American, July 27, 1964]

#### A VICTORY FOR THE DUNES

The long battle to save the Indiana dunes from mutilation has had a major success—not a complete one, but important enough to make the prospects very encouraging. A Senate Interior Subcommittee Friday approved a compromise version of a bill to create a national lakeshore, which is about the same as a national park, covering 10,345 acres of the dunes area.

The boundaries were worked out by Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat, of Illinois, on one side, and Indiana Senators Birch Bayh and Vance Hartke on the other. The goal was to safeguard the natural beauties and values of the dunes while allowing adequate space for industrial development near Burns Ditch, where two big steel companies plan to build a harbor and a major steel mill complex.

Douglas hopes to get the bill through the full committee and onto the Senate floor this week. It may win House approval this year, he believes, if it can be wrestled past the opposition of Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck.

Douglas has been a tireless battler in the cause of saving an irreplaceable natural asset from those who can't imagine why anything should be saved if it can profitably be ruined. In a telegram following Friday's vote, he thanked this newspaper for its help in the fight. It is we who thank him, and we wish him luck in the coming rounds.

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[From the Washington Post, July 28, 1964]

#### THE DUNES AGAIN

There is some implausible good news about Indiana dunes, the matchless recreation area on Lake Michigan that has been threatened by industrial bulldozers. On Wednesday, the Senate Interior Committee is due to take up a compromise bill that would create an Indiana Dunes Lakeshore Area, thus saving forever a good part of this recreational beach which nature has providentially placed within a hundred miles of 9.5 million people in the Chicago area.

The problem in the past is that the bill was supported by Senator Paul H. Douglas and by conservation groups, but opposed by powerful steel companies and almost all of the Indiana delegation in Congress. However, a compromise

formula has been evolved that is acceptable to the conservationists, to Mr. Dougals, and to both Senators from Indiana, Mr. Bayh and Mr. Hartke (who, incidentally, deserve immense credit for taking a positive attitude to the problem of saving the dunes).

Under the bill, a lakeshore area of 10.8 miles of shoreline and 11,292 acres would be created, including 2,182 acres and 3 miles of shoreline already set aside in a State park. The National Park Service estimates that it would cost \$19 million during the first 5 years to acquire the land, and \$5.6 million to develop the area. This is a modest sum that would be amply repaid in years ahead by the pleasure the area can afford in a congested urban region.

If the Senate committee approves the bill, action by the whole Senate is likely—and enactment of similar legislation by the House would be at least an outside possibility. The cause is a worthy one, and the broad support for the Senate bill auspicious. A nudge from the White House might just prove the key to saving the dunes in this session of Congress.

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[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Aug. 7, 1964]

#### TO SAVE THE DUNES

“Until I was 30, I wanted to save the world. Between the ages of 30 and 60, I wanted to save the country. But since I was 60, I’ve wanted to save the dunes.”

Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, who said that, may have his wish. The Senate Interior Committee has voted by 12 to 3 to authorize an Indiana Dunes National Park along the southern tip of Lake Michigan. The park would include 11,292 acres and cost \$23 million, and should be worth every penny of it.

The Indiana dunes are remarkable in two ways. There is nothing quite like them, or their range of wildlife and plantlife, anywhere else. And they are close to a vast urban and industrial complex which threatens their existence, yet needs them for recreational purposes as well as conservation values.

Senators Birch Bayh and Vance Hartke of Indiana joined Senator Douglas in working out a compromise bill, which permits a deepwater port for industry in the dunes area at Burns Ditch. But the Budget Bureau has set terms for use of this harbor which Senator Douglas says must be met to justify it, and in any case the national park must be provided for first. The committee vote encourages the hope that the terms will be met and the dunes saved, for now and for posterity.

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[From the Washington Post, Jan. 20, 1965]

#### THEY CAN BE SAVED

The bill to save the Indiana dunes introduced by Chairman Jackson of the Senate Interior Committee comes to Congress in quite a different atmosphere from years past. President Johnson in his state of the Union message has put the seal of administration approval on efforts to preserve the vanishing natural beauty of America. No legislation is more worthy of support than this bill that would create an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The bill, which is supported by both Senators from Indiana, would create a lakeshore of about 11,300 acres. This would include 2,182 acres already set aside in an Indiana Dunes State Park. The measure is a compromise; several thousand acres have already been lost to industrial and residential use. But the bill would save a considerable part of a unique natural wonder, located in the midst of a densely populated area of 8½ million people.

Senator Douglas of Illinois has fought long and gallantly to save the entire stretch of dunes along Lake Michigan. He has kept alive a spark of hope for preserving forever what man could never recreate. It was a tribute to his persistence and eloquence that the Senate last year passed a bill almost identical with the measure just introduced. Now 29 Senators have joined in sponsoring the legislation. Surely the bill will get quick and overwhelming approval; its passage would be a proud day for Mr. Douglas, for Congress, and the entire country.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Senator Hartke, senior Senator from the State of Indiana.

Senator Hartke.

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

Senator HARTKE. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am glad to have this opportunity to appear briefly in behalf of the bill to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The committee has asked that the testimony given before not be repeated.

Senator BIBLE. This is correct because we are incorporating all of the testimony given before, which was very voluminous.

Senator HARTKE. When approved by the Congress, this park will become one of the Nation's most important landmarks and one of the greatest achievements for the Midwest in this decade.

What we are trying to do in Indiana is to develop an area abundant in resources to its best possible potential. The opportunities for industrial growth here on the shores of Lake Michigan are tremendous. The sky is the limit. On the other hand, we must also seize the opportunity to preserve one of America's outstanding natural wonders, and to provide recreational space for a highly populated, rapidly expanding, megalopolis.

Any worthwhile accomplishment is the product of hard work and honest debate. Such is the case for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The bill to establish this park is the result of a painstaking effort to insure that Indiana will have a deepwater port, a national park, and room to grow industrially. We have arrived at a reasonable and just consensus among ourselves and are now ready to proceed.

That approach, which in substance was identical to my approach when I first appeared before this committee, I might add, almost 4 1/4 years later, with a lot of discussion, quite a bit of disagreement, has now arrived at the place I suggested in my first appearance before this committee. One aspect of this bill, I feel, needs special emphasis. We must be certain that the boundaries of the park as first put forth are flexible enough to accommodate in fairness the wishes of the residents living at the site, now and in the future. The procedures in establishing the park must always be taken with full consideration of the feelings of these people who, in many cases, may be called upon to sacrifice in deference to the larger national interest.

I want to commend the very able members of this committee for their keen interest in this proposal and for the dispatch with which they have proceeded in helping to make this bill a law.

Our goal is a park now and a port now.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator Hartke.

Do we have questions? Senator Gruening?

Senator GRUENING. No questions.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Moss?

Senator Simpson?

Senator SIMPSON. Senator Hartke, I notice in your statement you say that "we have arrived at a reasonable and just consensus among ourselves and are now ready to proceed." Who are these "ourselves"?

Senator HARTKE. The Members of the Congress, primarily, among whom there was quite a bit of difference for quite some time, and secondarily, those people who are in industry in the State of Indiana, those who are in conservation in the State of Indiana, and also the State government in the State of Indiana.

Senator SIMPSON. What is your thought with respect to the possibility of the State of Indiana and the Park Service working out the question of the administration of the Indiana Dunes State Park?

Senator HARTKE. I feel confident that this can be arranged. I think that the guidelines as set forth in the overall bill which was submitted last year and offered by Senator Anderson probably puts forth one of the ways in which we can satisfactorily approach it—that is, that it will become a part of the national park with the administration still in the hands of the State of Indiana.

Senator SIMPSON. Does that coincide with Governor Welsh's attitude?

Senator HARTKE. I don't know about Governor Welsh. Governor Branigin is now Governor of the State of Indiana. I am sure he will have a suggestion on this matter and as soon as we arrive at a place where the actual problem becomes sufficiently identified, I am sure that he will be able to present his views on this matter. I am hopeful that we will have no significant disagreement in this area.

Senator SIMPSON. Well, I, too, because there are controversies arising all the time. The continuing attitude of the Park Service with respect to new parks and new areas, all being done in the guise of the larger national interests, I am in sympathy with. But by the same token I hate to see Congress arrogate to itself the position as trustees for these people, as Senator Douglas said. I don't believe that we should. Let me put it this way. A lot of harms and sins can be committed under the guise of national interest.

We are beginning to use it pretty freely. I wouldn't want that to happen to the private owners in the dunes area who are resisting the encroachment of this park.

Senator HARTKE. I certainly agree with this. I do think that the members of the Park Service should begin to explore at the earliest possible moment the position of the State administration rather than to wait for such a time that it becomes apparent that there could possibly be a creation of further disagreement which need not occur at all if there is a reasonable understanding of what is intended.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Idaho.

Senator JORDAN. No questions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator Hartke.

Senator HARTKE. Thank you.

Senator SIMPSON. May I ask the Senator one more question?

Senator, I have not seen the area nor has my colleague from Idaho. Does the Senator recommend that a person view the area with respect to the establishment of the park?

Senator HARTKE. I certainly recommend that you view it under any circumstances even if it is just for your own enlightenment and for your own satisfaction. If you would care to go out and see it, I am certain we could arrange it.

Senator SIMPSON. I was hoping that invitation might come from you. Thank you very much.

Senator HARTKE. I will extend that invitation to all members of the committee and anyone else in Congress who is interested in seeing the site.

Senator BIBLE. Miss Reporter, at this point in the record please place the statement from the junior Senator from Indiana, Birch Bayh. It will be incorporated and made a part of the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. BIRCH BAYH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mr. Chairman, I am again pleased to be a sponsor of a bill to create an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. S. 360, which is identical to the bill which passed the Senate last year, has my wholehearted support and I hope that the committee will again consider and report it expeditiously.

There is general support of this bill throughout the State of Indiana, and it will be supported before your committee by both Senators from Indiana and our Governor.

The facts have changed little since your exhaustive review of this matter last year. Only time has moved, and time moves against the interests of conservation of the Indiana Dunes. Your prompt consideration of S. 360 by these early hearings is welcomed and appreciated by the sponsors for we hope to secure enactment of this bill during this session of the Congress.

Since this committee last met to consider the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, the first operating unit of what will be the largest steel mill in the world began production in the immediate vicinity of the proposed lakeshore. Its expansion and development of other industrial facilities, including Indiana's deep water public harbor at Burns Ditch, will create additional demands for land and space. Proper and sufficient areas have been marked out of this bill to provide for orderly industrial expansion. But prompt action in this session of Congress is important to safeguard the vital acres left for conservation and to allow for development of the lakeshore to provide for the additional influx of residents attracted by the economic expansion of the immediate area.

So it is, Mr. Chairman, that we must secure prompt action on S. 360. I strongly urge that it be reported favorably and moved on toward final passage.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Congressman Charles Halleck, Congressman Halleck.

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

Mr. HALLECK. I was going to defer my turn to my colleague from the other side of the aisle, Mr. Roush, but I guess it won't upset him.

I want to thank the committee for permitting me to attend this hearing and participate in it. I understood from you, Senator Bible, that the testimony heretofore presented would be definitely a part of this record.

Senator BIBLE. That is correct. Reincorporated.

Mr. HALLECK. Now, that goes for me as a personal matter because I had a statement of some length here less than a year ago on this very matter. And a great many people whom I am privileged to represent came here for the second time last March at their own expense to protest the establishment of this park. They were leaders of organized labor, they were the chambers of commerce in the affected area, they were the representatives of the county governments, of the town and city governments, who are, as I say, vitally interested and affected by this whole proposition.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt, Charlie, to ask you, is that situation still the same?

Mr. HALLECK. You bet, Senator. Those people——

Senator SIMPSON. It is my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that many of them have addressed communications to the committee either by telegram or letter or some other way. Many of them have been transmitted to me, reaffirming the positions that they stated here less than a year ago.

I mentioned the item of expense in coming down here. That is a very important matter with many of them.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. HALLECK. But for the record, I am sure that, Mr. Chairman, there can be incorporated these reaffirmations or affirmations of the position that they took.

Senator BIBLE. This is correct, Congressman Halleck. I hold here in my hand this group of telegrams and letters that are for the Indiana Dunes and in my right hand I hold a list of telegrams and letters that are against the Indiana Dunes. I will make all of them a part of the record, and of course, in addition, we are going to reincorporate everything that was said at this hearing last March because this is fairly current.

There is no change actually in the membership of the committee with one exception, so the previous hearing will be incorporated by reference. These telegrams are probably a reaffirmation of those who appeared here in person at the last session. They will all be made a part of the record following the oral presentations.

Mr. HALLECK. I would just like to make one other observation, Senator Bible. Probably I should preface what I am about to say by saying to you that maybe I am a little off base coming over here, undertaking to throw my weight around in connection with this proposition which is pending in the Senate of the United States. However, some of these people who were in opposition were at the tail end of the proceedings in March of last year unfortunately were required to make their presentations when the members of the committee found it necessary by reason of the press of legislative business to not be present for those hearings. Now, I say that only to express the hope that before the committee acts, maybe somebody on the staff could analyze in brief form some of these statements that were made in order that they could be available to the members of the committee without too much burden, because as I say, I represent these people.

This proposed park is in my district. In 1935 I joined with Governor McNutt and Senators Minton and Van Nuys to start the operation for our public port. We now have the approval right down the way. Actually if some of these early park bills had been enacted into law, there would have been none of this industrial development and Indiana couldn't have acquired at tremendous expense the lands on which we expect to build a deepwater port to give the people of Indiana for the first time real access to the Great Lakes Waterway and to provide for the development there of an industrial complex which will not be just steelmills alone but will be so diversified that when steel goes down the whole area doesn't go down.

Now, I presented here, Mr. Chairman, a book with pictures taken of some of these areas. I must say a little facetiously I might designate this title of the bill as something of a misnomer because actually included within these 12,000 acres, or whatever it is, are areas that are not

lakeshore and not dunes. Some of them have pretty well grown up in sandbars and what have you, but again Senator Douglas said he had a bunch of pictures and maybe before you even go out there, you two gentlemen on the committee, you might take a look at some of the pictures we had made that are authenticated of some of these areas involved.

Senator BIBLE. We will be very happy to look at all the pictures. We had many last year. If these have been updated we will be happy to have additional pictures and they will all be made available to the committee.

Mr. HALLECK. I am not too sure but I don't think any substantial changes have been made in the text of the bill that would exclude any of these areas.

Senator BIBLE. That is correct. This is substantially the same.

Mr. HALLECK. Now, one other thing, Mr. Chairman, without going into detail. There are provisions of this bill, and I have read it forward and back and people whom I represent who sent me down here have been reading it, and they are confused. The bill says that the Secretary shall acquire access along—that word “along” was substituted for “to”—access along the beach from the westernmost point which is the Nipsco development clear over to the east and clear on over to Porter.

Now, what does access to that beach mean? Does it mean taking an area that you want to get down on? There are people who have riparian rights by reason of ownership, most of them residential, a little commercial. Does that mean they lost those riparian rights? And just what is a beach? I know generally speaking what a beach is. I went wading in Lake Michigan when I was knee high to a duck, but I am not sure what a beach is.

I think those are some of the questions that certainly should be clarified for the enlightenment of the people who are in that affected area because I must say I can't see for the life of me that it could mean anything other than that those people will lose their riparian rights.

Maybe that is what is intended. I don't know. But as I say, I think the committee might well explore that and possibly tighten this up a little.

Now, possibly, Mr. Chairman, if I had any additional evidence, it would be in respect to what this project, if it is accomplished, might cost the Federal Government. There are negotiations going on now for the acquisition of about 40 acres by the Port Authority of Indiana, privately owned. There have been additional land transactions in this area.

Mr. Chairman, and members of this committee, you have a figure in here of \$23 million. If the State of Indiana wanted for that 2,200 acres that is now the State park what it is worth really on the market, you would just about burn up that \$23 million. I have no idea what Inland's property is worth but even their backlying area, which is to be taken here, is highly valuable for all sorts of purposes.

So I don't know. Possibly you might want to take another look at just what this project is going to cost, as I say, if it is finally accomplished.

Just one other thing and I am through, Mr. Chairman, just a brief statement. The main burden of what I had to say before was

that, No. 1, we talk about saving the dunes as a beautiful scenic area. Who are we saving them from? I made the statement, and I don't think anyone can deny it, that as far as the 3-mile beach area of the Indiana State Park is concerned and all of the area within that park, we don't need the Federal Government to save those dunes. Indiana moved to save them years and years ago and will continue to save them for posterity, and, yes, for the people of Illinois, and we are glad to have them. I concur in what Congressman Madden said about the use of our parks, even municipal parks, and our State parks in the area by people out of the State, but that is all right. We don't object to that. But I must say that I have been in the forefront of those who have objected to putting a halter on the industrial development and public port development of northern Indiana, and I still feel that way about it. And, of course, you recognize Indiana's superior position in respect to the State park in the terms of the bill itself.

Now, secondly, those residential areas, and that involves everything from the State park—well, of course, the town of Porter and Porter Beach is the same arrangement—but from there on east that whole area is zoned and the bill recognizes that. I must say as I read the bill I can't tell for sure when you can take a man's property up there and when you can't. Apparently if it is zoned properly and the Secretary approves of the zoning, okay, you can't take the land away from him. Then there is some language in there about how he can retain residence for 25 years. I don't know who pays the taxes during that time and the testimony of these people from the municipalities who came down here, the taxing units, is clear evidence that this thing will set up a tremendous burden in respect to the maintenance of schools and all the other public facilities in that area.

Now, probably I have said too much here now in view of the pressure that everybody is under, but could I make this one request? If, after the hearing is concluded, and I have no desire to filibuster or prolong these hearings or otherwise do anything other than to cooperate in expeditious consideration, but if additional evidence is presented here, Mr. Chairman, could we have an opportunity before the record is finally closed, if it was deemed advisable, to rebut what might come in here as new evidence?

Senator BIBLE. Certainly, Congressman Halleck. The record will be kept open—my present feeling is that the record will be kept open for 10 days and we will have the testimony. During that period of time there are those who may want to visit this area who have not done so and I think they can do so within the next 10 days or 2 weeks. The record will be kept open for a reasonable time.

Mr. HALLECK. So that my views in respect to conservation be not misunderstood, we had a bill, you will recall, I think it was called the Lands and Water Conservation Fund Act. I supported that and voted for it. As I remember it, that set up sort of a cooperative arrangement—or looked to cooperative arrangements between the States and the Federal Government to develop lands and water resources for recreation and purposes of that sort.

And then when the Wilderness bill was finally reported by the committee, I supported that bill and voted for it. So I am no enemy of conservation and recreation. I think we have got to balance them out but, as I say, I just for the life of me haven't been able

to see the real reason for establishment of this Federal park at this time.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Congressman Halleck. There may possibly be some questions.

Senator Gruening?

Senator GRUENING. Congressman Halleck, there seems to be a division of opinion here which is a perfectly understandable situation and is characteristic of the United States, diversity of opinion, but I wonder how you could explain the fact that two Senators and a Congressman from one of the districts, Congressman Madden, are on one side and you and others are on the other side. Where is the difference in the philosophy between these two conflicting points of view? I think it might be helpful if you will address yourself to that.

Mr. HALLECK. I don't think, Senator Gruening, that I will set myself up as a mindreader of what is in the minds of Senator Hartke and Senator Bayh. Mr. Roush is here and I understand he has introduced a bill, something of this sort. I just don't know. We differ on many things but I just happen to feel this way about it and after all, I have this conviction: I have, in my 30 years here in the Congress, a responsibility to try and figure out what is best but I also have a responsibility to represent as best I can the views of the people who sent me here, the majority views.

Now, there are people up in this area—I have had communications from the people in Ogden Dunes—for the park. Well, the people in Ogden Dunes are not included in this proposed park. I am not saying that in any way reflecting upon them, but I suppose in a way it depends on just what the impact is. But as I say, I make no apology for my position because I think it is the dominant position and in spite of the holocaust that hit my political party out in Indiana, I survived very well and even in this area, where a great many people are moving in.

Senator GRUENING. May I ask one more question? Is this division of opinion based on party lines?

Mr. HALLECK. Oh, no, no. I have never understood it to be such. I don't know what the attitude generally of the people is. I know, as far as the port is concerned, that has been a matter of bipartisan effort, as I said, starting back with Governor McNutt and going clear on down through. I don't want to be in the position of any recrimination or attempting any recrimination, but we would have had that port a long time ago but for the intervention of this very thing we are talking about; but, there has been no partisan division on that and, so far as I know, the people of the political party other than my faith in this affected area feel the same way as I do about it.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Utah.

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

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Wyoming.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Congressman Halleck, I want to compliment you on your usual display of intestinal fortitude in representing the people of your district, and I think that that causes us to pause long on what you have said here with respect to the Indiana Dunes.

This question keeps bobbing up in my mind, Congressman. We have been promised repeatedly an understanding between the Park

Service and the State of Indiana with respect to the administration and operation of the Indiana State Park. We understood from then Governor Welsh that the revenue from this park carried the load for all the other parks in the area and in the State.

Now, you made a statement a moment ago that the purchase of that park site alone with its attributes would take up all of the \$23 million that is allocated in the bill. Do you have any figures with respect to the value of the park and its attributes?

Mr. HALLECK. I have no figures as to the dollar earnings per year. I don't know. And I don't know at the moment what Governor Branigan's position would be. He is well able to speak for himself. He is a constituent of mine. He and I have been good personal friends for a long, long time.

But I know that last summer when this thing was pretty hot, some newspaper people inquired of Governor Welsh whether or not he thought the Legislature of Indiana would ever give up the park, and in substance my recollection is that he doubted whether the legislature would ever do that.

Now, there isn't any question but what this park has been a moneymaker. We have other parks that are not moneymakers. They are attractive, but they just don't make the money. And so it is true that this dunes State park has carried much of the burden.

Senator SIMPSON. Do you feel that the State and National Government can get together on the management and operation of this, the administration of this park?

Mr. HALLECK. I don't know.

Senator SIMPSON. Does it need legislative approval?

Mr. HALLECK. I would say that certainly before the Federal Government could acquire the park, and as this bill recognizes, this proposed bill, the State of Indiana through its legislature would have to agree to that transfer. Now, when you talk about working out some arrangement, you have got a State park within a national park and suppose Inland's property goes out and I must say I have taken a look at that and if there are any dunes left there, I have never been able to find them. You begin to wonder then. These are backlying areas, and I just say to you gentlemen, if you take a look at them, I don't see that they are going to be any big attraction for anybody. I am not an expert on national parks. I don't know. There is something in the bill about acquiring enough land to make it compatible with efficient operation.

Well, I don't know at what point what would be reached.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Idaho?

Senator JORDAN. Congressman, could you indicate or have someone indicate for us where the deepwater port development you are talking about is located on this map?

