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APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE

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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETIETH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 778

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MAY 9, JUNE 1 AND 2, 1967

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APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1967

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Alan Bible (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Alan Bible (Nevada), Frank E. Moss (Utah), Gaylord Nelson (Wisconsin), and Clifford P. Hansen (Wyoming).

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Richard K. Griswold and Roy M. Whitacre, professional staff members; and E. Lewis Reid, minority counsel.

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order. The Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation is meeting today to receive testimony on S. 778, Senator Nelson's bill to establish the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

The proposed national lakeshore would be made up of three units; the Islands, the Red Cliff unit, and the Bad River Sloughs.

Twenty-one of the 22 Apostle Islands would be included. Madeline Island, with its small permanent settlement and summer residents, would be excluded. These islands range from 3 acres in size to over 10,000 acres and vary in height from 50 feet to 500 feet.

The wind-driven waves of Lake Superior have endowed the islands with beautifully sculptured cliffs and grottos. The islands are clothed with second-growth northern hardwood forests.

A narrow band of the shoreline of the Bayfield Peninsula, from just south of Red Cliff Creek generally westerly to a point about 4 miles west of the Red CliffIndian Reservation, would make up the Red Cliff unit.

This area is characterized by beautiful cliffs punctuated by small bays with sand or stone beaches.

The Kakagon River-Bad River unit is made up of the long sandspit fronting Lake Superior and the vast, unique marshland behind the spit.

This entire area has played an important role in the early history of this part of our Nation. Several years before Columbus began his first voyage, the islands were occupied by a tribe of Indians who had emigrated from the Gulf of St. Lawrence region.

These Chippewas, or Ojibways as they were early called, remained there until about 1610 when they spread along the entire south shore of Lake Superior.

French explorers, Brule and Grenoble, arrived by 1622, and in 1659 Pierre Radisson and others had built a fur trading post on the nearby

mainland. The islands and the bay area were the trading center for the region for the next 150 years.

At this point we shall insert in the record a copy of S. 778, introduced by Senator Nelson on January 31, 1967, and the Department of the Interior report, dated February 18, 1967.

(The documents referred to follow:)

[S. 778, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) (1) for the purpose of conserving and developing for the benefit, inspiration, and use of the public certain islands, shorelines, beaches, sand spits, and other natural and historical features within Ashland and Bayfield Counties, Wisconsin, which make up a significant portion of the diminishing shoreline and archipelago environments of the Great Lakes region and which possess high values to the Nation as examples of unspoiled areas of great natural beauty; and

(2) For the purposes of encouraging and enhancing the development and utilization of this region as an important center of public recreation activities, and particularly to encourage participation in the accomplishment of such purposes by the Bad River Band and the Red Cliff Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin (hereinafter referred to as the "Bad River Band" and the "Red Cliff Band"), there is hereby established the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore (hereinafter referred to as the "lakeshore").

(b) The lakeshore shall comprise those islands, waters, and portions of mainland within Ashland and Bayfield Counties, Wisconsin, as generally depicted on a map identified as "Boundary Maps—Proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, NL–A1–7100, sheets 1, 2, and 3," dated May 1965. Said map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the 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, or any interest therein, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Any property or interests therein owned by the State of Wisconsin, or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the lakeshore may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of the lakeshore.

(b) In exercising his authority to acquire property within the boundaries of the lakeshore by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property therein, and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal and which is of approximately equal value. If the properties are not of approximately equal value, the Secretary may accept cash from, or pay cash to, the grantor in order to equalize the values of the properties exchanged.

SEC. 3. (a) With the exception of not more than eighty acres of land in the Red Cliff Creek area that the Secretary determines are necessary for an administrative site, visitor center, and related facilities, any owner or owners, including beneficial owners (hereinafter in this section referred to as "owner") of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term not to exceed twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death of his spouse, or the death of either of them. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. 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) A right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that such use

and occupancy is being exercised in a manner not consistent with the purposes of this Act, and upon tender to the holder of the right an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

(c) The term "improved property", as used in this section, shall mean a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1967 (hereinafter referred to as "dwelling"), 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.

SEC. 4. The authorities granted by this Act shall be subject to the following exceptions and qualifications:

(a) Lands or interests therein within the boundaries of the lakeshore that are held by the United States in trust for the Bad River Band or the Red Cliff Band may be acquired by the Secretary only with the concurrence of the beneficial owner.

(b) Any leasehold interest acquired in lands beneficially owned by the Bad River Band or the Red Cliff Band shall not exceed a term of ninety-nine years, but shall grant the Secretary the option of renewing the lease for as long as the lands are used as part of the lakeshore.

(c) In order to facilitate the acquisition by exchange of the lands within the boundaries of the lakeshore that are held by the United States in trust for the Bad River Band or the Red Cliff Band or held in trust or in a restricted status for individual Indians of said bands, the Secretary may acquire by negotiated purchase, any lands, or interests therein, outside of the lakeshore boundaries. Lands so acquired may be exchanged for such Indian lands on an approximately equal-value basis, but if the properties are not of approximately equal value the Secretary may accept cash from, or pay cash to, the grantor in order to equalize values.

(d) In order to provide substitute lands for the Bad River Band and the Red Cliff Band or for individual Indians of said bands in cases where their lands are acquired for the lakeshore, the Secretary may, from funds made available to him by such band or Indian, acquire by negotiated purchase any lands or interests therein outside of the boundaries of the lakeshore: *Provided*, That title to such lands shall be held by the United States in trust for the band or the individual Indians involved.

(e) With respect to any lands acquired by the Secretary under this Act that are within the boundaries of the lakeshore and within the boundaries of the Bad River or Red Cliff Indian Reservations, the Secretary may sell such lands to the respective Indian band at fair market value if he finds the sale will consolidate the Indian holdings and will facilitate the administration of the lakeshore: *Provided*, That as a condition of the sale the Secretary may acquire from the vendee as leasehold interest in order to use the land as part of the lakeshore.

(f) In exercising his authority to acquire by negotiated purchase any land within the boundaries of the lakeshore that is held in trust or in a restricted status for individual Indians, the Secretary may, in cases where a particular tract of land is so held for more than one Indian, acquire such land without the consent of all of the beneficial owners if the acquisition is agreed to by the owners of not less than a 50 per centum interest in any land where ten or fewer persons own undivided interests or by the owners of not less than a 25 per centum interest in any land where eleven or more persons own undivided interests. The Secretary many represent for the purpose of this subsection any Indian owner who is a minor or who is non compos mentis, and, after giving notice of the proposed acquisition as he deems sufficient to inform interested parties, the Secretary may represent any Indian owner who cannot be located, and he may execute any title documents necessary to convey a marketable and recordable title to the land.

SEC. 5. Within the portions of the Bad River and Red Cliff Indian Reservations that are included in the lakeshore, recognized members of the Bad River and Red Cliff Bands shall be—

(a) permitted to traverse such areas in order to hunt, fish, boat, or gather wild rice or to obtain access to their homes or businesses: *Provided*, That in order to preserve and interpret the historic, scenic, cultural, and

other outdoor features and attractions within the lakeshore the Secretary may prescribe regulations under which the area can be traversed;

(b) granted the first right of refusal to purchase any timber if the Secretary determines that the harvesting or removal of timber is necessary or desirable;

(c) granted, to the extent practicable, a preferential privilege of providing such visitor accommodations and services, including guide services, as the Secretary deems are desirable: *Provided*, That such a preferential privilege will not be granted unless the visitor accommodations and services meet such standards as the Secretary may prescribe;

(d) granted employment preference for construction or maintenance work or for other work in connection with the lakeshore for which they are qualified; and

(e) encouraged to produce and sell handicraft objects under the supervision of the Secretary.

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall, to the extent that appropriated funds and personnel are available, provide consultative or advisory assistance to the Bad River and Red Cliff Bands with respect to planning facilities or developments upon their tribal lands which are outside of the boundaries of the lakeshore.

SEC. 7. Subject to such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the recognized members of the Red River and Red Cliff Bands may use without charge any docking facilities within the lakeshore that are operated by the Secretary.

SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary shall permit hunting, fishing, and trapping on lands and waters under his jurisdiction wtthin the boundaries of the lakeshore in accordance with the appropriate laws of Wisconsin to the extent applicable, except that he may designate zones where, and establish perods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish or wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations prescribing any such restrictions shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate Stage agency responsible for hunting and fishing activities.

(b) Except for such regulations as the Secretary may issue under authority of this Act, nothing in this Act shall affect the existing rights of members of the Bad River Band or Red Cliff Band to hunt, fish, trap, or to gather wild rice.

SEC. 9. The lakeshore shall be administered, protected and developed in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented; except that any other statutory authority available to the Secretary for the conservation and management of natural resources may be utilized to the extent he finds such authority will further the purposes of the Act.

SEC. 10. (a) In the administration, protection, and development of the lakeshore, the Secretary shall adopt and implement, and may from time to time revise, a land and water use management plan which shall include specific provision for—

(1) protection of scenic, scientific, historic, geological, and archeological features contributing to public education, inspiration, and enjoyment;

(2) development of facilities to provide the benefits of public recreation and a scenic shoreline drive on the Bayfield Peninsula;

(3) preservation of the unique flora and fauna and the physiographic and geologic conditions now prevailing on the Apostle Islands within the lakeshore: *Provided*, That the Secretary may provide for the public enjoyment and understanding of the unique natural, historic, scientific, and archeological features of the Apostle Islands through the establishment of such trails, observation points, exhibits, and services as he may deem desirable; and

(4) preservation and enhancement of the unique characteristics of the Kakagon River and Bad River Sloughs.

(b) With respect to the portion of the lakeshore located within the boundaries of the Bad River Indian Reservation such land and water use management plan shall provide for—

(1) public enjoyment and understanding of the unique natural, historic, and scientific features through the establishment of such roads, trails, observation points, exhibits, and services as the Secretary may deem desirable; and

(2) public use and enjoyment areas that the Secretary considers especially adaptable for viewing wildlife: *Provided*, That no development or plan for the convenience of visitors shall be undertaken in such portion of the lakeshore if it would be incompatible with the preservation of the unique flora and fauna or the present physiographic conditions.

SEC. 11. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., February 18, 1967.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This responds to the request of your Committee for a report on S. 778, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes."

The President, in his January 30, 1967, message to the Congress on protecting our natural heritage, recommended the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The enactment of S. 778, with the amendments indicated below, will carry out the President's recommendation.

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will be located on the south shoreline of Lake Superior in Ashland and Bayfield Counties, Wisconsin. The lakeshore will comprise the islands, waters, and portions of mainland depicted on a map on file in the Department. We propose a national lakeshore of approximately 90,561 acres, consisting of three separate units as follows: (1) the Apostle Islands unit—a group of 21 islands in Lake Superior which form an archipelago about 30 miles long and 80 miles wide and which contain about 39,941 acres of land and 24,762 acres of water; (2) the Red Cliff unit—a ¼ to ½ mile wide and 30-mile long strip of highlands along Lake Superior on the Bayfield Peninsula containing approximately 7,200 acres of land and 3,805 acres of water; and (3) the Kakagon-Bad River Sloughs unit—a 10,370-acre land area that includes a long sand spit fronting on Lake Superior and marshlands and waterways stretching behind the sand spit, together with 4,483 acres offshore.

The Apostle Islands unit is the primary feature of the proposed national lakeshore. Its 21 heavily forested islands have a red-brown sandstone base and range from 50 to almost 500 feet above the lake surface. Storm-driven waves have produced intricate and grotesque carvings along the shores of the islands. The picturesque arches and pillars and other striking rock formations created by the waves have given the Apostle Islands wide fame. In some places the shores have gentle to moderate slopes and magnificent beaches. A variety of birds and mammals common to the northern Great Lakes region inhabit the islands. Except for some logging and quarrying, there has been little human activity on the 21 islands included in the Apostle Islands unit.[1] The majority of the islands are therefore ideally suited for wilderness camping, hiking, and natural science studies, while boating and fishing in the surrounding waters are highly desirable uses. The islands may be reached by boat or float, or ski-equipped aircraft. Private excursion boats will be operated for visitors wishing to make day trips around the islands.

The Red Cliff unit on the Bayfield Peninsula is also an area of great natural beauty. The shoreline of this unit is characterized by secluded white sand and pebble beaches, alternating with spectacularly beautiful arches, caves, caverns, cliffs, and bays. At the present time the shoreline areas can be reached only at a few points, but the construction of a proposed 30-mile scenic shoreline drive will enable the naturalist, scientist, photographer, and casual visitors to enjoy the special interest and beauty of the unit. A dense second-growth forest forms a delightful background to the shoreline. The unit also has a variety of plant and animal life. About 80 percent of the land included in the Red Cliff unit is within the Red Cliff Indian Reservation.

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[1] The Apostle Islands comprise 22 islands. Madeline Island, however, is not recommended for inclusion in the proposed lakeshore. Its permanent population, developed summer colony, and extensive network of permanent roads make it unsuitable for a national lakeshore. It should also be noted that under the Treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. 1609), the United States agreed to reserve 200 acres on the northern extremity of Madeline Island as a fishing ground for the La Pointe or Bad River Band of Chippewas.

The Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs unit contains two highly important natural elements—the long sand spit fronting on Lake Superior, and the vast marshlands or sloughs stretching behind the spit. The Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs are one of the most significant wildlife areas on the upper Great Lakes. Between the water courses of the two rivers and Bear Trap and Wood Creeks are upland hummocks inhabited by deer, bear, and small mammals. Acres of wild rice, alder thickets, heaths, and aquatic plants grow along the streams. More than 240 species of birds have been observed here and the small streams provide fishing opportunities. The unit is most suitable for natural science studies, wilderness camping, hiking, and some boating. Almost all of the land included in this unit is within the Bad River Indian Reservation.

The establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will preserve for the benefit of the American people a unique portion of the shoreline and archipelago environments of the Great Lakes region. No other area of the Great Lakes possesses islands, shorelines, marshes, and highlands in one complex. The proposed lakeshore will substantially help fulfill the need for outdoor recreation opportunities in the Great Lakes region.

The public recreation program for the national lakeshore will be designed to afford optimum recreation benefit and enjoyment, and to preserve as much as possible of the natural scene. A comprehensive and well-rounded interpretive program for the lakeshore will be developed through the construction of a scenic drive along the Bayfield Peninsula, visitor and information centers, trailside exhibits, nature and hiking trails, and related facilities. Provision will also be made for increasing boating facilities.

The previously developed economic resources of the Apostle Island area have steadily declined in importance since 1920. Destruction of the lake trout by the lampey caused the demise of the fishing industry, but efforts to control that species have shown promise and sport fishing is expected to be an important recreational activity. Second growth timber now cloaks the land and will continue to provide some employment. Unfortunately, the timber consists for the most part of low-grade hardwoods for which only a small market exists and, unless marketing and processing techniques are changed, this will continue to pose a major problem to the region. Mineral deposits are generally regarded as scanty. Only the better loam and clay soils are suitable for commercial farming, and it is not expected that there will be an increase in the acreage devoted to such use. However, a significant economic potential for the area lies in tourism and outdoor recreation. The establishment of the proposed national lakeshore will assure the orderly development of the scenic and recreation resources of the Apostle Islands area.

Living within the Great Lakes region are about 52 million people, and more than 5 million people live within a 250-mile radius of the proposed lakeshore. The lakeshore lies only hours away from the large population centers of Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, and Minneapolis-St. Paul. Two State Highways, Wisconsin Routes 2 and 13, provide ready access to the area. A 1965 economic study based on Wisconsin traffic volume data conservatively estimated that by 1970 some 920,000 persons will be visiting the Apostle Islands area each year for recreation purposes if the lakeshore is established. Upon the completion of a planned network of high-speed highways, which will penetrate the northern regions of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota and link the Apostle Islands area with the major metropolitan areas of the upper midwest, the lakeshore will be within easy reach of many more millions of people.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments has recommended the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, and the proposal satisfies the criteria for national recreational areas set forth in the Recreation Advisory Council Policy Circular No. 1 of March 26, 1963.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the lands within the boundaries of the national lakeshore by donation, purchase with donated appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands owned by the State of Wisconsin or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired by the Secretary only with the concurrence of such owner. With the exception of 80 acres of land in the Red Cliff unit that the Secretary determines are needed for an administrative site, visitor center, and related facilities, any owner of improved property acquired by the Secretary may retain rights of use and occupancy for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term not to exceed 25 years, or for a term ending at the death of the owner, the death of his spouse, or the death of either of them.

Since most of the Red Cliff and Kakagon-Bad River Slough units of the national lakeshore are within the Red Cliff and Bad River Indian Reservations,

respectively, the bill contains a number of provisions with respect to the Indian interests in the area. The bill provides, among other things, that the lands within the lakeshore held by the United States in trust for the Red Cliff or Bad River Bands may not be acquired by the Secretary without the concurrence of the beneficial owner. Several provisions of the bill are designed to encourage the participation of the Red Cliff and Bad River Indian Bands in the development of the national lakeshore.

The land acquisition and development cost data for the proposed national lakeshore has not yet been completed. This data will be forwarded to your Committee as soon as possible.

We recommend the following amendments of the bill:

1. On page 2, line 8, delete "there is hereby established", and substitute "the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and administer"; and after line 18, insert the following new subsection:

> "(c) As soon as practicable after acquisition by the Secretary of the Interior of an acreage within the boundaries of the lakeshore which in his opinion can be administered efficiently for the purposes of this Act, he shall establish the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore by publication of notice thereof in the *Federal Register*."

The amendment defers the establishment of the lakeshore until the Secretary has acquired an amount of land that can be administered efficiently.

2. On page 2, line 15, change the numerical designation of the lakeshore map from "NL–A1–7000" to "N1–AL–7000B"; and on line 16, change the date of the map from "May 1965" to "February 1967".

The amendment includes within the lakeshore boundaries approximately 33,050 acres of Lake Superior waters. The inclusion of such acreage is desirable since a major public use of the national lakeshore will be water-oriented recreation activities.

3. On page 3, line 7, delete the subsection beginning on this line and ending on line 16, and substitute the following:

> "(b) In exercising his authority to acquire property within the boundaries of the lakeshore by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property therein, and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Wisconsin which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require."

The amendment conforms the exchange provisions of the bill to the provisions used in recent national recreation area, seashore, and lakeshore bills.

4. On page 5, line 9, after the period, insert the following new sentence.

> "The Secretary may agree to pay the purchase price either in a lump sum or in installments which in the aggregate equal the purchase price plus interest on unpaid balances."

Since most of the land in the Red Cliff and Kakagon-Bad River Slough units of the national lakeshore is within the Red Cliff and Bad River Indian Reservations, we believe the United States has an obligation to deal equitably with the Red Cliff and Bad River Indian Bands. We believe the above provision will enable the Department to negotiate satisfactory arrangements with the Indian bands, whose cooperation is important to the success of the project. The amendment will enable the Indian bands to receive an assured annual income for a number of years by authorizing the payment of the purchase price on an installment basis. By the time the installment payments are completed, the national lakeshore will be fully developed, and the Indian bands will then be able to capitalize on the economic potential associated with providing visitor accommodations and services.

5. On page 5, line 10, delete the subsection beginning on this line and ending on line 14, and redesignate subsections "(c)" and "(d)" as subsections "(b)" and "(c)", respectively.

The subsection omitted authorizes the acquisition of a 99-year leasehold interest in Indian tribal lands, and we believe the authority is not needed. As a general rule, the acquisition of a leasehold interest does not provide an adequate basis for administering a national lakeshore. Moreover, the purchase of land or an interest therein on the installment plan, as provided in amendment number 4, would serve much the same purpose, from the standpoint of the Indians, as a lease.

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6. On page 5, line 22, insert a period after "lands", delete all that follows through line 2 on page 6, and substitute the following sentence:

"The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require."

The reason for the amendment is the same as given for amendment number 3.

7. On page 6, delete the subsection beginning on line 12 and ending on line 21, and redesignate subsection "(f)" as subsection "(d)".

The subsection provides that if the Secretary acquires non-Indian lands within the lakeshore that are also within one of the Indian Reservations, he may sell the lands of the Indian bands at fair market value, and take back a lease from the Indian band.

As indicated above, a leasehold interest is generally not a satisfactory basis upon which to administer a national lakeshore. In addition, this sale and lease-back arrangement could result in the Federal Government paying rentals that exceed the amount it received from the sale of the land to the Indian bands. We believe the purpose of the provision, which is to provide the Indian band an assured annual income, can be accomplished satisfactorily to all parties concerned under our proposed amendment number 4.

8. On page 8, line 2, after "timber" insert "at fair market value".

Timber is customarily sold on the basis of its fair market value.

9. On page 8, line 25, after "operated" insert "directly".

The amendment makes clear that the provision does not apply to any docking facilities operated under concession contracts.

10. On page 9, lines 6 and 11, as a perfecting amendment, after "hunting" insert ", trapping".

11. On page 9, line 15, change the period to a comma, and after the comma, insert the following: "and the Secretary may grant to such Indians the same rights with respect to lands acquired by him within the portions of the lakeshore that are within the Bad River and Red Cliff Indian Reservations."

The lands to be acquired by the Secretary within these Indian Reservations were originally tribal lands. They were subsequently alienated. We believe the existing rights of the Indians to hunt, fish, trap, and gather wild rice should also be extended to such lands.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to the presentation of this report, and that enactment of S. 778, if amended as recommended herein, would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY R. ANDERSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 1, 1967.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This supplements our report of February 18, 1967, to your Committee on S. 778, a bill, "To provide for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes."

In our earlier report we stated that the land acquisition and development cost data would be forwarded to your Committee as soon as possible. Enclosed is the man-years and cost-data statement (based on current assumptions and estimates) required by the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 642a). The statement shows the estimated land acquisition, development, and annual operating and maintenance costs for the first 5 years after establishment of the lakeshore. The total land acquisition cost is estimated at $6,660,000; the total development cost is estimated at $6,650,000, of which approximaely $6,037,100 is programmed over the first 5 years; and annual operating and maintenance costs are expected to be $338,500 by the fifth year. The land cost estimate of $6,660,000 does not include the cost of acquiring some 20,245 acres of State, county, and township-owned lands, which we hope to acquire by donation.

Our report of February 18 also contained a typographical error on page 5. Our proposed amendment number 2 should have read as follows: On page 2, line 15, change the numerical designation of the lakeshore map from "NL–AI–7100" to "NL–AI–7100B"; and on line 16, change the date of the map from "May 1965" to "May 1965, revised February 1967".