Senator BIBLE. Will somebody from Park Service assist Congressman Halleck there?

Mr. HALLECK. Here is Inland's property right over here [indicating]. Then comes Ogden Dunes and that is not in the park area. Now, this is known as Burns Ditch. You understand, in Indiana we have drainage ditches and they are public drainage and the drainage ditch or whatever you want to call it draws its name from there. It now generally is referred to as the Burns Harbor area.

Now, you come on over here to Dune Acres. This is the area where the Indiana port would be built and in here are Bethlehem and Midwest. Bethlehem is proposing to spend \$250 million. We hear a lot of talk about jobs and that is the reason you are getting these telegrams and letters from people out there in organized labor.

Then, of course, this is the area where this whole beach apparently would be taken over.

Now, as I say, I don't know what that means. I hope the committee in its report will clarify it because there are a lot of people in this area. Here at Beverly Shores, some in Dune Acres, although you cut out, you see, quite a chunk of Dune Acres in this proposed arrangement. But those people are kind of wondering just where they get off.

Senator JORDAN. And the part proposed for the port development is not anticipated to be included in the area.

Mr. HALLECK. That is right. Now, then, there are many people who hold that the acquisition of some of these other areas could in the future stymie the final industrial development. Then many people have communicated with me to the effect that they are going to have to have places to build homes and, as you can see, the tremendous highways through here and main lines and railroads, so it has always seemed to me that certainly it would be desirable that the people who are working in these new establishments be given the opportunity to have a home somewhere near where they are working.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, may I—Congressman Halleck, are you acquainted with the provisions of the Burns Waterway Harbor project in the House?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes. I have introduced some bills. I introduced the first resolution 30 years ago to get the surveys started. The war intervened. We were stuck at times because they said you are just benefiting a few steel mills, but then to justify the expenditure, you have got to prove there is going to be some business there.

Now, then, the Budget Bureau and the Army Engineers finally approved this project. I appeared with Governor Schricker in favor of it, Governor McNutt, every Governor in Indiana.

I introduced a bill that would simply provide for the authorization of this public harbor in compliance with the recommendations of the Army Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget. I might say to you, Senator, that when we had the last omnibus bill on the floor, I thought and the people from my State, not of my political party, the top people, were down here and we thought we were going to get that favorable budget approved. We didn't get it. When we had the bill on the floor, Cliff Davis, of Tennessee, was in charge of the bill. He says, "Charlie, get that letter of approval, we will put it in right now."

Now, I have said all along, "All right, let's get arrangements made for our harbor and then take a look to see where we are going."

Senator SIMPSON. The question was prompted by the report which just came to the committee this morning from the Bureau of the Budget signed by Phillip S. Hughes, Assistant Director for Legislative Reference. It is a very interesting report because the third full

paragraph has this language which you perhaps can clarify for us, what the intention and meaning is:

There are now before the Congress bills to authorize the Burns Waterway Harbor project. Bureau of the Budget regards both the Burns Harbor and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore proposals as integral elements for a balanced development of the area, and legislation providing for such development would be in accord with the program of the President.

Then the last paragraph reads:

Subject to our understanding that it is designed as an integral part of the balanced development referred to above, the Bureau of the Budget strongly favors enactment of S. 360.

What is the prospect of the Burns Waterway, because without it the Bureau of the Budget doesn't seem to be inclined to earmark any money?

Mr. HALLECK. Well, I would say, Senator, I could read some implications into this that I don't think I had better indulge in at the moment. Let me just say again that there is maybe not unanimity of opinion but almost unanimity of opinion among all of us out in Indiana that this harbor should be built. As a matter of fact, right now the State of Indiana is proposing to appropriate \$25 million of its own money to build this waterway.

Now, that is not right because we have helped build harbors all over the country and a lot of them out of the country, and the Federal Government owes this to us but that is how deep the feeling is about the harbor.

I don't recall, as I read the Bureau of the Budget's proposal originally, and the Army Engineers, conditioning approval of the harbor on the establishment of a national park.

I am hopeful there will be an omnibus bill in the House of Representatives, a rivers and harbors bill, and there might just accidentally be enough steam over there to get that project in that omnibus bill and I hope it would be supported over here.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions of Congressman Halleck? Thank you very much, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. HALLECK. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Delighted to have you here.

Congressman Roush.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Chairman, I previously testified on this matter and I am here this morning to renew, restate my belief and conviction that Indiana can have both a port and a park and I would like to reaffirm what the good Senator from Illinois said and to state the belief and conviction that this bill should become law. This is a part of the development of the State of Indiana but more than that I believe it to be in the national interest that this become law and we have every confidence that over in the House side we will follow the leadership that you have provided on this side.

I have a statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection the statement will be made a part of the record.

Questions?

Senator SIMPSON. Congressman Roush, this interests me because the same thing is happening out in my State. I know the Indiana State Legislature gave a thumping trimming to the right-to-work law. Now, I notice that the main body of union labor is opposed to this national lakeshore according to the evidence we have before us here in the past hearing and statements made today.

If this has to go to the legislature with respect to the management and administration of the State park, do you look with any degree of trepidation upon the refusal of the Indiana Legislature to go along because it seems to be labor legislation?

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Senator, in the first place, I believe we are proceeding on false premises that this would have to go to the Indiana Legislature. I would agree with my colleague that, if we should involve the purchase of the Indiana State Park, then it would have to go to the State legislature but insofar as the management is concerned I do not believe it would.

We have Federal projects under construction and actually in operation now which involve dams and reservoirs and we have the same type of thing happening there where the State conservation department and Corps of Army Engineers are entering into an agreement for the operation and management of access areas to these reservoirs. This does not involve consent nor does it need the consent of the State legislature. And in my opinion the question will never arise.

Senator SIMPSON. Giving up the State park won't require——

Mr. ROUSH. Yes, sir. The purchase——

Senator SIMPSON. That is what I am talking about.

Mr. ROUSH. The purchase of the State park I am convinced would involve the State legislature but not the management, not an agreement between the U.S. Government and the State of Indiana pertaining to the management or control of that area which is now under the control of the State of Indiana.

Senator SIMPSON. These are not my words. These are the former Governor's words. He was talking about management and administration and was at that time quite opposed to having anything to do with this particular park because of the revenues which meant so much to the others.

And I just wanted to get your attitude with respect to that.

Mr. ROUSH. I read very carefully on this. I do not recall Governor Welsh having made the statements that the management of the State park, if we had an agreement between the Federal Government and the State of Indiana, would have to be, this particular thing would have to be approved by the State legislature. Now, I could be wrong, sir.

Senator SIMPSON. I could be wrong, too.

I thought I remembered what it was because I took an active interest in this. I don't want to dip into that because there are a lot of ramifications to it. But I made a motion at that time to lay this on the table until we could get some sort of consensus of opinion between the State of Indiana and the Park Service.

That has never been done and it disturbs me. They keep telling me it will be done but I keep wondering.

Mr. ROUSH. The new Governor of Indiana has been Governor for less than 30 days. We do have a new director of the conservation de-

partment in the State of Indiana. Knowing Governor Branigin as I do, I am convinced he will take hold of this problem and not procrastinate, and I would say further to you, sir, that I intend to see the Governor of the State of Indiana on Friday next and one of the things I intend to discuss with him is this matter, port matter, and other things. But I will be glad to report to the committee or to the Senator informally if the Senator would care for me to on the results of that conference with the Governor of the State of Indiana.

Senator SIMPSON. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Congressman.

The Senator from Idaho?

Senator JORDAN. No questions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. We appreciate your appearance here this morning.

(The prepared statement of Congressman Roush follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS  
FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, may I first express my appreciation to you for this opportunity to appear before you at this hearing on a proposed Indiana National Dunes Lakeshore.

The director of the park department of one of our Western States, a State blessed with a wealth of outdoor resources, had these words to report last month: "The economic impact of tourism and outdoor recreation in all its forms has assumed such proportions it can no longer be ignored."

He then went on to relate how recreational sites and facilities were being taxed beyond their capacity.

This has taken place in a State with an area three times that of Indiana and a population of little more than a third of Indiana's.

The bill you are considering today not only provides for the preservation of an area unique in our Nation, it provides insurance that the recreational needs of future generations will be met.

I am aware that this same bill was approved by the Senate in the closing days of the 88th Congress. Unfortunately there was not time for similar action to take place in the House.

The need for the establishment of an Indiana National Dunes Lakeshore has been the subject of study and debate for several years. The passage of time has only served to further emphasize the need.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee for extending to me this opportunity to appear before you and express my wholehearted approval of this measure.

Senator BIBLE. Do we have other congressional people here? Apparently not. Our next witness is George Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service.

Mr. Hartzog.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR., DIRECTOR, NATIONAL  
PARK SERVICE; ACCOMPANIED BY ALLEN T. EDMUNDS, FRANK  
E. HARRISON, AND HARRY L. SMITH

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. With your permission I would like to be joined by Frank Harrison and Allen Edmunds, assistant regional director of the northeast region, who will be assisted in displaying the maps by Mr. Harry Smith of our northeast regional office.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed, Mr. Hartzog.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you, sir.

Sir, we have a statement which has been filed with the committee. With your leave I would like to turn the discussion over to Mr. Edmunds and ask him if he would orient this area and describe some of the background, particularly the establishment of the boundaries and the values of these detached areas.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to again repeat what I said so often in the committee. I wish that the agencies would file their reports a few days before so that the committee will have an opportunity to go over them, discuss them, to evaluate them, to analyze them. We get statements from the agencies always on the morning of our hearings.

We have to struggle along. If we had these a few days in advance, Mr. Chairman, I know we would do a better job on the committee. There is no reason why these agencies couldn't have them up here because they are alerted a long time in advance just as I am.

Senator BIBLE. The agency will take due note. We constantly mention this. I thoroughly agree with what Senator Simpson has said and I would hope as we move along in this, that in addition to furnishing to the staff people, if you will furnish it to the members of the subcommittee particularly, then they have a copy of the report in advance of the hearing. I know you know that this is not a new subject and I think it would be helpful in understanding some of the problems that we face in the creation of a national lakeshore.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I might add that I think it would minimize the number of questions propounded if we had this to go along with the other witnesses that come. I certainly recommend that.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed, Mr. Hartzog.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Edmunds will describe to you the ecological values in this area as well as the boundaries and the significance of these detached areas.

Senator BIBLE. First, before you do this, Mr. Edmunds, tell us where this is. I think most of us know but—

Mr. EDMUNDS. This area is 35 miles from Chicago, as seen on the map. It is 120 miles from Fort Wayne, Ind., and 175 miles from Indianapolis.

Senator BIBLE. How far from Gary, Ind.?

Mr. EDMUNDS. It is adjacent to Gary, Ind., and it is about 800 miles from the east coast.

With your permission we would like to briefly illustrate the complexities of this proposal and the reasons for the boundaries that have been suggested on the map.

When Stephen T. Mather first saw the Indiana Dunes 45 years ago, there were 25 relatively undeveloped miles of dunes and vegetation along the shore of Lake Michigan between Gary, Ind., and Michigan City, Ind. He tried to have this land set aside for public use but without success.

It wasn't 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 new means of transportation had their effects, much of the land in back

of the dunes, marshland, traces of the shore of a much earlier stage of Lake Michigan, and the vegetation peculiar to this area was 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 1965, 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, also, is an opportunity to meet the recreational needs of a great metropolitan complex.

Our studies indicate that there are approximately 11,000 acres remaining that should be preserved. Within this are 2,500 acres of dunes, approximately 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:

First. Shoreline zone, 4,923 acres, extending from the lakeshore to U.S. Highway 12, consisting of 7 miles of beach, 100 to 300 feet wide, and dunes, 70 to 200 feet high.

Senator BIBLE. Which area is this No. 1?

Mr. EDMUNDS. The one between the lakeshore itself and U.S. Highway 12, which we call the shoreline zone.

This also possesses high value in beach use, scenic and scientific interests.

The second is the inland zone, 2,601 acres, the area between U.S. Highway 12 and U.S. Highway 20. It is an alluvial plain suitable for picnicking, camping, trails, nature study, horseback riding, and activities of this nature.

Third. Wetland zone, 1,316 acres. Here are 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 949 structures, 62 percent of which we believe to be permanent residences and 25 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:

First. Beverly Shores, 476 structures, of which 53 percent are permanent residences; 44 percent summer cottages; and 3 percent commercial.

Senator BIBLE. That will, under the proposed bill S. 360, be made a part of the national lakeshore, is that correct?

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is right; yes, sir.

Second. Below Indiana Dunes State Park—unit 5C. Here are 193 structures, of which 83 percent are permanent residences and 11 percent commercial structures.

Third. Town of Porter, 154 structures, of which 57 percent are permanent residences.

Fourth. Unit 5B—exclusive of Porter. This includes 77 structures, of which 75 percent are permanent residences—no summer cottages—and 12 percent commercial structures.

These four points of concentration account for 95 percent of the structures in the proposal.

Provisions in S. 360, 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 proposed park area.

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 \$15,134,000.

Two questions have come up before your committee this morning, sir, which I might comment upon. First, Senator Simpson asked about any action that we have taken in connection with Indiana Dunes State Park. Director Hartzog has told you that there has been no definite understanding. We have, however, had preliminary meetings with the State and, at the hearing last year, we heard from Conservation Commissioner Foltz. I believe he testified that he felt that there could be an agreement made between the State and the Federal Government. He saw no reason for difficulty in that respect.

Senator SIMPSON. I realize that. All of the answers are the same. They think there will be no difficulty. I would like to see it really firmed up before we do something about it.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

The second question was the use of these wetlands. Units 6-A and 6-B are favorite breeding grounds for blue heron, ducks, and other water birds. In units 6-C and 6-D one may see foxes, raccoon, rabbits, and other species of mammals. At the eastern portion we have blue heron and unit 6-C, Pinhook Bog, contains species of songbirds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles.

We felt that there would be new development on these wetland areas, that there would be primarily trails for hiking through them. They would be for the pleasure of the ornithologists, or those who would study the flora in this area. It is unusual in this section. As you know, in this area the flora of the north and south come together, which is a situation that we have found in no other place. It is a result of the glacial period of several thousands of years ago, and we find plantlife here that is not found elsewhere.

Senator BIBLE. The problems, I think, that have always concerned the committee about these so-called noncontiguous areas: No. 1, the distance from the lake, and No. 2, the fact that you have to go over three railroad tracks and two highways to get there. Is this correct? How many highways and how many railroads are there between the lake and these noncontiguous areas?

Mr. HARTZOG. Sir, our thinking has been that the roads and railroad tracks would either be overpassed or underpassed with trail systems in order to connect the areas of the natural lakeshore. We have somewhat the same situation, for example, at Chalmette National Historical Park in Louisiana, where an industrial use road separates the battlefield, for example, from the river.

We are working on a plan now to provide access to visitors across this road. This is a problem, but we don't believe it is insurmountable.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have any cost figures on this?

I suppose if you have an overpass or underpass it gets a little expensive, does it not?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. The development schedule is indicated in the book. The development cost is about \$5,700,000 and this—

Senator BIBLE. I am sorry. I did not hear you.

Mr. HARTZOG. About \$5,760,000. This includes roads and trails that would be necessary for access among these detached units.

Senator BIBLE. Now, is that the total cost of developing the noncontiguous areas, the \$5.7 million?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes. During the first 5 years. This is the first 5-year cost figure that we supplied.

Senator BIBLE. Just for these areas alone?

Mr. HARTZOG. No. This is all development.

Senator BIBLE. That is what I was trying to develop. How much does it cost to develop these and how much does it cost to build the trails and overpasses and underpasses to them? Do you have that breakdown?

Mr. HARTZOG. We don't have it broken down here precisely as to what part relates to the detached areas and what part is inside the main body of the national seashore. However, in the breakdown we show \$15,000 in the first year for roads, \$550,000 for roads and trails in the second year, the same amount in the third year, and \$250,000 in the fourth year. So this would be roughly \$1,365,000 for roads and trails. All of this would not be, however, solely for the purpose of linking up the detached units. There would be some trail development within the principal area itself.

Senator BIBLE. In June, July, and August, what kind of participation do you have in these areas?

Mr. HARTZOG. There is some visitation at the present time. We would assume that would increase greatly if it became a national area. They are in private ownership at the present time.

Senator BIBLE. They are all in private ownership at the present time?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes.

(Supplemental information on the five noncontiguous wetland areas:)

Our estimate for acquisition of the five detached wetland areas comprising a total of 1,316 acres is approximately \$432,000 and the estimated cost of development is \$16,000 for trails plus \$4,000 for signs, markers, and interpretative devices. No major construction is required to provide access to these units since access is already available through existing road systems.

Apart from the immense recreational importance of the shoreline areas, the flora and fauna of the five detached wetland areas, located some distance from Lake Michigan, offer an exceptional opportunity for either casual observation of plant and animal life or serious scientific study.

Pinhook Bog is noted for its plantlife. Various universities, for many years, have used the bog for extensive botanical studies. Within the bog are numerous tamarack and a few mature white pine. Blueberry and many other plants associated with damp acid soils abound throughout the bog. Surrounding the bog on the steep slopes of the Valparaiso moraine is an excellent climax forest composed mostly of beech and maple but with some oak and other hardwood species interspersed throughout.

In addition to the botanical assets of the five wetland units, these areas are also an important habitat for wildlife. Many species of birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles may be seen in all of the wetland areas. Perhaps the most outstanding feature to be seen are the nests of the blue heron located in the tops of the large beech trees situated in the eastern end of unit 6D.

Mr. HARTZOG. Also, if I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to supplement what Mr. Edmunds said about our negotiations with the State. One of the reasons why we can't nail these things down finally is the fact that we are without authority until this legislation passes to consummate an agreement with the State of Indiana. In other words, we have no legislative authority to consummate an agreement.

Senator SIMPSON. That is not unusual. In the Fort Larned project you were contacting the owner of the land and setting about to find out the acreage and you had a pretty firm commitment that he would sell. So it isn't unusual that you don't have the authority, but you have the knowledge that you will get the authority.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is correct, and this is what we have been doing with the State of Indiana, but we are unable to conclude anything. This is why we say to you that we think it can be concluded, but until you put—

Senator BIBLE. Why do you not develop that a little further because that is not very clear in the record.

We recognize that you have to have certain facts with which to come up here and answer questions. I can understand that. So this is looking toward the acquisition of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; looking toward that establishment you find out certain things about costs and acquisition problems. But, now, what do you find out about the possible acquisition of the Indiana State Park, which I think is something that has always concerned all members of this committee?

I recognize the law says you cannot acquire the Indiana State Park unless the State of Indiana consents, but if this became law and if the State of Indiana did consent, what would the cost of it be? Would it be acquired in fee simple?

Mr. HARTZOG. Sir, we have not appraised it because our feeling is that we would not acquire the fee simple title to the State park, but some agreement less than fee simple is the basis of our discussion with the State at this time.

I think this is the same situation that occurred with respect to the Ozarks. We have not included in there an actual cost figure for the State park. Our feeling is that if the State wishes to include this it would be done without cost to the Federal Government.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Wyoming.

Senator SIMPSON. Just taking the reverse, if the State refused to go along and, let us say, refused to do anything about it, you would still want the balance of the area in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, would you not?

Mr. HARTZOG. We do; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Idaho.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hartzog, in your preliminary negotiations with the State, have you discussed where the revenues that presently derive from the use of the Indiana State Park, where they might be applied? Would they go to the State? Would they go to the Federal Government? What preliminary discussions have you had in that respect?

Mr. HARTZOG. If I may, I will ask Mr. Edmunds to comment on that.

Mr. EDMUNDS. We have, Senator Jordan. We have discussed that with the State and they, of course, are very reluctant to give up any revenue they would receive from the Indiana Dunes. I believe they estimate their revenue is \$60,000 a year, which is a large percentage of the revenues derived from their 21 parks in the State. They would be very reluctant to give up that revenue unless they were compensated in some way.

We haven't gone any further than that, other than to discuss the cost—what it cost to buy the area in the first place, improvements they have on it at the present time, and the number of people that it serves and the revenue that they acquire from it.

Senator JORDAN. You have not included any revenues, then, from that part of the seashore in your estimate, the figures you have supplied us here?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir.

Senator JORDAN. One more question. Are there any other public lands within the area? I am speaking now of the Federal or State ownership of lands within the area, encompassed by your larger map, the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore?

Mr. HARTZOG. Sir, our records indicate that there are 87 acres owned by cities and towns within the area and this is the only other public ownership.

Senator JORDAN. No Federal or State lands within—

Mr. HARTZOG. Federal lands are 15 acres; State lands, 2,286; private, 8,634; cities and towns, 87. This is the breakdown we have.

Senator BIBLE. Pursuing Senator Jordan's question just a couple of steps further, I understood him to ask you about the revenues from the Indiana State Park.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I understood you to say it produced revenues of approximately \$60,000 per year.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. But is it not also true that this is not a net into the State park system of Indiana because there are certainly certain costs of operation.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That came off the \$60,000; is that not correct?

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. My memory, and I think maybe the records shows it, or area hearings in the field show that out of the \$60,000, it costs \$40,000 a year to operate, something of that range, so this made a net profit into the State parks of \$20,000, but it does not make a net profit into the State park system of \$60,000, does it?

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is correct. Their \$60,000 is not net profit. The cost of operating the area, I believe, is in the neighborhood of \$40,000.

Senator BIBLE. I just wanted to clarify that because I can understand why any State is hesitant to give up a revenue producer, but this is not a \$60,000-a-year moneymaker but a \$20,000-a-year moneymaker, or whatever the figure might be.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I thought the record should be straight on that. And I know we are going to get into this problem, and maybe you had just as well wade into it right now, and that is why do you put the West Beach unit, unit No. 3, which is over at the extreme west side, into the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore? What is your thinking? What is the reason for doing this?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Sir, this has always been in our plans because it is the best area for mass use, mass recreation use. We estimate that there can be accommodated at one time some 30,000 people in this West Beach unit. We estimate that it is going to accommodate a parking area for some 8,500 cars. It is one of the best mass use areas that we have on the lakeshore. We believe that the West Beach unit would accommodate close to 60,000 or 70,000 people on a Sunday, and there is no other area with the possible exception of the other extremity near Michigan City and just east of Beverly Shores where there could be intensive use.

We have always thought of that unit, ever since 1958, as being one of great necessity and desirability for this project.

(Subsequent to the hearing, the following explanatory information was supplied:)

#### INFORMATION ON WEST BEACH UNIT, INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE PROPOSAL

The West Beach unit, a large portion of which is owned by Inland Steel Co., is a major segment in the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. This segment appears on the earliest maps prepared by the National Park Service and dates back to the reports on studies made in 1957 and 1958 of the Great Lakes shoreline. Each subsequent map has carried this unit as a most desirable part of the proposal.

Within the area proposed for Federal acquisition (8,840 acres), there are only 960 acres suitable for the development of recreation facilities, such as parking lots, camping areas, picnicking areas, etc. The enclosed table analyzes the topography of the area and of the 960 acres suitable for recreational development 307 acres are within the West Beach unit or Inland Steel properties.

We estimate that 30,000 persons could be adequately accommodated at one time, and a total of 75,000 persons would use the West Beach unit on an average Sunday. There is no other place along the beach—except at Indiana Dunes State Park and the extreme east end of the proposal—where large numbers of visitors can be accommodated. The development at Beverly Shores would supplement the swimming and picnicking facilities of the West Beach unit, but in no sense of the word replace the facilities outlined for the Inland Steel property. If the West Beach unit is deleted from the proposal it would require the diverting of developments to the natural sections of the proposal thus destroying the features that are most desirable to preserve, and which constitute the primary values that justify the area as a national lakeshore.

Access to the West Beach unit is excellent by automobile and rail. Two main arteries of highways, U.S. 12 and U.S. 20, lead to within a short distance of the West Beach unit. The Chicago South Shore RR. runs within walking distance of the facilities proposed for the unit.

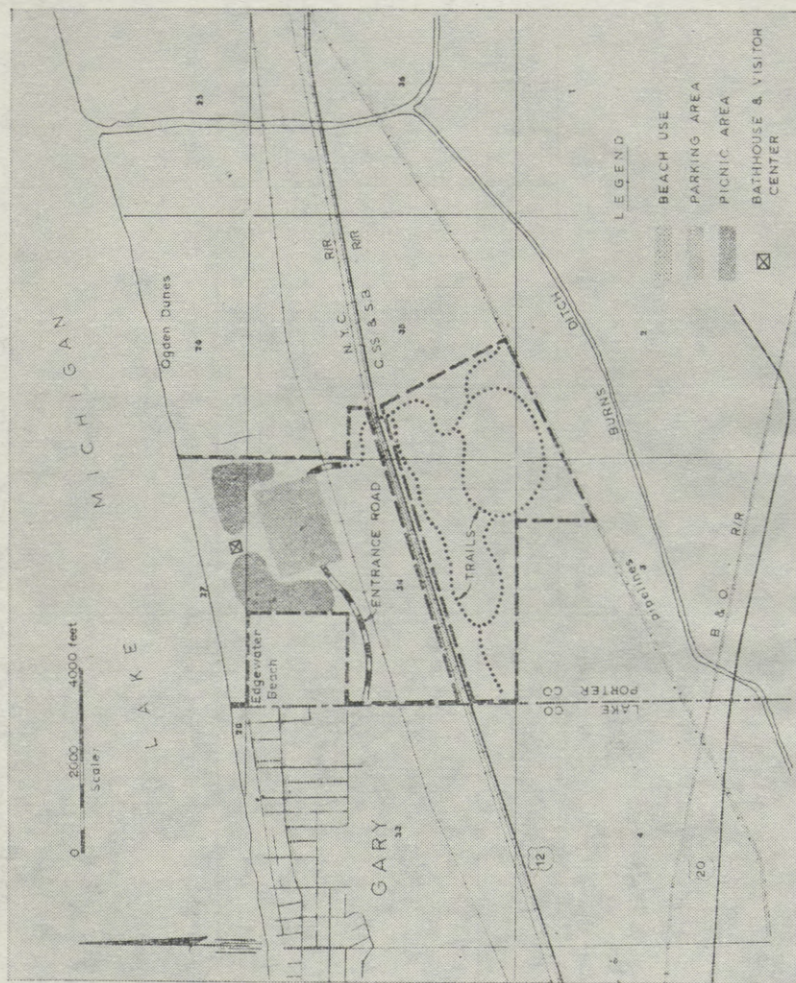
Our supervisory rangers and as many other members of his staff as needed would provide management for the West Beach unit.

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE (PROPOSED)  
*Acres not available or suitable for development*

Unit name	Total acres	Dunes	Calumet swale or low areas	Interdune swale	Wet lands	Lakes	Number of structures	Acres deleted for structures	Other deletions	Available for development
Lakeshore Dunes (1)	1,311	575	15	175	506		60	40		(1)
West Beach (3)	478		84		87		1			307
East Beach (4)	3,024	200	1,101		171		476	1,428		124
Burns Bog (5)	374	17	110	111	136					(1)
Bailly Homestead (5B)	887		160		26		171	513		188
Inland Dunes (5C)	1,340	214		186	5		193	579	15	341
Mud Lake (6A)	320		169		128	20	1	3		(1)
Billington Lake (6B)	138		74		42	22				(1)
Little Calumet River (6C)	308		305				1	3		(1)
Blue Heron (6D)	385		385							(1)
Pinhook Bog (6E)	165		55							(2)
Trenton Triangle	110				110					(2)
Total	8,840	1,006	2,458	472	1,211	42	949	2,676	15	960

<sup>1</sup> Trails only and interpretive devices.

<sup>2</sup> Altered.



Senator BIBLE. Does the fact that the West Beach unit is so disconnected with the other part of your proposal give you any administrative problems?

Mr. EDMUNDS. There would be administrative problems, but they would not be insurmountable. They could be solved easily, we believe.

Senator BIBLE. What are the administrative problems?

Mr. EDMUNDS. It is a detached unit. You have a distance to go of about 3 miles from the rest of the area. We would probably have to designate men to be stationed there continuously in order to handle it. We would anyway because of the tremendous use we expect to get.

Again, you would cross over railroad tracks and highways.

Senator BIBLE. Of course, I suppose some of the appeal in making it part of the national lakeshore is that it is closer to Chicago and the metropolitan area than farther east?

Mr. HARTZOG. It is adjacent to Gary, also, Mr. Chairman, which makes it readily accessible to extremely large visitation and use.

Senator BIBLE. Do we have any comparable examples within our system being separated this way?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. We have a number of historical areas that have noncontiguous units. The Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, for example, is in two units. And Antietam National Battlefield site has noncontiguous units. Fredericksburg National Cemetery has noncontiguous units. There are a number of these. Acadia National Park, not by reason of boundary but by reason of acquisition, has noncontiguous units.

These are problems, but more and more as we establish new areas in or near highly developed urban centers, we run into this problem. In fact, we run into it sometimes even where we don't have intensive urban development.

I think that the area we presented for your consideration here last week, Nez Perce—

Senator BIBLE. That is a fairly good example.

Mr. HARTZOG (continuing). Involved a number of noncontiguous units.

Senator BIBLE. Not that it was brought about by any real population movement.

Senator CHURCH. The population is quite considerable there.

Senator BIBLE. This is not exactly contiguous areas. There is some similarity though it does not stand too close to that. You heard Congressman Halleck question a provision in your bill. I am trying to say I do not know exactly which sentence he had in mind when he said the language was very cloudy and fuzzy as to access to the beaches and it would be a problem as to the riparian owner versus the visitor.

Mr. HARTZOG. Sir, the area in question is the Lakeshore Dunes unit in which it is proposed that we be authorized to acquire public access that would link these two areas so that bathers and other visitors would be able to move freely along the beach in front of this developed area.

Our thought has been something in the neighborhood of a 50-foot access. I am advised by our attorneys that this does not impair the basic riparian relationship of the landowners. It is merely an easement for access purposes. This is what we have in mind.

Senator BIBLE. Now, the sentence I think he was directing his attention to is found on page 2, lines 10 through 18.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. It reads:

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 along the beach and waters of Lake Michigan.

And then follows the description.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Now, what does that mean? What do you propose doing under that sentence?

Mr. HARTZOG. Our thought in acquiring this, of course, is to allow the visitors to move along the beach without having to come back around the developed area. In that one white spot—there at Lakeshore Dunes—is the only area to which this legislation referred. It does not refer to the linking up of the West Beach unit with the other area. This is too extensive a distance normally for people to walk and we didn't anticipate acquiring any access rights there.

Senator BIBLE. What is the law of the lake? Are the beaches of Lake Michigan available to anyone?

Mr. HARTZOG. I am not able to answer that, Mr. Chairman. We would be happy to supply it for the record, but I am not able to answer it.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I happen to have a little old cottage up in Lake Tahoe and it is a great resort. I think you people will have to take a look at this. I am getting on a different subject but this is one of the great jewels of the entire world as far as preservation of a natural attraction is concerned.

I didn't want to make a sales talk except just incidentally. But one of the problems there is how do you get on the beach if you have private ownership in back of it? How do you do it on Lake Michigan? And here at this area that you are commenting on right now?

Mr. HARTZOG. Sir, I would be constrained to believe that there may be an analogy in the fact that this legislation also provides that in designating these 3-acre tracts with respect to private home reservation, the Secretary is authorized to exclude from the lands so designated any beach or waters together with so much of the land adjoining such beach or waters as deemed necessary for public access.

That is lines three through six on page 5 of S. 360.

So presumably the people who would reserve homesites there might have the authority to foreclose access unless some such reservation is made.

Senator BIBLE. That is exactly the point. I have a home in this area to which you just testified, the Lakeshore Dunes Unit No. 1 and Dunes Acres. I have a home there, and the boundary line runs right out into the lake. Now, you acquire this, and will anyone who wants to come out on the beach in front of my home be permitted to do so?

Mr. HARTZOG. Under this proviso I would say "Yes."

Senator BIBLE. And do you acquire these from me if I am a homeowner right down to the lake's edge; do you come in and negotiate with me to acquire an easement to use the lake in front of my home, or do you condemn it, or what do you do?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well—

Senator BIBLE. This is a practical problem I know very well is going to come up.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right, sir. The legislation would authorize its acquisition by any of the means authorized for acquiring any of the other lands including condemnation if necessary.

Senator BIBLE. So if I have a nice home and want it exclusively for my guests on a hot, sticky Sunday afternoon on Lake Michigan, and I want to keep the general public away from it, George Hartzog and the Park Service can come in and say, "We are going to acquire that easement and let anybody, all Chicago come in and go in front of your place." Is that what you can do?

Mr. HARTZOG. This is the way I construe this proviso, if it is lake-front property, in order to permit access along the lakeshore.

Senator SIMPSON. May I interject this, Mr. Chairman. If he resisted, you could condemn it, could you not?

Mr. HARTZOG. The authority to condemn would be included; yes, sir.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, in this connection it is true, is it not, that the general level of the Great Lakes is at an all-time low? In a situation like this it is entirely possible that the present level of Lake Michigan might make several hundred yards or a quarter of a mile more beach available than it would under normal levels or under high levels of the lake?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I don't believe that there would be that much fluctuation on the lakeshore. It is true it is at a very low level at the present time but even between their low and high periods I don't believe the variation is greater than 50 feet laterally.

Senator JORDAN. All right. Who does that 50 feet belong to? Who does that 50 feet belong to in the case of a low lake level and the beach is exposed? Would it belong to the property owner or does it belong to the public?

Mr. EDMUNDS. That would be a point of Indiana law that I am not familiar with, but I believe the property runs to the water's edge.

Senator JORDAN. Regardless of how far the lake recedes?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Fluctuates.

Senator JORDAN. Away from the—

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes.

Senator JORDAN. From the shore.

Mr. EDMUNDS. The State of Indiana, I do know, has underwater rights of removal of sand and gravel and so forth.

Senator BIBLE. My understanding is that this particular series of questions applies only as to unit No. 1 which is the Dunes Acres section, is that correct?

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Because the rest of it you will acquire in fee right down to the lake's edge. Is that true?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I commend this to your attention. I think the committee had better take a close look at it, because this is a problem area where you could have a lot of questions in the future.

Mr. EDMUNDS. May I add that at Dunes Acres, it so happens that that is an incorporated area and its beach is public with the exception of properties on either end of it. So the problem is not as big as perhaps we have indicated because it is public beach.

Senator BIBLE. This is an incorporated town, you say?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And they have reserved beach rights there by virtue of zoning ordinances?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is part, as I understand it, of the 87 acres already in the city and town ownership.

Senator CHURCH. What is the distance from one edge of the Lakeshore Dunes unit we are discussing to the other edge? Along the lakeshore.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Seven miles.

Senator CHURCH. Lakeshore Dunes is where this easement right would be?

Senator BIBLE. Unit No. 1.

Mr. HARTZOG. About 7 miles in there. The entire lakeshore, Senator, is approximately 10 miles. The area we are talking about in connection with page 2 proviso involves a 7-mile section.

Senator BIBLE. Seven miles.

Senator CHURCH. Seven miles, that little white—

Mr. HARTZOG. About 7 miles from there to the east end; yes, sir.

Senator CHURCH. I mean the part that the easement right would apply to. What distance does that represent along the lakeshore?

Mr. EDMUNDS. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 miles.

Senator CHURCH. Two miles?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Senator CHURCH. Could you tell me something about the anticipated development in the industrial area that will not be included in the park and what possible effect that might have upon the waters in terms of discoloration or pollution that would spread along the lake, along the lakeshore that is represented there?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Well, there is already discoloration from the various plants of Gary, Ind., and East Chicago. I believe Bethlehem Steel and Midwest Steel have indicated that their filtration process will reduce the pollution of the water. I believe the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is investigating this. They have held hearings in the area to determine what effect it will have.

Senator CHURCH. Then you would anticipate further industrial development is going to aggravate the problem of water pollution and discoloration?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Senator CHURCH. How serious is that now?

Mr. EDMUNDS. In the area of Dune Acres and the Indiana Dunes, it is not too severe. Depending upon the winds, there is a great deal of smoke pollution on certain days over Indiana Dunes State Park and there is some water pollution.

Senator CHURCH. What is the situation with respect to the West Beach units?

Mr. EDMUNDS. That, of course, would have some effect there, a more immediate effect in the West Beach unit than it would on the Indiana Dunes State Park.

Senator CHURCH. How are the currents of the lake? Is there a prevailing current that moves about the beach?

Mr. EDMUNDS. There is, sir, but I don't know in which direction.

Senator CHURCH. While you are looking for that, does the legislation empower the Park Service in any way to negotiate with these

industries for securing antipollution devices for reducing the effects of the industrial activity?

Mr. EDMUNDS. We do not have authority to do anything about pollution in that respect other than to make a complaint that the water is being polluted. Any landowner in the area would have the same right. We would expect a sister agency in the Federal Government to handle that, however, which would be the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Senator CHURCH. What are the State laws in Indiana regarding this problem? Are they advanced laws or are they relatively loose and ineffectual? Have you made a study of that?

Mr. EDMUNDS. We have not, sir. The testimony I believe given by Representative Halleck indicated that they were adequate.

Senator CHURCH. Who said they were adequate?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Representative Halleck.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions?

I do not know that I am clear or that the record is clear as to the amount of the development within this Dune Acres. What is the development within Dune Acres in the way of houses and structures?

Mr. EDMUNDS. The number that are within it? There are 948 structures within Dune Acres.

Senator BIBLE. Within Dune Acres?

Mr. EDMUNDS. A limited number.

Senator BIBLE. This is a secluded area. It is an incorporated town. It has what you consider an adequate zoning ordinance, I assume. How many homes do you have there, permanent residences and summer cottages and commercial?

Mr. EDMUNDS. About 100.

Senator BIBLE. About 100.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARTZOG. Sir, I am not sure that Mr. Edmunds got the full import. Dune Acres is excluded. That is the white area there.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. I was wondering how large a development it was.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Sir, the Dune Acres did extend down a considerable distance and was—we propose to take a part of Dune Acres but not in the developed section, or that is, the proposal includes a part of Dune Acres, but not in the developed section.

Senator BIBLE. You are excluding the developed section. How much was the developed section developed?

Mr. EDMUNDS. About 100 houses.

Senator BIBLE. So we are on the same question. You are testifying that within the white area you have approximately 100 houses.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And this is all subject to zoning?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir. Covered by their local zoning ordinances.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, Mr. Hartzog, you may proceed.

Mr. HARTZOG. To answer Senator Church's earlier question with respect to the direction of these lake currents, the report would say that the movement of the current is into the seashore so that is one of the phenomena that has created these dunes, the constant depositing of the sands from Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Senator CHURCH. This means, then, that to the extent the water is polluted, the pollution is pushing right back onto the shore?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is correct, sir.

Senator CHURCH. How much of a problem do you think this is going to be?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, Senator, it is difficult to answer the question. We have in our planning not thought that it was going to be too serious in view of the great efforts that are being made locally as well as at the Federal level to deal with the total pollution problem—to control it in order to clean up our streams and our beach fronts for public recreational use as well as for domestic water supply. So we think that in the long run, with the improved technology, that it will be minimized.

Senator BIBLE. Did you have anything further to present, Mr. Hartzog?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Harrison?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Hartzog, where do you contemplate placing the park headquarters?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Just below Indiana Dunes State Park.

Senator SIMPSON. Is the cost of that included in your estimate here, or is that in addition?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir, it is included.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions of the Park Service witnesses?

Senator SIMPSON. I want to compliment Mr. Edmunds on his presentation and the use of the map. There was a lot of clarification there and it was very helpful.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. I concur with that. That overlay proposal and demonstration was very effective.

Senator JORDAN. One request. Could we ask the Service to provide us something more than a guess of what 1 foot difference in lake levels would make in the beach exposure, the slope of the beach, and so on? It means quite a bit to what would be available for public use between the high lake levels and low lake levels that we have now.

Senator BIBLE. Yes. Would the Park Service do that, and I think if you have not already done so, and I think it is in the record of one of our earlier hearings, what is the law of Lake Michigan? Who owns how far into the lake? This is a navigable lake, obviously, and it must have very well defined boundaries as to what is public property and what could be acquired as private property. I think that would be helpful, too.

Mr. HARTZOG. We will be pleased to provide both of these, Mr. Chairman.

(The information requested is as follows:)

According to the U.S. Geological Survey maps, it appears that if the level of Lake Michigan should drop 1 foot, the lake would recede approximately 82 feet. If the lake should rise 1 foot, it would not inundate 82 feet of beach because the angle of repose of the beach is much steeper than the area under water.

The answer to the second question must be determined from State law. We have found no specific law on the right of the public to use the beaches of Lake Michigan. However, chapter 91 of the acts of 1907, as amended (Burns Indiana Statutes Ann. 62-701-703) sets out procedures whereby riparian owners of land

or "owners of any easement for public park purposes" bordering on Lake Michigan may obtain title to such lands as said owners might fill between the shore and the dock line established by the United States. Moreover, it appears that the State courts have construed the rights of riparian owners as extending to the shoreline, and they have ruled that the submerged lands are held by the State for the people of the State.

In order that there be assurance of access along the beach for the general public using the proposed lakeshore, it appears that authority to purchase such an easement from the riparian owner would be necessary. Such authority would be provided in section 2(a) of S. 360.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions of the departmental witnesses? Thank you very much, gentlemen.

I hope you will remain or have some one of your group remain, Mr. Hartzog, in case questions come up as we proceed.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you.

(The statement of Mr. Hartzog follows:)

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR., DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman, the President in his state of the Union address pointed out that the beauty of America has sustained our spirit and enlarged our vision. He enjoined us all to act now to protect this heritage by establishing new seashores and parks. I am here today to deliver strong endorsement to S. 360, a bill that will provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, one of the finest areas of natural beauty remaining in the Midwest.

As you recall, this committee reported and the Senate passed an Indiana Dunes bill just last September. S. 360, the bill before you today, is identical to the bill passed by the Senate last year.

For the record, I will highlight first the facts that point to the great need for action, and second, some of the specific natural and recreational assets that will be preserved and made available under this legislation.

Located adjacent to Gary and only 35 miles from Chicago on the south shore of Lake Michigan, the Indiana Dunes present us with a rare opportunity to improve the environment 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. The surrounding area now sustains 6½ million people within a 50-mile radius, and 9½ million inside a 100-mile radius, and the rate of population growth will assuredly continue in the region.

The Indiana Dunes region is an unusual complex of exceptional sand dunes, numerous marshes, swamps and bogs, widely 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 in the dunes—a meeting ground for northern and southern species—botanists and biologists consider the Indiana Dunes areas to be an outstanding scientific laboratory.

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, picnicking, camping, horseback riding, photography, nature study, fishing, boating, skiing, and tobogganing can all be enjoyed here.

S. 360 will authorize this Department to acquire land and interests in land within an area of approximately 11,292 acres. Within this area are 10.8 miles of lakefront. There are approximately 8,894 acres of private land, some of which is developed with residences. The majority of the residences would not, under the terms of the bill, be acquired so long as approved local zoning was in effect. We believe that S. 360 represents an equitable balance between the need for a public facility and the rights of established homeowners.

The value of the private property within the boundary is about \$23 million. However, the zoning provisions in the bill, the provisions authorizing continuance of existing compatible uses, and those permitting continued use and occupancy of certain residences make it foreseeable that the land acquisition cost for this project will probably be less than the total valuation.

We anticipate that total development costs will approximate \$5,800,000, and that operating costs will be about \$450,000 per year after establishment of the area.

Making the Indiana Dunes available for the public has been endorsed since 1916 by Stephen Mather, by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, by experts in natural science and outdoor recreation, and now by the Senate of the United States. It is our sincere hope that the natural beauty of this area will be preserved for the people through the enactment of S. 360.

Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is former Postmaster General Day. General, we are very happy to welcome you to the witness table.

Mr. DAY. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Blake of Inland Steel, who testified for Inland Steel last year, will give the testimony for the company, new testimony, and I will give to you if I may a somewhat different map which we feel is important for you to have because it shows the ownerships of the three steel companies and it has to be looked at up pretty close. So I will hand one to you and then I will put one up on the board, if I can, and I will be glad to point out any pertinent points on that map while Mr. Blake is proceeding with his testimony.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Mr. DAY. I might say before he begins that the significance of the three colors on this map is that everything that is in green and pink is included in the present proposal. Everything that is in blue was taken out as the result of last summer's compromise and is not in the present bill. The three pieces in green were added as a result of last summer's compromise.

**STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. BLAKE, ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT, MANUFACTURING AND RESEARCH, INLAND STEEL CO.; ACCOMPANIED BY J. EDWARD DAY, OF THE LAW FIRM OF SIDLEY, AUSTIN, BURGESS & SMITH, CHICAGO AND WASHINGTON; GEORGE A. RANNEY, JR., VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL OF INLAND; AND THEODORE PLIMPTON, ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT, MANUFACTURING AND RESEARCH**

Mr. BLAKE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, 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, D.C., which firm is counsel for Inland Steel in connection with this matter; Mr. George A. Ranney, Jr., vice president and general counsel of Inland, and Mr. Theodore Plimpton, assistant to the vice president, manufacturing and research, of Inland.

We appreciate the opportunity to appear here and explain the reasons for Inland Steel Co.'s strong objections to inclusion of its property in the proposed lakeshore park.