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to the submission of this supplemental report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY R. ANDERSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosure.

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL MAN-YEARS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE 1ST 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	1	1	1	1
Administrative assistant	1	1	1	1	1
Management assistant					1
Secretary	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk-typist		1	1	1	1
Total, executive direction	3	4	4	4	5
Substantive:					
Chief, interpretation and resource management	1	1	1	1	1
Park naturalist	1	1	1	1	1
Supervisory park ranger	1	2	2	2	2
Park ranger		1	2	2	3
General clerk	1	1	1	1	1
Mail and file clerk	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk-typist	1	1	1	1	1
Chief, park maintenance		1	1	1	1
Foreman			2	2	2
Caretaker			1	1	1
Maintenanceman	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers			2	3	3
Park ranger (seasonal)		1	2	3	5
Naturalist (seasonal)		0.5	1	2	2
Fire control aid (seasonal)	1	2	3	3	3
Laborers (seasonal)	0.5	1.5	2	5	8
Total, substantive	8.5	15	24	30	36
Total, estimated additional man-years of civilian employment	11.5	19	28	34	41
Estimated additional expenditures:					
Personal services	$87,000	$142,650	$196,200	$229,250	$272,525
All other	1,000,500	2,054,050	3,063,200	3,922,250	2,868,475
Total	1,087,500	2,196,700	3,259,400	4,151,500	3,141,000
Estimated obligations:					
Land and property acquisition	660,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000
Development	725,000	1,125,000	1,517,800	1,366,800	1,302,500
Operations (management, protection, and maintenance	102,500	171,700	241,400	284,700	338,500
Total	1,487,500	2,796,700	3,759,200	3,651,500	2,141,000

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 20, 1967.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 778, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes."

The report which the Secretary of the Interior is submitting describes the resources of this area and its recreational potential. In addition, certain amendments are recommended and the reasons for their adoption are set forth for your consideration.

If amended as suggested by the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of the Budget would recommend favorable consideration of S. 778, the enactment of which would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

Senator BIBLE. Before calling the first witness, I will defer to the author and sponsor of the bill, and a member of this subcommittee, Senator Nelson.

STATEMENT OF HON. GAYLORD NELSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Senator NELSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do have a statement.

Mr. Chairman, the holding of public hearings on the bill to establish an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in northern Wisconsin represents a major step toward fulfilling a dream held by many people for several generations.

The Apostle Islands region, close to Minnesota and Michigan and known throughout the Midwest, is rich in history, in scenery, and in recreational features which are increasingly sought after in this growing country of ours. It still remains surprisingly undeveloped.

As our Nation races toward a time when unspoiled lakeshore will be hard to find, when many of our lakes and rivers will be hopelessly polluted, and when a wilderness experience will be rare for our children, we have this one last great opportunity to set aside in our State a truly magnificent piece of the natural landscape for the enjoyment of posterity.

There are a number of reasons why we must not fail to take advantage of this opportunity.

(1) It is our obligation as stewards of our land and water resources to preserve some significant portion of these vanishing assets for future generations.

(2) It is our obligation as selected officials to do something to stimulate the economy of the Upper Great Lakes region, which has not fully shared in the unprecedented prosperity which has benefitted much of the rest of our State and Nation.

(3) It is our obligation to provide economic opportunities for members of two Indian tribes which are located in the Apostle Islands area.

As a native of northern Wisconsin and as a person long interested in the Apostle Islands region, I know of no single proposal which offers so much potential to the immediate area, to the State as a whole, and to the Nation.

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill will give Wisconsin and the Nation a truly outstanding recreational resource which will attract and delight hundreds of thousands of citizens. It will provide the nucleus for the development of a permanent recreational industry in the North. It will provide jobs and economic stimulation for an area which could obtain these benefits in no other way.

No one represents this project as the only answer to our recreational needs or to the problems of northern Wisconsin. We need a coordinated program of agriculture, industrial, and recreational development. But the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is the first big step—the one step which we can take immediately—which will open the door to a brighter future for the northland and which will help to guarantee a quality recreational experience to our citizens in the years ahead.

The proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would be built in three sections. The mainland section would consist of more than 30 miles of winding shoreline extending from Red Cliff Bay just north of Bayfield, almost to Cornucopia, Wis. It would extend about one-quarter to one-half a mile back from the lake. A scenic road would wind through the area with turnoff points from which to view the islands offshore. Side roads would lead down to the picturesque bays where a variety of facilities would be provided. A hiking trail would follow the shoreline.

Red Cliff Bay, the east entrance, would be the headquarters site, with a visitors' lodge, information center, and marina. Frog Bay, immediately to the north, would be set aside for tent and trailer camping. Raspberry Bay, at the tip of the Bayfield Peninsula, would be preserved for nature study, hiking, and beachcombing. Little Sand Bay would have tourist facilities and a marina from which visitors could go to Sand Island, a large island just offshore and already partially developed. A tourist lodge might be built on Sand Island for tourists who did not want to go to the more primitive campsites on the other islands.

The 21-island section would include all but Madeline Island, which is already substantially developed, has a permanent population and a road system and tourist facilities. The State already is developing a park on Big Bay on Madeline Island.

The islands included in the recreation area would be kept as virtual wilderness, with minimum dock facilities, Adirondack-type shelters, and fireplaces. Visitors could go to them in their own boats from Red Cliff or Little Sand Bay, or private firms might provide boat service.

The third section would be the Bad River-Kakagon slough area, just east of Ashland, which the Interior Department study calls "one of the most significant wildlife areas on the upper Great Lakes." This 10,000-acre wild rice marsh, with miles of navigable channels, is the home of deer, bear, beaver, otter, and 240 species of birds. Fishing is excellent. A separate access road would lead into this area from U.S. Highway 2 near Odonah. There would be a visitors' center, towers from which to view wildlife, hiking trails, primitive campgrounds, and minimum boat launching facilities. Boating would be regulated to protect the rice and sloughs.

Hunting and fishing would be allowed under Wisconsin fish and game laws, but mining and commercial logging would be prohibited.

The project is 60 miles east of Superior and Duluth, 160 miles from Minneapolis and St. Paul, 290 miles from Madison, 340 miles from Milwaukee, and 425 miles from Chicago. An Interior Department study states that 5 million people live within 250 miles and that it is within easy driving distance of 50 million people.

Of the 57,500 acres, 46,713 are in Ashland and 10,808 are in Bayfield County. The project would consist of 7,200 acres on the Bayfield County

mainland, 39,941 acres of islands, and 10,370 acres of sloughs. The State of Wisconsin presently owns 10,000 acres on Stockton Island, which it is preserving in its natural state. An Interior Department study suggests that this could either remain in State hands or be transferred to the National Park Service.

More than one-third of the land involved is already publicly owned, and the loss in taxes would be only a fraction of the benefits provided by the park.

Only a comparatively few homes and cottages lie within the proposed boundaries. For the most part, noncommercial private owners could continue to use such property for 25 years or for the life of the present owner. Any private property acquired would be bought at fair market value.

Private property located within the proposed boundaries consists of 14 homes, 115 cottages, 11 rental units, 28 docks, and four other commercial improvements, with a total market value of $531,000.

Once fully developed, the park should attract 920,000 visits per year (a visit means 1 person for 1 day). The most recent economic study estimates that the project would generate $7,250,000 a year in spending within the area.

The park would require an estimated 21 full-time employees and 50 part-time employees with an annual payroll of $350,000 not including privately operated concessions which would be operated under lease agreements. The field study estimated that 90 percent of the visitors would stay overnight outside the park, thus stimulating nearby commercial development. New jobs in the area generated by the park were estimated at 363.

The impact of this park on northern Wisconsin would be tremendous. It represents a tremendous shot in the arm for the economy of the area; it will boost the State's tourist industry and provide badly needed jobs for the two Indian tribes in the area. Most importantly, however, the project will preserve for posterity a rare and priceless natural resource.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Proxmire, of Wisconsin, has sent a statement which will be included in the hearing record at this point.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mr. Chairman, I am cosponsor of S. 778 and wholeheartedly support this bill not only because it will greatly benefit the citizens of my State but also because it will create a precious recreational haven within a day's drive of more than a fourth of the Nation's population.

When the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is established, Mr. Chairman, as I have every reason to believe it will be, it will stand as a tribute to the vision, the persistence, and energy of a very able and dedicated public servant—my colleague, the junior Senator from Wisconsin, Gaylord Nelson.

Preserving the magnificent Apostle Island chain in Lake Superior along with the section of mainland shore about which the islands are clustered from the indiscriminate designs of land speculators and developers in order that future generations can enjoy the untrammeled beauty of this unique natural complex has been a longstanding goal of Senator Nelson.

He worked tirelessly toward this goal as Governor of Wisconsin from 1958 to 1962. During his administration intensive studies of the recreational resources of Lake Superior's south shore area were conducted by the Wisconsin Department of Resource Development, which provided much data for the proposal which you now have before you.

Gaylord Nelson carried his dream as well as his formidable skills as an advocate to the U.S. Senate in 1963 where he shaped the present legislation to establish an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

He was instrumental in getting President Kennedy to visit the Apostle Islands area in 1963. In a speech on that tour, the late President said:

> The entire northern Great Lakes area, with its vast inland sea, its 27,000 lakes, and thousands of streams, is a central and significant part of the fresh water assets of this country, and we must act to preserve these assets. . . . I pledge you the cooperation of the Federal Government.

President Johnson, has, of course, repeated that pledge and has called for a massive effort in the next decade to save the country's store of natural beauty.

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will be an important and accessible new link in the country's chain of national parks and recreation areas. It will also be a major boost for the lagging economy of northern Wisconsin.

But, for all the benefits the creation of this national lakeshore will bring to us in future years, we will have one man, above all, to thank—Gaylord Nelson. For that reason, I think it would be only fitting, once the lakeshore is established, that a major facility within its boundaries, such as the proposed shoreline drive on the Bayfield Peninsula, should be named in honor of Senator Nelson and I will propose this to the National Park Service.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to stress two things in my statement to this distinguished committee:

The first is the need to build a national recreational estate that will be easily accessible to the country's biggest metropolitan centers and within the orbit of families of modest means.

The second is the need to give our efforts to save this country's store of natural beauty a far higher place in our scale of national priorities. We need to put a far greater investment of urgency into these efforts.

Accessibility is one of the most significant assets of the Apostle Islands area. There are seven large metropolitan areas within a 250-mile radius, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, Green Bay, and Duluth. Madison and Milwaukee are just over 300 miles away; Chicago and Des Moines less than 400 miles off; and Cleveland and Detroit are not far outside the 500 mile radius.

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would be within the reach of many people who find it impossible to spare the money needed to go to the Yellowstone or Grand Canyon National Parks, for example. Many people who have never before visited a national park or recreation area would be able to go to a place as convenient to them as the Apostle Islands.

There are some 52 million people in the Great Lakes region—a fourth of the Nation's population—who are within a day's drive of

the Apostle Islands. It has been estimated that an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would attract 920,000 visitors yearly.

In an age of growing complexity and creeping neuroses, the opportunity for cleansing the soul in a setting of inspiring natural beauty removed from the mad rush of everyday life in the latter part of the 20th century should be available to everyone, whether rich or poor. We must see to this, said the Wisconsin State Journal in an incisive editorial, "if man is to refrain from jumping off the edge of the earth in screaming panic."

We must see to it soon and we must see to it in a massive way if we are to successfully contain man's propensity to spoil the beauty around him for shortrun material gain. Eight years ago, the National Park Service reported that of the then remaining 4,786 miles of privately owned Great Lakes shoreline in the United States, only 426 miles remained that possessed important recreational opportunities. Private development, you see, is fast reducing public recreational opportunities in areas of outstanding natural beauty. This is why I say, Mr. Chairman, that we must place more urgency in our conservation efforts. We must give these efforts a much higher priority, I believe, than we are giving the race to land a man on the moon or to build a supersonic transport.

I would add one footnote to what I have been saying, Mr. Chairman. We should not forget the important effect on accessibility of the manner in which a national recreation area is developed. If the roadways, lodges, and other facilities needed to effectively open a recreation area to those who cannot afford expensive hiking and camping equipment are not developed close on the heels of the formal establishment of such an area, then for those citizens it might just as well be a light-year away.

For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I intend to do all I can as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee and of its Interior Subcommittee to get early approval for the funding not only of land acquisition but of development as well for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Mr. Chairman, establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is vitally necessary and I urge approval of S. 778.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Congressman Reuss, representing here the Fifth District of Wisconsin. Congress Reuss.

STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY S. REUSS, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mr. REUSS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am delighted to be here as always, Mr. Chairman, and I have a prepared statement, which with the chairman's permission, I should like to offer for the record.

Senator BIBLE. It will be printed in full at the end of your oral summation.

Mr. REUSS. The Apostle Islands are some 200 miles from my home town of Milwaukee, but like millions of other Americans, I know the area and treasure it, and I believe that S. 778 is the way to save it. God made these islands and the lakeshore and woodlands and marshes, but recently, there has been a great deal of help given in preserving them

by Senator Nelson, both as the author of this bill and previously as Governor of Wisconsin.

The late President Kennedy toured the area with Secretary Udall and Senator Nelson back in September 1963, and concluded that we must preserve these assets. President Johnson shares the same view. This year, in his conservation message, the Apostle Islands area, along with the Redwoods, North Cascades, and Potomac Valley, was one of four top priorities for addition to the national park system.

The bill S. 778, has been approved, with very minor modifications, by the Department of the Interior. The bill results from work of a very meritorious special task force set up by Secretary Udall. As the chairman has indicated, it would consist of three main units. The 21 largely uninhabited Apostle Islands are fascinating bits of geography created when the glacier deposited its drift upon the old, preglacial rocks. These islands are a paradise for the camper, the hiker, the photographer, and the nature lover. Under the excellent plan envisioned by S. 778, simple trails and campsites would be built on those islands.

The second unit, on the nearby shores of the Bayfield Peninsula, would be called the Red Cliff unit, and there the piece de resistance would be a 30-mile-long scenic highway with many overlooks and seven major camping grounds. That shoreline is a beauty, too; full of caves, underwater caverns, cliffs; covered with spruce, white and red pine, and hardwoods; a marvelous anchor to the whole proposed lakeshore.

The third unit is a different piece of material. This is the 10,000-plus acres of Bad River Sloughs, and the Kakagon and Bad River areas. It is a complete ecological unit. The fishing is marvelous; it is a great resting and nesting ground for ducks, geese, and all forms of waterfowl. It offers, I believe, a very important addition to the proposed lakeshore area.

S. 778 will save this priceless Apostle Islands area before the honky-tonks and the bulldozers, which are lying in wait for this as for so many other wild acres, take over. With our new highways, it is almost ideally situated for some 50 million persons who live within a day's drive of it.

It is remarkable that there is left such an unspoiled area as close to our great centers of midwest population as is the Apostle Islands.

Establishing the national lakeshore will do more than just preserve a priceless recreational asset. It is really needed to help depressed northern Wisconsin where mining and timber are on the downgrade.

Much of the land is submarginal for farming. But we would like to keep people in that area. It is a glorious area. We hate to have them come and try to make a go of it in city slums. But in order to keep them where they ought to be, you have to provide jobs, and this lakeshore would have the excellent byproduct results of providing some 363 new jobs, according to a hardheaded survey made by the University of Wisconsin Department of Commerce.

They estimate that $7 million a year would be spent in this area by almost a million new visitors. Knowing the tremendous surge of city people out to the countryside, I have no difficulty in believing this.

Among the beneficiaries, incidentally, of badly needed economic growth would be some very needy Indians of the Bad River Indian Reservation.

So before it is too late, I hope that we can save one of the last great areas in America where the multitude may still find solitude. I can't

think of an area left that would better accomplish that purpose than the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, and knowing the proud and wonderful record of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in conserving America's resources, I am very grateful that you have this high on your agenda, and that your committee, Mr. Chairman, intends to visit the area personally early next month.

I do hope and pray for favorable action.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Congressman Reuss. I have no questions. Senator Nelson?

Senator NELSON. As you know, Congressman Reuss has been a very distinguished leader in behalf of all conservation causes. I think he speaks for the vast majority of the people in the State of Wisconsin when he comes here to endorse the project. It has been widely supported by every major newspaper in the State, every major conservation organization in the State, farmer's union conventions, and rural electric co-op conventions, and a number of chambers of commerce.

It is a unique area. I don't think there is anything comparable to it east of the Mississippi River. It will make a magnificent national recreation area. I appreciate very much your coming over here this morning.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. I have no questions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. REUSS. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. We enjoyed having you here this morning. As stated, your full statement will be printed.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY S. REUSS, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

I am grateful for the opportunity to testify in behalf of S. 778, to establish the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in the State of Wisconsin. The Apostle Islands are some 400 miles from my home in Milwaukee, but like millions of other Americans I know and treasure the area. S. 778 is the way to save it.

Senator Gaylord Nelson didn't make these islands and lakeshores, these woodlands and marshes, but as Senator and as Governor of Wisconsin before that he has fought hard to preserve them. So has the late President John F. Kennedy, who toured the area with Secretary Udall and Senator Nelson in September, 1963 and said: "We must act to preserve these assets." So has President Johnson, who on January 30, 1967 listed the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore—along with the Redwoods National Park, a North Cascades Park, and a Potomac Valley Park—as the top four priorities for addition to the National Park System.

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill, S. 778, has been approved, with minor modifications contained in its letter of February, 1967, by the Department of the Interior. The bill results from a special task force set up by the Secretary of the Interior. The proposed National Lakeshore would consist of 57,500 acres made up of three separate units:

1. The twenty-one uninhabited Apostle Islands themselves. These fascinating bits of geography were created when the glacier deposited its drift on top of the old pre-glacial rocks. They are a paradise for the camper, the hiker, the photographer, the nature lover, and must be preserved this way. Under the park plan, simple trails and campsites would be built—but the islands would be kept wild.

2. On the nearby shores of the Bayfield Peninsula would be the second unit, the Red Cliff Unit. Thirty miles long and one-fourth to one-half mile wide, it would provide a scenic thirty-mile drive with plenty of overlooks and with seven major camping areas. The Red Cliff shoreline is full of caves, caverns, and cliffs. It is covered with spruce, pine, and hardwoods.

3. A third unit of the Park is the 10,373-acre Bad River Slough. It is a huge wild rice marsh full of mystery and grandeur. If you want to study ecology,

the Bad River Slough is the place to do it. Ducks, geese, and every form of waterfowl dot its marshlands. Game fish abound in its waters. Here, too, the sensible preservation plan looks toward avoiding any disturbance of the web of life within the marsh.

S. 778 will save this priceless Apostle Islands area before the honky-tonks and the bulldozers take over. With our new highways, fifty million Americans will live within a day's drive of it.

Setting up the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will do more than just to preserve for us all a priceless recreational asset. It will bring jobs to the people of depressed Northern Wisconsin. With lumber and mining and farming on the downgrade, what could be more constructive than a project which can provide jobs for Northern Wisconsin residents? No one can blame them for wanting to keep on living in their beautiful homeland, rather than moving to our overcrowded cities. But we must give them an opportunity to make a living at home.

A recent University of Wisconsin study estimates that the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore project would bring almost a million visitors a year. They would spend $7 million a year and create some 363 new full-time jobs. Many of those jobs could go to needy Indians of the Bad River Indian Reservation.

Before it is too late, we must save at least few areas where the multitude may find solitude. No area left in America can more perfectly accomplish that purpose than the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. I strongly urge the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which has done so much to conserve America's resources, to proceed now to create the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. It could be one of the finest jewels in your crown.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection we will make a statement from Congressman Clement J. Zablocki of the Fourth District of Wisconsin a part of the record at this point.

(The document referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have this opportunity to express my support for S. 778, legislation which provides for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in my home state of Wisconsin.

At the outset, Mr. Chairman, I want to commend you for scheduling hearings on this important bill. Commendations also are due the author of this proposal and a member of this subcommittee, the Hon. Gaylord Nelson. Through his outstanding work as Wisconsin's governor and in the Senate, he justly has earned a reputation as one of the Nation's foremost proponents of conservation, and the preservation and development of natural recreation areas.

Although I make no claim to be a conservationist of a class with Senator Nelson, expanding recreational opportunities for Americans has always been of great concern to me.

As you know, my congressional district comprises the southern half of Milwaukee County. It is overwhelmingly urban and industrial. From that point of vantage, however, I can attest to the deep and vital interest of my constituents in the development of parks and recreation areas.

It also has been my experience that the people of the Fourth Congressional District are particularly concerned about the preservation of the many natural beauties and resources of Wisconsin.

Perhaps even more than those to whom the state's outstanding rural scenery is an everyday affair, those who live in the city are keenly appreciative of the value of conserving Wisconsin's natural wonders, and developing them for the greatest enjoyment of the general public.

For that reason, my people have been strongly in favor of the Ice Age National Reserve, the Mississippi River parkway, the federal purchase of the Sylvania Tract, perservation of "wild rivers" like the Wolf and St. Croix, and the prevention of beach erosion in public park lands along Lake Michigan.

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is yet another project strongly endorsed by the people of our community. The many letters I have received on this legislation from constituents strongly attests to this support. Mr. Chairman, let me share some of these communications with you.

"I earnestly urge you to give your full support to bill S. 778, which would preserve a beautiful stretch of shoreline along Lake Superior and develop the

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore . . ." says Miss E. Harriet Windau of Milwaukee. Writes Mrs. Evelyn Knapp of Milwaukee: "Wild areas (like the Apostle Islands) are needed for beauty, preservation of wildlife and recreation." "Save some land for posterity," urges Mr. Henry Wohlmuth of West Allis.

Those who are very familiar with the Apostle Islands area are among the most enthusiastic for the proposed national lakeshore. Mr. L. A. Lindberg of Greendale writes:

> This beautiful area in northern Wisconsin should be preserved for present and future generations. Our family has enjoyed vacationing in this region for years.

And Att. Edmund Shea of Milwaukee asserts:

> Having been born and raised in Ashland and having spent many of the happiest days of my youth on Madeline Island and the adjacent islands, waters and shorelines, I am able to appreciate what it would mean to future generations if this area were enclosed in a national park.