Inland Steel is, and has been for 45 years, the owner of some 830 acres of land in the town of Portage, Ind., between the city of Gary and the town of Ogden Dunes. Inland's property makes up most of the area in the shaded area on the left side of map LNPNE-1003-1D. Practically all of Inland's property is thereby proposed to be taken as part of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

## HISTORY OF RELATED LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS AS THE 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 lakefront land owned by National Steel Co. and Bethlehem Steel Co. and the land now designated for the Burns Ditch 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 lakefront property of all three steel companies.

No action was taken on this bill.

May 6, 1961, Senator Douglas introduced S. 1797 providing for acquisition of 8,000 acres. On August 28, 1961, Senator Douglas introduced amendments to that bill increasing the area to approximately 9,000 acres. This bill as amended included the property of all three steel companies 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 plus acres already in the Indiana Dunes State Park. Senator Hartke's bill did not include the Inland Steel property.

In February 1962, a hearing was held before the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on both S. 1797 and S. 2317. That hearing 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 a limited and incidental discussion of the inclusion of Inland's property in the proposed national lakeshore. Since Inland was not involved in the dispute over the port, Inland saw no occasion to participate in that hearing although it was firmly opposed to the taking of its property. No action was taken on S. 1797 or S. 2317 following the February 1962 hearing.

Senator BIBLE. Had that legislation moved forward, though, it is true, is it not, that your land would have been taken as well as the land of the other two steel companies?

Mr. DAY. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Under S. 1797.

Mr. BLAKE. Yes, sir, that is correct.

Senator BIBLE. It did not go any place, but if it had gone some place, it still would have been unchanged.

Mr. BLAKE. Yes.

In October 1963, the situation was radically altered by a compromise between supporters of the park and supporters of the port—a compromise in which Inland had no part. This compromise (1) gave approval, under certain conditions, to the public port, (2) exempted from the proposed national lakeshore some 4,350 acres of land owned by Bethlehem Steel Co. and some 750 acres owned by National Steel Co., and (3) proposed taking away from Inland 790 acres, which

is substantially all its usable acreage. This compromise left in the proposed lakeshore only about 350 acres belonging to Bethlehem and about 227 acres belonging to National.

This history shows several significant things: (a) On past occasions proponents of the park have recognized in bills they introduced that Inland's property was not essential to the park and they did not include Inland's property in their bills; (b) also proponents of the park have several times recognized in the past that there is no magic in the figure of 11,000-plus acres for the area of the park. Bills introduced by Senator Douglas in 1958 and 1959 and by Senator Hartke in 1961, specified a park of 3,500 acres, 5,000 acres and 5,000 acres respectively; and (c) it is obvious that in order to try to please both supporters of the park and supporters of the port in the 1963 compromise, Inland's property was seized upon as a means of keeping the park as big as 11,000 acres while still leaving out the port area and nearly all of the property of both National Steel and Bethlehem Steel.

On October 21, 1963, Senator Douglas introduced S. 2249, which followed the provisions of the October 1963 compromise. Inland immediately protested.

In March 1964 there was a hearing before the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee on S. 2249. At that hearing Senator Bayh suggested that about half of Inland's property should be exempted and Congressman Roush urged that all of Inland's property should be exempted. Inland appeared and protested strongly against inclusion of its property. The reasons it gave for its position can be very briefly summarized as follows:

1. The Inland property does not include any high dunes, or other unique topographical or natural features.
2. It is separated by 4 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.

Senator BIBLE. Would you point that out? I am not quite clear on that. The lower part of the property is.

Mr. DAY. Yes. But these are the New York Central tracks and U.S. Highway 12 and up in here is the track of the Indiana Beltway Railroad which also runs across the property right between the Inland property.

Mr. BLAKE. A third railroad crosses the property. Mr. Day has just pointed that out.

4. If the 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.

At the March 1964 hearing Bethlehem requested that another 350 acres of its property be exempted, and National asked that all of its 227 acres remaining in the lakeshore be exempted. Both of these requests were granted on July 1, 1964, by a second compromise in which Inland again had no part.

This second compromise was reflected in committee amendments to S. 2249. These have been carried over into the new bill, S. 360. This bill exempts roughly 98 percent of Bethlehem's 4,800 acres, 100 percent of National's 977 acres, but takes all of Inland's 830 acres except for three scattered parcels totaling about 80 acres.

By this second compromise, reflected in S. 360, the isolated west segment of the proposed lakeshore, over 4 miles from the rest of the park, is cut down to only 860 acres, of which all but 110 acres belongs to Inland.

Senator BIBLE. Where is the other 110 acres in ownership? Is that National Steel? What is that blue?

Mr. DAY. This property here belongs to the Ogden Dunes Development Co. This is about 90 acres here. That is most of it.

Senator BIBLE. Is that proposed to be incorporated in the Indiana Dunes?

Mr. DAY. It was originally, but it was left out in the July 1 compromise. That is between this residential area, Ogden Dunes, and the Inland property.

Senator BIBLE. Who owns that other 110 acres that they propose taking?

Mr. DAY. That is in various ownership but it does not belong to any one of the three steel companies.

Senator BIBLE. I see. Thank you.

Mr. BLAKE. To continue:

#### S. 360 DISCRIMINATES AGAINST INLAND AS COMPARED TO TWO OTHER STEEL COMPANIES

Inland does not oppose the national lakeshore. But it does oppose the taking of its property for park purposes.

Inland believes the action would be discriminatory because it would take from Inland an asset that is destined to become more valuable as the industrialization of Porter County progresses, while leaving practically intact the land assets of two major new competitors in Inland's market area.

Inland, as its name implies, has placed its faith in the great mid-western steel market for more than 70 years. It was because Inland believed in the future of this market that it purchased the Porter County property in 1919. Inland bought the 830 acres for industrial purposes, and it has held it and paid taxes on it for 45 years with that use in mind.

The Porter County landholdings of these two new competitors in the area—National Steel and Bethlehem Steel—are in our opinion in excess of their present needs. Indeed, Bethlehem's holdings acquired in recent years far exceed its needs under its most ambitious long-range plans. Last year Inland's Indiana Harbor works produced more than 6 million ingot tons of steel on 1,123 acres of land. Bethlehem has said it hopes ultimately to build an integrated steel mill with a capacity of 10 million ingot tons. It now holds in Porter County approximately 4,800 acres of land, many more acres than it should ever need for its ultimate mill development. Only two small portions of Bethlehem's land, separated from that company's main holding and aggregating about 100 acres, would be taken for the national lakeshore under S. 360. Bethlehem did not ask to have these 100 acres exempted.

This means that National and Bethlehem each has gotten 100 percent of what they asked for.

None of the area of over 900 acres held by National Steel would be taken under the present proposal, and that firm has lakefill permits and plans that would add another 237 acres.

National has built flat products-finishing facilities on part of its land north of Route 12. There has been no specific announcement of plans by National for use of any of its 227 acres south of Route 12. Yet, by the July 1, 1964, compromise, all of National's 227 acres south of Route 12 were exempted from the lakeshore.

At the March 1964 hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Steel, through its attorney, gave the following reasons why it wanted its property south of Route 12 exempted (pp. 234-235):

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 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.

National gave as the one of its reasons quoted that the property was needed for "manufacturing industries" but that plans for such use were not complete. Its statement appears to be an admission that its property south of Route 12 is in excess of its own needs.

THE CONDEMNATION POWER SHOULD NOT BE USED TO FORCE A PRIVATE  
ENTERPRISE TO SURRENDER ITS RIGHT TO MAKE MANAGEMENT DECISIONS  
AS TO LAWFUL USE OF ITS PROPERTY

From time to time during the course of this controversy there have been implications that if Inland would start building something on its land then such land would be exempted.

Inland has not yet formulated specific plans for eventual use of this property. National Steel and Bethlehem Steel likewise appear to have no specific plans for the lake acreages in excess of their announced needs which have been exempted from the park. Yet National and Bethlehem have had everything exempted they asked to have exempted.

We believe that all will agree that the threat of condemnation should not be used to force a business firm to make a premature economic decision on a matter entirely within private management prerogatives. The threat of taking should not be used in an attempt to force a firm to give up its management rights.

Such would not be a genuine "public purpose" justifying the use of the condemnation power. It is not as though Inland's present occupancy of its property were offensive to public health or safety. There is no justification for saying, in effect, "Inland must use its property now without delay or lose it."

IT IS NOT EQUITABLE OR PROPER TO TAKE INLAND'S PROPERTY FOR THE PURPOSE OF TAKING "PRESSURE" OFF OTHER AREAS OF THE PARK

There have been repeated statements by witnesses at the March 1964 hearing, that Inland's property is needed for an "intensive use," "mass bathing beach," to take the "pressure" off the rest of the proposed lakeshore.

Inland raises the question as to what this pressure is and as to what sections of the park are to be protected against this pressure by taking Inland's property.

Under S. 360, 8½ miles of beachfront area (including the Indiana Dunes State Park) east of Inland's property, would be acquired for the proposed national lakeshore.

Of this beachfront to be included, 4½ miles is in the town of Beverly Shores. Beverly Shores has a population of 773 (1960 census). It contains 470 residences, about half of them year round and the other half summer occupancy only (March 1964 hearing, p. 165). Approximately 40 of the Beverly Shores residences are on the beachfront. Under S. 360 the owners of the private homes in the park, including these beachfront homes, could continue to occupy them even after the national lakeshore park was established.

The 4½ miles of beach in Beverly Shores and the beach in front of Dune Acres would, under S. 360, theoretically be open to the non-resident general public. However, it appears that no public parking area or convenient access is to be provided. This is the same situation that obtains at present. Testimony at the March 1964 hearing made clear that the residents of Beverly Shores and Dune Acres do not encourage use of the beach by outsiders.

Senator Douglas, in his statement at page 53 of the March 1964 hearing, gave this reason for taking Inland's property.

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.

The "pressure" to be avoided, according to this statement is "intensive use." Intensive use translates into crowds. Inland, therefore, raises the question whether the purpose in taking Inland's property is in fact to provide a place for diverting large crowds of the public so they would not come into the more attractive parts of the proposed park. The diversion would be provided by having a Coney Island type "mass" bathing beach on Inland's property.

It seems apparent from the March 1964 hearing that the private occupants of the beachfront homes in Beverly Shores and Dune Acres do not want crowds of members of the general public to come swarming over the beaches in front of their homes.

For example, in the statement of the president of the board of trustees of Dune Acres, appearing on page 107 of the printed hearing record, we find these revealing passages:

If we are to have a park, I am interested in :

- \* \* \* \* \*
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 the town.

\* \* \* \* \*

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 the beach.

(Dune Acres, all the residential portion of which would be left out of the lakeshore, has a population of 238, with 80 houses of which 30 are on the beach. S. 360 would authorize the Government to acquire easements for public use of the Dune Acres Beach.)

Here then is a specific suggestion of one kind of "pressure" which may be relieved by forcing Inland to give up its property so it can be used as a "mass" beach. Inland asks whether its property is to be used as a means of perpetuating the situation whereby residents of beachfront homes further east will not have crowds of members of the general public on beaches in front of their homes.

An equally significant passage appears in the lengthy testimony at the March hearing by Harold B. Olin, appearing as spokesman for a group of Beverly Shores residents, in support of the park proposal and the inclusion of Beverly Shores to be in the park. (Hearing record, pp. 115-123, inclusive.)

Mr. Olin wanted Beverly Shores to be in the park but he did not want members of the general public using the beach in front of Beverly Shores homes. At page 121 he said:

\* \* \* 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.

He then indicated he wanted the public beaches to be on Inland's property and on the west beach of Michigan City.

Those would be at the extreme end.

Mr. Olin's testimony points up the question as to why some park advocates insist Inland must lose its property. He suggests that the purpose is not to divert crowds from natural areas of woods, wildflowers, rare vegetation and scientific laboratories but to prevent these mass crowds from going to the park beaches in front of the privately occupied beachfront homes.

Such statements as those of Mr. Olin seem to recognize that crowds seeking beaches will not settle for botany instead; that they will seek out beaches—such as those which would be owned by the Federal Government in front of the privately occupied beach homes in Dune Acres and Beverly Shores.

If one reason for taking Inland's property is to make things more pleasant for the few hundred private occupants of the beach homes it is suggested that this may constitute an attempt to take by condemnation one person's property for the benefit of other private persons.

We can find no previous instance where there has been taking of property for national park purposes on such a basis.

NEW PROPOSAL FOR EXPANDED BEACH AREAS IN 10-YEAR MASTER PLAN OF  
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

To the extent it may be argued that the pressure to be relieved is pressure on the areas of the proposed park back from the beach, it is significant that the Indiana State Department of Conservation has

stated in its recently released 10-year master plan that it has the solution for that problem. This solution is set forth in a well-documented 135-page report, prepared for the department by Vollmer Associates, which has been released since last year's hearing. In the Vollmer report, dated July 31, 1964, it is recommended that the area and the utilization of the 2,100-plus acre Indiana Dunes State Park be expanded as follows:

(a) By acquisition of 180 acres of new property to the west of the State park and 320 acres to the east.

(b) By providing 3,000 new parking spaces in the State park where there are only an estimated 1,000 spaces now.

(c) By increasing capacity of the park at any one time to 32,000 persons.

There are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles of undeveloped beach in the existing State park.

At the March 1964 hearing, Mr. Warren Piper, representing Beverly Shores residents, testified as follows (p. 162):

\* \* \* Directly to the west of us the Indiana Dunes State Park, with approximately  $3\frac{1}{4}$  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.

There was also introduced in the record at the March 1964 hearing an editorial from the Vidette-Messenger of Valparaiso, Ind., which contained the following (p. 25):

The national lakeshore bill talks about public beaches, but fails to take into consideration that the present public beach facilities could be extended  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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.

Also, the resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Porter County, Ind., introduced at the hearing, contained the following (p. 29):

\* \* \* 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.

In addition, there are over 1,500 acres of back area in the State park which is fully adequate for all foreseeable camping needs and for nature study.

The Vollmer report recommends "intensive day use" of the enlarged State park beach area. In a statement at last year's hearing, a sponsor of the bill said that if Inland's property was not taken:

The alternative would be establishing a swimming and beach area near Dune Acres or in the nature preserves of the State park.

In its master plan as contained in the Vollmer report the Indiana Department of Conservation has now stated that this alternative is just what it recommends. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act passed last year could provide the financing for it to do so.

In short, the Indiana Department of Conservation has given careful attention to the problem of intensive beach use, and has recommended a solution based on expansion of the area, facilities, and capacity of the State park. This solution would not take any of the Inland property and would not encroach on the scenic and scientific aspects of the dunes area.

#### CONCLUSION

Therefore, in addition to all the important objections covered in Inland's previous statement at the March 1964 hearing, Inland strongly opposes the inclusion of its property in the national lakeshore, for the following reasons:

1. S. 360 discriminates against Inland as compared to two other steel companies;
2. The condemnation power in our opinion should not be used to force a private enterprise to surrender its right to make management decisions as to lawful use of its property;
3. It is not equitable or proper to take Inland's property for the purpose of taking "pressure" off other areas of the park; and
4. The State of Indiana has announced plans for expanded beach areas in the Indiana Dunes State Park.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Blake, for a very full, comprehensive, and excellent statement. That is unusually well done.

I think questions suggest themselves. This is the normal hour of our noon break and, General Day, will it be possible for you people to be back, say, at 2 o'clock?

Mr. DAY. We will be very happy to.

Senator BIBLE. I do not like to move into cross-examination or questions at this hour, which is 12:30 and if you can accommodate yourself to that suggested schedule, the committee will be in recess until 2 o'clock.

Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the committee recessed to reconvene at 2 p.m. of the same day.)

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator BIBLE. The subcommittee will come to order.

When we concluded our morning's session, Mr. Blake had just concluded his testimony and had indicated or we had indicated that we would be back at 2 o'clock, and there might well be some questions that might suggest themselves.

We are delighted to see you here. I do not know if we have in the record and, as a matter of curiosity, since you have not made any comment as to the amount of acreage that was taken off of the National Steel and Bethlehem Steel lines, south of the tracks on the railroads, what is the amount of acreage that is contained within your parcel that lies in that same relative position? Do you understand my question?

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. BLAKE, ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT, MANUFACTURING AND RESEARCH, INLAND STEEL CO.; ACCOMPANIED BY J. EDWARD DAY, OF THE LAW FIRM OF SIDLEY, AUSTIN, BURGESS & SMITH, CHICAGO AND WASHINGTON; GEORGE A. RANNEY, JR., VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL, INLAND STEEL; AND THEODORE PLIMPTON, ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT, MANUFACTURING AND RESEARCH, INLAND STEEL—Resumed

Mr. BLAKE. I am not sure, Senator. Maybe after we get the map up there we can discuss it.

Senator BIBLE. It is your testimony, I think, and as General Day pointed out, you have two green strips lying south of the railroad, one to the right and one to the left.

Now, right to the west of the green strip is acreage held, and I am not quite clear as to whether it is held by Inland Steel or whether it was the land held by these other property owners.

Mr. BLAKE. It is Inland Steel.

Mr. DAY. It is Inland Steel almost entirely; it is south of Route 12 and the New York Central tracks; it is about half of the approximately 760 acres included in the park.

Senator BIBLE. But that is still—pardon me.

Mr. DAY. It is south of the highway and separated by the railroad and the highway.

Senator BIBLE. But the land lying immediately to the east, which is the green, and which is either National or Bethlehem, I guess you said National—

Mr. DAY. National.

Senator BIBLE (continuing). Has been excluded from the description in Senate bill 360?

Mr. DAY. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. But the land to the west, which is your land, is still included and is about half of the 760 acres?

Mr. DAY. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. That was one question that I wanted to develop and get into the record.

You heard, Mr. Blake and General Day, and your associates, you heard the testimony of Mr. Edmunds because I tried to bring out the reasons for the Park Service acquisition of Inland property, and if I understood them correctly, it was to the effect that this would give additional acreage for beaches and for bathing. He said that it was contemplated they could accommodate something like 30,000 people at one time, and maybe as high as 75,000 on a Sunday.

Now, for the record, what is the character of the Inland land lying north of the railroad tracks?

Mr. DAY. Well, while Mr. Blake is preparing to answer that, if I could, Mr. Chairman, there was a photograph, a pamphlet of pictures, which was put in last year. We only have this one left.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAY. But this will be in the record for Inland's testimony last year.

Senator BIBLE. Correct.

Mr. DAY. And this shows the various parts of the Inland property, and the captions up above the pictures show what part of the area they are in. That one you are just looking at is in the part north of Route 12 near the lake, and that was sand mined back in the days of the first Chicago World's Fair, and that is why it has that particular appearance.

Senator BIBLE. For the record, Mr. Reporter, General Day is pointing to exhibit No. 2, photograph No. 2 that shows the portion of Inland's property lying north of the track, between the tracks and Lake Michigan. This has already been made a part of the record. This becomes a focal point, of course, so far as your people are concerned, and I was interested as to why they included it. I was interested myself, and that is why I asked the question.

I understood him to say that they included it because it would take care of some of the many, many people who wanted to get to Lake Michigan and wanted to go bathing. They would have beach facilities and have parking areas and it would provide some pleasure for the people of Gary, Ind., and Chicago. This is their theory of it, and your response is that, No. 1, this is separated by some 4 miles from other parts of the land that is attempted to be acquired.

Mr. BLAKE. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. And No. 2, the fact that there is a long beach line within the Indiana State Park on up to the eastern end of the proposed lakeshore that will provide all kinds of beach.

Mr. BLAKE. Some 8½ miles, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Eight and a half miles.

Would you care to make any further comment on the Park Services' position? Your prepared statement does it very well. I want to pinpoint what Mr. Edmunds testified to. You heard his testimony, correct?

Mr. BLAKE. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I do not know whether you care to enlarge on it or not. You can cover it fairly well by way of your answer.

Mr. BLAKE. Well, I think Senator Simpson pointed out the need for some work there in the relationship between the Indiana Dunes State Park, the Conservation Department of the State of Indiana, and the proponents of this bill.

It seems quite clear to us from the stated position of the conservation department and the publication of this Vollmer report last year, that they see great opportunities to increase the existing facilities within the limits of their own park.

Senator BIBLE. Of course, that was one of the points you made in your formal statement.

Mr. BLAKE. That is one of the points; and we, of course, seriously question whether or not we should be called upon to relieve this so-called pressure of a comparatively few people who have riparian rights within those restricted areas, so that the general mass of the public will not interfere with their use of that property but would go many miles to the west, well beyond the limits of the 8½ miles of beach

that are within the area to the east of the steel mills, and over to the boundary of Michigan City.

Senator BIBLE. Where are Inland Steel's holdings in this area at the present time other than the lands that are attempted to be acquired under this bill?

Mr. BLAKE. Our wholly integrated steel mill is located in the Indiana Harbor section of East Chicago, Ind. That would be some 15 or 18 miles to the west of our western property line.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have holdings in Gary, Ind.?

Mr. BLAKE. No, we do not, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Your only holdings—

Mr. BLAKE. Our one steel-making source is located right there in East Chicago, Ind.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Simpson.

Senator SIMPSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Blake, having in mind the National, Bethlehem, and Inland properties, are they like or dissimilar?

Mr. BLAKE. Are they alike?

Senator SIMPSON. I am talking not about the plants, I am talking about the area. Are your Inland lands similar to Bethlehem's or similar to National's as far as the type of land and type of place?

Mr. BLAKE. The contours, and so on, I would think generally are, but I don't know. I think maybe Mr. Plimpton could answer that question a little more directly, Senator, than I.

Mr. PLIMPTON. The Inland land is now very similar to the land owned by National, but only because National did a lot of clearing of dunes before they built.

The Bethlehem land is approaching that because they are at work clearing the dunes on their land, and leveling it off.

At present, there still are considerable high dunes remaining on Bethlehem's land, but none on either National's or Inland's land.

Senator SIMPSON. Well, your statement, Mr. Blake, is a very compelling statement. I have been thinking about it over the noon hour, and I think in my book it has got to be answered, it should be answered, because I do not understand this preferential treatment that National and Bethlehem got over Inland, and to me it is quite ostensible.

Now, you documented that very well, and I think both the Park Service and anyone else interested in the bill, including the representatives of the State of Indiana, need to answer that because here is a committee that since I have been on it, our distinguished chairman here, eliminates any preferential business that happens to show up, and certainly there has been no politics in this committee in what we have attempted to do. It is a serious undertaking for us, and it is for the people in Indiana, and I want to see some answers to that, but I would like to have one from you.

Why did they prefer the other two over you?

Mr. BLAKE. I can't answer that, Senator.

Senator SIMPSON. Do you think they did prefer them over you?

Mr. BLAKE. Well, I think it is quite obvious. They reached 4 miles beyond the closest extremity of the park to take all but 80 of our 830 acres which, as Mr. Plimpton just said, this property was largely mined before we got it in 1919.