Another enthusiastic supporter of S. 778 is Mr. Frank Markarian of South Milwaukee. He points out in a letter that:

> In a miniature sense, Federal acquisition of Apostle Islands will be comparable in some aspects to the purchase of Alaska. The wisdom of this undertaking and the immense recreational value inherent in that area will become more readily apparent in later years.
>
> Unlike other national parks, here we have something unique. Here land and water are interspersed with many wooded islands replete with wildlife. This feature alone should induce the National Government to extend its domain and protection with alacrity.

I also have received letters of support for the Apostle Islands project from the Wisconsin State Division of the Izaak Walton League of America and the Milwaukee Post Office Sportsmen Club. These organizations represent the opinions of thousands of Wisconsinites.

To these many indications of widespread support among our urban dwellers, I wish to add my own personal endorsement of H.R. 778 and the Apostle Islands project.

With the growth of population in this Nation and increasing encroachments on wilderness areas, it becomes imperative that the national government act quickly to preserve the choicest, most scenic locations.

The Apostle Islands area in our great North Country amply fits that description.

Further, with the construction of interstate highways across Wisconsin, this once remote area is within a single day's trip from the populous metropolitan areas of Milwaukee and Chicago. Development of this area at this time will mean its preservation for the enjoyment of millions in present and future generations.

For that reason, I strongly urge this subcommittee to favorably report S. 778 to the Senate as soon as possible for debate and a vote. In the meantime, you can be sure that we in the House of Representatives will be working for swift passage of this proposal in our Body of the Congress.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Udall, accompanied by George Hartzog, the Director of the National Park Service.

We are always happy to see you, Mr. Secretary.

STATEMENT OF HON. STEWART L. UDALL, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR; ACCOMPANIED BY MR. GEORGE HARTZOG, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; AND HAROLD C. JORDAHL, JR., PROGRAM SUPPORT STAFF, NORTH CENTRAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Secretary UDALL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I have a prepared statement, and I will read most of it. I would like it to appear in its entirety in the record, and I will make other comments, if I may.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, you may proceed in that manner.

Secretary UDALL. Mr. Chairman, I have the Director of the Park Service with me. We are here today because of our enthusiasm and

keen interest in this particular area. This is one of the few areas that was mentioned specifically by the President in his message to the Congress on protecting our national heritage at the beginning of this Congress.

Director Hartzog points out to me something that I think would be of interest to this committee. It is an interesting piece of history, and it shows also how laggard we have been in acting. On May 9, 1930, 37 years ago, the Congress of the United States passed an act which was entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on the advisability and practicability of establishing a national park to be known as the Apostle Islands National Park in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes."

In other words, 37 years ago today, the Congress passed an act asking this to be studied. George tells me the history shows the study was made, but because on most of the Islands the timber had been cut off, and the second growth had not come back, there was reluctance at that time to recommend it for true national park status, because it was kind of a cutover area at that time, with the features that you naturally have, it shows that the Congress early recognized the superior opportunity that this represented.

I should like to say also, Mr. Chairman, that I think you will find that when we present this, this is an unusual proposal. It has many unusual facets to it. In fact, the difficulty of working out all of the local problems, problems with Indian tribes, working closely with the State, there are many difficulties connected with this, and it was really only the determination of Senator Nelson, his devotion to the area, and his really bulldog determination that has enabled us to put this proposal together.

I have seen it personally, as has the Director, and I think that I can say to you as far as the Great Lakes are concerned, in terms of the variety of natural wonders that are there, that this—I always hate to compare areas, but this is larger, and, I think, certainly more varied than the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore that Congress authorized last year, and this is really a superb string of islands.

It is a type of necklace that does not exist anywhere else in the Great Lakes, and we think that it qualifies in a very superior way.

Enactment of S. 778, with the amendments recommended in our report of February 18, will carry out the President's recommendation.

This committee is well aware of the limited supply of public outdoor recreational facilities available across the country, and the ever-increasing demand for them.

The problem is especially acute in and around our urban population concentrations. Establishment of this almost 91,000-acre Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would be a significant step forward in alleviating this problem, as there are 52 million people within the Great Lakes region, and more than 5 million people within a 250-mile radius of the area.

The cities of Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, and the Twin Cities of Minneapolis-St. Paul are only hours away from the Apostle Islands, and the national lakeshore will be within easy reach of the major metropolitan areas of the entire Upper Midwest. We estimate that by 1970, some 920,000 persons will visit the Apostle Islands annually for recreational purposes.

I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, I had a realization just over the last weekend, when I was on the Upper Hudson River, up in the Adirondacks, in the heart of New York, and on seeing this section that is under consideration for inclusion in the wild river or scenic river legislation before this committee, and I never had such a clear impact of the effect that the new interstate highway program is having on the availability of outdoor recreation resources, because there were people there who had come all the way from Pittsburgh, a large group of them, from southern New Jersey; with the highway system we have now, you can cover tremendous distances in a matter of a few hours, and I think that we have not fully appreciated—we have talked about the increasing pressure, we have talked about doing something for the urban populations, but with this very fine highway system that we are going to have completed shortly, we have made these areas tremendously more accessible, more readily accessible to people, and people are much more willing to travel several hundred miles.

The type of trip that normally would have taken a whole week, people can leave Friday afternoon, and drive till late in the night, and go the distances that you would not even contemplate doing even 10 years ago, and this hit me so forceably, I wanted to comment on it to the committee this morning.

The areas we propose for this national lakeshore include the Apostle Islands unit, comprising a group of 21 islands in Lake Superior that form an archipelago extending 30 miles long and 80 miles wide. These are the islands in red, and as you see them, from the lake, or from the air, they are wooded, they have unusual beauty, they are rocky, and really superb.

The one large island I think we should point out, Madeline Island, the large one there, would not be included. It is the one that is rather highly developed. The State has some holdings on that island, but practically all of the other islands would be included.

There would also be what we are calling the Red Cliff unit, which is the strip of high land along Lake Superior, less than a half-mile wide, and about 30 miles long. This, as the chairman of this committee, who I am sure has looked at the Pictured Rocks area in Michigan, is somewhat similar to that, in terms of a very unusual shoreline, and one of the most scenic in the entire Great Lakes.

Senator BIBLE. Is the yellow excluded or included area?

Secretary UDALL. Mr. Hartzog.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is the Indian reservation.

Senator BIBLE. That is the Indian reservation, excluded.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Senator NELSON. Might I interrupt just a moment? Along that 30 mile stretch of the Red Cliff Indian Reservation, much of it is like the Pictured Rocks, as the Secretary said.

Down below it, you will find sand; sandy white beaches. The Park Service proposes that there be a hiking trail the whole length of that 30 miles, as well as the scenic overlook and campsites, so this unit would have lot of recreation use value.

Senator BIBLE. How many Indians actually live on this reservation as of now?

Secretary UDALL. A few hundred.

Senator BIBLE. A few hundred?

Secretary UDALL. A few hundred. It is a small band.

Senator NELSON. I will get the figure for the record. It is a very small band.

(The information requested is as follows:)

There are 360 Indians living on the Red Cliff Reservation and 400 on the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin.

Secretary UDALL. The third unit is the Kakagon-Bad River Sloughs unit, which is a long sandspit fronting on Lake Superior. The national lakeshore will include 57,511 acres of land, and 33,050 acres of water.

The 21 Apostle Islands are the main feature of this proposal; they are heavily forested and range in height from 50 to almost 500 feet about the lake surface.

Senator NELSON. May I interrupt 1 second on the sloughs? If the members would like to look at page 9 in this book, you will see the sloughs. This is the largest marsh slough of its kind in the Great Lakes.

Page 9 of the book. It has some 300-odd species of birds native to the country. I has some of the finest fishing in the State. It is just one grass marsh, and this is what it looks like, when you are inside the area.

Senator BIBLE. Who owns the sloughs at the present time?

Senator NELSON. This is part of the Bad River Band Indian Reservation.

Senator BIBLE. Still part of the Indian reservation?

Senator NELSON. Yes.

Senator HANSEN. Do you call these sloughs bog lakes, too? Is a slough and a bog lake the same?

Senator NELSON. These are not lakes. We call them sloughs.

Senator HANSEN. We have what we call soughs, too. Just a marshy area.

Senator NELSON. Yes, but the water here is part of Lake Superior. If you go on out these sloughs, you end up in Lake Superior; the water rises and falls and changes with Lake Superior. If there is a heavy wind coming in, it brings the water up.

Senator HANSEN. I see.

Secretary UDALL. Except for some logging and quarrying, there is little human activity on the islands today, and because they are islands, there is relatively little pressure of land speculation as well. They are an ideal potential outdoor recreational resource. Visitors and recreational users will reach the islands by boat, ski-equipped aircraft, or private excursion boats which will also operate day trips around the islands.

Mr. Chairman, our public recreation development program for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will be designed to afford optimum recreational benefits and enjoyment, and as a complement to active recreation, the natural beauty will be preserved.

Since most of the Red Cliff and Kakagon River-Bad River Sloughs units of the lakeshore are within the Red Cliff and Bad River Indian Reservations, respectively, the bill contains a number of provisions with respect to Indian interests.

The bill provides that the lands within the lakeshore held in trust for the Red Cliff or Bad River bands may be acquired only with their consent. Some of the Indian tribal lands are essential to the proposed lakeshore, and we will need to acquire them before the lakeshore is established. We will not proceed with the project until we have obtained the consent of the Indian tribes to the acquisition of these lands.

Under the amendments we propose to S. 778, we may pay the purchase price of the Indian lands on an installment basis, plus interest on unpaid balances. The purchase of the Indian land on an installment basis will assure the Indians a continued annual income for a number of years. By the time the installment payments are completed, the national lakeshore will be fully developed and will provide the Indians an opportunity to capitalize on the economic potential associated with providing visitor services and accommodations.

I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, because the Department, of course, has a responsibility that we take very seriously, the welfare of the Indian people, and their economic level is very depressed, I think the establishment of a national park here, with the traditional type of development and activities, with the opportunities that should present to them for employment, for developing their own adjacent lands, in accordance with the type of development that we like to see, that this should greatly enhance the economic position and potential for the Indians living in the area.

The standards which the Secretary would prescribe pursuant to section 5(e) of S. 778 would assure that Indian-operated concessioner facilities would be held to the same standards as would be the case if those facilities were to be operated by any other operator.

Other Indian tribal lands located within the proposed lakeshore boundaries are not essential to its establishment. If the Indian bands are unwilling to sell a fee simple title to such lands, the purchase of easements or other interests may be sufficient to meet our requirements for administering the lands as part of the lakeshore.

Again, our proposal for the payment of the purchase price of the Indian interests on an installment basis will assure them a continued annual income for a number of years.

Other amendments recommended in our report permit Indians to hunt, fish, trap, and gather wild rice on lands acquired for the lakeshore which are within the Indian reservations and the usual land exchange provisions included in recent bills of this type; and revise the lakeshore boundary to include adjacent water areas.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, considered this proposal, and recommend the establishment of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in October 1965.

We do not yet have adequate cost data to supply today, Mr. Chairman; however, I am told that we will be able to supply this information to you, on or before June 1.

(The information referred to appears on p. 9.)

I should like to say, too, that one of the finest outdoor films that I have seen was one that was made by some of Senator Nelson's friends; some of these Wisconsin people, and I would hope that the committee, on its field trip, would not only have a chance to see the area on the ground, but have a chance to view this splendid conservation film that tells the story of the opportunity that is present.

There is not one of the Great Lakes which to me has greater attraction than Lake Superior. It is by far the most unpolluted of the lakes and has more islands, it has more, in many ways, to offer the people of the metropolitan areas that are so dominant along the Great Lakes area. I should simply like to say in conclusion that I think this is, again, a very excellent opportunity for the consideration of this committee.

Senator NELSON. I would like to comment on the Secretary's point, if I may, about the pollution. Lake Superior is the only lake in the Great Lakes chain with hardly any pollution.

In Howard Mead's book, if you look at the bottom of page 20, you see a photograph which was taken through about 6 feet of water.

This gives you an idea of how clear and clean that water is. This is rather rare in any of our big lakes in this country, except in parts of the West.

Senator BIBLE. We have to keep them clean. We have problems even in the West with some of our lakes now.

Mr. Secretary, that is a fine statement, and I certainly do press you to get your cost estimates in as early as possible.

Secretary UDALL. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very important ingredient in these parks, as you very well know. We have had the habit lately of creating these parks, and then having certain committees come along and not give any money for them. This is always a little frustrating. In terms of the redwoods, which is anywhere between a hundred million and two hundred million dollars, it is easy enough to authorize it, but we have to get the money to go with the authorization. We have not quite solved that problem, and I hope we can do it.

Can you give me a range of acquisition cost?

Secretary UDALL. Senator, we had one earlier study that came in, roughly $2.5 million. We had a subsequent one that was more than twice that figure.

Senator BIBLE. It is somewhere around $3 to $5 million?

Secretary UDALL. Between two and a half and five, or maybe six at a top. We want to be realistic. We want to be honest and realistic with the committees, and that is the reason we are going back to study it, but it is not a very costly one.

Also I think that we are going to find, as we are finding with some other proposals, that because of its location, because we are dealing with islands, that we don't face a serious escalation problem, either, if we move fairly fast.

Senator BIBLE. What is the ownership pattern?

Secretary UDALL. Well——

Senator BIBLE. How much is in Federal ownership, if any; how much in State ownership, or county ownership, and private ownership, acreage wise?

Secretary UDALL. The Federal ownership is a thousand acres; State, nearly 10,000; county, 10,000; and Indian another allotted 6,000, Indian tribal, 5,000, private 25,000.

So it is quite a mixed bag.

Senator BIBLE. What is the attitude of the State and the county as to donating the publicly owned lands to Federal Government for the purpose of creating this Apostle Island National Lakeshore?

Senator NELSON. The director of Wisconsin State Conservation Department will be testifying, so I don't want to usurp his position. He will be testifying on June 1, at the hearings in Ashland, on the State's position.

My own view is that the State is favorable to the idea.

Senator BIBLE. The idea of what, of donating it to the National Lakeshore?

Senator NELSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. With or without consideration? And I am not trying to anticipate his statement of June 1, either.

Senator NELSON. I believe they recognize the position of the Congress, that we do not purchase public lands.

Senator BIBLE. I will now announce, since Senator Nelson has called my attention to it, that there will be field hearings on this bill, in Ashland, Wis., on June 1 and 2. At that time, we will have the opportunity of seeing this National Lakeshore on the ground and by water, and the people who live in the area will have the opportunity to be heard.

The development costs—do you have the same problem there as you do with acquisition costs?

Secretary UDALL. It is not the same problem, but we are working that out, and we hope to have this for the committee by the time they get ready to consider.

Senator BIBLE. I won't press on either of those points, because they will be ready by the Ashland hearing on June 1, both your estimates of land acquisition costs and your estimates of developments costs.

What will your annual operation and maintenance costs be, or is that likewise a preliminary question?

Secretary UDALL. It would begin at $102,000, and in the fifth year, be up to $330,000.

Senator BIBLE. So when it is fully developed, the annual cost of operating and maintaining will be in the neighborhood of $300,000 per year.

What is the seasonal characteristics of the lakeshore? How many months per year would it be used?

Secretary UDALL. Well, I would really rather let Senator Nelson say. I think one of the interesting things about this is that although it gets cold in northern Wisconsin in the winter, that there are some features here that are of special interest in winter as well, and that it is not just going to be confined to a 3-month or 4-month summer season.

Senator BIBLE. Isn't this in roughly the same range as your other island park in northern Michigan?

Secretary UDALL. Isle Royale?

Senator BIBLE. Isle Royale. Isn't this in roughly the same latitude?

Secretary UDALL. Yes, it does; except of course Isle Royale has a tremendous access problem, because of the fact that it is many hundreds of miles from the nearest land. And that you have a long trip, of course Lake Superior freezes, does it not, Senator, in winter?

Senator BIBLE. You would not have a much different weather problem, though, would you? Isn't Isle Royale operational only 60 to 90 days per year?

Secretary UDALL. It has a short season. But the only access is by boat, and we have to run a special boat ourselves, you see. You don't have the pleasure craft opportunities at Isle Royale that you would have here.

Senator BIBLE. Apostle Islands may conceivably have better access, but you would still have cold weather.

Secretary UDALL. Yes; I don't think we can do anything about that.

Senator BIBLE. Well, then, it would be operational how many months per year?

Senator NELSON. Maybe I could respond to that.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly. Certainly.

Senator NELSON. So far as the sloughs and the shoreline are concerned, they are fished the whole season. May on through October. The weather is very fickle up there and you can get some cold weather in the summertime. But so far as the shoreline is concerned, and the sloughs, they are usable for a period of May through October.

The outer islands, except during heavy weather when you can't get out to them, have a good use, a good fulltime summer use, June to October.

Senator BIBLE. Fine. I wanted that for the record.

The Senator from Wisconsin—questions?

Senator NELSON. No; I want to thank the Secretary. He is correct when he states that this has been a very complicated project, because there is county ownership of land, State ownership of land, Federal ownership of land, Indian ownership of land, and private ownership of land. This is the reason it has taken a long time, and lots of discussion, to put this package together.

I started on this in 1961, when I was Governor, and had full cooperation continuously for a five-and-a-half-year period. We have had innumerable discussions with the tribal council, with the Indians, with the county boards, with the city councils, chambers of commerce, and this bill has been drafted, and redrafted.

At this moment, I believe this project has more universal support in my State than any conservation project that I have ever dealt with in the years I have been in government.

There is some property owner opposition, and a minor amount elsewhere, but the project has the endorsement of every major newspaper in the State and every significant conservation organization. It has the broadest possible support that you could get for any conservation project.

I want to thank Mr. Hartzog and the Secretary for their patience in working with us on this matter for a five and a half or 6-year period. I think they have come up with a fine draft of a bill that is acceptable to 90-odd percent of the people in the State of Wisconsin.

Senator BIBLE. Questions? The Senator from Utah.

Senator MOSS. I looked forward to the field hearings, to get a first-hand look at this area. From listening to the Senator from Wisconsin, I am already a convert, but I would like to see it. I am glad to know that there is widespread local support. Sometimes, you get widespread local support, with some little local opposition giving us a little trouble.

I take it from that map there, Mr. Secretary, that the yellow shown on the map is Indian land, owned by the Indians. Is that correct?

Mr. HARTZOG. Indian reservation, Senator. It is not all owned by the Indians. There is interspersed private, as well as allotted holdings, in this Indian reservation, and there is a provision in the bill before you that would authorize the Secretary, when he purchases the lands here, if the Indians so requested, to purchase lands here to substitute for them, in an effort to try to block out the Indian holdings in the reservation.

Senator MOSS. The Secretary would buy some additional lands in the yellow to exchange? Is that it?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, would use the money that he would otherwise pay the Indians for the land here to actually buy land to replace the Indian land here, inside the Indian reservation, with the idea of trying to block out these private holdings within the Indian reservation.

Secretary UDALL. Senator, what happened here, most likely, under the Allotment Act of 1887, this was once all Indian reservation. Much of it was allotted. Only a part of it was kept in tribal ownership, and after it was allotted, a lot of it went into private ownership, so you have a very checkerboard pattern there today, and one of the reasons the Indians have not fared very well is that they don't really own a tract of land there that is large enough to do something significant with. There are various ways that we could help them to block up their holdings, and to actually achieve economic benefits that are not possible under this scattered ownership situation that exists today.

Senator Moss. Well, are these Indians terminated, or are they still under the trustee guardianship?

Secretary UDALL. No, they are still under the trustee relationship. There are small groups.

Senator NELSON. About 350 each.

Secretary UDALL. Of the type that you have in the upper midwest country. Small bands.

Senator Moss. But on rather small circumscribed areas?

Secretary UDALL. That is right.

Senator Moss. There is not any large reservation?

Secretary UDALL. Some of them live there, some live in nearby towns, and there their estate is a rather low one, I am afraid.

Senator NELSON. In that 10,000 acres of sloughs you are looking at, for all practical purposes, nobody lives in there; there are some hunting shacks and fishing shacks in there, but that is all.

Secretary UDALL. Nor are there any economic benefits, other than the marginal ones involved with the activities we have described.

Senator Moss. Any Indian owners on that large tract of land, the one that is left out?

Secretary UDALL. I think the answer to that is no.

Senator NELSON. Not unless it is some individual investor. But no tribal one.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Wyoming.

Senator HANSEN. What time of year does this part of Lake Superior freeze over?

Senator NELSON. Harold, can you tell me? I have not lived up there for 25 years, but it is somewhere into November.

Mr. JORDAHL. It would be December.

Senator BIBLE. Would you identify yourself for the record?

Mr. JORDAHL. Mr. Jordahl, Department of the Interior.

Senator HANSEN. I am very much intrigued. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman. It is a very excellent statement, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary UDALL. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. The only additional question that I would ask of you, Mr. Secretary or Mr. Hartzog, was the amount of visitation that we have had there in the past few years, during the summer months. Are those figures available through you, or do you have State witnesses who will testify? How many people visited there in June, July, and August of 1966?

Mr. HARTZOG. We don't have any figures on that, Senator, but we will try to get some for you.

Senator BIBLE. Well, no doubt there will be figures supplied at the time of the field hearings, so again, I may be premature in questioning. I would just like to know what type of visitation you have annually there now, and how attractive is it to the people who live in the area. You say it serves 50 million persons who live practically next door. I am just interested in knowing how many of those 50 million persons who live next door to Apostle Islands National Lakeshore went there last year.

Please make a note of that and see that it is entered into the record.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., June 5, 1967.

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

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: At the May 9 hearing in Washington, D.C., on S. 778, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Wisconsin, the Department's witness was requested to provide the Committee with data on the present visitation to the area proposed for establishment as a national lakeshore.

The report dated May 1965 of the University of Wisconsin on "Apostle Islands—Some of the Economic Implications of the Proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore," a copy of which is enclosed for the Committee's information gives the results of a traffic count at two locations on U.S. Highway 2, which is the principal access to this area. To summarize the data in table 4 on page 4 of that report, at the Superior counting station 1,470,819 vehicles were counted in 1954; this figure rose to 1,800,328 in 1960; and in 1963 declined to 1,747,764. At the Ashland station the high count was 969,304 in 1959, and in 1963 it was 852,966. Elsewhere in the report it is estimated that the average vehicle contained 4 persons. An assumption appears on page 7 of the report that in 1964 the total overnight usage of the proposed lakeshore area was 30,240 man-days.

We appreciate this opportunity to supplement our testimony.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. HARRISON,
Assistant to the Director.

Senator NELSON. I would like to add one comment on the recreation use. The skimobiling and skiing activity is developing very rapidly in that area. There are a number of ski slopes nearby, and on Madeline Island, where the State owns a thousand acres, there is proposed a large private development that will be usable by skiiers, so there will be lots of winter use in the area.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Secretary, thank you very much, and Mr. Hartzog, thank you very much.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

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

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee, on January 30, 1967, the President, in his message to the Congress on protecting our natural heritage stated:

"* * * the need for more protected areas is still great. We must make significant additions to our present domain of land and water * * *."

As part of a program to meet this demand, President Johnson recommended that the 90th Congress establish the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Wisconsin; he stated that this would "* * * add a superb string of islands to our national seashore system".

The enactment of S. 778, with the amendments recommended in our report of February 18, will carry out the President's recommendation.

This Committee is well aware of the limited supply of public outdoor recreational facilities available across the country, and the ever-increasing demand for them. The problem is especially acute in and around our urban population concentrations. Establishment of this almost 91,000 acre Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would be a significant step forward in alleviating this problem, as there are 52 million people within the Great Lakes region, and more than 5 million people within a 250-mile radius of the area. The cities of Milwakuee, Chicago, Detroit and the Twin Cities of Minneapolis-St. Paul are only hours away from the Apostle Islands, and the national lakeshore will be within easy reach of the major metropolitan areas of the entire upper midwest. We estimate that by 1970, some 920,000 persons will visit the Apostle Islands annually for recreational purposes.

The areas we propose for this national lakeshore include the Apostle Islands unit, comprising a group of 21 islands in Lake Superior that form an archipelago extending 30 miles long and 80 miles wide; the Red Cliff unit, a strip of highlands along Lake Superior less than a half-mile wide and about 30 miles long; and the Kakagon-Bad River Sloughs unit—a long sand spit fronting on Lake Superior. The national lakeshore will include 57,511 acres of land, and 33,050 acres of water.

The 21 Apostle Islands are the main feature of this proposal; they are heavily forested and range in height from 50 to almost 500 feet above the lake surface. Except for some logging and quarrying, there is little human activity on these islands. They are an ideal potential outdoor recreational resource.

Visitors and recreational users will reach the islands by boat, ski-equipped aircraft, or private excursion boats which will also operate day trips around the islands.

Mr. Chairman, our public recreation development program for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will be designed to afford optimum recreational benefits and enjoyment, and as a complement to active recreation, the natural beauty will be preserved.

Since most of the Red Cliff and Kakagon-Bad River Sloughs units of the lakeshore are within the Red Cliff and Bad River Indian Reservations, respectively, the bill contains a number of provisions with respect to Indian interests. The bill provides that the lands within the lakeshore held in trust for the Red Cliff or Bad River bands may be acquired only with their consent.

Some of the Indian tribal lands are essential to the proposed lakeshore, and we will need to acquire them before the lakeshore is established. We will not proceed with the project until we have obtained the consent of the Indian Tribes to the acquisition of these lands. Under the amendments we propose to S. 778, we may pay the purchase price of the Indian lands on an installment basis, plus interest on unpaid balances. The purchase of the Indian land on an installment basis will assure the Indians a continued annual income for a number of years. By the time the installment payments are completed, the national lakeshore will be fully developed and will provide the Indians an opportunity to capitalize on the economic potential associated with providing visitor services and accommodations. The standards which the Secretary would prescribe pursuant to section 5(e) of S. 778 would assure that Indian-operated concessioner facilities would be held to the same standards as would be the case if those facilities were to be operated by any other operator.

Other Indian tribal lands located within the proposed lakeshore boundaries are not essential to its establishment. If the Indian bands are unwilling to sell a fee simple title to such lands, the purchase of easements or other interests may be sufficient to meet our requirements for administering the lands as part of the lakeshore. Again, our proposal for the payment of the purchase price of the Indian interests on an installment basis will assure them a continued annual income for a number of years.

Other amendments recommended in our report permit Indians to hunt, fish, trap, and gather wild rice on lands acquired for the lakeshore which are within the Indian reservations add the usual land exchange provisions included in recent bills of this type; and revise the lakeshore boundary to include adjacent water areas.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments considered this proposal, and recommended the establishment of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in October 1965.

We do not yet have adequate cost data to supply today, Mr. Chairman; however, I am told that we will be able to supply this information to you by June 1.

Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Louis S. Clapper, chief of the Conservation Education Division, National Wildlife Federation. Mr. Clapper, good to see you again.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS S. CLAPPER, CHIEF, CONSERVATION EDUCATION DIVISION, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. CLAPPER. Good morning, sir. I have a very brief statement here, Mr. Chairman. By way of identification, the National Wildlife Federation is a private nonprofit association which seeks to attain conservation goals through educational means.

The federation has affiliates in 49 States, and these in turn are composed of local organizations and individuals.

We appreciate the invitation and opportunity of appearing here today. Mr. Chairman, the National Wildlife Federation long has supported the principle of preserving areas of suitable quality and size for purposes of public outdoor recreation and education.

We have contended that areas with outstanding significance should be set aside for this public use and enjoyment—and as soon as possible in order to avoid escalating land costs. In this context, we have supported the preservation of wildernesses and wild rivers, and the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the several individual seashore, lakeshore, park and recreation area proposals which have come before the subcommittee at an earlier time.

In fact, the federation specifically endorsed establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore during the annual convention held in 1966 and a copy of the pertinent resolution is attached in the hope it may be made a part of the testimony.

Senator BIBLE. That will be the order.

(The document referred to follows:)

RESOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Whereas the Apostle Islands and adjacent mainland in Wisconsin is an area of largely unspoiled natural beauty not excelled on the Great Lakes; and

Whereas proposals before the Congress would create an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore to be developed and administered by the National Park Service; and

Whereas this area would provide significant recreational opportunities to people of the Nation among the islands and along the shoreline of Lake Superior, largest fresh water lake in the world: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 12, 1966, at Pittsburgh, Pa., hereby endorses the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in the firm belief that it will be a significant addition to the Nation's public outdoor recreational assets.

Mr. CLAPPER. I should add here that the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation also has endorsed the principle of the lakeshore, and officials of this group, we understand, plan to so testify in the field hearings. The Wisconsin federation is the official State affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation in that fine State.

Since members of the subcommittee plan to visit the Apostle Islands area personally and have other details through publications and other materials and testimony there is little point in us describing the many assets of the proposed lakeshore.

In substance, then, we believe the Apostle Islands are magnificent examples of natural resources in a unique setting and should be preserved and made available for a wide variety of public uses.

The establishment of a national lakeshore will provide such benefits and, at the same time, offer economic stability to that part of Wisconsin.

We believe S. 778 accomplishes the desired purpose of establishing the lakeshore. We agree that the Secretary of Interior should acquire the lands as outlined in the bill, with full consideration being given to the State, the Indian, and the private landowners.

We believe the interests of these others are fully safeguarded through provisions in S. 778.

The National Wildlife Federation is particularly pleased to note the wording in section 8(a), which provides that hunting, fishing, and trapping shall be permitted under provisions of State law.

For the record, we cannot conceive of any emergency which would not allow the National Park Service time to consult with State authorities before putting any restrictive regulations into effect.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we hope the subcommittee can soon issue a favorable report upon S. 778 in order that the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore can become an early conservation accomplishment of the 90th Congress.

We appreciate the opportunity of making these remarks.

Senator BIBLE. A very fine statement, Mr. Clapper. It is always wonderful to get the position of the National Wildlife Federation. I know of the wonderful work that your group does.

Mr. CLAPPER. Thank you, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Senator NELSON. No questions, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Wyoming?

Senator HANSEN. I am just trying to find section 8. You spoke about the hunting in there. That would be a concession to the Indians, or to the people generally, as licensed by the State?

Mr. CLAPPER. This would just come under the regular State law, sir, is what we have reference to. I think this section largely was worked out, if the chairman will permit; back when the Ozark Scenic Rivers bill was first established, and this language has been made rather uniform in most of the park recreational areas and seashore and lakeshore bills, and we approve of it.

Senator HANSEN. I have nothing further.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is right. This is almost standard language now.

Mr. CLAPPER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. As to hunting, fishing, and trapping on lands and waters within lakeshores, there has evolved, by a lot of trial and error, almost standard wording which has worked out very well. I thank you, Mr. Clapper.

Mr. CLAPPER. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Robert Dennis, assistant conservation director of the Izaak Walton League.

Mr. PENFOLD. Mr. Chairman, we have a little change in people. I am J. W. Penfold.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, I recognize you, Joe. I noticed you were hiding under a different name. I have always known you as Joe Penfold.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH W. PENFOLD, ASSISTANT CONSERVATION DIRECTOR, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. PENFOLD. There are a lot of things in Washington going on these days, and we kind of bounce back and forth between us amongst them.

Senator BIBLE. We are glad to see you, Joe.

Mr. PENFOLD. Thank you. I have a brief statement, Mr. Chairman, deliberately so, because Wisconsin representatives of the league will be attending and testifying at your field hearing. And as they are more intimately acquainted with the area, we will leave that to them.

Mostly, I just want to go on record with the committee that the Izaak Walton League naturally is a strong supporter of this project. Our Wisconsin people endorsed the project a good many years ago, and they brought it before the national convention, I think 4 years ago, and we endorsed it at that time.

Our Midwest members, and many others, Mr. Chairman, know the Apostle Islands and believe that they qualify fully for inclusion in the national lakeshore system, and they are to join representative examples of the Great Lakes scene, such as Isle Royale, Pictured Rocks, and the Indiana Dunes. Further, the establishment of a national lakeshore in this area will complement other land and recreation resource programs in the north woods from the boundary waters canoe area into central Michigan.

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will be a unique area. Its heart will be twenty one islands offering opportunities for a wide range of recreational activity and enjoyment of primitive America.

The mainland shore will also be protected, and here the visitor may explore a significant wetland complex or pursue a more organized and intensive type of recreation. Use of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will likely be quiet different from that of other shoreline areas—focusing on boating, fishing, hunting, camping, beach exploring, and general enjoyment of unspoiled woods and lake scenery.

Like Mr. Clapper of the National Wildlife Federation, we approve the language in section 8(a) which provides that the Secretary shall permit hunting, fishing, and trapping in lands and waters under his jurisdiction in accordance with the applicable laws of Wisconsin.

We trust that the language in section 8(b), which gives the Secretary authority to issue regulations with respect to the exercise of the Indian's existing rights to hunt, fish, trap, and gather wild rice, is sufficiently broad to protect the fish and wildlife resources when and if necessary.

Mr. Chairman, the Izaak Walton League believes we should move ahead now on the Apostle Islands project, while acquisition costs are relatively low. There is little prime recreation land remaining in the United States which can be considered so much of a bargain as this. It just won't remain that way long. So we respectfully urge favorable action by this committee at an early date.

We appreciate the privilege of presenting our views.

Senator BIBLE. A very fine statement, Joe. I have no questions. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Senator NELSON. I would like to make just one observation about the hunting and fishing. The Attorney General has ruled, about a year

ago, that the hunting and fishing rights of the Indians come under their treaty law, not under Wisconsin fishing and hunting law; that is on their own tribal lands, the Attorney General has said, according to the treaties, they may fish and hunt at any time.

Other nonmembers of the Bad River Band or the Red Cliff Indians comply with the times set for fishing by the State.

Senator BIBLE. We are glad to have that observation.

The Senator from Utah.

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

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Wyoming?

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Penfold, it is good to see you again, as always.

Mr. PENFOLD. Thank you.

Senator HANSEN. I wish to ask you a couple of questions. I note that in your endorsement of this national lakeshore, you have gone on record indicating the wisdom, as you see it, in continuation of hunting and fishing. Does your endorsement of hunting in this instance reflect any change in basic philosophy on the part of the Izaak Walton League, as regards national recreation and park areas, or are you limiting your endorsement of hunting simply to areas lesser in exclusion of uses than national parks.

What I am trying to say is that there are times when we have difficulty in maintaining at reasonable manageable levels the game populations in areas. I was wondering if this reflects any difference, any change?

Mr. PENFOLD. Senator, we recognize, of course, the problems that you refer to in the management of wildlife in national park areas, and most particularly, the recurring problem of the northern Yellowstone elk herd. The position of the Izaak Walton League has not changed with respect to hunting in the national parks.

This is one of the reasons why we are very careful in our endorsement of new Federal projects that we make a clear distinction between a national park area, what should be a national park area, and other fine areas that should come into the national park system as national recreation areas, or something other than the national parks. We believe that in this kind of an area, hunting and fishing, by all means, should be continued.

Senator HANSEN. Well then let me ask you, do you think that perhaps this same approach that you indicate here would be a useful tool in considering the management program that will be required in other areas that are to be set aside? In other words, would it be your feeling that the designation of an area as a national park should be used very sparingly, and only when there is adequate justification for complete protection of all of the biologic resources with it?

Mr. PENFOLD. This is right, Senator. We believe that a national park, so to speak, is a crown jewel, and we don't want it despoiled or degraded by giving national park status to an area which does not fully measure up to the kinds of restraint that we do put on a national park.

I might say that the questtion of hunting in national parks is always current within the Izaak Walton League. There are some of our members who do not agree with the policy, and just about every convention the subject comes up for discussion. But in representing the league, I represent the official policy.

Senator HANSEN. I have no further questions.
Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Penfold.
Mr. PENFOLD. Thank you.
Senator BIBLE. A very fine statement.
Our next witness is Mr. S. W. Jensch, Gaithersburg, Md.

STATEMENT OF S. W. JENSCH, GAITHERSBURG, MD.

Mr. JENSCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity of taking your time and the members of your committee. I notice the map that ——

Senator BIBLE. Do you have a prepared statement, Mr. Jensch?

Mr. JENSCH. No, I don't.

But I do have some maps that I would appreciate giving to the committee. It is the best we could do. There really isn't an inventory that we could find of what lands that are available in Lake Superior.

Senator BIBLE. Well, identify yourself, tell us who you represent, and all the rest of it. You have given us copies of the maps; good.

Mr. JENSCH. Yes; and here is a map to show the Federal and county ownership on Lake Superior, and the Apostle Islands already.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. JENSCH. My name is S. W. Jensch. I live at Gaithersburg, Md. I do own a small piece of property in the area which is proposed to be taken.

Senator BIBLE. And by small piece, would you be a little more definite?

Mr. JENSCH. It is about 10 acres.

Senator BIBLE. About 10 acres. All right, go right ahead.

Mr. JENSCH. Yes. Now one of the things that impressed us about this proposal, was first, what are the lands proposed to be taken and what is the need, and what will result?

At the outset, I would like to pay my respects to Senator Nelson, however, and say that I appreciate the opportunity of having talked with him about this matter a year ago.

He kindly took time to listen to our view. While he did not make any comments, I do appreciate the opportunity of talking with him about it.

Senator Nelson and I grew up in a couple of towns that are not more than 35 miles apart, perhaps in a little different age, but his town still has that big sign "Home of Senator Nelson, Clear Lake, Wisconsin."

Well, I grew up in a little town near there, and I think we both had divergent routes since that time.

When I began to study S. 778, I tried to find out what are the opportunities for recreation in the Lake Superior area, and strangely enough, I could not find in the Interior Department a single source which would summarize them.

We had to go to the park system, the wildlife system, the recreation system, and then we began to gather these things together. Now that map, which I have shown you for Lake Superior, shows you the great, tremendous areas that are already publicly owned along Lake Superior, and there is a great abundance along the entire shore, from Duluth and Superior on the west to the Straights of Makinac on the east, and in your considerations last year of the Indian Dunes project, you

pointed out in your report that no State provides such lakeshore opportunities as the State of Michigan.

And as shown in that map depicting Lake Superior, you will see the many, many forests, parks, the State parks, and the wildlife areas along a whole Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Then if you go to the northern edge of Minnesota, you have the Superior National Forest, filled with parks, with hunting and canoeing, and all kinds of recreational activities.

There is an abundance of it, because this area is the kind that Senator Nelson some years ago sought to have included in the Appalachia bill, as I recall it. When the Appalachia bill was first presented, Senator Nelson sought to have upper Wisconsin made a part of the consideration for aid, because this is an area of somewhat low economic activity, but it is coming back, and they are fighting hard to establish it.

Senator NELSEN. We got it passed. It is included in the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission.

Mr. JENSCH. Yes, you did, and then came this park project, which the people up in that area were first told, "Well, you are in a depressed area, you had better sell out," and they got so sick of it that they said, "We are not depressed. We are beginning to establish ourselves now."

Senator NELSON mentioned Madeline Island. There is a private development there. They are trying to develop activity of their own.

Now Isle Royale, which is shown on the map that I presented to you, is 50 miles from Minnesota. And there is some boat activity to it. I am surprised the Park Service did not step up to assist the Secretary, who could not be expected to have these details, but Isle Royale, in answer to Senator Bible's question, is only open 90 days of the year.

It is cold country, and unless you have lived in this area, as Senator Nelson and I have, people are not going to come to it, and the figures that the Park Department has about people coming to the area are going to be sporadic and occasional checks. I don't know what opportunity they have of making a traffic count.

Some people have said, "If you want to develop this area build us a good road, and people will come, and we will have our own skimobiles," or these activities to which Senator Nelson adverted. People want to live there and develop there.

Now the area in which I have a particular interest is in Sand Island, and Little Sand Bay. I have here unsolicited, two letters, if I may leave them with you, Senator, and I don't want to read them. They are long.

Senator BIBLE. They will be made part of the record.

(The documents referred to follow:)

BAYFIELD, WIS., *May 6, 1967.*

Mr. SAM JENSCH.

DEAR SAM: I was talking to Gene Halvorson the other nite and he showed me a letter you wrote him wanting to know if you could use his name when you talked opposing the Federal Park. Well you can have the backing of all the property owners plus most of town of Russell people. We don't like this land grab. It will knock our tax base between ⅓ to ½ as of now and more like ¾ in 5 years. There are many people who want to settle up here but are afraid the park is going to chase them out in a short time so they won't build. The Federal now owns several Islands. Now why don't they do something with those

first to show some people that want this park so bad what it will look like when they get their trails and shelters put up. We as property owners in the subdivisions and others along the lake are not going to sell at any price Federal or not. We believe we have some rights in court if it ever comes to that.

I, for one, also the other property owners, can't figure out how people with no interests up in this area know what is best for us also how they can tell us what we are going to do with our lands. It just isn't fair. We have public access to the lake in many places now which are free to the public, boat launching sites plus picnic areas so there is plenty of places to leave and see the Islands. Being a fisherman for many years and knowing Lake Superior and around the Islands the people that come here now have boats that are unsafe for this water when it is rough and you as an Island property owner know how quick these storms come up. I've been caught in plenty of them even did a little praying at times with bigger boats in the 40 ft. class. These Islands aren't as close together as people think if they get caught between them when a blow comes up they aren't going to make shelter before they swamp their boats. We will need an awful lot more Coast Guard men on boats to patrol these waters for these people that are supposed to come by the hundreds of thousands like they predict, 920,000 a year. If the weather don't bother people the biterflies and mosquitoes will take care of them any way and the Federal or nobody else can keep it sprayed so campers can stand them. Hope you can help us out to stop this land grab and we will be looking forward to see you this summer when you are on vacation.

Sincerely,

ROBERT HOKENSON.

P.S.—will send some extra names if you want to use them. All property owners who are fighting against this vote getting land grab.

Property owners names—Just a few:

Mrs. Meyers at Squaw Bay
Mr. Schumacher at Squaw Bay

Allotted Indian Lands along the Shore:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kuhns Big Sand Bay
Mr. and Mrs. John Kuhns Big Sand Bay

Town of Russell:

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Millson Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Hulder Hangen Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Eldred Camp Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Vermont Johnson Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. John Elbers Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Willard Jergens Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hakinson Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Johnson Jr. Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Davies Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mrs. Lorraine Monahan Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hokenson Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lohman Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. Vernon Halvorson Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mrs. Les Free Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kasoris Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Smith Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Eskel Hokenson & Gary Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Ross Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Elvis Moe Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Peterson & Wayne Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Halvorson Little Sand Bay Sub Division
Town of Russel Park & Camp Grounds Little Sand Bay Sub Division

Also in Little Sand Bay:

Mr. and Mrs. Lief Erickson
Mr. and Mrs. Alden Allen
Neurouter Bros. & Families
Mr. Hank McTier

Allotted Indian Lands in Eagle Bay & Raspberry area—Raspberry Sub Division:

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Compton
Mr. Gary Hokenson
Mr. and Mrs. David Good
Mr. and Mrs. James Good
Mr. and Mrs. Bill Fennesay
Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Lyman
Mr. and Mrs. James Good, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien
Mr. and Mrs. Lee Meierotto
Town of Russell Park & Picnic Grounds

Frog Bay area:

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Krone
Mr. and Mrs. Dale Naden
Mr. and Mrs. Ernie LaPointe

These are a few names. There are a lot more but can't think of their names at the moment.

Thank you,
Sincerely,

BOB HOKENSON.

AN AMERICAN

It seems to me someone somewhere told me there was supposed to be freedom of enterprise in this great land of ours.

This was one of the things that so many fought for including myself. I believe that this would hold true to a person wanting to have a small domain he or she might call their own.

These people having put their entire working life into a place they call home, now suddenly by the will of some politician wanting to be a big man has figured out a way to take a man's home away.

He thinks a park is more important for a thousand people to walk through than it is for a man or family to spend their lives in.

I've heard somewhere that the Apostle Islands have been here for millions of years. Many of which have been private or public from time to time. I believe that if a man wants an Island and has the money to procure it, that Island should be his regardless of state or other government intervention.

The evidence of posted land is everywhere. If we were to go to a city, where most of the tourists come from, the signs would read "keep off the grass". But we wouldn't be carrying a high-powered rifle that is dangerous within a mile, that in many instances, the bearer of such weapon didn't even know how to handle.

I don't believe there are many land holders in our area who would begrudge a person walking across his land and enjoying Mother Nature. It is my judgement that the landholder posted his land because he didn't know which way the enemy was coming.

Isn't there enough state and government land with a couple Islands to hold the monument of our interested politicians?

Lincoln's monument takes up quite a small area. I believe he was considered one of our greatest men.

My forefathers came here looking for freedom, how about yours?

LAWRENCE HALVORSON.

Mr. JENSCH. Thank you, sir. One came from Bob Hokenson, who lives in Sand Bay. The Hokenson brothers were fishermen on Lake Superior for 25 years. The sea lamprey came along, it stopped their fishing. Their nets are still there. They said there was a loss of many thousands of dollars. They have a little home in Little Sand Bay, they say that "We are now senior citizens. We don't want to lose that, too."