Senator SIMPSON. What taxes do you pay in Indiana on this property?

Mr. BLAKE. I am not sure of that figure.

Senator SIMPSON. Could you furnish it for the record?

Mr. BLAKE. I would be happy to get it and furnish it to the committee, if that be your desire.

(The information referred to follows:)

For the year 1963, paid in 1964, the taxes amounted to \$33,000.

Senator SIMPSON. I understand you to say you had an expansion movement on before this matter came to such a pass as it is now. Do you have any plans for extension of your Inland plant there?

Mr. DAY. Not at this location, Senator. I think that reference was to Indiana Harbor plant, which is the integrated steel mill of Inland Steel.

Senator SIMPSON. I have not seen it, which is to my disadvantage, but do you have a very good unit there, do you, your plant?

Mr. BLAKE. At Indiana Harbor?

Senator SIMPSON. Yes.

Mr. BLAKE. We have the third largest individual steel plant in the country. That is our sole steel-making plant.

Senator BIBLE. You have no plant investment whatever in this area; is that correct?

Mr. BLAKE. This is correct.

Senator SIMPSON. But you did contemplate the use of it, did you, in Indiana Harbor?

Mr. BLAKE. It was purchased——

Senator SIMPSON. Say that again.

Mr. BLAKE. It was purchased in 1919 having in mind possible industrial use, and with the advent of two competitors into the area, it strikes us that it becomes significant, with the growth of an industrial complex that is a virtual certainty to follow two flourishing steel companies, that we are just as much at a loss as you expressed a moment ago as to why their lands should be virtually left untouched and virtually all of ours taken.

Senator SIMPSON. You are talking now about unused land in all the three companies?

Mr. BLAKE. That is correct, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Idaho.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Blake, I am impressed, too, with the statements you have made here. I must say that on the evidence you have spelled out in your statement I would agree at least this far with you that the burden of proof lies on the proponents of this measure to show that Inland Steel is not being discriminated against because in your conclusions you say specifically that S. 360 discriminates against Inland as compared to two other steel companies. I think you have given pretty good supporting evidence that that, in fact, is what has taken place, and I think the burden of proof now lies on the proponents to prove otherwise if they can.

Earlier some place in the testimony it was brought out, a suggestion was brought out, that the port development and the development of the industrial sites in this area, because of the prevailing currents in the lake at the point, might have an adverse effect on the purity of the water, the beaches, and so on; is that right?

Would you care to comment on that, Mr. Blake?

Mr. BLAKE. Well, not having any immediate plans, and having had no dealings with the water resources and stream control people in the State of Indiana, I could not answer that.

I would assume the people who are already established in some kind of operation would certainly have explored the law in that regard and their ability to stay, operate, within it.

Senator JORDAN. In your opinion, would an industrial development that might be expected to go along with this great port development discharge pollutants into the lake at that point that would be disadvantageous to the resources and development for recreation?

Mr. BLAKE. Well, I would certainly think that the authorities would see that any installations that went in would have to offer some guarantee against that eventuality.

Senator JORDAN. You would not regard a port development, with the industrial complex that might develop around it, as being incompatible then with some beach resource development?

Mr. BLAKE. I would not personally, no.

Senator JORDAN. I think that is all, Mr. Chairman. It is a fine statement.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Blake and associates, General Day, and if any of you have anything further that you want to add, you certainly may feel free to do so.

Mr. DAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

No; we appreciate the opportunity to appear.

Senator BIBLE. Glad to have you appear.

Our next scheduled witnesses are Mrs. J. H. Buell and Merrill Ormes. Do you appear together representing the Save the Dunes Council?

Mrs. BUELL. We can appear together.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine, Mrs. Buell. It is good to see both of you again. I remember both of you. It is real nice to see you, and I am glad to have you back in Washington.

#### STATEMENT OF DOROTHY BUELL, PRESIDENT, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL, INC.

Mrs. BUELL. Thank you very much.

Senator Bible, and members of the subcommittee, the Save the Dunes Council wishes me to express to you its gratitude for all your past efforts directed toward establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore—your detailed studies of the values involved, your approval last year of this project, the approval of the full committee, and the favorable action taken by the Senate.

As president of the Save the Dunes Council, I have nothing new to present to you. We confirm all that has been done previously. Our arguments for the preservation of the Indiana Dunes are in the record. They remain valid—and perhaps even more pressing today than yesterday.

People seeing what destruction of a famously beautiful dunes area, not duplicated anywhere in the world, looks like are crying, "How could this happen?" They see now a tremendous stretch of huge buildings—dunes denuded of rare growth, dunes leveled, no scientific value for students to study, no trails, no camping grounds, no beaches

for recreation. Because of their great concern, their support within the State has more than doubled, and out across the country it has also increased twofold.

Former attempts to save the dunes and our 13 years' efforts, with no political or financial motive, have brought us to this high point, and we are grateful to the dedicated members of the Senate, both inside and outside of Indiana—and I must mention Senators Douglas, Hartke, and Bayh among them.

We would be disloyal to the mandate of so many earnest people—and to the hope for a beautiful America—were we to allow the remainder of the dunes to be destroyed.

Therefore, we urge you, again, to bring about the passage of the compromise bill.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Buell. I certainly know of your great interest in this area.

How many members do you have at the present time in the Save the Dunes Council?

Mrs. BUELL. 3,500.

Senator BIBLE. 3,500?

Mrs. BUELL. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. I knew you had quite a few. I think I saw practically all of them when I was at Lake Michigan. I did not know whether you had increased your membership or not.

Mrs. BUELL. We are increasing it all the time.

Senator BIBLE. You certainly have worked diligently in this particular project.

I have no questions.

Senator Simpson?

Senator SIMPSON. I have just one I would like to ask Mrs. Buell. Do you think if Inland Steel was accorded the same treatment as Bethlehem and National that the Dunes project would still be a very worthwhile project?

Mrs. BUELL. Very. But we need the Inland Steel property.

Senator SIMPSON. Why?

Mrs. BUELL. For recreation. It is suitable for recreation, and it is by far the most suitable area in the bill for recreation alone.

Senator SIMPSON. What about the National and Bethlehem properties, don't they have advantageous land as well?

Mrs. BUELL. They pretty well destroyed it, the shore, for recreation, the lakeshore.

Senator BIBLE. You mean by that, Mrs. Buell, if I may try to be of help, they have taken down the dunes over their land; is that what you are saying.

Mrs. BUELL. Bethlehem has.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Simpson's question of you was why are their lands less valuable for a seashore or a lakeshore than the lands of Inland Steel; why are they less valuable?

Mrs. BUELL. Because Inland Steel lands have not been touched, have not been leveled or destroyed or changed in any way. They are still as natural as they were many years ago, and are ideal for recreation because of the open spaces for facilities. Bethlehem and National have ruined that phase of their areas with the buildings and all the construction.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Mrs. Buell, I have no questions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mrs. Buell.

Now, Mr. Ormes, if you would care to amplify, make your own statement.

Mr. ORMES. Most of my testimony I would submit in the form of the written statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, the written statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

#### STATEMENT OF MERRILL D. ORMES, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

Mr. ORMES. A statement was made this morning concerning a port. Indiana has five ports already without the enactment of a new port, and we are supporting the sixth port in the middle of the Dunes National Lakeshore, but again we strongly feel that these two are not incompatible in any way. Indiana has five ports. If she needs a sixth one, we are certainly strongly in favor of this.

Congressman Halleck referred to the cost of acquiring the State park. The land in the vicinity of the State park is selling for somewhat under \$1,000 an acre. In the port area it is much more.

With 2,000 acres of the State park, if the Federal Government were to buy this for full value, it would still be only \$2 million out of the \$23 million that is under discussion for the bill, so that we felt this aspect of it did not bear full water.

Senator SIMPSON. May I stop you right there. Are there any tax assessments levied that the record would disclose what these things are taxed at?

Senator BIBLE. My memory is that they were extensively put in the record a year ago. I am sure we had very complete testimony as to the tax assessments on all the property involved in this taking, but if they are not available, and even if they are, we will ask that they be updated. This can very easily be obtained by writing to the county assessors of Porter, and what is the second one?

Mr. ORMES. La Porte.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Mr. ORMES. Labor is somewhat divided, frankly, concerning the bill. But the bulk of labor in Lake County, the Gary-East Chicago area of organized labor, has come out strongly in favor of the park, and you had the testimony a year ago from the Steelworkers Union and from the Oilworkers, so that the bulk of labor, except for the construction trades, are in favor of the park, so that there will be a place to play.

The topic was raised this morning about the highest and best use of the Mall in front of the Capitol might be to construct new office buildings and factories, but we need a place to play and to rest.

Concerning the Inland property, I believe you have copies of these pictures showing—

Senator BIBLE. Yes, we do.

Mr. ORMES (continuing). Showing the Inland area. Although much of this is fairly level, about 40 percent of it is fairly high dune country.

I am unfortunate enough to be bothered with asthma, and I have a problem climbing the hills in the Inland Steel area without getting too short of breath.

They talked about the undeveloped beach at the State park. Yes, there are more than 3 miles of beach in the State park, but we city people need a place where there is a little bit of room rather than just where it is so crowded. People can walk through the entire State park, many of them do.

I represent not only the Save the Dunes Council, but the Prairie Club, which is a hiking club in Chicago, of which I am director, and they schedule many hikes through the State park.

There is the Beach House Blowout, for instance, in the State park, which is over a mile from the nearest road. There is a good trail from the parking lot and hundreds and hundreds of people swim at this Beach House Blowout on a Sunday over a mile from the nearest road.

Reference has been made to the Vollmer report. This calls for only 400 acres, roughly, additional to the State park. We feel very strongly this is entirely inadequate, that we must have a much larger area to take care of the population now and to take care of the population in the future.

Reference to the Inland Steel area again: This is within 1 mile of the city limits of Gary, the closest portion of the Inland area. It is less than 25 miles from the city limits of Chicago, less than 25 miles from the closest portion of Chicago.

We appreciate your support in the past, and we strongly urge you to consider the whole area in your report.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Ormes follows:)

STATEMENT OF MERRILL D. ORMES, VICE PRESIDENT, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

I am Merrill D. Ormes, of Gary, Ind., first vice president of Save the Dunes Council, and also a director of the Prairie Club, a Chicago hiking club. We appreciated your reporting S. 2249 in 1964, and ask your continuing support of this bill, which is unchanged from its passage last year.

This proposed national lakeshore is within 1 mile of the city limits of Gary at its closest point, and within 25 miles of the Chicago city limits. We in the Midwest are not blessed with so many areas of such tremendous natural beauty as are some of you in the West. The Indiana Dunes represents for the Midwest an area of tremendous beauty, scientific value, and recreational features.

It is the only place east of New Mexico in which cactus grows—the only place south of the Arctic Circle where certain types of pines are to be found—and one of the three places in the world where singing sand is located, which makes a pleasant humming sound as you walk through it.

In my work I fly 70,000 miles a year, and I know personally that there is nothing in this great country of ours that compares with the Indiana Dunes. No matter how much of this land I may see myself in a great hurry, we city dwellers need a place such as the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore which is nearby, and to which we can go to rest, relax, recharge our batteries, enjoy nature, and swim with our children.

We believe this bill represents an excellent compromise between these conservation needs and those of industry. As indicated in testimony last year, between 85 and 100 percent of the residents of various segments of the proposed lakeshore have asked to be included within its boundaries.

Both Save the Dunes Council and the Prairie Club strongly supported the compromises involved in the bill which you considered last year, as well as the additional adjustments made subsequent to the hearings. We now respectfully request its passage without further boundary adjustments. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. We are always happy to have you here, and we know of your enthusiasm just as we know of Mrs. Buell's and you certainly have been working on this project for quite a few years. This is about the sixth year?

Mrs. BUELL. Thirteen years.

Senator BIBLE. How many?

Mrs. BUELL. Thirteen.

Senator BIBLE. Thirteen years.

Senator SIMPSON. Are you folks propertyowners?

Mrs. BUELL. I am, we are, behind the dunes.

Mr. ORMES. I rent a furnished apartment in the city of Gary and work in Chicago.

Senator BIBLE. I have no questions. Senator Simpson? Senator Jordan?

Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Mr. Thomas Dustin of the Izaak Walton League, Indiana Division.

Dr. Dustin, we are happy to have you here. Of course, as we both recognize, you testified at the last hearing a year ago. This statement will be incorporated in full in the record, and you may proceed.

#### STATEMENT OF THOMAS E. DUSTIN, INDIANA DIVISION, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. DUSTIN. I appreciate that.

I am Thomas E. Dustin of Fort Wayne, Ind., and I am privileged and honored to testify in behalf of the Indiana Division of the Izaak Walton League of America.

At the end of my statement, if it please the committee, is the letter from the assistant conservation director of the league, Mr. Robert Dennis. It is requested that this letter be placed in the record also.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection that will be the order.

Mr. DUSTIN. Thank you.

Mr. Joseph W. Penfold, the league's national conservation director, is not able to be here today but he has asked us to state his concurrence with our testimony.

The Izaak Walton League has been on record since 1952, 13 years, in support of the objectives before you; and it was the Indiana division which moved once again last March before our national convention to support the measure which you approved and which was passed in the closing days of the 88th Congress by the Senate, and which is before us again today as Senate bill 360.

While almost everything that could possibly be said has been said about the great need and worth of the project, and particularly the lakeline regions, there is perhaps less in the record on the outlying areas included.

These are the areas lying slightly south and east of the lakeline units, and which are contemplated as among the highly significant scientific and educational resources. As such, their worth is beyond calculation, and their inclusion in S. 360—and in the bill you passed last year—is wise and worthy, and represents the only way in which preservation of their values may be assured.

In support of this I am attaching an excellent monograph describing the Little Calumet and Blue Heron tract, the Billington Lake area, Mud Lake, and Pinhook Bog. Since this is entirely new material not previously available to either committee members or to other recipients of the record, except for a brief quotation of Dr. Alton A. Lindsey of West Lafayette, Ind., we do request, respectfully, that this be printed in the record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, it will be granted.

Mr. DUSTIN. Thank you.

I would like to point out that the authors include Mr. Earl Reed, who has had a long association with the National Park Service, and Mr. Robert Mann, who is a member of the Izaak Walton League and who has studied these areas for a number of years.

[From Acres Quarterly, vol. III, No. 4]

#### FOUR UNCUT JEWELS OF THE INDIANA DUNES

(By Robert A. Mann and Earl Reed)

Pinhook Bog lies approximately 6 miles south of Michigan City; Blue Heron and Little Calumet are about 4 miles south of Beverly Shores and the eastern end of the Indiana Dunes State Park (this latter is physically a single unit, but is described with a dual name because of its functional configuration); Billington Lake lies 3 miles south of the midregion of the State park; and Mud Lake is situated a little over 1 mile south of the town of Chesterton.

All four sites are generally considered as wetlands, but each is representative of a different type of primitive northwestern Indiana scenery and natural environment. As with the main body of the Indiana Dunes, these units were also submerged beneath previous higher lake levels, such as Lake Chicago and by continental ice sheets.

Pinhook Bog is especially notable in the opinion of ecologists and educators. Roughly three-quarters of a mile long and roughly rectangular, most of the slopes forming the pocket for the bog are heavily wooded with climax beech-maple forest. Contained within the rolling hills of the Valparaiso moraine, the site takes on aspects of an island surrounded by a narrow band of water during years of normal rainfall. Many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of tamarack trees grow in the acidic wetlands; several species of orchids are found, as are insectivorous plants, cranberries, blueberries, and many varieties of rare and wild plants which thrive in such an undisturbed natural environment.

Professor Potzger, of Butler University, made extensive pollen studies of forest succession and related climatic conditions here, accumulated since the retreat of the last ice age. His papers are indicative of the secrets still held in Pinhook Bog, and challenge modern science to still further research and revelation.

The Blue Heron site presents another extraordinary condition, for here exists the last large blue heron rookery we know of in that general region of northwestern Indiana. From the herons' "headquarters" high in the tips of great beech trees overlooking the forest, these great birds range over nearly 2,000 square miles of the region in search of food. One of North America's largest wading birds, the great blue heron often have wing spans of 6 to 7 feet, and many stand as tall as 4 feet. We have counted as many as 36 nests in a day's observation, but an interested nearby resident told us that number was "only the beginning," and that we had not located nearly all the nesting trees.

Some of our most thrilling experiences with these birds was the observation, at close range, of their landing techniques, which seem to be extremely hazardous affairs for herons. Like man's airplanes—the birds seem to have a regular traffic pattern as they circle downward and approach the nesting place directly into the wind. As they near the treetops they drop their long "landing gear" and extend them well forward, angling their bodies tail downward with neck and head held high, the while seeming to flap their wings to and fro rather than more up and down, providing an appearance for all the world resembling an aircraft approaching for a short carrier landing.

Finally, they clutch what appears to be a tiny twig, and after several seconds of near disastrous flapping, thrashing and struggling, equilibrium is achieved. Through it all, our bird is loudly squawking and bellowing, whether as an

announcement of his coming, a stand clear warning, or simple pride of accomplishment is not known.

The Little Calumet is a westerly sector of the Blue Heron unit, following the flood plain of the Little Calumet River. It is also heavily wooded, especially with very large hardwood trees, and with a particularly impressive stand of sycamore. Several sloughs create a jungle-like atmosphere, where not only the herons but a variety of other water birds feed. Early spring floods here trap fish and other water life in a profusion of tiny pools which serve as the "dinner tables" for many species of wildlife; and one's imagination can create scenes of worlds unvisited by man, as this area has done for one of the young lads of the region who helped guide our study tour.

Billington Lake is the smallest of the four uncut jewels of the outlying tracts of the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, but no less fascinating nor beautiful. Two inland lakes lying in an hourglass-shaped topography are surrounded to a large extent by wooded tracts and marshes, so typical of the myriads of small lakes and natural environment which once dotted this northern Indiana landscape in uncounted profusion—but which are now almost gone at least in their originally created and unspoiled condition.

Mud Lake is a shallow water body, blending with bog and marsh, and being the more significant of several smaller ponds throughout much of this unit. A large and heavily wooded knob rises out of this wetland complex, providing an island refuge, not easily accessible, for wildlife. The surrounding drainage slopes are also wooded for the most part, and it is a noteworthy breeding site for several species of ducks. Herons, egrets, whistling swans, and a host of other water birds find this solitary environment to their liking for feeding and resting. The southern boundary of the Mud Lake unit is the Indiana toll road—a blessing in disguise, which cuts human access from that direction, providing a strange and unlikely assurance of solitude.

A farmer who aided us in the Mud Lake exploration told us a strange tale. He had been removing peat from the area 15 or 20 years ago, he recollected, for use elsewhere on his farm, when he came upon the fully preserved body of a deer—four Indian arrows still embedded in its side.

A statement by Purdue's renowned ecologist, Dr. Alton A. Lindsey, concerning the four uncut jewels of the Indiana Dunes may be an appropriate summary of our review: "Several small noncontiguous tracts are proposed (for inclusion in the national park) \* \* \* These would bring about rejoicing in the scientific community," Dr. Lindsey said, "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," Dr. Lindsey's statement continued, "and no amount of new construction for education on campuses will alleviate it." (The foregoing quotation quoted in the Acres article was presented to the Senate in 1964, and is found on pp. 174 and 175 of the records of hearings on March 5, 6, and 7, 1964, held by the Public Lands Subcommittee.)

Mr. DUSTIN. In closing, and in urging that no further deletions be made from the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, I would like to insert the language of the first resolution known to have been adopted by the League's Indiana Division in 1952, and which was recently reaffirmed by us, and which is supported by our national organization:

*Be it resolved by the Indiana Division of the Izaak Walton League of America 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.*

If I may, sir, I would like to note that I believe on your desk are a number of telegrams from State officers of the Izaak Walton League, from California to Massachusetts, to West Virginia, Wyoming, sir, from many other States in the country. I respectfully request that they be incorporated in the record.

Senator BIBLE. Every telegram which has been received up to now will be incorporated in full in the record, and if there are others received during the 10 days that we will keep this record open, they will be likewise made a part of the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.,  
Washington, D.C., February 8, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Izaak Walton League of America urges early enactment of S. 360, to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The records of many years of hearings on legislation to accomplish this purpose will show the details of the league's position; it would seem unnecessary to review them again at this time.

Attached is a copy of Resolution No. 9 of the league's 1964 national convention, our most recent formal statement concerning the Indiana Dunes. We wish to call to the committee's attention our firm conviction that no more of the dunes should be sacrificed, and that the area proposed for preservation by S. 360 should not be further reduced in size.

We thank you for considering our views on this matter, and request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

Respectfully,

ROBERT T. DENNIS,  
Assistant Conservation Director,  
Izaak Walton League of America.

[Enclosure]

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

RESOLUTION 9 OF THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Whereas the Izaak Walton League of America has long recognized the national significance of the Indiana Dunes, and has repeatedly urged that the dunes area be set aside for the public benefit as a unit of the national park system: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the Izaak Walton League of America in convention assembled this 27th day of June, 1964, at Davenport, Iowa, That it opposes further destruction of the Indiana Dunes and urges enactment of legislation embodying the principles and general provisions of S. 2249 of the 88th Congress, as introduced, to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.*

Senator BIBLE. This is a very fine statement, Mr. Dustin.

I have no questions. Senator Simpson?

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. No questions. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Mr. DUSTIN. May I offer outside of my official capacity as State secretary of the Izaak Walton League, one thought. There has been some discussion of concessions or, perhaps, favoritism among the various industrial interests involved here.

It does occur to me that possibly some of these concessions were made as part of the good faith compromise between those supporting a port and those supporting a national lakeshore, and these might not necessarily represent intentional concessions to competitive interests. It was a question of a good faith compromise between the port and the park. I think that may lie closer to the question rather than favoring one company over the other.

Senator BIBLE. I recognize we have a port problem here, and I recognize that in working out a park. We have some familiarity with it. There is a little give and take.

We have regularly found out that the Park Service asks about four times more than they think they are going to get, and they come down, and this seems to come along pretty regularly, and I say this in good humor. But we understand there are areas of difference, and this is always particularly true where you get these areas very close to a heavily populated section.

We had occasion to hear Fire Island a year ago, and I commended the sponsors there in bringing in one of the cleanest bills I have ever seen because this was just a few miles outside of Metropolitan New York City. The visitation was tremendous, and the future growth will be even greater, but they reconciled their differences, and there was very, very little controversy. But there was also some cutting down there. They cut off one section of it and cut off another, and finally it came out with what I think was a very fine and very favorable Fire Island Seashore.

So there is always this problem of drawing the boundary lines, and those of us in public life, I think, have found that it is a great project as long as it doesn't include their property. This is not completely true, but as a generalization we can give you a lot of good examples.

But we are going to work along on this problem and see if we cannot reconcile some of these differences.