Senator NELSON. May I interrupt just a moment? In the bill, as you perhaps may or may not know, there is a provision that anybody owning in the islands may retain their cottage or home for life, for 25 years, so in this case, they would, of course, be protected for the rest of their life.

Mr. JENSCH. Well, the problem with that, Senator Nelson, if I may say, is that as the Indiana Dunes bill pointed out, the Park Department does not like inholdings. They don't like this continuing rental, and there is no provision for standards in the bill as to what rental they would pay, and if they are going to be at a rate higher than the taxes they can pay, they might as well give it up now, so the opportunity of staying on the land without standards to protect them is somewhat meaningless in their view.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I think the committee could take care of that, if that develops to be the main problem of opposition to this particular national lakeshore bill, because at Cape Cod, which was the forerunner of what we call the Cape Cod formula, we tried to protect the homeowner, the person that you have just described. And looking back with the results and the success or failure of Cape Cod, we find out from people we talked to up there that actually it has worked out very well.

We have built the Cape Cod formula into practically every national seashore or lakeshore that we have created since that time.

I recognize that people, when they first go into an area such as this, express the same apprehensions that you do, but our experience has been that, after the seashore or the lakeshore is created, the actual homeowner finds that he is very well treated, and that nobody is trying to dispossess him.

I am frank to say that the National Park Service does eventually desire to acquire inholdings. I think that is true.

Mr. JENSCH. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. And I think I can see some good reason for it. But there are many areas now, in this new concept of the Cape Cod formula, where they permit the homeowner or nonobtrusive industries to occupy a part of a park area or national seashore area, side by side, and it has worked out reasonably well, I think.

Mr. JENSCH. I am very happy to hear that, sir. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. This has been my own experience on it, and I have handled these as chairman now for whatever it is, 5, 6, 7 years, or quite a few years, so certainly, whatever is indicated; is that your basic objection to it?

Mr. JENSCH. No, sir; the basic objection was well expressed in the letter I received from Mr. Robert Hokenson, and that also, if I may, sir, I would like to submit for your consideration.

Senator BIBLE. We will read the letters very carefully, sir.

Mr. JENSCH. Thank you, sir. The letter sets out really what they are worried about is the loss of tax base. Now Robert Hokenson has given me a letter with permission of each of the persons who live in this Little Sand Bay area.

This is all they have to support their schools, and have their roads, and provide the activity. In addition he points out that people would like to build in this Little Sand Bay area, and since this park thing has been going on for 2 or 3 years, they won't do it.

The people who are carpenters are not employed. There is no activity around there.

Senator BIBLE. Now on that point, I simply want to pinpoint the arguments that you are making. In your own case, do you have any development on your 10 acres of land?

Mr. JENSCH. Yes, I have just a little cottage.

Senator BIBLE. You have a little summer home?

Mr. JENSCH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This is a recurrent criticism at the time we create parks or national lakeshores and certainly, this phase will be gone into in depths when they are in the field, because we should have the exact figures.

I don't know how many homes or cottages are involved in the taking area, but we will make a good record on it, so we know exactly what we are talking about, in the loss of the tax base.

If this area is as depressed as is indicated, I would not assume that was a large tax base, but I don't know, and I would prefer to hear what the county officials say, and the assessors say, and the supervisors, and the government heads, and the property owners themselves say. I don't know how many homes are involved here, as a matter of fact.

Senator NELSON. I could make a comment here, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Senator NELSON. I would guess that this is the lowest tax loss of any acquisition the Federal Government ever made in the recreation area. The total taxes paid by private holders within the project is $11,800 per year. And of course, even that amount would not be lost at once, because those who held on to their property for 25 years to life would continue to pay their taxes.

And the big offsetting factor overriding that is that the study done by the University of Wisconsin showed that the National Lakeshore would bring $7 million of tourist money into the area, so there will be a substantial gain instead of a loss.

Mr. JENSCH. If I may say, the unfortunate part of your figures, Senator Nelson, is that those same projections for Isle Royale were never realized, and for this reason we are fearful of the same type of situation here. Furthermore, the Park Service are not great employers of local labor. They recruit people from a national level, and send them to the parks and the opportunity for local work is far less than the opportunities for employment we now feel are available to them.

Now if I may go back just a moment to the President's message on January 30—if I may first say, S. 778 is the same bill in form as Senator Nelson introduced in the last term.

The President then said on January 30, that he would propose that they establish the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Wisconsin "to add a superb string of islands to our national seashore system."

Nothing is said about the main shore, and it looks like a rejection by the President of this grandiose take of all the land around, if we are to interpret the Presidential message to which reference has been made.

Senator NELSON. Let me correct you on that. It was endorsed in the project; we discussed it with the White House, and in giving the message, I assume that the President identified it in the best way possible in a very short statement in his message.

Every time anybody says the Apostle Islands project, everybody in my State, and everybody who has ever dealt with it, and all the people discussing it, know it involves the Red Cliff Indian Reservation and the sloughs. And so did the White House know that.

Mr. JENSCH. Now the unfortunate part of your bill S. 778 is that as you and I know, in the State of Wisconsin, they throw a bill of complaint out in a courtroom for failing to describe the land.

S. 778 describes land on some map that has been down at some office, and I have never seen the map until I came here this morning. I assume that is the one that they are talking about so I assume that it stays the same.

Now in some of the park bills they have described the land by section, township, and range. And for S. 778 we do not know what lot or section of land will be included or excluded and why the line between the areas was drawn on a map as located here.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I recognize that, and if your complaint is that you don't know what is being included within the taking area, I can assure you, my good friend, that before the committee finishes hearings, we will know exactly what we are taking and it certainly is within the area that has been described in the proposed hearing.

It sometimes takes time to develop these boundary lines and they move and change, and this is the proposal as of today. I don't know whether this is going to be the final proposal, but certainly, everybody will be put on notice at the time that we go out for the field hearings of exactly what we are talking about. I have to be very candid and say that this is a problem that we constantly run into in hearing these bills.

Part of that fault lies with the Interior Department, and the Park Service, in not defining the proposed taking area well enough, and publicizing it well enough, and no one is trying to misrepresent anything or mislead anybody.

That is why we have these hearings. These hearings are to be continued from here to Wisconsin. In Wisconsin on June 1 and 2, undoubtedly this point will be made. I don't think this is a valid point, because now we have arrived at an area which is a danger area, that everyone knows exactly what we are talking about.

Mr. JENSCH. Well, the only reason I mention it, Senator Bible, was this, that having secured the endorsement of the President, now they have proposed to exclude Madeline Island. Now Madeline Island has a lot of estates, and fine roads, and this skimobile facility to which the Senator referred. But to us, Sand Island is just as important.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

Mr. JENSCH. We would like Sand Island to be excluded. So we asked to be excluded. We asked that Sand Island be excluded and Little Sand Bay be excluded.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

Mr. JENSCH. So that if they are free to exclude one island, we think the same basis for an exclusion exists for ours, and therefore, we would hope that it could be excluded, or that the situation would be such that it could be, if I interpret the bill to be entirely voluntary, we would ask that it be clarified in section 2(a) of S. 778, at the end, or in the second line thereof, where it says "Any property or interest area owned by the State of Wisconsin or any political subdivision thereof," if we could have added thereto, "or any other owner."

Senator NELSON. Then there is not any bill.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I understand the problem that you are suggesting, and what you are saying is, "You excluded Madeline Island, now we want Sand Island excluded as well, because we are as much entitled to be excluded as they are."

This was inherent in our Indiana Dunes. We had that problem up and down the length of the Indiana Dunes, and everybody—well not

everybody, but many of the witnesses—said, "Well, we think the general concept is fine, but we want our property excluded." This is human nature, I guess.

Mr. JENSCH. I don't think you will find any other request made except for Sand Island and Little Sand Bay.

Senator BIBLE. That may be, and you may make a good point. I don't know.

Mr. JENSCH. We are equally as populated percentagewise for area as Madeline Island. We have permanent residents, Madeline has permanent residents. We have summer residents, they have summer residents, and we have been there for some 50 to 60 years.

Here is a letter I would like to ask be included. Lawrence Halvorson, a boy who went to World War II and came back and said one of the things he thought he was fighting for over there was the right to own land up in this area.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

Mr. JENSCH. And if we could have this letter——

Senator BIBLE. He has asked to testify at the field hearing.

Mr. JENSCH. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. You may rest assured we will give this full study. I now understand your position and if I can summarize it, it is that the people whom you represent and the propertyowners, and you are one, are on an island, and you think you have as much right to be excluded as the people on Madeline Island. I don't know whether you are right or wrong, and we will sure take a look at it.

Mr. JENSCH. And furthermore, there is a great question whether they need all of the land for what they are intending to do. Zoning will accomplish what Senator Nelson seeks to a large extent.

We don't disagree with the fact that we are trying to keep honky tonks and bulldozers out, but an awfully lot of the people with the bulldozers will be at the Ashland hearing, and they will be the motel-owners who are wanting to come and bulldoze at the property line of the national park, so you are going to have bulldozers but you can stop them by zoning, which would substantially accomplish that.

May I ask Senator Nelson a question. Is it not true——

Senator BIBLE. You can, if he wants you to, but he is the questioner.

Mr. JENSCH. I appreciate that.

Senator BIBLE. I want to keep this hearing in proper perspective. We are the committee and you are a witness, but if he wants to answer questions, fine with me.

Senator NELSON. It is all right. He is from the same section of northern Wisconsin as I am.

Mr. JENSCH. Thank you. Doesn't your bill say that the land may be acquired by donation, purchase, or appropriated funds or exchange only?

Wouldn't the amendment that I sought for clarification, "or any other owner," be consistent with that?

Senator BIBLE. Well, he might want to take a look at that.

Senator NELSON. This condemnation of private land, I can answer that. Maybe the chairman will correct me on this. When you are dealing with publicly owned land, the government does not use condemnation, it negotiates an exchange. If they don't want it, they don't condemn public land. Am I correct, Senator?

Senator BIBLE. Yes, I think that is the normal practice.

Mr. JENSCH. I would be correcting it principally to protect the owners of the privately owned land.

Senator NELSON. We do have condemnation for privately owned land in the bill, yes.

Mr. JENSCH. It is not in this bill. The other park bills where you have had condemnation have had the specific language in there.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I understand the point you are making, and we have had a lot of frustrating experiences with condemnation, but if it says the words "or otherwise," that certainly is broad enough to embrace the word condemnation. I would assume that they can condemn private property in the proposed park, because if it is not provided for in this bill, it certainly should be put in. It would become ineffective if they are going to authorize a park area and not back it up with condemnation. Then you are completely frustrated. We went up and down many, many months on that in a project on the Oregon Dunes, where we have a colleague who felt very keenly on condemnation, so if condemnation is not in here, it should be.

Mr. JENSCH. Mr. Whitacre, of your staff, should be so informed, because the information he gave to us was that it was not intended to have condemnation and that Senator Nelson only wanted to have it a negotiated transaction, and upon that basis, we were proceeding and we have been misinformed I now understand.

Senator NELSON. That is not my position.

Senator BIBLE. Well, thank you very much.

Mr. JENSCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

Senator BIBLE. We appreciate your effort, and your appearance here this morning. You can rest assured I am going to take a look at this problem that you present.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Mr. C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute, Washington, D.C.

It is good to see you.

STATEMENT OF C. R. GUTERMUTH, VICE PRESIDENT, THE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Mr. GUTERMUTH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My statement is very short. And if it may be entered as though read, I think I will take just a minute to comment on some of the statements made by our previous witness, Mr. Jensch.

Senator BIBLE. I don't mind your taking a minute, as long as you hold down, because I have had these short statements of yours incorporated in the record, and then you say you will summarize them, and 10 minutes later, you are still summarizing.

And I say that affectionately, because I am very devoted to you, but your statement will be made a part of the record.

Mr. GUTERMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I am C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute. The program of the institute has been devoted to the restoration and improved management of natural resources in the public interest for more than 50 years.

The institute is pleased to join with conservationists in the Midwest and elsewhere in the Nation to support the objectives of S. 778. The

Apostle Islands section of Wisconsin long has been known as one of the most attractive areas of the Great Lakes region. Everyone who has visited there, and the list includes Presidents and a number of other distinguished visitors, has acclaimed the area's unspoiled natural beauty.

Located as they are with respect to population concentrations in the Midwest Bayfield Peninsula and the adjacent Apostle Islands are sure to feel the groundswell of outdoor recreation over the next few years. An interim survey report recently published by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, entitled "Outdoor Recreation Trends," summarizes findings of public participation in outdoor recreation activities during the summer months of 1965. The information was gathered as a part of the Bureau's development of the first version of a long range and continuing nationwide outdoor recreation plan. That plan is scheduled for submission to Congress in 1968.

The Bureau found that "Americans continue to turn to the outdoors for recreation, relaxation, and rewarding use of their leisure time as never before. Pressures on public and private outdoor recreation facilities are exceeding previous expectations by wide margins."

By the year 2000, the Bureau estimates, based on its 1965 information, "Participation in the major forms of summertime outdoor recreation activities will be four times greater than 1960." During the period 1960–65, the survey showed a 51-percent increase in major outdoor recreation activities. Clearly, an increased, a more mobile and a more affiuent population will be seeking an ever-greater opportunity to enjoy outdoor recreation.

It is believed that the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore offers an opportunity to help service this growing outdoor recreation demand for outdoor recreation, Mr. Chairman. We hope that the project can be authorized by the 90th Congress. We hope, too, that sufficient funds will be forthcoming from the land and water conservation fund to permit land acquisition to proceed promptly at this lakeshore as well as at all the other national lakeshores, seashore, and riverways that have been authorized previously.

The adequacy of the land and water conservation fund is another problem, we realize. But it is related to the Apostle Islands Lakeshore and to all the other recreation area projects authorized before it. For this reason it is hoped that the committee soon may be able to hold hearings on the bills that have been introduced in an effort to solve the crucial problem of financing outdoor recreation programs.

Senator BIBLE. Hold yourself to 5 minutes in comments.

Mr. GUTERMUTH. I am going to hold myself to just a couple of comments. I was just going to add that I have been watching the acquisition and development of these tremendously important recreation areas for a long time, and I have never known one yet where we did not have a lot of local opposition. I can assure the preceding witness that I think the Federal Government is going to be very fair, and the Congress is, in its authorizations of this area.

All I can say is that I hope that this great Apostle Islands area, with which I am familiar and have been for a quarter of a century, is acquired and set aside and developed for public recreational needs, because heaven knows, as the population increases, the demands that there are for access to these important water areas in this country. We

need to set aside a reasonable number of these areas while it is possible to do so. And with that, I would like to conclude.

Senator BIBLE. Say, you are a star witness this morning.

Senator MOSS. You scared him, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I will use this admonition again. It was a fine statement.

Mr. GUTERMUTH. Thank you for the privilege of appearing here today, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much .

Our next witness is Dr. Spencer Smith, secretary, Citizens Committee for Natural Resources. He is another old friend, and sometimes also needs an admonition.

STATEMENT OF DR. SPENCER SMITH, JR., SECRETARY, CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Dr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I shall not be so intimidated. I will read my statement, if I may.

Senator BIBLE. Go ahead.

Dr. SMITH. I am Spencer Smith, secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, a national conservation organization with offices in Washington, D.C.

We endorse and support S. 778, introduced by Senator Nelson, which would establish the Apostle Island National Lakeshore in the State of Wisconsin. We urged the adoption in the 89th Congress of a similar measure, S. 2498, also introduced by Senator Nelson, and H.R. 10900 and 10902, introduced by Congressmen Reuss and O'Konski respectively.

As a matter of clarification we offer the observation that while this will be administered by the National Park Service as a part of the National Parks System, it is not a national park.

The confusion of the public has caused some difficulty in analyzing proposals that will be administered as a part of the National Parks System without national park status.

Our National Parks System has grown over the years and the administering agency is required to adopt different policies for certain historical memorials, certain national monuments, national parks, parkways, and seashore and recreation areas among others.

Full national park status is a rather unique classification within the National Parks System. This status envisages a pristine area in a highly protective state with minimal noncompatible uses. In accordance with the statute of 1916 a national park is established primarily for the unique natural physical attractions.

To be sure, the establishment in the long run is for the appreciation of visitors. The emphasis upon management, however, is primarily one of preservation and protection, thus the more stringent policy regarding other nonconforming uses.

A more recent expansion of the National Parks System, overall has been the inclusion of seashore and lakeshore recreation areas. The first of these to be authorized was Cape Cod, with Padre Island, Point Reyes, Pictured Rocks, and Indiana Dune following.

The philosophy embodied in the creation of these lakeshore and seashore areas has been to utilize certain unique areas for purposes

of recreation. The location in which these areas have been established has dictated whether the emphasis has been on serving larger groups of people or whether the areas to be protected are uppermost in the legislation.

Primarily these areas are thought of as serving recreation purposes by being attractive and unique and allowing certain other nonconforming uses that would not be permitted by National Park standards.

The nonconforming uses are usually of a type that will not obviate the administrator's ability to administer the unit as a recreation area, nor would such uses adversely affect the physical features in a fashion incongruous with the primary purpose.

The committees of the Congress and executive have worked with some care in establishing a procedure for the management of these recreation areas. They have been selective and have sought to work out the individual problems of land acquisition, the cooperation between all levels of government, the maintenance of State control over hunting (with certain safety provisions), and in general have established a program that has been successful.

S. 778 is drawn in accord with the procedures established in other recreation lakeshore and seashore areas. I would say, parenthetically, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, that to the best of our knowledge, they have worked, and worked rather effectively.

Certainly the area is not challenged, as to uniqueness and distinction as a work of nature by any of the other lakeshore or seashore areas.

This observation is not to disparage other areas but to suggest the outstanding opportunities for recreation in this location. The area to be encompassed by the proposal would approximate some 48,000 acres and include about 30 miles of Bayfield County shoreline and 21 wild offshore islands that make up this archipelago in Lake Superior.

Others can speak with more authority and eloquence as to the specific recreational opportunities, in addition to the scenic beauty that is immediately understood. The opportunity for camping, nature study, beachcombing, boating, wilderness-type experience, fishing and hunting find an ideal setting in this area.

We feel S. 778 has dealt with the usual administrative problems in a manner that seems prudent and expeditious.

We hope the committee will find favor with the proposal and will recommend its enactment at an early date.

As the chairman knows, I will just say in closing that we don't have any of these areas that require the taking or establishment of the Federal Government that does not have problems with property owners, and as always, I assume the committee is going to have to make the judgment as to whether the area is going to best serve the public as a whole by establishing it as a national area, or whether it best be where it is, in order to serve the property owners that are there.

I know of no way that this decision can be ducked. It is sometimes a close one, but it has to be made, every time it comes up.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Dr. Smith, for a very fine statement. I do appreciate, and I know of your very long interest in this field, always very effective.

Questions?

Senator NELSON. Dr. Smith, just for a correction of the record, on page 3, you state the proposal encompasses approximately some 48,000 acres. The correct figure is 57,000 acres.

Dr. SMITH. That is right. I forgot that myself, and I would appreciate the statement to be amended to that correct figure.

Senator BIBLE. Any further questions?

Thank you very much, Dr. Smith.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Donald F. Schumacher, attorney for South Shore Property Owners' Association of Bayfield, Wis.

Mr. Schumacher.

STATEMENT OF DONALD F. SCHUMACHER, ATTORNEY, ON BEHALF OF THE SOUTH SHORE PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF BAYFIELD, WIS.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I appreciate the opportunity of your valuable time being spent here to listen to a voice in the wilderness.

I feel rather humble here, and I wish to also address my remarks to the other members of the committee, and thank them, too.

I do wish to clarify the record, that I not only represent the South Shore property owners, which of course I suppose from previous testimony and what I have heard today would probably create a barrier immediately, and a wall, so to speak, that, "My goodness, this fellow represents property owners; naturally, what he is going to say is going to be negative." However, I do also represent, and I hope I pronounce this right, the Chequamegon Outboard Boating Club, Inc., of Ashland, Wis., which is the ——

Senator NELSON. Shewamagon.

Mr. SHUMACHER. Thank you. I am not very good at pronouncing Indian names.

Senator NELSON. I could not pronounce it either if I had not been raised near there.

Mr. SHUMACHER. And also the North Wisconsin Rod & Gun Club of Ashland, Wis.

Now I hope, Senator Nelson, you will be patient with anything I say, because I am not trying to be critical. I am only trying to present what has been presented to me, and the things that I say here are not necessarily my words.

I have tried to put together what I could, in a printed statement, which I would like to ask to be made a part of the record.

Senator BIBLE. The printed statement will be made a part of the record. Mr. Schumacher.

(The document referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DONALD F. SCHUMACHER, ATTORNEY, ON BEHALF OF THE SOUTH SHORE PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF BAYFIELD, WIS.

I am Donald F. Schumacher, appearing in opposition to Bill No. 778 proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, in the State of Wisconsin, on behalf of "South Shore Property Owner's Association, Lake Superior, Wisconsin"; "Chequamegon Outboard Boating Club, Inc., Ashland, Wisconsin", and "North Wisconsin Rod and Gun Club, Ashland, Wisconsin", presents the following—

1. A newspaper in the Apostle Island area contained the following:

"ODANAH.—The Bad River tribal council voted their opposition to the proposed Apostle Islands national recreation area over the past week end. A statement by Whitebird said: 'We as a tribe of Indians in the past have ceded large areas of land to the United States government, and what we reserve for ourselves under treaty we aim to keep.'

"The resolution says in part, 'The proposed creation of the Apostle Islands national lake shore now pending before Congress appears to be another step by the government to acquire Indian lands and destroy Indian hunting, fishing, and gathering wild rice rights without just compensation . . . the Bad River band hereby opposes any and all bills introduced in Congress or any acts of Congress to create within the original boundaries of the Bad River reservation any part or parcel of the so-called Apostle Islands National Lake Shore.' "

2. The Chequamegon Outboard Boating Club, Inc., is a bonafide organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Wisconsin since 1953. "The COBC membership numbers approximately 200, solidly aligned against the National Lakeshore proposal. Membership comes from both Ashland and Bayfield counties, in Wisconsin. Our organization is in constant touch and sympathy with the South Shore Property Owner's Association of Bayfield County, Wisconsin, in protesting against the establishment of a National Lakeshore in Ashland and Bayfield Counties—as sponsored by Wisconsin Senator Gaylord Nelson."