Mr. DUSTIN. I followed many of these public land problems that the Senator must deal with, and I appreciate the great thought which has to be put into these questions. The 13-year effort has been so long and so trying on so many of us that we are hopeful this time that the accommodations that are necessary have been made, and we will be able to proceed with the preservation of this area adjacent to the greatest concentration of population between New York and Los Angeles. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. I think there is great need for an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and I think the longer that it is delayed the more difficult it is to come up with a finished product, so I hope that we can make not only headway but reach the final stage in the months ahead.

Mr. DUSTIN. Thank you.

Senator SIMPSON. Just to make an observation, we can do a lot of sinful things, too, under the aegis of national interest. It has been and it is being used pretty loosely nowadays. We can get the proponents and the opponents to these measures time and time again, but the purpose of our committee as a whole is to establish, in these various areas, with the least bit of estrangement between the parties vying for or against, and the pitiable thing is these things come up, and although you are vexed with the 13 years, there is quite a lot of vexation on the other side, too. Property values might go down, and things happens of that kind, so probably at the end of it we have the right and the wrong thing, and we are trying to do what is right. Our chairman is particularly keen on that score. I think we should, instead of throwing brickbats around at one or the other, sit down and try to work it out as best we can. That is what this committee does.

Mr. DUSTIN. We are in every hope that these phases that you describe are over with, and that we can work together and produce the maximum possible good for the most number of people.

We appreciate that you have different types of problems than you had when Yellowstone was established, when the enormous competitive requirements for land were not as heavy as they are today.

It seems that now we are reflecting back into our history and trying to preserve something of value in the more heavily populated areas of this country, and we are certainly going to run into conflicts under those conditions, and we just have to do the best we can to resolve them, and we think that this measure does resolve those problems.

Senator SIMPSON. I am glad they are using other stages and not always Wyoming.

Mr. DUSTIN. Thank you. Wyoming, I have often said, is not a place, it is a rich experience. I stick by that.

Senator BIBLE. Any further questions?

Senator SIMPSON. No.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Dustin. We appreciate your testimony.

Do we have any further witnesses to be heard on this particular bill? This is the shortest Indiana Dunes hearing I have ever participated in. So I assume that Mrs. Buell and the others, those of you who have labored to save the dunes for all these many years, made considerable headway in the 13 years.

The record will be kept open for a period of 10 days, and if there is anything that has been developed today on which any of you would care to make additional comments, we will be happy to have you do so.

As I have previously indicated we will attempt to move forward on this at a reasonably early date, and I am hopeful that my colleagues, Senator Simpson and Senator Jordan and Senator Fannin, if they should so desire, would go and visit the Indiana Dunes before we come to a further subcommittee meeting. I think that could be done within the period of the next couple of weeks. We are certainly going to try to move this along without any undue delay.

The record will be kept open for a period of 10 days.

We will make a part of the record a statement which I have just received from Governor Branigin, the Governor of the State of Indiana, and that will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. ROGER D. BRANIGIN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

The State of Indiana through the Indiana Port Commission is currently planning the development of a deepwater public harbor and port terminal at Burns Waterway Harbor. This port site is an area of some 440 acres located near the midpoint between the east and west units of the proposed national lakeshore projects. The port terminal area extends from the shore of Lake Michigan at this site south to Indiana State Road No. 12.

In order to assure the full economic potential of the port development, all prime industrial land within the immediate vicinity of the port terminal area should be reserved for industrial development. These contiguous lands should be excluded from the areas contemplated for the proposed national lakeshore project. These areas in question have been zoned for industrial development by local authorities. These lands have long been considered an area of potentially high industrial utility.

I am pleased to note that Senate bill 360, as now written, excludes these lands from the proposed national lakeshore project.

The Indiana Department of Conservation is entrusted with the protection, preservation, and wise utilization of the natural resources of our State. Reality dictates, however, that we cannot preserve all of our State in its natural condition. The economic needs of our people require the wisest, highest and best use of all our resources to assure necessary growth in all areas of public life. We must strive to achieve a meaningful balance between commerce and conservation. As Indiana continues to grow as an industrial State we must furnish opportunity for jobs and recreation.

I favor the general purpose of Senate bill 360; namely, the preservation of the dunelands. Our people historically have desired the preservation of a part of this scenic marvel as is evidenced by the State owned and operated Dunes State Park. More than two-thirds of the 2,180 acres in this park is protected and retained in its natural state. The other third of the Dunes State Park is under intensive recreational use and takes care of over 500,000 visitors annually. It is an important and valuable part of our State park system.

For the efficient and successful operation of a national lakeshore recreational area we agree that there would be a primary need for additional land acquisition to allow for the expansion of beach area and related intensive use recreational facilities.

Any major enlargement of these facilities within the present area of the Dunes State Park would tend to destroy the resource we want to preserve; namely, the dunes.

The additional area needed to be acquired should be contiguous, and without "in" holdings, to permit the best possible program for proper management and wise utilization.

The tract of land just east of the Lake-Porter County line, owned by Inland Steel Co. for some 40 years, is not contiguous to the major portions of the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The State of Indiana is not interested in having this land acquired for development and operation as a part of the project. We feel that it is too far removed from the Dunes State Park and its contiguous areas for the proper development and enlargement of facilities and service to the people.

Some confusion has developed around the possible inclusion of present Indiana Dunes State Park in the much larger proposed national lakeshore project.

It is my understanding legislation presently before the U.S. Congress contemplates leaving the question of the disposition of the Indiana Dunes State Park to negotiation between the Federal and State governments.

I feel the Indiana General Assembly and the Indiana Department of Conservation would be most reluctant simply to give this park away. It is our greatest revenue producer and helps sustain other parks in the Indiana system. I am equally sure that, in the end, the State's interests will be protected and that there is ample justification and precedent in Indiana for a mutually satisfactory management agreement to be worked out with the U.S. Department of the Interior if the national lakeshore project should provide for the inclusion of the present Dunes State Park property.

To illustrate the importance of the Dunes State Park to our Indiana State Park System, let me review for the committee the attendance figures for 1964. The 22 State park and recreational areas of Indiana were visited by 3,943,703 persons during the year. The Dunes State Park accounted for 538,111 of that total. So, while representing just four and a half percent of the total number of parks, the Dunes State Park accounted for 14 percent of total attendance.

Obviously any loss in the revenue from the Dunes State Park would seriously impair our entire statewide recreation program.

If the Congress determines that additional lands need be set aside in this area to satisfy the broader needs of the Nation, we recommend that it limit such acquisition to lands contiguous on the east and west to the Dunes State Park, which lands could be developed easily and economically and administered within the existing framework of Indiana's natural resources policy and programing.

We suggest, as well, that any contemplated addition to the land already reserved and owned by the State be administered by the Indiana Department of Conservation, under some sort of leaseback arrangement with the Department of the Interior.

We, in Indiana, must insist on a policy that will allow full public use of the area on a modest fee basis as has been customary in Indiana State parks since

1919. The operation of this area should be in a manner which will benefit all the people—the principal concept of the Indiana State Park System since its inception.

On February 26, 1962, and again on March 5, 1964, the Indiana Port Commission and the Indiana Department of Conservation appeared before this same committee during hearings on S. 1797 and S. 2249, similar bills, which would have authorized a national lakeshore project. Statements were submitted together with considerable other information and exhibits concerning the history and work of the port commission and the department of conservation. All of that material is made a part of today's statement by reference.

If the Congress determines to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore project, we assure the Congress and the National Park Service that we will give them our full cooperation and assistance. We have worked with the Park Service for many years. Our association has been mutually beneficial and we hope that it will be so in the years to come.

Senator BIBLE. If there are further insertions of further telegrams, the record will be kept open for their receipt.

If there is nothing further, we will stand in recess.

(Whereupon, at 2:44 p.m. the committee was adjourned, to reconvene subject to call of the Chair.)

## APPENDIX

(Under authority previously granted, the following statements and communications were ordered printed:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEES,  
*February 12, 1965.*

Re Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and  
Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR ALAN: Although a repetition of their testimony before the subcommittee on March 7, 1964 (pp. 234-242 of the hearings), the statement by representatives of Inland Steel Co. before the subcommittee on February 8 apparently caused Senator Simpson to request a response from sponsors of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. You will recall that last year in response to the same complaint by Inland's representatives, I discussed this matter in a letter to the committee chairman, Senator Jackson, dated July 29. Copies of this letter were sent to all members of the committee, and one is enclosed with this letter.

The Inland Steel Co. argument against inclusion in the lakeshore of the West Beach and Burns Bog units, the main portions of which they own, seems to be based on two main points: (a) these areas are unsuitable for inclusion in a national park chiefly because they are noncontiguous to the central and larger area of the lakeshore; and (b) the boundaries of the park approved last year by the committee and the Senate intentionally discriminate against the Inland Steel Co. The first point has been gone over time and again, but I will respond to it again to clear the record. The second point appears to impugn the motives of the sponsors of S. 360 and the committee, and certainly requires comment.

As all the major conservation organizations, the National Park Service, and the sponsors of the bill have pointed out many times, the purpose of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is not only to preserve for public use a magnificent beach, but equally to preserve, in the words of the Senate committee report, "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 irreplaceable scientific values of sections of the lakeshore are well recognized. Witnesses, including the Indiana director of conservation, in addition to those named above, have repeatedly stated that these unique natural areas cannot be preserved if they are subjected to the intensive trampling of the millions of people whose primary purpose in visiting the park is enjoyment of the beaches, picnicking facilities, and camping areas. This is precisely why the State park has not been further developed. The lakeshore must have, therefore, mass bathing beaches and supporting facilities isolated from the natural areas which make the dunes themselves so remarkable and valuable.

The western units of the lakeshore, therefore, are ideally suited for inclusion in the park. In fact, their lack of contiguity with the rest of the park is an advantage and will help to preserve the few remaining areas of unspoiled dunes. These units immediately adjoin the vast and heavily populated Gary-Chicago region of more than 6 million people. National Park Service witnesses testified that more than 60,000 people in a single summer Sunday are expected to use the beach to be established here, and this undoubtedly will increase rapidly in just a few years. Such intensive usage will require many acres of automobile parking, picnicking, bathhouses, restaurant, and other facilities. As Congressman Ray Madden, of Indiana, testified, these recreational facilities will be intensely important to the people of the Gary-Michigan City, Ind., area, as well as to the people of northern Illinois.

Let there be no doubt that these units of the park are ideally suited for mass bathing facilities, in addition to their ideal location. The mile-long beach is excellent, and while sand mining took place here years ago, the beaches and shoreline dunes have been restored by nature's forces. The level condition of some of the interior sections, of course, will make it easier to establish the necessary parking and other user facilities without destroying more dunes.

The argument against having noncontiguous units in a national park has little weight, of course. Several national parks already are established with noncontiguous segments, as Director Hartzog pointed out in his testimony. More recently, the Interior Committee reported on February 9 and the Senate passed on February 10 the bill introduced by Senators Church and Jordan of Idaho to establish the Nez Perce National Historical Park. I am informed that this park involves some 22 separate sites, together with scenic easements around some of them. Increasingly, as we establish parks in the more populated areas of the country, we will be faced with the necessity of saving only parcels of the whole we once could have saved.

With respect to the charges of discrimination against Inland Steel Co. and favoritism toward Bethlehem and Midwest Steel, let the record be completely clear that there has been none of either. I can imagine that Bethlehem Steel and Midwest Steel were no less than astounded to learn they had been favored by the proponents of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, when it has been our effort to establish the park which has blocked for 6 years authorization and construction of the Federal harbor at Burns Ditch which they have labored to obtain.

The compromise decision made by the Bureau of the Budget and the White House, represented in Senate bill 2249 introduced by Senator Jackson on October 21, 1963, was to exempt from the park the dunelands adjacent to the proposed Federal harbor. The new park boundaries were drawn to coincide with section lines and existing development. At the request of Indiana officials, the principal cosponsors further agreed, in July 1964, to further reductions in the park which omitted two "arms" of proposed park property south of the harbor site and several miles inland, which appeared to block possible industrial development south from the harbor. Again, the lines were moved back to section lines, except for the eastern boundary of the Burns Bog unit which was drawn to keep within the park a very valuable high dune.

It is easily observed from an inspection of the park map that the Inland Steel property itself is not contiguous to the harbor development. It is separated from the proposed harbor by the Midwest Steel Co. finishing mill, Burns Ditch, and the town of Ogden Dunes. It is fully two and a half miles from the proposed harbor site with all these named developments in between.

As Inland Steel representatives testified, their property was included in my earlier bill to establish the lakeshore and they raised no objection. So far as the record shows they had and still have no plans to develop the property. It was only when the administration decided to exclude from the lakeshore the lands adjacent to the harbor that they objected. The simple difference between the lands excluded from the park and the Inland property is that the former are adjacent to the proposed harbor and have factories on them, while the latter are separated from the harbor by industrial and residential development, are not developed, and are vital to the establishment of the park.

To give up these western units of the park might well constitute a fatal blow to the lakeshore and an abrogation of the compromise agreement so painstakingly achieved.

With best wishes.

Faithfully yours,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

P.S.—I am taking the liberty of sending copies of this letter to members of the Interior Committee and others.

[Enclosure]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,

July 29, 1964.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SCOOP: I was surprised to learn that the committee felt that the telegrams from Mr. Block, of Inland Steel Co., raised any new questions. Perhaps it will be of assistance to you and the committee if I comment briefly on what I understand to be the protest made by the Inland Steel Co.

Let me say first that the Inland Steel Co. is a public-spirited group and its chairman, Mr. Joseph L. Block, is one of the finest citizens that Chicago has ever produced.

The westernmost section of the national lakeshore, of which 840 acres is owned by the Inland Steel Co., is an essential part of the proposed park. In fact, it is the key to establishing a viable national lakeshore. It would be developed chiefly to provide mass bathing facilities along its 1 mile of shoreline. This beach would take the main pressure of park use by the millions of people from the Gary-Chicago urban area. Without this section of the park, the pressure on the other areas would destroy the values we are trying to preserve. The portions of this section of the park which lie back from the lake would be needed for supporting facilities, such as parking lots, bathhouses, eating facilities, and picnic areas.

While it is true that some of the dunes were removed from this area 40 years ago, this does not in any way decrease the value of this area for the park. In fact, the area is highly suited for use as a bathing beach. The forces of the lake and the wind have already begun to restore the dunes and thus we can have a beautiful beach area here without destroying the sections of wild and untouched dunes to the east.

The location of this section away from the main body of the park is a distinct advantage, because we can isolate the mass use of the area, and so protect the unique and irreplaceable wild areas in other sections of the park. Moreover, people coming from the Chicago-Gary area will have 4 to 10 miles less to travel to get to the beach. The National Park Service has been very clear in stating that there will be no significant administrative difficulties connected with the isolation of this unit of the park.

It is also clear that the railroad right-of-way is not a difficulty. The area north of the railroad would be used for the mass bathing and associated activities, but the area south would provide a nature area, initially, with its high dunes and untouched condition, and in the future could be used for activities in support of the mass bathing facilities north of the railroad. It is unlikely that there will be any need for frequent crossing of the railroad right-of-way by park users.

The proposed public port has available to it for industrial use many thousands of acres immediately adjacent to the proposed harbor site and there are, of course, within a few miles in the interior, hundreds of thousands of acres of undeveloped land suitable for industrial use.

The Inland Steel Co. never objected to previous bills introduced by me which would have included their property in a dunes national park. Their opposition was expressed only when the administration compromise bill was introduced last fall, and their representatives restated the same points at the subcommittee hearing in March of this year.

The Inland Steel Co. telegram complains that "property of another steel company well in excess of current needs is now exempted entirely" and that "property of a third steel company acquired in recent years and many times current needs is now exempted entirely except for two small separate tracts." May I point out that I fought vigorously to include in the lakeshore the property referred to. It was the decision of President Kennedy and the administration, now endorsed by the Johnson administration, that this land was to be excluded from the lakeshore.

There was no intent to discriminate against the Inland Steel Co. because (1) Inland had never previously objected to the inclusion of their property in the Dunes National Park, and (2) Inland had announced plans to expand its operations in its Lake County, Ind., site, and secured the permission of the State of Indiana to do so. Thus, there was no known plan for industrial development of the Inland tract.

I hope the committee will be willing to report the bill out favorably.

With best wishes.

Faithfully,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,  
February 18, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,  
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR ALAN: During the course of the hearings on the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore on February 8, reference was made by opponents of the park to a report on conservation and recreation needs for Indiana, identified as the Vollmer report after the engineering and landscape architects firm, Vollmer Associates, which prepared the report for the Department of Conservation of the State of Indiana. As I heard the testimony, an attempt was made to assert (a) that this report represented the firm plans of the State of Indiana to add to the State park all the lands necessary to preserve the remaining dunes areas of scientific and natural value; and (b) that the report showed there was little need to establish a national lakeshore in the Indiana Dunes.

I attach with this letter copies of the only two pages of the report dealing with this question, namely with the northwest planning area and, specifically, with the Indiana Dunes State Park. After reading these comments in the report, I think you will agree that they strongly augment, rather than weaken, the case for an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as proposed in S. 360.

(1) It points out the intense pressures of population for recreational facilities in this area.

(2) It points out that the dunes and the lowlands behind them are of great biological and geological interest and that the beaches are excellent and the water warm enough for pleasant swimming.

(3) It emphasizes that both shoreline and inland areas are needed if there is to be adequate recreational facilities to serve both northern Indiana and Chicago.

(4) It emphasizes the value of the lowland areas which the national lakeshore would preserve for migratory waterfowl refuge and feeding areas.

(5) It points out that the preservation to date of the natural areas of the dunes and the State park is "a rare triumph of conservationists' efforts achieved only at the cost of constant watchfulness by a handful of dedicated men."

(6) It recognizes that the protection of these areas cannot be maintained under the pressure of population and that "immediate steps" must be taken to "widen public support for the preservation of the dunes."

(7) It recognizes that the additions proposed to the State park in this report are very "modest."

It admittedly emphasizes additions only of day-use facilities because otherwise the natural values of the park would be lost. The chart shows, for example, that they actually would reduce camping facilities in the State park.

It is important to point out that this report, entitled "1965-75—A Pivotal Decade in Indiana," is only a 10-year suggested plan which has not been endorsed or put into effect by the State legislature or the State administration. Moreover, as a 10-year plan it obviously neglects to deal with the long-term problem of recreational needs in this area of the country which it is our responsibility in the Congress, in my opinion, to consider.

I hope you will be able to include this in the record of the hearings for the information of Members of the Senate.

With best wishes.

Faithfully yours,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

## [Enclosure]

The dunes have been at the eye of one storm or another since well before 1925 when Richard Lieber, the father of the State park system, persuaded Governor Jackson to undertake the acquisition of this last remnant of the great dunes which once rimmed Indiana's Lake Michigan shoreline. Under the loving and jealous guardianship of the various park administrators who succeeded him, these 2,182 acres have been preserved in their almost primitive condition. Only at the westerly end of the beach have major park structures—a 50-room hotel and a bathhouse—been permitted. The rest of the park is virtually untouched except for nearby picnic areas and campgrounds and a few State-owned cottages which have been allowed to remain under stringent lease terms.

The dunes represent a rare triumph of conservationist effort achieved only at the cost of constant watchfulness by a handful of dedicated men. The base of public support for their efforts has been relatively but understandably narrow since the preservation of the dunes has necessarily been achieved only at the cost of restricting intensive public use. (The dunes serve approximately 500,000 visitors annually.)

How long the State can maintain this policy in the face of ever-mounting demand for water-oriented recreation from the enormous urbanized population of the dependent area is problematical. The likelihood that sooner or later the dam will burst under the pressure must be seriously anticipated.

We recommend that immediate steps be taken to widen public support for the preservation of the dunes by a moderate increase in its day use facilities. This course would, it is true, ultimately involve some minor intrusion, on the dunes—but we believe that a thoughtfully planned and very modest retreat now from an all-or-nothing position can forestall the possibility of an overwhelming and irretrievably devastating breakthrough.

Specifically, early acquisition of approximately 180 acres at the west edge of the existing park and 320 acres to the east is recommended. Each of these tracts includes cottages, the immediate acquisition of which would prove burdensomely expensive. It is suggested that long-term, but specifically limited, leases be negotiated with the owners.

Construction of a 1,200 car parking lot, bathhouse and supporting facilities for intensive day use in the westerly acquisition should have high priority. An 1,800 car development at the new eastern tract should follow.

The existing bathhouse and hotel, both of which are obsolescent, should be demolished. The existing parking field should be expanded and reorganized and a modern, open, easily maintained bathhouse built to replace the existing structure.

Picnic facilities should be reorganized and supplemented. The total ultimate installed capacity of the park would be 32,000.

Because of the demand for day use (which this park is so admirably suited to satisfy) and the accessibility of existing or planned camping facilities in other parks, camping here should be severely limited. There should be no increase in the total number of campsites but these should be so spaced, organized and allocated as to minimize their intrusion on the natural landscape. In accordance with a policy of emphasizing use by the greatest number of people possible, length of stay should be strictly limited.

The most intense pressures from urban population—both in-State and out-of-State—occur in this corner of Indiana. Chicago adjoins its western boundary; Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, Michigan City, and South Bend, concentrated along the northern boundary contain more than three-quarters of the area's population. About one-third of the projected State population increase for 1975 will take place in this area.

The Lake Michigan shoreline—Indiana's only outlet to the sea—has been the subject of a bitter and as yet unresolved conflict. A major deepwater port, proposed for construction in Porter County, is considered by State officials as essential to Indiana's economic development. Opponents have proposed an 11,700-acre national monument to preserve the Indiana Dunes. Both proposals are dependent on congressional action. Three miles of shoreline are now preserved in the Indiana Dunes State Park; about 5½ miles of relatively undeveloped shoreline remain outside of the park—somewhat disturbed by sand removal, ditching, and cottage development—much of it in industrial ownership. The dunes and the lowlands behind them are of great biological and geological interest. The beaches are excellent and the water warm enough for pleasant swimming.

One thing is certain—a great need now exists, and will increase, for additional recreation facilities to serve both northern Indiana and Chicago. The shoreline must be utilized to meet a portion of this demand, but additional inland areas are also needed.

This area is important also for wildlife—particularly migratory birds. The great marshes of the Kankakee Valley which once formed a great natural refuge for waterfowl, has been lost through agricultural drainage projects. Expansion of existing fish and game areas, with additional water impoundment, is needed to provide refuge and feeding areas and to preserve natural areas against the onslaught of suburbia.

Master plan proposals, summarized below, will greatly increase day use capacities on existing properties and on two new recreation areas for which sites must be selected. Additions to existing fish and game areas and the new Kingsbury site will greatly increase hunting and fishing capacities as well as refuge areas for waterfowl. (The chart mentioned shows an acreage increase by 1975 to 2,700 acres and a decrease of overnight camping facilities from 1,530 to 1,150.)

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CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,  
*Washington, D.C., February 9, 1965.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We wish to reaffirm our position in behalf of S. 360, which provides for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. This measure has been before your committee on a number of occasions, the most recent being March of 1964. At that time it was our privilege to testify in behalf of the legislation that was then pending, and was essentially the same measure as S. 360. Not wishing to burden the committee with a recapitulation of the material and arguments in behalf of the legislation, we would therefore ask only that this letter be included at the appropriate place in the record indicating our continued support of this most needed legislation.

The arguments opposing this area have not changed; only the inconsistencies of the opponetns have been highlighted. For example, one cannot contend on the one hand that the area is needed to build an industrial complex, and then contend on the other that the dunes in their present state are in no jeopardy of firm industrialization. By the same token, one cannot become unduly alarmed at the Federal expenditure in the necessary acquisition and establishment of the park, while on the other, become oblivious to the far greater expenditure by the Federal Government for the construction of the harbor at Burns Ditch.

We do not presume to suggest that no further compromises can be made; but we would urgently request that further reduction of the area of the proposed Dunes National Lakeshore not be made. The area at present is well worth saving and represents one of the most unique areas within our country. We are sure that posterity will record that the losses of the dunes to date were indeed a tragedy. We sincerely hope that such a tragedy will not be compounded.

We know of the longtime interest that you, Senator Douglas, and other members of your committee have had in establishing this area. We therefore hope that the committee will be able to act favorably and with a measure of dispatch in reporting out this legislation.

Cordially,

SPENCER M. SMITH, Jr., *Secretary.*

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STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. MANN, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT, SAVE THE DUNES  
COUNCIL, INC.

Gentlemen of the committee, I have been a longtime proponent for the preservation of what little remains of that unique natural wonder we call the Indiana Dunes. I have been appalled by the recent stand of the Inland Steel Co. Their principal argument of discrimination and mistreatment, as compared to others, sounds somewhat like a small whimpering child.

I would like to take this opportunity to point out to members of the committee some of the benefits that have been obtained by this company and others, from the people of Indiana and the Nation.

First, a place on the shoreline of Lake Michigan, one of the world's greatest and most strategic natural resources. Without this location opportunity, I'm sure Inland Steel would not be the great company it is today. They have been "given" the right and have filled in thousands of acres of Lake Michigan with their industrial waste such as slag, saving the tremendous cost of having to dispose of these solid materials in other ways and at the same time have had to pay the people only \$25 an acre for these valuable once submerged, lands upon which they are, at this moment, constructing and expanding their present industrial complexes. They were given permission and assistance in building their ports on this great body of water.

They have been allowed to pollute the lake and the air, a tremendous financial saving to the companies, because proper control would have been tremendously expensive. They have utilized the talents and skills of the people of Indiana for generations. There have been no landscape or greenbelt requirements placed upon them by the community. The tax benefits to our State have been a help. The people and industries of the Nation have been the bread-and-butter users of their products.

We could go on an on. Of course, we cannot dispute that they have offered tremendous benefits in return, nor should they dispute the fact that the one main purpose of any industry is to serve the people. However, in our modern world many of us have come to believe that man was created to serve industry.

In view of the above points, along with the fact that the steel industry now occupies about 65 percent of the Indiana shoreline and only a few percent is in the public domain, it becomes increasingly apparent that the time has come for the companies and people involved to consider the future generations and abandon their baseless persecution complex. I agree that the National and Bethlehem Steel Co.'s have been extremely selfish in their absolute unwillingness to compromise an inch, but we cannot let this point destroy the park proposal.

As a citizen of Michigan City, I would like to add that I and many others wholeheartedly approve of the inclusion of Michigan City's so-called West Beach area.

The present mayor of Michigan City and certain members of the city council have made many public statements to the effect that they would like to see this area and perhaps even Eastern Beverly Shores industrialized. This emphasizes the fact that the only safe protection of this area is for its inclusion in the proposed park.

Furthermore, rather than to have any land taken out of the present bill I would prefer to see all of Dune Acres included simply because it contains the most outstanding dune formations now remaining in the entire dunes area. Certainly if any more of the present bill is excluded then all of Dune Acres should, by all means, be included.

Most of my 47 years of life have been spent in northern Indiana. During this time I have witnessed an incomparable assault on all of the natural and esthetic qualities of a once-beautiful region and its natural resources. I must agree, there is nothing finer than progress. However, destroying everything that contributes to living a full and complete life by the masses, cannot be construed as progress and sooner or later this area and our Nation as a whole is going to suffer because of these needless losses.

The Save the Dunes Council fully realize that there is hardly a place left east of the Mississippi River where even small natural areas can be set aside without disturbing someone. For this reason we agree that the most lenient of terms must be offered the landowners and residents of the proposed park areas, with the eyes toward eventual total acquisition and reversion back to a natural state even if over an extended period of time.

The most important thing we must consider here is that it is not the fault of the present generation that few unspoiled, natural areas exist in northern Indiana and the midwest in general. But it is the full responsibility of this generation, including industries and big business, to preserve the remnants of our country's natural wonders for the future generations who cannot now speak for themselves. Will those generations be forced to change the title of that great song "America the Beautiful" to "America the Ugly"? The choice is ours, now ; tomorrow will be too late.

SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL,  
Gary, Ind., February 10, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Thank you again for the opportunity of participating in the hearings, and for your courtesy.

I discussed the entire matter of easements with our attorneys. They state the whole thing is simply a matter of whether people can keep their cuffs dry as they walk along the lakeshore.

Without the enactment of any further legislation, they state that someone can walk along the beach in the water, at any time, and no one can prevent their doing so. When the lake level is low, as it is now, they can also keep their cuffs dry by walking on the beach below the mean high water mark. Unless this easement provision is kept within S. 360, hikers will be restricted as to the hours or times in which they can keep their cuffs dry.

In other words, your retaining the easement sections within S. 360 will permit people to keep their cuffs dry when the lake level is high.

I understand that you will obtain a further amplified opinion on this whole matter from the National Park Service.

Again, we strongly urge you to retain the compromise that has been so carefully worked out, and report S. 360 without change.

Sincerely yours,

MERRILL D. ORMES, *Vice President.*

SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL,  
Gary, Ind., February 16, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I believe that you and the committee members will find the following information of interest, and we would appreciate your including it in the record of your hearings. I am enclosing petitions signed by 10 property owners in the wetlands area. These petitions read: "I would not object to having my property included within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under the terms of S. 360."

In addition to these 10 who signed the petition, 4 others indicated a qualified "Yes," as follows, for a total of 14 in favor:

Mr. and Mrs. Standow own 20 acres of Pinhook Bob near La Porte, Ind. They want the property preserved as part of the national lakeshore, but did not sign a petition on the grounds that they do not like to deal with "politicians." Their will leaves the property to their grown children, and provides that it must be kept as it is forever.

Miss Burchfield, of Drury Lane, Chesterton, Ind., adjacent to the Little Calumet was not aware of exactly where the boundary would go, and would not sign on the grounds that she was not certain whether she could sell to the National Park Service at her convenience. She is in favor of the national lakeshore and its inclusion of her property.

William Kanen, also of Drury Lane, is also in favor of having his property included in the national lakeshore, but did not understand the 25-year clause relating to resident property owners, and unfortunately our people talking to him could not explain this.

Mr. Carpenter, also of Drury Lane, does not want to sell part of his property to the National Park Service (part of it is excluded), but would prefer to sell either all or nothing. On these terms, he is in favor of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore including his property.

In addition to the 14 people above in favor, there were 2 against, whose property was included in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

We also called on 10 additional property owners in this area who were not in. The 26 property owners listed above represent approximately 60 percent of all of the property owners within the confines of the wetlands area of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Time did not permit contacting the remainder during the period that the hearing records are being kept open.

Sincerely yours,

MERRILL D. ORMES, *Vice President.*

## PETITION

I would not object to having my property included within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore under the terms of S. 360.

(Signed) Marcia E. Goreham, John H. Goreham, John D. Corcoran, David A. Masterton, Sr., George A. Patterson, John Drury, Marion Neville Drury, Thomas C. and M. Evans, and Jean Klarich, all of Chesterton, Ind., and Allan Woznak and Mary Jackman of LaPorte, Ind.

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THE NATURE CONSERVANCY,  
Washington, D.C., February 8, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ALAN: Our executive director, Dr. Walter S. Boardman, has just sent the following telegram to you as chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee: "The Nature Conservancy wishes to be placed on record in favor of S. 360 establishing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Inasmuch as S. 360 is substantially the same as was considered during hearings last March, it is sincerely hoped your committee will report same to the full Senate in the near future."

We are very much in favor of Senator Douglas' proposals concerning this proposed national lakeshore, and feel that the renewed cosponsorship of this measure by more than a majority of the Interior Committee gives us every hope that the bill will again be passed in the Senate within a few weeks, allowing ample time for the House to consider and enact it this year.

With kindest personal regards, I am,  
Sincerely,

W. HARLEY WEBSTER, *Assistant Director.*

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CHICAGO, ILL., February 5, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Again it becomes imperative to write to you and give you all of the strength and encouragement that you will need to fight a most ruthless and selfish aggregate of powerful interests who are determined to wrest from the people a most desperately needed recreational area. I wrote to you in March 1961 (March 5, 1962) to express my feelings about the dunes bill S. 1797 as a psychiatrist who is deeply concerned about the loss of the few remaining lands close by a megalopolis the size of the area now known as Metropolitan Chicago. I added my solitary voice to that of the several organizations that I belong in the hope that you might convey to the opponents of this measure that persons of my profession are vitally interested in psychiatric preventive measures as well as care of the acutely and chronically disturbed. As the director of the Department of Mental Health in Illinois, Dr. Harold M. Visotsky has stated to me: if people cannot obtain physical distance from each other in our ever more crowded society they will seek psychological distance. In our own special language this means only severe mental illness which will demand even more costly measures in the form of institutional placement.

Thus to psychiatrists of my kind who have learned the precious value of woods and fields, sand dunes and lakeshores, hills and streams, as simple means for regaining balance and strength, the possible loss of such as is left of the remarkable Indiana Dunes comes as a terrible shock.

In the past year I have become involved in saving even a small area in my own State in nearby Will County and have worked to muster the interest and concern of its residents in this important struggle to save what green and open land we can while it is still possible. As a reward for my efforts I have been asked to serve on a new organization's executive committee known as the Green Areas for Illinois Now. However I felt that this immediate task of contacting you and urging you to help us in this fight for the dunes was so important that I most gladly drop my other duties and send this off to you tonight.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES F. SAMELSON, M.D.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,  
Washington, D.C., February 5, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks,  
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We wish to strongly endorse S. 60, which authorizes the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho. It appears to us that the classification of an historical park is well chosen inasmuch as the area proposed for the park is well in the culture of our country. The area to be so designated is representative of the activities of our people in the push westward, and depicts the toil and problems of development.

It is our further judgment that the implementing features of S. 60 are effective both in terms of the limitation placed on the area and the methods of acquisition. We particularly applaud the use of the scenic easements, cooperative agreements, land exchange with the Nez Perce Tribe, as well as the necessary purchase in fee simple.

The most simple and clear-cut manner of acquisition in outright purchase, but unless we become more imaginative in our programs for establishing various parks, historical centers and recreation areas, we feel that a rigid attitude toward acquisition will preclude the establishment of many areas in the future. We are therefore pleased at the efforts extended in this proposal.

We wish to commend Senator Church for his longtime interest and the serious study that he has given this problem, as well as congratulate him for his efforts in supporting this legislation throughout.

We would appreciate this letter being filed in the appropriate place in the record, in order that our position in support of the measure is clearly established.

Cordially,

SPENCER M. SMITH, Jr., *Secretary.*

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COLORADO WILDLIFE FEDERATION, INC.,  
Wheat Ridge, Colo., February 6, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We urge your support of S. 360 the Indiana Dunes Bill which we understand will be considered on Monday, February 8.

There should be no amendments made on this bill reducing the area considered.

Very truly yours

A. J. CHRISTIANSEN, *President.*

AMES, IOWA, February 7, 1965.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Just a note from my busy schedule to your even busier schedule asking that you support S. 360 which would create the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Strongly feel that no further land deletion should be allowed.

Cordially,

KEITH A. McNURLEN.

P.S.—This area is remote to me but it certainly is needed in the overall recreation picture for the central United States.

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THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.,  
Washington, D.C., February 3, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and  
Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Izaak Walton League of America endorses S. 491, to establish the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. We believe that enactment of this bill will assure development and management of Yellowtail Reservoir and adjacent lands to provide optimum public outdoor benefits.

Respectfully,

ROBERT T. DENNIS,  
*Assistant Conservation Director.*

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION,  
Washington, D.C., February 5, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The National Wildlife Federation is pleased at the invitation and opportunity to comment briefly upon S. 360, "To provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore," and would welcome the inclusion of this letter in the record of the current hearings.

This bill is essentially the same as that which was considered and passed by the Senate in September of 1964. As a result, the purpose of this letter is to reaffirm our previous support for the principles involved in S. 360.

The National Wildlife Federation supports the principle of providing more public outdoor recreational opportunities, particularly near large metropolitan centers, and we believe that the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, as proposed, meets these criteria. The Indiana Dunes Lakeshore incorporating those areas recommended in S. 360 can provide varied outdoor recreational opportunities of an outstanding quality.

We recommend that the subcommittee consider provisions for hunting and fishing under State law in accord with language similar to those sections that have been incorporated into several other lakeshore and seashore proposals.

Since this is essentially the same proposal as that acted upon by the Senate so recently in the 88th Congress, we are hopeful that early approval may be given to S. 360.

Sincerely,

LOUIS S. CLAPPER,  
Chief, Division of Conservation Education.

CHESTERTON, IND.,  
February 5, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As a property owner in Westchester Township, Porter County, Ind., may I urgently request you to do all in your power to speedily pass S. 360, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore measure. Our homes are too precious to be sacrificed on the altar of big industry with its desecration of all natural beauty.

Thank you.

Mrs. CARLA N. URBAIN.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 5, 1965.

Re S. 360—Public Lands Subcommittee hearings on Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Please allow me to reaffirm my earnest support of this bill and to urge favorable action.

It is directly in line with President Johnson's declared conservation policy.

The Indiana Dunes are a priceless, irreplaceable, and unique national heritage that must be saved for posterity.

Respectfully yours,

NEILL PHILLIPS,  
Member, Conservation Advisory Board,  
The Garden Club of America.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY,  
Washington, D.C., February 5, 1965.

Re Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, S. 360.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: It is our understanding that S. 360, which provides for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, comes before your committee on Monday, February 8, and that it is substantially the same bill which was passed by the Senate in September 1964.

My statement in support of last year's bill was presented to your committee in March 1964. I have no new testimony, and would ask that my previous statement be incorporated in the record of your current hearing by reference.

We emphasize our continued support in favor of the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The protection of this unique area should not longer be delayed, and we urge prompt action by the Congress to avoid further attrition.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL NADEL,  
*Assistant Executive Director and Editor.*

VALPARAISO, IND., *February 4, 1965.*

DEAR SENATOR ALAN BIBLE: The Indiana dunes is our heritage and we must preserve it for future generations. These dunes are the property of we the people—not the various steel mills—who are already causing pollution of the air and water. If the national park is not a reality, we, the little people, have lost one of the beauty spots of America.

Mrs. ELSIE COOPER.

MUNSTER, IND.

THE CHAIRMAN,  
*Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: We are writing as property and home owners in Beverly Shores, one of the areas to be included in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill.

We are wholeheartedly in support of the lakeshore bill as it now reads. It is a bare minimum measure and we urge that no section of it be deleted.

Seventy percent of Indiana's once glorious shoreline is already industrialized. Lake Michigan, at its southern tip, is in danger of being turned into a huge sewer.

What remains of the beautiful duneland is of inestimable value to America. Please preserve it by approving the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill.

Sincerely,

Dr. and Mrs. JACK M. TROY.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.,  
*February 6, 1965.*

Hon. Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Subcommittee of Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.:*

Whereas, there has been introduced by Senator Jackson, a bill No. 360, to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; and

Whereas it is undisputed that the several provisions specifying the authority of the Secretary to—

- (a) acquire easement for public access;
- (b) impose zoning ordinance provisions;
- (c) condemn property; and
- (d) set appropriate visitor fees are necessary for the satisfactory establishment and operation of the national lakeshore; and

Whereas there can be no question that these restrictions and actions are entirely proper, as falling within the right of eminent domain of the Government;

And whereas after due consideration, it is our opinion that, in many individual cases, these provision will work a hardship and abridge certain enjoyments and privileges contemplated by these individuals when they purchased and developed their property; namely—

- (a) The continued commercial use of property;
- (b) The loss of self-regulation power of the town board in the matter of a zoning ordinance;
- (c) The possibility of private guests required to pay entrance fees;
- (d) The impossibility of full enjoyment of his home in an institutional atmosphere;
- (e) The proximity of large numbers of public visitors and the imminence of trespass: Now therefore,

We, the town board of Beverly Shores, do hereby earnestly and unanimously petition the 89th Congress of the United States to include in proposed legislation on Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, provisions requiring the purchase of improved property by the Government on request by the owner. In this way, the individual, although denied this contemplated enjoyment of his property, will not suffer an additional financial loss.

TOWN OF BEVERLY SHORES,  
CHESTER W. WHEELER,  
*President.*

JOHN HINCKLEY,  
*Trustee, First Ward.*

MARGARET TOBIN,  
*Trustee, Second Ward.*

LEO WUBBE,  
*Trustee, Third Ward.*

GUS ILKA,  
*Trustee, Fifth Ward.*

Attest:

ANNA R. CARLSON,  
*Town Clerk.*

KOKOMO, IND., February 7, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,  
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The 5,500 member Indiana Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, strongly urges the fastest possible reporting and passage of Senate bill 360 to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as originally introduced.

To lose the outstanding natural scenic and scientific resources in the Indiana Dunes alone would be devastating, to say nothing about the loss of potential recreation facilities, to be within easy access of an interstate urban population.

S. 360 represents a workable compromise with the industrial interest in the area and no further deletions should be permitted.

Thank you, and I would be most grateful if you will see that this is entered in the record of the hearing.

Sincerely yours,

ROY B. CROCKETT,  
*President, Indiana Division, Izaak Walton League of America.*

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., February 8, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Interior Committee,  
Washington, D.C.*

SIR: We reaffirm our support for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as provided for by S. 360. Four members of our chapter including myself have appeared before your Public Lands Subcommittee on two previous occasions. There is not enough new testimony to justify expending your time and our money again. We would especially like for you to refer to the 10 photographs of the Little Calumet River canoe trail which were submitted with my testimony on March 7, 1964.

J. M. FALLIS,  
*President, Porter County Chapter, Izaak Walton League.*

DENVER, COLO., February 6, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

We urge the original approval and passage of S. 360 with no further land deletions. We strongly believe that this is the highest and best use of the land in the public interest.

IZAAC WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA,  
CURTIS B. JAMES,  
*(FRONT RANGE) CHAPTER.*

AURORA, COLO., February 6, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

The Aurora Sportsmens Chapter, Izaak Walton League of America, with its 400 members strongly favor approval and passage of S. 360 with no further land deletions from the proposed Dunes National Lakeshore.

CHEETER JABLONSKI,  
President, Aurora Sportsmens Chapter.

DENVER, COLO., February 6, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

We would like to see S. 360 pass without further land deletions.

HARRY SIMS,  
President, Mile High Chapter, Izaak Walton League of America.

LITTLETON, COLO., February 6, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

We urge approval of bill S. 160. For highest public interest and use we urge no further planned deletions from Indiana Dunes.

FRANK NORTON,  
President, Arapahoe Chapter, Izaak Walton League of America.

ANAHEIM, CALIF., February 5, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

California Division, Izaak Walton League of America, urges approval and passage of Senate bill 360 with no further land deletions.

RAY SNYDER.

RIVERDALE, ILL., February 6, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

Urge S. 360 passage with no additional land deletion.

GERALD HOUGHT,  
National Anti-Litter Committee, Izaak Walton League of America.

RIVERDALE, ILL., February 6, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

We urge that you pass S. 360 with no further land deletion.

ARTHUR C. FANNING,  
President, Illinois Division of the Izaak Walton League of America.

TONKAWA, OKLA., February 6, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

Would appreciate it if you would vote "Yes" on S. 360 with no further land deletions when it comes up.

RAY W. HAMILTON,  
Oklahoma State Past President, Izaak Walton League of America.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., February 6, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

I ask your support of bill S. 360, Indiana Dunes Lakeshore, as it was originally submitted with no further land deletions.

I believe that this falls within the scope of the Izaak Walton League's interest and the public interest.

JOE STAMMEN,  
*President, Colorado Division, Izaak Walton League of America.*

STUART, FLA., February 6, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Reference Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Senate hearing: Florida Division, Izaak Walton League of America, urges passage and approval of S. 360 with no further land deletions. We feel present bill has been pared enough.

C. H. KINDRED, *President.*

LARAMIE, WYO., February 6, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Wyoming State Division, Izaak Walton League of America, urges approval and passage Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, S. 360, with no further land deletions.

KENNETH L. DIEM, *President.*

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., February 6, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

The Pikes Peak Chapter of the Izaak Walton League asks your support of S. 360, the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore in its original form with no further land deletions.

BOB NEWBILL, *President.*

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., February 6, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Respectfully request your support for S. 360. Please help us save the dunes and shorelines.

G. C. LITTLE, Jr.,  
*President, the West Virginia Division, Izaak Walton League.*

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., February 6, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

We urge your support of the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore bill, S. 360, as it was originally present with no further land deletions.

HELEN STAMMEN,  
*President, Garden of the Gods Chapter,  
Izaak Walton League of America.*

TULSA, OKLA., February 6, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

The Oklahoma Division of the Izaak Walton League urges passage of Senate bill 360.

JACK BEHM, *President.*

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR., *February 5, 1965.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

The Nebraska Division, Izaak Walton League of America, did through resolution back S. 360 on Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. I urge approval with no further land deletions.

J. V. BECK, *President.*

MANITOWOC, WIS., *February 5, 1965.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

The Wisconsin Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, strongly urges approval and passage of S. 360 with no further land deletions.

AL J. MERTENS, *President.*

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., *February 5, 1965.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Urge your strong support of S. 360; no further deletion of dunes area.

PAUL E. CORMIER,  
*President, Massachusetts Division, Izaak Walton League of America.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *February 5, 1965.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

To save Indiana Dunes, urge passage of S. 360 without further land deletions.

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE ENDOWMENT,  
PAUL CLEMENT, *President.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,  
*February 5, 1965.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Minnesota Division, Izaak Walton League of America strongly urges passage of S. 360 relating to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and request approval with no further land deletions.