(1) "The acreage already owned by the Federal and State Governments for park and recreational purposes presently comprise 55 to 60% of the entire acreage of Ashland and Bayfield counties. The acquisition of further lands by the Federal government is deemed to be impractical and without a sound basis."

"Further annexation not only removes those lands and properties from the current tax roll, but also removes the possibility of establishing an equitable tax base when a re-assessment becomes necessary. This fact alone is very serious; the eventual tax loss is certain to become distressing to the municipalities involved—and to the remaining taxpayers in those districts."

(2) "The tactics and methods used by proponents of the bill, seems to be a system of selling half-truths to the public, while at the same time discouraging and deriding opposition to the measure. It becomes increasingly obvious that some people are determined that we shall have this National Lakeshore, irregardless of the fact that we do not want it."

"Even us 'backwoods' citizens are aware that the United States is involved in a costly (both in life and money) war in Viet Nam. The advertised purpose of this conflict is to assist an over-run people reclaim their self respect and the privilege to govern themselves. We would like to believe this. However, the citizens of Ashland and Bayfield counties find themselves in the position of having the Great White Fathers in Washington decide for them that something THEY DON'T WANT is what THEY ARE GOING TO GET. And this apparently can happen—even in this, the greatest democracy on earth."

3. The following is an excerpt from a letter received from a citizen:

"Bayfield may have had some pretty hard times in the past but it seems to be coming back without any help from the government. I am afraid that by making this area a National Park it will become very commercial."

"The federal government now owns and controls enough of this country now. We are against this proposal.

4. From another citizen:

"It sounds like they want to build a motel on my property. (Well they're not.) I think this is all for the benefit of two or three ski resort owners."

"I have worked too hard out at the Island this past forty years to give it up now. I have built a house, dock and have two boats. I have five boys from 27 years old to 12. Three of them are fighting for Uncle Sam now and the place I have out there is for them and their families when I pass away. Like I say I have three boys with the Army now and I don't intend to give my land too. Sounds like Gaylord Nelson is back of this thing a little."

"For all the years we have been up at the Island I have never put a no trespassing sign up to stop anyone from coming on my beach, with their boats and I don't ever intend to."

5. From another citizen's committee:

"In Bayfield County 241,000 acres are federally controlled National Forests and an additional 165,000 acres are in County Forests. In view of the extensive governmental holdings in the county already, that the privately owned property now to be taken for the park could easily be, and should be, excluded from the proposal. The tax moneys from this private property are needed by Bayfield County and, should the park bill be passed, this revenue of course, like that of any government lands, would be forever lost."

"An effort should be made to exclude from the proposal the privately owned property on the shoreline and islands which lies west of Red Cliff to the Bell-Bayfield Township line. If this section were excluded, the proposed park would include the remaining Apostle Islands, shoreline and Odanah portion. This would

give adequate acreage to make a national park possible and would provide sufficient recreational area to bring the economic benefits to our community which we have been promised. (Madeleine Island apparently has been arbitrarily excluded from the proposal.) At the same time it would not deprive Bayfield County of the much-needed revenue derived from this privately owned property already listed on the tax rolls."

6. This is an Editorial excerpt from a newspaper:

"There are times when an editor of a paper is put on the spot—more specifically when a public issue hits the headlines and broadcasts throughout the country.

"Whether our opinion has any effect is highly questionable in-so-far as the recent proposal by Gaylord Nelson is concerned. However, we do feel that we have an obligation to our readers and residents in this beautiful Bayfield Peninsula.

"For the majority of us, it is perhaps a very easy proposal to go along with, because we see in it the chance so many have waited for these many years. We also find it convenient to approve since the majority of us own none of the land involved.

"But, what about the people who have owned some of this land for generations? What about those who have spent a great deal of time, money and dreams, building, improving and planning for their livelihood, retirement and offsprings? Put yourself in their position. The government proposes to buy their property at the going price. How often is the 'going price' or any price for that matter, enough? Added to this, these property owners will not be permitted to engage in any activity 'in conflict' with Federal park policy.

"We cannot qualify our vote in favor of this proposition by a mere preponderance of affirmatives. Each and every American is involved in Senator Nelson's proposal. The government could hold an option on the property, thus preventing a sale to another individual. In any event, we are too well aware of the fact that if and when the Feds. decide they must have this property, they'll find a way of getting it.

"I would certainly put a great deal of effort into protecting their inalienable rights as American citizens."

7. Some musings by an area resident:

"I am unfortunately not in the position, like a United States Senator for instance, of having unlimited funds and the United States Printing Office at my command to disseminate information, erroneous, or otherwise.

"For the benefit of those who feel that the proposed Lakeshore Recreation Area will be a panacea for all our troubles, let us examine all sides of our problems which would seem to be lack of opportunity and easy cash. You will note that I qualify the above statement. What does this area need most to provide a stable economic future for ourselves and our children?

"First, of course, is greater job opportunity, to be employed at steady remunerative year round work.

"Should we not make earnest effort to attract more private industry in other lines of business. It should be possible to attract businesses in the plastics field, metal working, chemical and many others.

"Surely we should be adaptable enough to look to possible salvation by means other than fishing, logging, and tourism. The first two are, I fear, largely of the past, and the latter appears more alluring than it, in fact, is.

"Vacationers can only serve as a small supplement to an area economy, unless we propose to develop along the line of a Las Vegas or Reno. We are not blessed with Florida or California climate. Any comparison between the Great Smoky Mountain area of our South East and the Lake Superior area is ridiculous if for no other reason than the obvious difference in climate. Why then the great push to force this area into a proposition that can never begin to do the wonders promised."

8. Taken from a newspaper—Open Forum:

"This may not mean much to those who don't live in this area and don't own land here, but it means a lot to us the people who have lived here and really have no place else to turn to.

"Whereas, people behind all this mess, I am sure by the way they come out with their big ideas about changing our homes and recreational area into a park, they have places to go on vacation and go fishing and have a good time with their family and friends. Then why can't they see how we the land owners feel when they want to turn it into a "Big National Park", for people to come into and act as if it is just some place that has the same meaning as some city park they could be visiting. How can people be so thoughtless as to take land from people who

have worked all their lives to conserve and hold onto and keep it. People may think we're selfish with this natureous land we have here, well maybe we are, but it's just like being selfish about giving a new suit to someone who has the money to buy ten like it, but they think just because it is there and they are attracted to it, it should be theirs. Don't people realize this isn't just something that they can buy and sell and just by saying so they have it.

"They say it is the Government who is behind all this, well isn't the government the people, US, the landowner, the shop keeper, the congressman, the poor man, the rich man. Or should I say anyone who wants to claim the title? Well then, why aren't we heard the way we should be? What is everyone going to do if the park doesn't become such a big success as they have dreamed of it being. If highway 13 is going to be changed like talked about, what benefit is Bayfield going to get out of the park? Will people stop in Bayfields Motels and Hotel and spend money on things they can buy in their home town for half price? Most of the people who plan on going on vacation in a natureous place take the equipment and facilities they will be needing right with them, anyone who plans on a vacation can see that far ahead, the object of the whole thing is to save money. The object of the whole idea of staying in a park and having their own facilities is to save money, besides if they have to pay to enter the park they'll be more apt to buy supplies some place where they can get them cheaper.

"Why doesn't the government think about fixing Highway 13 so it doesn't come to a peak in the middle, before they get too strong about taking people's homes from them?

"I think it is unfair for us to be given the wrong impression of how this National Park is going to better us any. My last question is: Will we get a fair shake in this deal?"

9. Taken from the newspaper:

"I think it is high-time that we all pull together. We that enjoy the week-ends at the lake, game hunting and fishing, Serenity in general, and put a stop to this confiscation program of our lands and waters we so fondly refer to as God's Country.

"The Odanah Band of Chippewas shows great courage to maintain their reservation.

"I believe these people have been pushed into the corner far enough.

"Politicians will be around always. Let us not fall for all the proposals and promises. He is looking for votes."

10. The following is from a letter:

"I am pleased to inform you that the members of the North Wisconsin Rod and Gun Club voted unanimously, to go on record, as opposing the Apostle Island National Park program sponsored by Senator Gaylord Nelson.

"We are all of the opinion that a National Park for this area will not be beneficial to the property owners and sportsmen.

"The government is taking over most of the taxable lands and will provide hardships to the townships and counties. Many of the land owners will be requested to sell their properties and migrate elsewhere. Revenues secured from taxes on these lands is most necessary to help provide schools and roads.

"Many organizations as our, as well as area residents, as circulated petitions proved, feel that the Federal government is infringing on their privacy. A National Park will prove beneficial to only a select group.

"Thousands of years have passed and nature has taken care of these natural resources by preserving its beauty and providing adequate fishing, hunting and outdoor recreation. Its a play ground of northern Wisconson and we welcome all people, from all walks of like to come and enjoy it. Lets keep it as it is."

11. Taken from a letter:

"A resolution was adopted opposing the establishment of an Apostle Island National Lakeshore Park where the right to own, hold, keep and pass on to their heirs for their enjoyment during their life and the right to pass on to future generations is denied.

"Compared to five years ago, this area is well known as a tourist and recreation area and it was his hope that it would become a year-round, rather than just a 90-day tourist season. Residents of this area should receive the profits from this recreational industry rather than than the *government*."

12. Taken from a letter:

"It seems unfair to throw people out of their property when there is so much other land that could be devoted to a park. Let them take the vacant island land and see how well it goes. . . . In view of the dismal failure of Isle Royal

National Park, not much more of this area should be encouraged. I cannot believe that confiscation is the order of the day for America . . ."

13. Taken from a letter:

"This property if taken should be paid for as valuable land for the purpose desired though apparently valued by the government for agricultural purposes. I believe that land with rare scenic value for the millions is worth more than fine agricultural land of which there is an abundance at the present and having little tourist value."

14. Taken from a letter:

"We believe that much greater benefits to the economy can be realized by excluding certain developed and populated areas. We believe the most efficient way to aid the economy of the area is to retain the people who are presently spending money there—then the additional people attracted to the area would represent a net gain to the economy. We have not seen any estimate of the loss of spending power which would result from the evacuation of property owners, but it surely would be very substantial. Under these circumstances we question the wisdom of applying the eminent domain principle to the extent proposed.

"Yet it is proposed to preserve it in its present 'wild' state while Madeline Island is somehow excluded."

15. Taken from a letter:

"A remark about how selfish one can get reminded me of Will Rogers saying that he could remember way back when a Liberal was one who was generous with his own money. I suggested to Mr. ———— that before he ascribed a 'dumb' state to others than himself that he consider the fact that I am protecting the natural state for the future while a concession lodge, if it is successful, will have the opposite effect. I asked him whether or not he believed that in the future when population increases to a point where there is a demand for present wilderness and recreation lands to be used in everyday living, that the government will keep such lands from development.

"Gaylord Nelson has a property in Door County. One afternoon this fall, he introduced himself to a fellow resident, this resident had asked him, 'What idiot was responsible for opening this to the public' while they were viewing the rubbish left by transient visitors. Mr. Nelson had doubts as to the benefits that were resulting from the recreation area in Door County."

16. Taken from a letter:

"He met with a representative of the Department of Interior at Madison and he told this resident that when they checked in 1963, they thought the area was just a wilderness and they didn't realize all the improvements that are being made and that there was development such as there was."

17. The following was taken from the November 1965 edition of National Review:

"LET'S HALT THE FEDERAL LAND GRAB

"In case you haven't heard, the Federal Government is on a land-buying spree. The 39 agencies that are authorized to acquire land are picking up about half a million acres a year.

"The Federal Government now owns more than one-third of the land in the fifty states—an area larger than Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado, Utah and part of South Dakota—770 million acres in all. It paid for this land with the taxpayers' money, yours and mine, removing it from the tax rolls of the states, where it is needed for schools, roads, and other functions of local government. In many instances this whopping reduction in tax revenues has forced the local governments to increase the taxes on property remaining in private ownership, or holler for help from Washington, or both, in order to provide the basic services and facilities for which they are responsible.

"And the government plans even bigger land grabs. In fiscal year 1963 it acquired by purchase, condemnation or gift, 364,170 acres in 41 states. The largest haul was made in California, where 178,000 acres were removed from private ownership. Little Rhode Island lost 75 acres and Delaware 1,100. The Federal Government from 1959 to 1963 removed from tax rolls more than one and three-fourths million acres of land for which it paid $1,013 billion in taxpayers' money.

"What is the argument for acquiring all this land? Admittedly, some of the purchases are in the national interest or are necessary for the proper functioning of the Federal Government. But for some others there does not seem to be

adequate justification. Still other grabs are being and will be made in the name of *crises* whose existence is open to serious doubt.

"One such so-called '*crisis*,' in *outdoor recreation*, is offered as the main reason for government land grabbing. Does such a crisis exist?

"Some governmental officials and others outside government who have special interests in the matter say that we are faced with an actual or impending crisis in outdoor recreation. In the name of this existing or imminent crisis the bureaucrats are taking or are proposing to take out of private ownership additional huge chunks of woodland, grassland, shoreline and other areas.

"The newly established Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of the Interior is growing in size and influence. It is building up its staff and has field offices across the country. One of its duties is to be on the lookout for lands which it judges have recreational potential.

"Let's look at the '*crisis*.' The American Forest Products Industries conducted a survey on the question in 1962. More than half of those polled answered that there was adequate land for recreation and vacationing.

"And also, there is no evidence of additional needs in the figures of land already owned by government for recreational purposes. A government inventory in 1960 showed a total of 234 million acres in government-owned nonurban recreation areas in the fifty states. This is an area exceeding in size by 3½ million acres the combined area of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Of these government playgrounds, nearly 200 million acres were federally owned; 30,100,000 were state-owned; and 3,500,000 acres were owned by counties and local governments.

"The government points out that some of this land is unsuitable for recreational development because of its location—it is not easily accessible to the people or is not where it is needed most. This is true in some areas. Therefore, it is claimed, the Federal Government must acquire additional areas while these unsuitable areas, removed from commercial and tax uses, are laid aside.

"It is true that some of the major national parks are overcrowded during the vacation season, only because most vacationers head for them. But what about the 65 million acres of Tree Farms, which have twice the acreage of all the national parks combined? They are found in nearly every state and offer almost virgin conditions for hunting, fishing, camping and water sports. Most of these farms are open to the public. All of them pay taxes.

"There is no crisis in outdoor recreation. When and if one comes, it will be met. Still, the land grab goes on, and the disturbing note is the zeal with which bureaucrats and politicians are going after our most valuable natural resource.

"A case in point occurred in late 1963, when a group of Maine citizens were told by the director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation that they were going to lose 100,000 acres of that state's most productive forestland. This area is privately owned, is under excellent forest management and has been logged for a century without losing its wilderness characteristics. It has always been open to the public.

"In his presentation to the Maine people, the director told them that his bureau is going ahead with plans for a national recreation area there whether they want it or not—unless they came up with an equivalent public recreation area there within three years. Maine is loaded with such recreation areas. No more are needed.

"In Indiana a minor war is raging over a proposal to establish a national wildlife refuge in Vigo and Clay counties at the sacrifice of nearly 10,000 acres of rich farmland. The proponents of this project are quite ruthless in pushing their scheme.

"Federal, state and local governments even now own 250 million acreage of what might be called recreational land. This is nearly two-thirds as much as all the tillable land in the country at the present time. Not all this land is situated in wasteland areas of the West. It is spread over all the nation.

"The issue at stake is not whether we should permit our government to own a large portion of the terrain of this country. We also face the serious problem of what to do when private land becomes untaxable, leaving a proportionately heavier load for the remaining taxpayers.

"It is often argued that public projects improve the economic status of a community and eventually furnish a tax base greater then the one depreciated by public ownership. This may be true in the case of a big highway that brings

in industry, or a dam that creates a chain of lakes and a thriving tourist business. But it is not true of wildlife refuges and many parks which merely reduce the taxpaying land and the number of resident taxpayers.

"Finally, the nation's leisure hours are being used in very new ways. Backyard recreation is mushrooming—in rural as well as in urban areas. With patios, masonry fireplaces, barbecue grills, swimming pools, fish ponds and many other amusements, increasing numbers of people are finding satisfaction in outdoor recreation at home. More and more people feel disinclined to drive even short distances for more primitive and less comfortable facilities. A growing number of people are vacationing on local farms. This is a factor affecting the pattern of outdoor recreation, and will increase as the years pass. But Federal planners apparently don't consider it at all. Today, 46 percent of the nation's population lives on about one and one-half percent of the land. And in these densely populated areas we see the development of means of adjusting recreational habits to those conditions.

"To sum up: Much of the land proposed for acquisition is productive forest land that will be needed as the population grows. And certainly most of it is needed on local tax rolls to enable these units to retain their independance of the Federal Government and to ease the tax burden on land remaining in private hands. Before any more land is acquired by the government, private enterpreneurs, especially farmers, should be given the opportunity to make their maximum contributions to the nation's recreational pattern."

Taken from a letter:

"This whole thing strikes me as one in which the proponents have the time and resources of the government behind them and they are doing a pretty good job of propaganda work. On the other hand, the opponents lack both capital, time and organization."

Mr. SCHUMACHER. I also have a letter from the North Wisconsin Rod & Gun Club, which I would like to have made a part of the record.

Senator BIBLE. That will also be made a part of the record.

(The document referred to follows:)

NORTH WISCONSIN ROD AND GUN CLUB,
Ashland, Wis., April 20, 1967.

Mr. DONALD F. SCHUMACHER,
Hinkley, Ill.

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to inform you that the members of the North Wisconsin Rod and Gun Club voted unanimously, to go on record, as opposing the Apostle Island National Park program sponsored by Senator Gaylord Nelson.

Our opposition has been forwarded to Senator Gaylord Nelson, Senator William Proxmire and Congressman Alvin O'Konski.

We are all of the opinion that a National Park for this area will not be beneficial to the property owners and sportsman.

The government is taking over most of the taxable lands and will provide hardships to the townships and counties. Many of the land owners will be requested to sell their properties and migrate elsewhere. Revenues secured from taxes on these lands is most necessary to help provide schools and roads.

Many organizations as ours, as well as area residents, as circulated petitions proved, feel that the Federal government is infringing on their privacy. A national Park will prove beneficial to only a select group.

Thousands of years have passed and nature has taken care of these natural resources by preserving its beauty and providing adequate fishing, hunting and outdoor recreation. It's a play ground of northern Wisconsin and we welcome all people, from all walks of life to come and enjoy it. Let's keep it as it is.

Sincerely yours,

INER KIRKLEWSKI, *Secretary.*

Mr. SCHUMACHER. And also a letter from the Chequamegon Outboard Boating Club, Inc.

Senator BIBLE. That will become a part of the record at this point, Mr. Schumacher.

(The document referred to follows:)

CHEQUAMEGON OUTBOARD BOATING CLUB, INC.,
Ashland, Wis., April 24, 1967.

MR. DONALD F. SCHUMACHER,
Hinckley, Ill.

DEAR MR. SCHUMACHER: Let us begin this letter by stating that the Chequamegon Outboard Boating Club, Inc., is a bonafide organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Wisconsin since 1953. The COBC membership numbers approximately 200, solidly aligned against the National Lakeshore proposal. Membership comes from both Ashland and Bayfield counties, in Wisconsin. Our organization is in constant touch and sympathy with the South Shore Property Owner's Association of Bayfield County, Wisconsin, in protesting against the establishment of a National Lakeshore in Ashland and Bayfield Counties—as sponsored by Wisconsin Senator Gaylord Nelson.

We understand you are going to represent the South Shore group at the Senate Committee hearing to be held in Washington, D.C., on May 9th. The COBC has voted unanimously to assist that group in defraying the cost of having competent representation. The following facts are listed as reasons for our protest against the National Lakeshore proposal, and we earnestly hope you can use them in presenting our argument:

1. The acreage already owned by the Federal and State governments for park and recreational purposes presently comprise 55 to 60% of the entire acreage of Ashland and Bayfield counties. The acquisition of further lands by the Federal government is deemed to be impractical and without a sound basis.

Further annexation not only removes those lands and properties from the current tax roll, but also removes the possibility of establishing an equitable tax base when a re-assessment becomes necessary. This fact alone is very serious; the eventual tax loss is certain to become distressing to the municipalities involved—and to the remaining taxpayers in those districts.

2. The tactics and methods used by proponents of the bill, including Senator Nelson, seems to be a system of selling half-truths to the public, while at the same time discouraging and deriding opposition to the measure. It becomes increasingly obvious that the powers in Washington are determined that WE SHALL HAVE this National Lakeshore, irregardless of the fact that WE DO NOT WANT IT!

Even us "Backwards" citizens are aware that the United States is involved in a costly (both in life and money) war in Viet Nam. The advertised purpose of this conflict is to assist an over-run people reclaim their self respect and the privilege to govern themselves. We would like to believe this. However, the citizens of Ashland and Bayfield counties find themselves in the position of having the Great White Fathers in Washington decide for them that something THEY DON'T WANT is what THEY ARE GOING TO GET. And this apparently can happen—even in this, the greatest democracy on earth.

We sincerely trust you will put forth your best effort in delivering our message. Thank you.

Respectfully,

BERK CAMERON, *President.*

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Thank you very much.

Senator NELSON. May I just say the committee is pleased to have had you here. We know that you are representing a viewpoint of a group of people who are in opposition, and they are certainly entitled.

The chairman and these committees always hear all viewpoints and give the people an opportunity to express them. That is the way we finally make our decisions, so we are glad to have you here.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. That is a fine part of our democratic system in the United States.

Now there should be a correction, I believe, and I talked to the Indian Affiairs Department representative this morning and I believe that I am incorrect in stating that the Odanah group or the Bad River Tribal Council is opposed to this.

I think they were, and they did vote in opposition to this, and this report I have apparently is not current, because I understand that the

Indian Affairs representative here today commented that they have now come over the other way.

The reason for that I don't know. So I don't want to misrepresent anything here on that.

In regard to the outboard boating club, which I referred to, is composed of 200 people, and they have stated that they are solidly allied against the National Lakeshore proposal.

This membership comes from Ashland and Bayfield Counties, in Wisconsin. They say that they are in constant touch and sympathy with the South shore property owners, and they go on and say—and these are some facts that I would like to bring out—that the acreage already owned by the Federal and State Government for parks and recreational purposes comprises 55 to 60 percent of the entire acreage of Ashland and Bayfield Counties.

Now as I say, those are not my figures, and I am not testifying under oath, but this is the representation they made to me in their letter.

Senator NELSON. For the record, I think it ought to be stated that they are including in public ownership, of course, national and county forestlands, some of which is recreational and some of which is not.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. All right.

Senator BIBLE. Well, that is what the sentence says. It says "the acreage already owned by Federal and State Governments for park and recreational purpose comprises 55 percent."

Senator NELSON. Oh, I misunderstood.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Now Your Honors, also in regard to further annexation, one of the objections, of course, that this group of 200 people has that belong to this organization is that it would remove these lands from the tax rolls, remove the possibility of establishing an equitable tax base for further reassessment and this alone, they feel, is very serious.

The eventual tax loss does become distressing to the municipalities involved. Senator Nelson did quote a figure of removal of tax loss. However, I would like to call to your attention, that since 1963, when the preliminary—or whatever it was—the survey was made up there, that there has been very much building.

There have been homes erected, and I have seen one home that I would estimate to be a $30 to $40,000 home, and many others, of equivalent value, that are being constructed along this lakeshore.

These people built these homes and started to build them before there was any knowledge of the National Lakeshore proposal. As a matter of fact, the first time it came to my attention was in the Chicago Tribune, which came out on Sunday, August 29, 1965, and it gave a very fine presentation, showing Senator Nelson's picture, and the article says, "$11 million park land plan proposed for Apostle Islands."

Senator BIBLE. Well I would like to have you, Mr. Schumacher and if it is not available to you now, certainly, you are right in this area—are you from Ashland, is that what you said?

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Your Honor, I happen to be from the good State of Illinois, Senator Percy and Senator Dirksen's State, and I should clarify the record on this, too, and I am going to come right out and state how I happen to be here.

Senator BIBLE. Just be seated, Mr. Schumacher.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Yes, I was just going to show you that I do represent property owners and these two clubs and how they learned about me. Prior to the newspaper article, I went to northern Wisconsin to enjoy he serenity, tranquility, and the beauty of it, and while there, I feel in love with the lakeshore.

I entered into a contract to purchase a wooded area and about a half mile of sandy beach, and this is 700 acres. I am on the extreme western boundary, or we, my wife and I—my wife is here today, Mrs. Schumacher, Peggy is her name, came along to give me a little support.

Senator BIBLE. We are happy to have her here.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. We entered into a contract to purchase, and I am trying to find—I did not look at this before—oh, here is Cornucopia, and we have a contract in this area, where apparently the proposed entrance to the park is located.

Senator Bible, these people up there, who, many of them, of course, are very, we will say, John Q. Citizen, in the humblest expression, are people who look to others for help, and so they wrote to me, and asked me if I would come to Washington and give up my valuable time in Illinois to present their viewpoints.

Do you have any questions about this?

Senator BIBLE. Not at all. I think that is a perfectly legitimate and reasonable thing. And you are a property owner yourself, and you are a lawyer representing other property owners.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. I mean, do you have any questions you want to ask me now in regard to what I have just said?

Senator BIBLE. I was going to ask you, and I started to say—I guess I did not complete my thought—by the time that we have the hearing on June 1 and 2, I wish you would tell us what the tax loss is of the property involved in the taking area, which is very well defined now.

I understood Senator Nelson to state that that was something in the range of $11,000 per year in total loss of taxes, and of course, in the field hearing, the county supervisors or county commissioners, or tax assessor, people in responsible positions, will be there to clarify the record.

It is not hard to find out how much property, taxwise, is involved. You might want to speak to that point, but you could do it in the June 1 hearing, and I am sure there will be testimony on that.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Your Honor, I do not have the figure. However, I would like to present at the present time that there is a substantial increase of tax base, due to building that is being done; these substantial homes that are being built there, to this tax loss, back in 1963, would be much less than today.

Senator BIBLE. I understand your point, and all I am suggesting is that you tell us what the tax loss is as of June 1, 1967.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. All right, thank you.

Many of these things that are in my testimony are actually statements from other people, and I don't want you to take all them, because some of them are rather bitter, but may I read a few excerpts?

Senator BIBLE. I think you might read a few, without going into all of them. I have handled, I guess, a hundred park hearings, and I have always found some bitterness.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. And some misunderstandings, and some misapprehensions, and when we all get to know each other a little better, I think

that people don't feel quite as badly as they sometimes express themselves.

This is a great American habit, of expressing yourself, verbally or by letter, and I think it is a good thing. And there are viewpoints, as I understand.

Make your position, and then develop it, Mr. Schumacher, on behalf of these property owners. I understand you to say they object to this because you have plenty of property up there in public ownership already, so why take more? Number two: that why take this area, because it is going to hurt the tax base. These are the two points that you have made up to now, as I understand it.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. All right.

Senator BIBLE. I am not concerned with the vitriolic statements that some of your clients make. I don't think they add anything to the case any more than they would before a judge in a court of law in front of which you practice. I don't think that is the important thing. I think we want to know why specifically your clients object to this bill.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Yes. It is true that the area has had some hard times in the past. However, it is picking up fast. During the last summer, there was heavy traffic in the Bayfield area, and through this area. People are taking an interest in this area and coming here to visit. The people up there—many of them—feel that they would like to have a private enterprise, instead of having commercial, national, or public enterprises.

There has been comment about the bulldozers waiting; bulldozers waiting in the event that it remains in private hands. If a road is built along here, a scenic highway, the people object to this idea of a road coming through the wooded area, along the beach and shoreline, and the bulldozers coming in to do this.

I am not familiar with any bulldozers waiting to do these things to deface the area, in the event that it remains in private ownership. Many of the people feel that they can make progress without Federal Government help, that the area will do well, and they will make a good living with the present trend of affairs.

Another committee has stated there are 241,000 acres, of federally, controlled national forests and an additional 165,000 acres in county forests in Bayfield County alone.

This is another reason for objecting, and the tax matter enters in there again. And of course, Madeline Island's excluded has been somewhat of a criticism on the part of some people in the area. "Why has it been excluded?" has been some of the comment.

Senator BIBLE. That point was made by the last witness, Mr. Jensch. Maybe I don't pronounce the name right, but anyway, the last witness, from Gaithersburg, Md., made that point.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Of course this committee is interested in protecting the rights of citizens. However, there was an editorial in one of the newspapers in the area, in which—it is on page 4, and you could read that later, without taking a lot of your time at the present time—but the editor does state he would certainly put a great deal of effort into protecting the inalienable rights of American citizens, and he, of course, realizes it is easy to get on the bandwagon as long as it is someone else's property, but what is the inalienable right, and

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of course, as you state, we wish to protect the property owner. You don't wish to just grab it and not give them a fair break.

Senator BIBLE. I think that has uniformly been the policy of this committee.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. And then one more comment, for the benefit of those who feel the proposed lakeshore area will be a panacea for our troubles, let us examine all sides of the problem, and then states that he feels that there should be job opportunities, but it should be in year around, steady remunerative work.

And really, there is a limiting factor in this proposal, in regard to employment for the people in the area, because it is a limited season. I don't wish to testify on that, but it is a limited season.

We should look, then, beyond just fishing, logging, and tourism, is his comment. We should look to commercial enterprise, and this is the thought of someone up there. That is in seven, on page 5.

Then there are some comments from a citizen about the value of privacy of not commercializing things so much. There is a fear, too, which we often see now that the general public does not appreciate other people's property as it should. In many cases, and this is a sad comment, the littering of paper is an example.

As I came in on the train, I saw outside of Washington just covered with paper, and you so often have this when you get into a commercial thing like this.

I have so much more, but I don't believe—the time is limited and you would rather I would not take too much more time.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you wrap it up in, say, the next 3 or 4 minutes? Just make the high points. I think you have done a lot of research. You have put this together very well, and I am more interested in finding out just the real objections of the clients that you have, rather than what their own opinions are about their Government.

I suppose the people are divided on that, and we find this inherent in every park hearing that we have.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Well on page 8, at 11, "compared to 5 years ago, this area is well known as a tourist and recreation area, and it was the hope that it would become year around, rather than just a 90-day tourist season," and the comment was that the area should receive the profits, rather than the Government. What of course is government? That is the people.

Senator BIBLE. I would put you easy as to that. I do not think this is going to turn out to be a very profitable venture for the U.S. Government. I think the U.S. Government is taking this to preserve it for the recreation of future generations, and I am sure this is not going to provide a cash register item for the U.S. Government. It will cost money to acquire and develop this, so I don't quite see the validity of that point, and again, I don't see quite the validity of being made to develop it year around. I don't see how you can say that in one breath, and then say in the next breath, "the winters are pretty cold and you can only use it about 4 months of the year." It does not run both ways.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Your Honor, this is in reference to other types of improvements in the area—industry—the thought is: the year-around idea of helping these people with year-around employment; such as factories, industries, and this type of thing.

Senator BIBLE. I see. Maybe I misread it.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Tourism, of course, is very seasonal.

Senator BIBLE. It appears to me it would be. I am glad to have that viewpoint.

And I have had, very frankly, some concern about Isle Royale as a part of our national park system. I visited there.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. There is an article on page 10 which refers to how much the Government has taken over, and there are some figures that impress people, and this says that the Federal Government now owns more than one-third of the land in 50 States.

Now you see, this big brother attitude is what is bothering the people back in the States, this idea that the Federal Government is the solution for everything. And of course, I am impressed with the witnesses today. Most of them are Washington, D.C., people.

I am just a little fellow out there in the country, but if this is correct, that an area larger than Oregon, Washington. California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, and part of South Dakota is now owned by the Federal Government, where are we going?

It is paid for with taxpayer's money, and we are the taxpayers out there. Removing it from the tax rolls, where it is needed for schools, roads, and other functions of local government, is a whopping reduction in revenues and really—and you gentlemen are interested in this—the people back home are concerned about taxes.

It is becoming a problem, taxes are a problem. Where does the money come from? And when we put more money into parks, such as this proposal, this is more money going for public purposes, more taxes.

This is one of the biggest items that we should think about. The Federal Government from 1959 to 1963 removed from the tax rolls more than 1.75 million acres of land for which it paid $1 billion in taxpayer's money.

Now the argument for acquiring this land is crisis, crisis in outdoor recreation. We have a strong movement all the way through here, as we have heard from the Department of Interior, to take lands as fast as we can, before escalation of land values.

But in northern Wisconsin, where this property is located, we found there was a great escalation in land values before the proposal of the national park was made public.

And on my word, I had no knowledge when my purchase was made, of this proposal, and I was not doing it for speculating purposes. This purchase was made prior to the publication in the Tribune, and this is the first time that we knew a thing about it. If I had known about this, I would not have tied myself up in this contract, and this is the attitude of many people who had planned to do things up here.

They are going to hold back because they don't know where they stand, and they are fearful for the future. In regard to my particular situation, I wanted to preserve the beauty of this area.

I don't understand where the thought is. Has this been the practice in the past, where people have areas like this, that they desecrate it, and spoil it? What about the fishing and hunting? The people up there are enjoying fishing and hunting, but they are not desecrating it and they are not spoiling it. Not from what I have seen.

There has been conservation by these people to conserve the beauty or it would not be there now. It has been there for a hundred years.

As far as taking the trees down, I assure you that that is the last idea I would have, to remove one tree, unless it is dead.

And so it is my fervent plea that you do consider the other side of the coin, and I do appreciate your courtesy. You have been very kind.

Senator BIBLE. Well, you have made a very fine presentation, Mr. Schumacher, and I think that the people whom you represent, associations, the outdoor boating club, and the rod and gun club, are to be complimented on their choice of an effective spokesman. I think you have presented your viewpoint very well.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Thank you, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. I have no questions.

Senator NELSON. I have a question.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. All right.

Senator NELSON. Mr. Schumacher, on page 9, you state that "Gaylord Nelson has property in Door County". What Gaylord Nelson are you referring to?

Mr. SCHUMACHER. No, your honor, this was not my statement again. This was taken from a letter that was received.

Senator NELSON. I would like, Mr. Chairman, at the end of his statement, just a statement of mine that I do not own property in Door County, and never have owned property in Door County, so the record will be clear.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Your honor, is there correctness to this?

Senator NELSON. I would like to own some, but I don't.

Senator BIBLE. I was going to say, is that a——

Mr. SCHUMACHER. I should not be asking you a question, as was said before, but I believe there was one who wrote and said someone had had a conversation with you, and they were probably improper in stating it.

Senator NELSON. I have friends who own property. But the idea is that when people go through, they leave so much rubbish, and this is what worries the people, and they have that worry in this area, apparently, in Door County.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions of Mr. Schumacher.

Senator Moss?

Senator Hansen?

Senator HANSEN. I have none.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Schumacher.

Mr. JENSCH. Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Mr. M. Rupert Cutler, assistant executive director, Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Your honor, this gentleman just asked me if I would ask for the Cape Cod formula. I don't know.

Senator BIBLE. Well, the Cape Cod formula is the formula which has been built into legislation we passed in recent years that permits the property owner to hold his home, usually for a period of life or 25 years, whichever is the longer, and there have been modifications on that.

Mr. JENSCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. What I really want, if there are further combinations in this bill, will you please apply the Cape Cod formula to this bill, with the same provisions incorporated, with the same Cape Code formula in this bill?

Senator BIBLE. My understanding is that he intends incorporating it in there, sir.

Mr. JENSCH. It is much more elaborate than in the Cape Cod bill, much more elaborate.

Senator BIBLE. I haven't studied the detail on it, but you can rest assured we will try to work something out on that. I think this has been a good formula.

STATEMENT OF M. RUPERT CUTLER, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. CUTLER. Mr. Chairman, I am M. Rupert Cutler, assistant executive director of the Wilderness Society, a 37,000-member national conservation organization with headquarters here in Washington.

The Wilderness Society, which was organized 32 years ago to secure the preservation of wilderness, is pleased to be represented here today at Senator Nelson's invitation and to voice its support for S. 778, legislation to provide for the establishment of an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

The proposed 91,000-acre Apostle Islands National Lakeshore's uniqueness and potential value, as a publicly owned complex of wild Great Lakes shoreline, islands, marshland, and uplands, in the midst of the industrial Midwest and in a State where most of the Great Lakes shoreline is now privately owned, has been documented by Interior Secretary Udall.

We would like to emphasize to the committee not only our strong support for the preservation of the proposed Apostle Islands, Red Cliff, and Kakagon-Bad River Sloughs units as portions of a new national lakeshore within the national park system but also our belief that the inclusion of major portions of the proposed lakeshore in the National Wilderness Preservation System would be most appropriate.

We would direct the committee's attention to the present wild or near wild condition of all of the islands proposed for inclusion in the likeshore, including 10,000-acre Stockton Island, 8,000-acre Outer Island, and 5,000-acre Oak Island, and suggest the immediate designation of this "superb string of islands" as a Park Service administered unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Such action would be in line with the bill's objective, namely, to preserve this archipelago as an unspoiled area of great natural beauty.

It would not conflict with any provisions of the bill, including those dealing with public hunting and fishing opportunities, nor would it conflict with the Park Service's development plans for the islands which call for the provision of foot trails and a few emergency shelters on the islands, with minimal boat docking facilities.

Park Service preliminary development plans for the lakeshore are said to call for the construction on now unspoiled Sand Island of a lodge for the comfortable overnight accommodation of visitors who would reach the island by means of a shuttle boat service from the mainland operated by the concessionaire.

In the society's opinion, such a lodge would conflict with the bill's objectives, and we urge that this proposed development be reconsidered.

The Apostle Islands Wilderness Area could comprise some 65,000

acres of land and water. It would be one of the most unique and valuable units in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Cooperative studies should be carried forward with representatives of the Bad River Indian people to gain designation of a second wilderness unit within the lakeshore, to protect Chequamegon Point and the Bad River Marsh from future overdevelopment.

Such designation must proceed in cooperation with and with the approval of Bad River Indian Band representatives to permit the protection of their historic interests in and uses of these wild lands, including the harvesting of wild rice by traditional means.

Such a Bad River Wilderness Area of 10,000 acres would provide magnificant wilderness camping, canoeing, fishing, and wildlife observation opportunities. Visitor-use developments, including interpretative areas, information centers, concession buildings and boat launching facilities, could be placed on the periphery of this unit.

The designation of this wild land unit for preservation as wilderness would represent a highly significant step and one which the society would wish to support fully through cooperative efforts with representatives of the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of the Chippewa Indians.

The 11,000-acre Red Cliff unit, of course, would offer complementary developed areas for the accommodation of the bulk of the thousands of park visitors.

We make special mention of the opportunity to preserve wilderness here because the 1964 Wilderness Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more only in units of the national park system under his jurisdiction on the effective date of the Wilderness Act.

Thus it does not require the Secretary to bring to Congress, through the President, the wilderness designation recommendations for any unit of the park system established after the date of the passage of the Wilderness Act.

It was not the intent of the sponsors of the Wilderness Act to rule out the designation of wilderness within new park system areas. We firmly believe steps should be taken, where such new park system areas are being established, to provide for immediate designation of wilderness within these areas.

The planning studies which have been completed in the preparation of this proposal furnish adequate basis for the designation of the wilderness of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore at the time of its establishment.

As departmental reports have indicated, the 21 Apostle Islands proposed for the lakeshore and suggested by the Society for wilderness status are heavily forested.

They have a red-brown sandstone base and range from 50 to almost 500 feet above the lake surface. Storm-driven waves have produced intricate and grotesque carvings along the shores of the islands.

The picturesque arches and pillars and other striking rock formations created by the waves have given the Apostle Islands wide fame. In some places the shores have gentle to moderate slopes and magnificent beaches.

A variety of birds and mammals common to the northern Great Lakes region inhabits the islands. Except for some logging and quarry-

ing, there has been little human activity on the 21 islands included in the Apostle Islands unit. The National Park Service says the majority of the islands is therefore ideally suited for wilderness camping, hiking, and natural science studies, while boating and fishing in the surrounding waters are highly desirable uses.

The Kakagon-Bad River Sloughs unit contains a long sand spit fronting on Lake Superior and vast marshlands or sloughs stretching behind the spit; the Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs are one of the most significant wildlife areas on the upper Great Lakes, and wilderness status for them would be the best method of assuring their preservation in their natural condition.

Between the water courses of the two rivers and Bear Trap and Wood Creeks are upland hammocks inhabited by deer, bear, and small mammals.

Acres of wild rice, alder thickets, heaths, and aquatic plants grow there along the streams. More than 240 species of birds have been observed there and the small stream provides abundant fishing opportunities.

The unit is most suitable for natural science studies, wilderness camping, hiking, and some boating. Nearly all of the land included in this unit is within the Bad River Indian Reservation.

S. 778 provides that the lands within the Lakeshore held by the United States in trust for the Red Cliff or Bad River Indian bands may not be acquired without the concurrence of the Indians. The Wilderness Society, which long has had a great interest in efforts to improve conditions for the original inhabitants of our country, notes with approval that several provisions in this bill are designed to encourage the participation of the two Indian bands in development of the national lakeshore.

Living within the Great Lakes region are about 52 million people, and more than 5 million people live within a 250-mile radius of the proposed lakeshore. A recent economic study estimated that by 1970 some 920,000 people will be visiting the Apostle Islands area each year for recreation if the national lakeshore is established.

Certainly this lakeshore, and others on the Great Lakes as well, should be established as soon as possible.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, that is a very full statement, a very good statement, Mr. Cutler. I have no questions and I thank you very much.

Senator NELSON. It was a very good statement.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Walter Boardman, consultant on conservation, National Parks Association.

Mr. Boardman.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER BOARDMAN, CONSULTANT ON CONSERVATION, NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

Dr. BOARDMAN. Mr. Chairman, Senator Nelson. My name is Walter S. Boardman. I am consultant on conservation to the National Parks Association, 1300 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D.C.

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you to present a statement submitted on invitation by the president of the association, as follows.

Senator BIBLE. The statement will be incorporated in full at the end of your oral statement and why don't you just highlight it, Dr. Boardman?

Dr. BOARDMAN. I would say, then, that the National Park Association, and Mr. Smith, heartily endorse this proposal.

I would like to read one part.

Senator BIBLE. Surely. Read whatever you want.

Dr. BOARDMAN. In this instance the rights of the Indians are extremely important. We are all familiar with the recent cases in which the Indians have been dispossessed from what was guaranteed to them by treaty or otherwise. True, they were granted financial reimbursement, but this did not really compensate for the loss of homeland.

I am reasonably familiar with these problems, but I do not feel myself competent to pass on the adequacy of the protective clauses in the measure before us with respect to the Indians.

I would say only that this is a field within which the non-Indian has all too easily persuaded himself that he was doing justice when there was no justice. Substitute lands may often appear to be commensurate, and may actually be so in monetary terms, but may be quite inadequate in terms of the intangibles.

The National Parks Association has been stressing hunting restrictions on it. The National Parks Association has raised objections in the past to hunting in shoreline limits within the national park system. It takes a very firm position against hunting as a management tool or otherwise in the great primeval parks.

It maintains this position with respect to the recreation areas within the park system as well, but it also recognizes the State law and the fact that the secretary has adjustment powers. I believe those are the main points of the statement.

Senator BIBLE. It seems like a very fine statement, as usual, Dr. Boardman, that you have presented on behalf of Mr. Smith, and we know of your longtime work and his longtime work in this area.

I think it is a fine endorsement of the project. I have no questions, Doctor.

Senator Nelson.

Senator NELSON. No questions.

Dr. BOARDMAN. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ANTHONY WAYNE SMITH, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL, NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

My name is Anthony Wayne Smith. I am President and General Counsel of the National Parks Association, 1300 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. I appreciate the invitation to submit this statement.

The National Parks Association is a private, nonprofit, educational and scientific Association concerned primarily with the protection of the great national parks of America, but also with the protection and restoration of the natural environment generally. It publishes the monthly *National Parks Magazine*, received by all members, about 35,000 persons.

The establishment of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is very definitely in the public interest.

The American people have made it quite clear by their strong support for a number of recently established Seashores, Lakeshores, and Riverways, that they want protection for a great many more Shoreline areas in relatively natural condition.

They want the shorelines protected for the sake of the beaches, water, vegetation, wildlife, and scenery they contain and represent.

They also want areas of this kind for high quality public outdoor recreation.

The National Park System, as everyone knows, is heavily overloaded. The floor of Yosemite Valley and the Geyser Basins in Yellowstone have become outdoor slums in the heavy tourist season; even the High Sierra trail country is overloaded.

The National Park Service wisely foresaw many years ago the need for the expansion of the System. Numerous competent studies were made and sound recommendations advanced.