RAYMOND A. HAIK, *President.*

WOOSTER, OHIO, *February 5, 1965.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Ohio Division, Izaak Walton League of America, urges approval and passage of S. 360 without further land cuts. Indiana Dunes area will be of tremendous value to citizens of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan in future years.

C. R. CUTRIGHT, *President.*

AMES, IOWA, *February 5, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Urge approval of bill 360, Indiana Dunes, with no further land deletions.

IZAAK WALTON ALL STATE CHAPTER,  
DALE BRETNALL, *President.*

FORT WAYNE, IND., *February 10, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

The Fort Wayne Chapter of the Izaak Walton League has since 1952 carried on a campaign in support of the savings of the Indiana dunes and establishment of a national lakeshore. We support S. 360 without any reservations and urge its approval. The inland properties and the natural areas in the bill are essential to this Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Please make this telegram a part of the hearings on this bill going on now.

SAM ROPCHAN, *President.*

LARAMIE, WYO., *February 7, 1965.*

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation Areas, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Public lands committee, Izaak Walton League, strongly urge approval by your committee of S. 360 for establishment Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Unique features of area for recreational purposes, proximity dense population along with compromise arrangement for construction port and harbor facilities give high justification. Urge passage by Congress without further deletions.

BURTON W. MARRSTON,  
*Chairman, Public Lands Committee.*

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., *February 7, 1965.*

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

The Michigan membership of the Izaak Walton League of America joins me in urging approval and passage of Senate bill 360 with no further land deletions.

J. W. SOUTHWICK,  
*President, Michigan Division, Izaak Walton League of America.*

LYNCHBURG, VA., *February 8, 1965.*

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Virginia Division, Izaak Walton League of America, urges passage of S. 360 with no further land deletion.

WILLIAM P. BLACKWELL,  
*Past President.*

SOUTH HOLLAND, ILL., *February 7, 1965.*

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Urge passage of bill S. 360 with no further land deletion.

SUE SMITH,  
*Secretary, Illinois Division, Izaak Walton League of America.*

WASHINGTON, D.C., *February 8, 1965.*

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:*

The Major Conservancy wishes to be placed on record in support of Senate bill 360 establishing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Inasmuch as S. 360 is substantially the same bill as was considered during hearings last March, it is sincerely hoped your committee will report same to the full Senate in the near future.

WALTER S. BOARDMAN,  
*Executive Director, the Major Conservancy.*

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 8, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Committee on  
 Interior, Washington, D.C.:*

Sierra Club reaffirms its support of proposal to preserve Indiana Dunes and urges prompt approval by subcommittee, by full committee, and by the Senate of S. 360, the bill by Senator Douglas now before you.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN,  
*Washington Representative.*

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., February 8, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Wash-  
 ington, D.C.:*

On behalf over 500 Beverly Shores property owners who signed statements favoring Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore I urge you to act favorably on S. 360 and include in the proposed lakeshore all the sufficient historical and recreational areas, particularly Inland Steel.

HAROLD OLIN, *Chairman, Action Committee.*

GARY, IND., February 7, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,  
 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. SENATOR: We, the board of trustees of corporate town of Dunes Acres, in Porter County, Ind., have appeared before your committee and have entered into the record on March 5, 1964, our support of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill, S. 2249. Again we support S. 360, but we strongly urge the committee to consider a change that we propose. On page 2 section 2a, line 14, strike out "the beach and water of Lake Michigan" and insert immediately after the word "along" the following: "the level beach adjacent to the water edge of Lake Michigan for the purpose of foot passageway between separated parts of the lakeshore," so that now, from section 2a, line 10 to line 18, will read in pertinent parts beginning at the word "in": "In order to enhance the recreational benefits of this Act, the Secretary also is authorized to acquire such easement for other interests as he deems necessary to assure public access along the level beach adjacent to the water's edge of Lake Michigan for the purpose of foot passageway between separated parts of the lakeshore 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."

Chairman Bible, we request that this change be entered into the record and consideration be given by the committee to this change so that the easement definition will be clarified and abuse of the easement be avoided.

Thank you for the past considerations and we kindly solicit your support for this change.

Sincerely,

LOUIS E. KOLLAR,  
*Clerk-Treasurer, Town of Dune Acres.*

CHICAGO, ILL., February 16, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:*

On behalf of 958 members of this hiking club strongly urge passage of S. 360 without change.

EDWARD KNUDSON,  
*President, Prairie Club.*

FREDERICK, MD., *February 8, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Interior Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

The National Council of State National Clubs with one-half million members wish to restate our support of S. 360, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and ask for immediate action by Congress to preserve this irreplaceable gift of nature in the heart of such a closely populated area.

Mrs. JUSTUS D. DUVE,  
*Legislation Chairman, National Council State Garden Clubs.*

WASHINGTON, D.C., *February 5, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Conservationists reconfirmed their support of proposal to create Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Hope for favorable congressional action this session.

DANIEL A. POOLE,  
*Secretary, Wild Life Management Institute.*

AMES, IOWA, *February 5, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Urge approval S. 360, Indiana Dunes, with no further land deletions.

KEITH McNURLEN, D.D.S.,  
*Member, Governors Committee.*

SMOKEY THE BEAR,  
*Princeton, Ind., February 9, 1965.*

DEAR SENATOR: Have read press association reports that you favor a national park at Indiana Dunes.

I am the author of the Erie Canal State Park proposal, widely known in Indiana. I have spent a lifetime studying geography of Indiana. I write, talk, and in the meantime make an honest living.

If I can ever help you or any other Member of Congress, I shall be more than glad to do so. I work for the good of Indiana nonprofit because I love my native State, Indiana, and I like to write and talk about it.

Sincerely,

KERMIT SPENCER.

DOLTON, ILL., *February 6, 1965.*

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

We urge the passage of S. 360 with no additional land deletion.

MARTIN F. O'NEILL.

DENVER, COLO., *February 6, 1965.*

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Urge passage S. 360 relating to Indiana Dunes National Park with no further land deletions.

RUTH NEWLON.

THE LAKE COUNTY CARPENTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL,  
*January 7, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: It is the understanding of the Lake County Carpenters District Council that a preliminary hearing will be held by the committee at 10 a.m. February 8, 1965, on Senate bill S. 360.

It is our desire at this time to reiterate the stand of our organization, which was expressed at the hearing held sometime ago, at which time we were represented by Brother Howard Chambers, who spoke on our behalf.

We wish it to be made known to the committee also that our membership is just as interested in park and recreation facilities for our fellow citizens as Senator Douglas, of Illinois, claims to be.

However, we believe there is something in the S. 360 woodpile besides wood. If the committee will unpile the wood, they will find an economically unsound port in operation at Lake Calumet in Chicago, which Senator Douglas is trying to protect from competition by the proposed port at Burns Ditch Harbor in Indiana.

S. 360 would nullify many of the advantages of the proposed Burns Ditch Harbor port and any unbiased investigation at the site of the proposed national park site will prove that much of the area covered by the bill is unsuitable for a park, will not attract anyone because of its distance from the lake and has no natural beauty, being just plain swamp.

We trust the committee will not be blinded by the sandstorm brought up by the wind from the beguiling Senator, nor lulled into sleep by the song of his starlings and grackles. As previously stated, we are for a park but let us be sensible and reasonable.

Very truly yours,

L. A. STRODE,  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

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LOCAL UNION No. 1873,  
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,  
*Valparaiso, Ind., February 8, 1965.*

HON. CHARLES HALLECK,  
*House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, D.C.:*

The carpenters of local 1873 are in protest of passage of the bill, S. 360. The passage of such a bill would raise unemployment of a skilled craft. The passage of such a bill would put the tax payments on the individual who would become unemployed by passage of bill S. 360: therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the wishes of local 1873 be adhered to in regards to bill.

WILLIAM H. MAACK,  
*President, Local 1873.*

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CHESTERTON, IND., *February 5, 1965.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,*  
*Washington, D.C.:*

Be advised that residents and property owners in the community of North Porter County, Ind., commonly known as Tremont, oppose Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill S. 360. A list of petitioners opposing said bill will be sent you in due course verifying opposition stated herein.

INDIANA CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, INC.,  
By Mrs. JAMES JASPERSEN.

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CHESTERTON STATE BANK,  
*Chesterton, Ind., February 4, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Interior Committee,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: The Chicago Tribune today has an article that hearings will begin on the Dunes State Park Monday. I wish it were possible for you to personally go over the territory included in the bill.

For the record I wish to state that the inclusion of the small tracts south of Chesterton is absurd. The west tract is only a small marsh and was under cultivation until the tile drain got stopped up. The center tract includes two small ponds. The west one, Morgan Lake, is in the farm barnyard in the center of the farm. The east tract is a small stretch of the Kemper Ditch. Neither of these tracts have any timber or animal life whatsoever.

Your personal inspection will show I am making no misstatement.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD L. MORGAN.

MICHIGAN CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
Michigan City, Ind., February 3, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
New Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The board of directors of the Michigan City Chamber of Commerce wishes to reiterate the position of opposition to the proposal to establish a national park along Lake Michigan's shoreline, as offered in S. 2249, as it did in March of 1964. We would like this statement to be made a part of the public hearing on this legislation which is scheduled for February 8.

This legislation would take away privately held land and subjugate such land for or to public purposes, the need for which is not clearly demonstrable.

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 has been extended to promote this area for such purposes and we expect this effort to increase manifold in the next several decades. The establishment of a national park would be of little value compared to the development 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.

The board has contacted Indiana Senators Birch Bayh and Vance Hartke regarding our position.

Very truly yours,

DONALD A. LOKEN,  
General Manager.

VALPARAISO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
Valparaiso, Ind., February 5, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce feels that these editorials written by the Valparaiso Vidette-Messenger and Lafayette Journal and Courier (as noted) express well the general feeling of a majority of its membership, as well as the majority of the residents of Porter County and ask that they be included as a Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce statement in opposition to S. 360 (Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore).

Sincerely,

HERBERT E. STEINBACH,  
President.  
RICHARD H. HOHLER,  
Executive Vice President.

[From the Vidette-Messenger, Valparaiso, Ind., Feb. 5, 1965]

(An editorial)

#### WHY SHOULD DUNES PARK ADD TO PROBLEM?

A hearing on the National Dunes Lakeshore in north Porter County is scheduled in Washington next Monday.

Ironically, the session comes at a time when the U.S. Justice Department has asked Congress to enact legislation permitting the Government to return to the States legislative dominion over many federally owned parcels of lands.

In other words complex problems have arisen in those States where the Federal Government has taken over property for national use.

Why should Congress add to this problem by asking 11,000 acres of Porter County land be set aside for national park purposes?

Hale Montgomery, of the United Press International staff, wrote in part January 30 from Washington:

"A murderer got off free. Children were refused entry to public schools. Nurses at a Veterans' Administration facility lost the right to vote.

"A 4,000-acre private farm within Yellowstone National Park escapes all local property taxes.

"These are just a few of the bizarre outgrowths of a Federal-State dispute over land jurisdiction in various sections of the Nation.

"Because of it, an estimated 1 million Americans who reside in Federal enclaves in widely scattered areas virtually live in a legal limbo—without the rights and privileges of other citizens. \* \* \*

"They often are deprived of many State services—the right to vote, to hold public office, local police and fire protection, public schools, welfare benefits, the use of public libraries."

Rest assured that S. 360, which would establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, does not spell out how such rights and privileges would be handled in Porter County. The county and State stand to lose large sums taxwise, and residents within the lakeshore would stand to be deprived of rights and privileges.

Is that what Porter County wants from its Federal Government? Is that the price Porter County should pay so that Senator Paul Douglas can tell his Illinois constituents, "Look at the big playground I provided for you in neighboring Indiana without imposing upon you any of the accompanying financial and jurisdictional headaches?"

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[From the Vidette-Messenger, Valparaiso, Ind., Feb. 5, 1965]

(Guest Editorial)

#### OUT IN THE OPEN

If there ever was any doubt what the real issues are behind principal opposition to an Indiana deep-sea port at Burns Ditch, it has come out into the open now.

For some years, Illinois Senator Paul Douglas fought our port plans with every trick at his command, but obliquely, feigning an extreme interest in conservation, recreation, and geology.

Playing these for all they were worth, Douglas put hurdle after hurdle into the port's path. He professed an interest in every dune, demanding complete preservation of those remaining from Chicago's earlier ravages hauling them away for lakefront fill. This plan would have closed the entire shoreline to a port.

Pushed, Douglas finally yielded a little, declaring the great need of Chicagoans for recreation at a national park in Indiana as well as for preservation of a substantial hunk of dunes "wilderness." This promised Chicagoans an Indiana bonus and threatened to squeeze the Indiana port out of a large part of its economic fulfillment.

Then, when Indiana seemed to be gaining ground to claim its outlet to the sea, Douglas brought out his political bludgeons in Congress and battered down all current possibilities of Federal aid with financing.

Indiana, despairing that it ever might receive its Federal entitlements for development of its own access to world trade, currently proposes to go it alone—if it must—to build the port with self-financing revenue bonds.

This brings the Chicagoans out from behind the curtains. It robs them of their pretenses and throws them, bare knucks into the ring to defend their Chicago deep-sea port from competition. Which is what they've really been doing all along.

Now, Chicago trade interests, led by an editorial campaign of one of Chicago's newspapers, are launching a frontal attack on our port plans.

There's nothing wrong with this. The stakes are high. And for Indiana there are prospects of immense industrial developments building up behind a busy port. But for Chicago, it can mean a slowing of development, with a drain, for and around its port.

But why haven't the Chicagoans fought the battle on its merits all along? Why have they tried to conceal their selfish motives behind a curtain of preservation so long?

One can only conclude that Chicago did not view as bright their prospects for winning the case on its merits. Why else would they have avoided it so long?

PORTER, IND., *February 4, 1965.*

Re Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill, S. 2249.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The town of Porter, Ind., wishes to stand on its previous testimony as presented during the hearing on the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill, S. 2249, on March 5, 6, and 7, 1964. We also request that this testimony be considered a part of the new record.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,

D. A. KNOELKE,  
*President, Town Board of Trustees.*

LA PORTE, IND., *February 5, 1965.*

Representative CHARLES HALLECK,  
*Sam Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.:*

I speak in behalf of several hundred carpenters who live and work in this geographical area. We are very much opposed to Senate bill 360.

CLYDE D. BOLEN,  
*Business Agent, Lake County District Council of Carpenters.*

GARY, IND., *February 6, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,  
Washington, D.C.:*

In testimony before your subcommittee on March 7, 1964, we registered the objections of the 16,000 citizens of Portage, Ind., to a proposed national lakeshore bill. Such legislation would not only deprive northern Indiana of its economic birthright and deny thousands of jobs to present and future generations, but is a financially ridiculous venture directly opposed to the Great Society concept of President Johnson.

Inasmuch as our feelings remain unchanged over our March 7, 1964, testimony, please remove our names from the witness list for Monday, February 8, and consider our previous testimony, together with communication in your current deliberations regarding an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

HENRY J. HANSEN, JR.  
JOHN O. VANWORMER.

VALPARAISO, IND., *February 6, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Porter County for many years has put into effect long-range plans for development of its area for maximum benefit of people it serves. The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore development would render useless these plans. The administration in Washington has made much about opportunities for jobs and we feel Porter County's land development program is in tune with this objective. Therefore the Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce asks again to register its opposition to the lakeshore bill and respectfully requests that the chamber statement submitted at hearings on S. 2249 held in March 1964 as noted on page 262 of that report be included as opposing S. 360.

VALPARAISO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
HERB STEINBACH,

*President.*

RICHARD HOHLER,

*Executive Vice President.*

VALPARAISO, IND., *February 6, 1965.*

Re Senate bill 360.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

HONORABLE SIR: The short notice of the hearing on the dunes lakeshore bill scheduled before your committee for February 8 has made it impossible for us and the many others from our county, who oppose this bill to attend the hearing and present effectively our opposition to the same. We still are vigorously opposed to this bill for the many reasons communicated to you and your committee at the times of the two previous hearings held on substantially similar bills. Please incorporate into the record of the February 8 hearing the statement and evidence in opposition submitted by us at the two previous hearings also in this third examination of this matter. Please take a hard look at the specific language of this bill which seems to us to be wholly unfair and inadequate to protect the legitimate rights and interests of our State, our county, our towns and local taxing units, our schools, our citizens, and the property owners in the unreasonable and excessive area covered by this bill.

Respectfully submitted.

MARTIN J. ERICSON,  
FRANK A. FERGUSON,  
VIRGIL O. LING,  
*County Commissioners, Porter County.*

LA PORTE, IND., *February 6, 1965.*Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Members of Carpenters Local 1485, La Porte, Ind., oppose Senate bill 360, or other bills for Federal park, Porter County. Should be used for industry.

HAROLD MAHL,  
*Recording Secretary.*

HAMMOND, IND., *February 5, 1965.*Hon. Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

New Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. We are hereby reaffirming our position that we held on Senate bill No. 2249 and are in complete objection to Senate bill No. 360.

HARRY E. BAKER,  
*Business Representative, International Union of Operating Engineers,  
Local 150.*

GARY, IND., *February 5, 1965.*Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and  
Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.:*

Construction and General Laborers Union, Local 81, is strongly opposed to Senate bill, S. 360. We feel that it will hinder industrial development and job opportunities in our area.

IHCB AND CLU OF AMERICA, LOCAL 81,  
HENRY BEIER.

CHESTERTON, IND., *February 3, 1965.*Hon. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

To the HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS: We request, please, that the objections presented in our testimony at the hearing on S. 2249 be incorporated in the record of the hearing on S. 360.

FRED D. HYDE,  
*Executive Vice President, Westchester Chamber of Commerce.*

GARY, IND., February 3, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee, Parks and Recreation,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: In re hearing on S. 360. Gentlemen, we call your attention to remonstrance enter on page 215 in report of hearing on S. 2249, 88th Congress. Our position is unchanged. Lack of time precludes appearance. Please consider expressed opinion of 95 percent of town of Portage citizens.

Sincerely,

Mrs. CHARLES F. ALCONER,  
*Chairman, Portage Port Committee, Portage, Ind.*

GARY, IND., February 7, 1965.

*Chairman, U.S. Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.:*

We of organized labor want to go on record again as objecting to Senate bill, S. 360, Douglas park proposal, which is a land grab as we see it, to deprive the State of Indiana of its industrial potential and choke the proposed Indiana public seaport at Burns Ditch, taking almost 12,000 acres from the tax rolls of Porter County, which is needed to improve our school system. This would be disastrous. We see nothing in the bill that will provide for this financial arrangement—to take care of the much-needed problem. We do not know what Senator Douglas' obsession is in taking this land for Federal park on the 11 miles of dunes that we have while the State of Michigan, just 20 miles farther or 1 gallon more of gasoline for Senator Douglas' constituents, can see 160 miles of continuous dunes in the State of Michigan. We strongly urge you not to permit this bill to come out of committee. Do not be swayed by Senator Douglas' crocodile tears. That will be very costly to the people of northern Indiana.

Respectively yours,

TOBY BOCANEGRA,  
*Organized Labor Committee.*

HIGHLAND, IND., February 7, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.:*

Mr. Senator, Carpenters Local 1110, East Chicago, Ind., desires your negative vote on S. 360, parks. As written parks are desired but area too extensive for vital industrial growth.

FRANK FELKER, *President.*

HAMMOND, IND., February 5, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.:*

The officers and executive board of Ironworkers Local 395 do hereby affirm that we are in favor of S. 2249 and are in complete objection to S. 360.

SAMUEL E. COKER, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

LA PORTE, IND., February 5, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.:*

Local 531, IBW members, are unalterably opposed to Senate bill S. 360 or any other legislation to limit the industrial expansion in the Burns Ditch area of northern Indiana.

KENNETH O. WILSON,  
*Business Manager, Local 531.*

CHESTERTON, IND., February 6, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior  
and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.:

Local 113 is against bill S. 360.

WILLIAM THOESSEN, *Financial Secretary.*

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EAST CHICAGO, IND., February 5, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and  
Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Our membership is opposed to S. 360 or any other measure which  
would interfere with industrial expansion in this area.

Very truly yours,

DONALD F. KERR,  
President, Bricklayers Union 6.

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LA PORTE, IND., February 6, 1965.

ALAN BIBLE,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: La Porte, Stark, and Pulaski County Building Trades went on  
record as opposing bill S. 360 or any other bill interfering with industrial  
development and expansion in Burns Ditch area.

GEORGE WORTH, Jr.,  
Recording Secretary.

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CHESTERTON, IND., February 6, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,  
Washington, D.C.:

Inclusion three tracts south of Chesterton Dune National Park mentioned in  
letter February 4, 1965, absurd. Committee inspector will confirm statement.

E. J. MORGAN.

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VALPARAISO, IND., February 6, 1965.

Hon. Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and  
Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Reference S. 360, the Porter County Plan Commission,  
the legally constituted plan commission for the unincorporated areas of Porter  
County and of the town of Pines, Ind., remains in opposition to the Indiana  
Dunes National Lakeshore bill. It is therefore requested that previous resolu-  
tions of the commission submitted to the Senate subcommittee in opposition to  
S. 1797 and S. 2249 (bills substantially the same as S. 360) be included in the  
record of the February 8, 1965, public hearing.

Respectfully submitted.

Richard Anderson, Herbert Casbon, Frank Ferguson, John Goreham,  
Charles McMurtry, M. Gale Morgan, Hugh Reinhold, William  
Tanke, John Turner.

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GARY, IND., February 6, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
Chairman of Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Committee on In-  
terior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.:

In behalf of the building trades unions in northwestern Indiana and in the  
interest of the respective memberships of these local unions and their families  
we wish to advise you and your committee that we are opposed to S. 360  
and any similar bill which may be introduced. For the information of yourself  
and your committee we wish to reaffirm our position taken at the hearing

held in March of 1964 on S. 2249 and recorded on pages 222 through 231. We feel that the Indiana Dunes State Park, which is only 20 percent developed, will provide adequate recreational facilities for the people of this area for many years.

NORTHWESTERN INDIANA BUILDING &  
CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL,  
By F. W. McCoy.

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GARY, IND., *February 6, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman on Parks and Recreation of the Committee on Interior and Insular  
Affairs, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: Carpenter Local Union 985 of Gary, Ind., are opposed to Senate bill 360. Please give this bill your utmost attention.

Thank you.

GEORGE TICHAC, *President.*  
JAMES FORREST, *Recording Secretary.*

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It is a pleasure to have you as a guest at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in Chicago, Illinois, from October 1 to 5, 1914. The program is most interesting and we hope you will find it profitable.

Very truly yours,  
W. H. C. ...

Enclosed are the tickets for the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in Chicago, Illinois, from October 1 to 5, 1914. The program is most interesting and we hope you will find it profitable.

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