Obviously the excessive burden of visitation had to be assumed in part by new units in the system. Valuable unprotected country, of scenic, wildlife and recreational value, could be added at the same time.

The American nation is in favor of these policies; the proposed Apostle Islands Lakeshore is an excellent example of their effective implementation.

It is important in all these matters to have a merciful concern for the owners of the land which is being incorporated in the new unit. Where present uses are harmonious with the purpose of the new reservation, it may often be possible to leave such ownership undisturbed for the present. The protective device incorporated in the present bill, S. 778, is the retention of occupancy for 25 years or life. This is one way to provide such security; it has come to be standard in measures of this kind, and probably serves their purposes well.

We have suggested on occasion, in situations which differ from this, such as the proposed national trails and wild rivers legislation, that covenants supported by easements would be preferable to fee simple acquisition, and that the exercise of eminent domain should be limited to the acquisition of such interests; but where a park, forest, or shoreline is to be acquired for management as a recreation area or comparable public use, title to the land is obviously needed; acquisition where possible should be by free negotiation, but a reserved and limited power of eminent domain must be available.

In this instance the rights of the Indians are extremely important. We are all familiar with recent cases in which the Indians have been dispossessed from what was guaranteed to them by treaty or otherwise; true, they were granted financial reimbursement, but this did not really compensate for the loss of homeland.

I am reasonably familiar with these problems, but I do not feel myself competent to pass on the adequacy of the protective clauses in the measure before us with respect to the Indians. I would say only that this is a field within which the non-Indian has all too easily persuaded himself that he was doing justice when there was no justice; substitute lands may often appear to be commensurate, and may actually be so in monetary terms, but may be quite inadequate in terms of the intangibles. This is a place to lean over backward and more.

The National Parks Association has raised objections in the past to hunting in shoreline limits within the national park system. It takes a very firm position against hunting as a management tool or otherwise in the great primeval parks. It maintains this position with respect to the recreation areas within the park system as well.

National policy, however, as it has emerged in the establishment of these new units, has been more permissive. The present measure, like other similar legislation, authorized rather strict control by the Secretary; I suggest that in a unit like this, relatively small, mainly useful for other forms of recreation, within which there will be need for the protection of people, the Secretary may well find that he must establish rather strict protective policies.

Within the language conferring management authority for the park there is room for considerable over-development. The important thing at the moment seems to be to get the area established for protection and public enjoyment, but the proposed scenic shoreline drive could become the familiar monstrosity. Facilities could be developed to the point where the purpose of the reservation was nullified; safeguards are difficult to establish by law; there is a widespread weakening of confidence in present administrative policies; certainly such protective language as the bill now contains should not be weakened; wherever possible it should be strengthened.

There is one way in which protection for public reservations of this kind could be effectively accorded; by comprehensive recreational planning for the entire region. Well managed and well financed private business should be encouraged to establish vacation resorts in the vicinity of the proposed Lake-

shore; this could be done partly by assurances that the Lakeshore itself will not be over-developed.

Well designed, frequently scheduled public transportation facilities, both bus and boat, operated by concessioners, could be provided to take people from such vacation resorts to the lakeshore and islands, thus reducing the need for too many docks and parking lots. Visitor centers with parking facilities could be established just outside the lakeshore boundaries, offering comparable public transportation.

It would be difficult to incorporate features of this kind into the legislation at this stage; it would not be impossible, but delay might result. We are handicapped by a failure to establish a national policy embodying such principles, and adequate institutions for their implementation.

None the less the new Lakeshore may soon be in great danger from serious congestion unless its proponents look beyond the narrow benefits of the Lakeshore itself and make provision for a measure of dispersal of the crowds which may be pressing at the gateways.

I greatly appreciate this opportunity to submit this statement in support of a project which will make a beautiful addition to the national park system.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is George Alderson, representing the National Capital Wilderness Study Committee.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE ALDERSON, REPRESENTING NATIONAL CAPITAL WILDERNESS STUDY COMMITTEE

Mr. ALDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I am George Alderson, of 323 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. I am appearing on behalf of the National Capital Wilderness Study Committee, which comprises some 30 members who have broad experience with wilderness lands of North America.

The National Capital Wilderness Study Committee is pleased to support S. 778, to establish the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The diversity of recreation opportunities in the islands and in the two mainland units gives this proposal a high priority for addition to the national park system.

We also urge that provision be made in this legislation for incorporation of qualifying portions of the national lakeshore in the national wilderness preservation system. We would call attention particularly to the Apostle Islands unit and to the Kakagon-Bad River Sloughs units as land suitable for designation as wilderness. To institute wilderness protection in the authorizing legislation appears to be the best way of insuring that the National Park Service will not commit itself to hastily considered developments which would detract from the public values of the national lakeshore.

A case in point is Canyonlands National Park, which was established in 1964. Much of Canyonlands indisputably qualifies for wilderness status. By the summer of 1966 the National Park Service had prepared a tentative wilderness proposal, but at that time the Service decided to abandon any thought of wilderness designation in Canyonlands until several years hence. During the intervening years the Service will continue to develop roads, campgrounds, concessions, and other facilities. Not that these are all bad, but we feel it is a mistake to go ahead with these developments before there is an opportunity to plan what areas should remain as wilderness. Under the procedure followed at Canyonlands, wilderness becomes what is left over.

Wilderness in the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore deserves better consideration than this. We therefore recommend that the legis-

lation be amended to designate as wilderness the Apostle Islands and the major portion of the Kakagon-Bad River Sloughs. To so designate parts of the national lakeshore will safeguard the recreational and wildland values which now make the area so important to the region and to the Nation.

Senator BIBLE. I believe that concludes the witnesses for today.

FROM THE FLOOR. Sir, I just contacted Representative O'Konski yesterday upon receiving a letter about the hearings, and my name was to be on the list.

Senator BIBLE. Well, it does not seem to be on there. That was just summoning us to the Senate. How long would you take?

Mr. WESTHAGEN. I could keep it, and I will brief it.

Senator BIBLE. What is brief, in your understanding? We will hear you for 4 minutes.

STATEMENT OF ERIC WESTHAGEN

Mr. WESTHAGEN. OK, and also, could I then submit this in written form?

Senator BIBLE. That is right. The record will be kept open, because we have a field hearing June 1 and 2 in Ashland, Wis., and you will have until that time to submit your written statement.

Mr. WESTHAGEN. And also a letter. Thank you.

My name is Eric Westhagen, and I am a property owner in the area involved. It seems that throughout the morning I have made many pages here of inconsistencies that seem to pop up in this argument.

It seems that it started off on a very lofty plane of perserving God's gift to society, and the greatest good for the greatest number, and then this has transpired—regardless of which side of the argument it might be—into all forms of irregularities.

And primarily, then, to summarize, one point made by Mr. Jensch and carried through again on the tax base. It seemed that it lost some of its importance, because of the figure brought up by Senator Nelson concerning the actual amount of taxes and that should be stressed about the economic level of the area. Furthermore, any taxes accruing from the islands themselves represent—at least from the island in question, Sand Island, which is the second most heavily populated and which furthermore, throughout the summer, has approximately 400 overnight guests, 12 families and 28 households involved in this island itself—without including the mainland, are completely, you might call it, profit to the township involved, which is Bayfield Township, and not even the township directly connected with the island itself.

There are no services provided even in the form of roads on the mainland, so whatever amount it is, it is pure profit, and should be considered as such.

And concerning this, I think it was brought out about Mr. Halvorson, serving in the way, and his feeling for the area, which I would say would sum up the views of the residents themselves.

I believe it is the same Halvorson—I am not too sure of the first name—who is an employee of the township directly connected with Sand Island. There is one employee who runs their dump truck, the road grader, and everything else. He has a large family, I believe six children, his salary is roughly under $2,000. A man of this economic

means expressing his view is quite typical of the area, and as far as the farming is concerned, that was brought up—the marginal level of it—it is not marginal land.

It is that the people so desire to live in the state that they are living in, and not be particularly productive, to go out and weed the corn and that type of thing. I myself have—am developing—a small farming operation, and I work the time I can up there, 12 hours a day, and the area itself is very fertile. But what the area needs—getting back to this loftier plane of the rights of a society—is a slow organic change, and the islands themselves, as far as even the concept of a park, when you consider any of the islands outside of Chequamegon Bay area directly, or Madeline, or in fact—this is a map from the AAA and it shows——

Senator BIBLE. We can follow it right from here without too much trouble.

Mr. WESTHAGEN. It was just that I wanted to show that most maps for tourists provide information as to the great areas owned by the Government, and these three islands are already included in green, the only islands that are really practical for a park. On Sand Island, exposed to the storms, not only is the season very short, but when I was up there the entire winter in 1962 the ice at this time of the year was still going by in ice floes, and it is hardly the weather for the casual boater, with a trailer boat.

During the summer, as far as full development goes, and building small residences, I believe that the complaints are where the bulldozers and the honky tonks—this would be more of the commercial type of tourist development that would accumulate around a particular city or within driving distance—this is hardly the type of development which would occur in this area, because of the fact of these storms. Someone who maintains a job elsewhere and is able to only go there on weekends during the summer cannot depend on getting on or off an island on any one weekend.

Any of the northeast storms last at least 3 days, and what development there would be would be by those who either—in my case, I plan to go into college teaching, as it is right now I am in resource development in agricultural economics in graduate level.

Senator BIBLE. Where? I was not quite clear what you were doing right now. Where are you doing this graduate work?

Mr. WESTHAGEN. Here at the University of Maryland.

Senator BIBLE. You are at the University of Maryland. Now you are a property owner in this particular area. You have a farm that you farm occasionally. Is that right? Do you have any of your people there right now?

Mr. WESTHAGEN. I am listed as a permanent resident of Sand Island. As it is now, I am here.

Senator BIBLE. You are a permanent resident of Sand Island?

Mr. WESTHAGEN. Yes; that is what I list, and it is listed that way with my draft board, and other necessary places.

Senator BIBLE. How many months of the year?

Mr. WESTHAGEN. As it is right now, of course, being a student, I can only be there when I am not here.

Senator BIBLE. Most students have summers off.

Mr. WESTHAGEN. I spend every summer up there, and I spend it developing my farm.

Senator BIBLE. And how large is your farm?

Mr. WESTHAGEN. It is 112 acres. But there is only a part of it which is tillable.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have a home on it, or a summer cottage?

Mr. WESTHAGEN. Yes; and I have been spending the last—roughly the last 7 or 8 years rebuilding the house and constructing a dock, and other necessary facilities.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I think I understand your position very well, and you have now taken 9 minutes, so we have doubled your 4 minutes.

Mr. WESTHAGEN. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. As an added starter, we are happy that Congressman O'Konski referred you over here, and you revise your statement in any way you want.

You mentioned irregularities and inconsistencies. I don't think there are any irregularities and I think there are always inconsistencies in any type of hearing, but I am sure as we move forward and hear the many, many witnesses in the Ashland, Wis., area, and the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore area, many things will develop that will show different things.

But that is the purpose of this committee, to try to resolve them, and so you feel free to take between now and June 1 to reduce your thoughts to writing, in any type of a statement you care to make, submit it to this committee, either by sending it here to the Senate Interior Committee, Washington, D.C., which I think would be best, or you could send it directly to Ashland, Wis., and it will be made a part of the record.

Mr. WESTHAGEN. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. I realize that you were speaking off the cuff, and you probably want to refine and correct your remarks. So if you care to add or refine just send it in.

Mr. WESTHAGEN. Thank you very much, sir.

(Following the hearing, the additional remarks of Mr. Westhagen were received as follows:)

STATEMENT OF ERIC P. WESTHAGEN, PROPERTY OWNER, GRADUATE STUDENT AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I believe there has been an inadequate study of the physical nature of the proposed park site area. Not only is the tourist season necessarily short, a fact which you are aware of, but much of this remaining time is accompanied by stormy, unpleasant weather. It might be interesting to note that on May 9, 1962, the most recent date on which I was present, I observed icebergs, roughly one-hundred feet long, floating between Sand Island and the mainland. Needless to say, this type of delayed springtime does not lead to attractive swimming water anywhere except in the most protected areas. The water warmth depends upon the temperature of the surface water and whether this surface water is blown into a swimming beach. Because of this, it is a general rule that swimming is only possible on beaches with exposure to the warmer south and westerly prevailing winds.

It has often been suggested that this group of islands is ideally suited for small boating because of the fact that a protected island leeward side can be easily reached in the event of an emergency. This might be true if the boater would obey the appearance of the sky and seek shelter immediately, and if he knows what side will be the leeward side, should the storm then strike, and if he is fortunate enough to find a beach upon which to pull up his boat. All these cases are highly improbable. To begin with, most individuals have plans in mind when they go boating and do not deviate from them until there is no other alternative. Secondly, the weather looks fine until it becomes bad. The islands present a unique situation to the unsuspecting boater who does not fear the size of Lake Superior because of the sheltered appearance of the island setting. The

boater might easily be twenty miles from Bayfield when beset with a thunder squall. He might find that various inter-island channels often bring storm water together with violent eruption, forming patches of helter-skelter waves and foam. If this might not seem bad enough, if a leeward side is found, only proper anchorage might be possible, because back swells often skirt around the islands.

Many summer squalls mark the beginning of easterly, and northeasterly storm blows, which would mean that our stranded boater must both shift sides of his island and prepare for three days of storm weather. It is during these "down-lake" storms that you would find the largest back swells. After a blow, the weather usually clears, and becomes cold, with the temperature often dropping into the forties, whereas, the original pre-squall temperature might have been in the mid-eighties. This cold westerly wind itself, is something to reckon with on the north side of the Peninsula, as it is often of Small Craft Warning intensity, blowing from the Dakotas.

You must excuse me for having passed into such detail on this matter, but, under a park system, tourists would feel that they had been invited to weather as displayed in brochure pictures, and that it would be the responsibility of the park staff to provide necessary protection. It would be important to note the days that the outer lake was free from Small Craft Warning winds, or those winds of greater intensity.

Before passing on, I must mention another environmental matter which is often neglected but is of real importance to both boaters and island dwellers. This problem concerns the summertime island and shoreline fly sieges. Flies from a considerable area follow the winds until the land ends, where, many try to remain on the green shore lines of the mainland, and the rest are forced out over the water to funnel down in concentration on green islands or passing boats. This occurrence takes place every time the south wind blows out to Sand Island. When agriculture was pursued on the Island, the horses were kept stabled with dark coverings over the barn windows. These flies, which also bite, are carried away with the first strong cross winds, to return again with the warm south wind. This quirk of nature, is probably unique to these island conditions, but is particularly important to campers or those not wishing to waste a day or so indoors.

The area should be allowed to change organically. It is inevitable that change must take place according to the changing parameters of the nation as a whole, but, these changes must be slowly wrought from within the area. This area was primarily settled by Scandinavian pioneers who sought a duplication of their homeland. They have remained independent. One needs to look only at local Town elections to observe the individual assertive nature of the residents. Not only are long time friendships often shattered in this manner, but problems concerning the interest of the entire area receive careful scrutiny.

Seasonal residents coming to this area are an extraordinary type, particularly those settling on the unimproved islands. They must have reason to build with great difficulty, expense, and then must live in inconvenience, and isolation. It is impossible to commute with regularity, even to the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, because, not only is there 500 driving miles to contend with, but, one of those three day storms might erupt. I am sure that other problems can be readily visualized, not the least of which is the lack of police and fire protection. The type of person who has been attracted to the Bayfield area has come, not in spite of all these difficulties, but often because of them, and often with an eye to overcoming many of them. These are not the people who are seeking the "honkie-tonks" and carnival grounds, but, these are the people who the local residents enjoy being part of and helping, because these people have been anxious to learn from those with experience.

If the park should go through, and 920,000 people should be enticed to pass through Bayfield, it will not be the local residents who will provide the Holiday Inns, or Interstate Inns. If the role of development in the wake of the park was planned for the local people, such would not be the case. Development would be speculative and require financial techniques. Successful small motels and restaurants have been built locally and could expand as the area might organically change, but facilities to accommodate the proposed volume would necessitate the risk absorption powers of the large firm. After all, 920,000 is purely hypothetical, and when divided into the three month season, would mean 10,000 people a day, if these people take only a one day vacation, and 70,000 people a day, if they should stay a week. If instead, estimates were based upon the success of the Isle Royale National Park, an area also within driving distance of

many millions of people, Bayfield figures would be quite different. Already, a successful Bayfield foodstore operator was almost forced from his central location if it had not been that his landlord then informed him that a chain-type operation was negotiating the purchase of that central building.

In closing, I must make a clarifying comment concerning the important tax-base issue which inevitably is mentioned. Often, only the actual absolute money revenue is mentioned, whereas, the importance lies in that a tax base is a taxable acreage. Figures should be given in area instead of revenue because taxes are paid according to set rates on property evaluation. If you do not receive high expense services, you should not have to pay high priced taxes.

Thank you for your indulgence.

Senator BIBLE. This has been a very fine opening hearing. I understand there is a difference of viewpoints, and we have the Sand Island problem.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. This has been a very fine opening hearing. I understand there is a difference of viewpoints, and we have the Sand Island problem.

I suppose we have a number of other problems in this proposal, but we will hear witnesses on June 1 and 2, and then we will see if we can make some kind of a decision.

I will say, whatever the decision finally might be, that it should be made rather quickly, so that people are not kept wondering year after year as to whether there is or is not going to be a national lakeshore.

Sometimes, I think your Federal Government moves a little too slowly in that direction, and people are uncertain until the time the final decision has been made. As far as it is possible, we will try to move forward without too much delay.

We stand in recess now until June 1, when we will again meet on this bill in Ashland, Wis.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene on Thursday, June 1, 1967, in Ashland, Wis., the hour to be specified by the chairman.)

APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Ashland, Wis.

The subcommittee met at 9 a.m. in the auditorium at Northland College, Ashland, Wis., Senator Frank E. Moss presiding.

Present: Senators Moss and Nelson.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; R. K. (Mike) Griswold and L. S. Frank, professional staff members.

Senator NELSON. The Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will now open the hearings on S. 778, the bill to create the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. I welcome here this morning Senator Moss, from Utah, who is a member of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee. Senator Moss will preside as chairman at these hearings.

We have some 240 witnesses to hear in 2 days, so obviously most of the witnesses will only have time to register, make an appearance, and express their opinion with a brief statement. All written statements that any of the witnesses have will be received and made a part of the record of the hearing.

The record will be printed and distributed to all of the Members of Congress. Each witness will also be mailed a copy.

The hearing record is the major document upon which the Senate Interior Committee relies for making its determination about the proposal. It may very well be necessary, from time to time, for the chairman to remind witnesses that we have to move rather quickly. I would have been happy if we could have afforded the 4 or 5 days it would take for everybody to have an opportunity to express themselves at great length, but this was the maximum amount of time that we could have set aside. Even though the Senate is in recess Senator Moss was agreeable to fly here from his own State of Utah and take 2 days to conduct these hearings.

The hearing record will remain open for 10 days so that anyone who did not have a chance to appear or file a statement may send a statement to me or to the Senate Interior Committee. Their statements will be made a part of the hearing record.

I have a statement of my own to give at this time.

STATEMENT OF HON. GAYLORD NELSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Senator NELSON. In April 1930 the 71st Congress passed an act which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the advisability

of establishing an Apostle Islands National Park in Wisconsin. The U.S. Senate in its committee report said, "The vast area within (Mid-America) is entirely without national park facilities. It comprises all of the heavily populated Middle Western States, with millions of nature-thirsty citizens in need of the advantages of a national park as easily accessible as one among the Apostle Islands would be. . . . For outstanding scenic beauty of its particular type, the Apostle Island group is unsurpassed."

Thirty-six years have elapsed. We have studied long enough. Hopefully, these hearings will lead toward the final accomplishment of preserving this splendid Apostle Islands region. We must act now and we must act swiftly or this precious natural resources will be lost forever.

There are many of us here in Wisconsin who have worked hard for many years to insure the preservation of this beautiful area. Perhaps, we have been a bit selfish—the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore not only will be something of which Wisconsin can be proud but also will be an area of national significance which people from all across the Nation will visit and enjoy.

Recent figures show that public participation in outdoor recreation activities has increased 51 percent since 1960. This tremendous increase has caused planners to predict a fourfold increase in recreation participation between 1960 and the year 2000.

Last year public use of the national park system increased 11.5 percent over the previous year. Interestingly enough, the greatest increases were reported for the four national seashores where attendance jumped 33.3 percent.

The demands for recreational land are increasing while we have had an accelerated erosion of park quality lands by development which has destroyed the unique character of these areas.

The Apostle Islands area represents a unique resource. It is the only area on the entire Great Lakes which includes a magnificent island archipelago, a large, unique wild rice marsh and sand spit, and a wave sculptured peninsula shoreline.

The three units of the lakeshore will offer a variety of recreational opportunities unequaled in the Midwest. There will be driving, hiking, camping and picnicking for the leisurely, less experienced outdoorsman. For the rugged outdoorsman there is the challenge of the islands. All through the lakeshore there will be things to see and do for the casual visitor, the outdoorsman, the geologist, the ornithologist—for anyone who visits the lakeshore.

Development and administration of the lakeshore will be handled by the National Park Service whose long experience in park management makes them imminently qualified to do the job.

Perhaps the most significant development will be the construction of a two-lane scenic highway along the Bayfield Peninsula. This road will wind through this rugged area and will provide the motorist glimpses of the lake and the islands. Hiking trails, picnic grounds, bird watching points, and campsites will be constructed throughout the lakeshore. Certain of the facilities which the Park Service recommends will be built and maintained by private enterprise.

This lakeshore proposal is the result of years of study by a great number of people including a task force of the Department of Interior

and various State officials. Boundaries for the park were drawn carefully to permit maximum private economic development opportunities for tourist services.

In order to insure protection of the rights of private property owners, the bill provides that a property owner may either sell his property outright or retain the right of use and occupancy for 25 years or life.

In all cases prices paid for property will be based on the fair market value. Appraisals will be made to establish the market value and the property owner likewise is entitled to hire his own appraisor to represent his interests.

For those people who decide to retain a right of use and occupancy for either 25 years or life, the fair market value is determined by the same process. The value of use and occupancy for the term each owner selects is then subtracted from the purchase price of the property and the owner receives the balance in a lump payment.

Our most recent figures indicate that about $12,000 will be lost from the tax rolls through acquisition of private property. The University of Wisconsin has estimated that tourist spending generated by the presence of the lakeshore once it is fully developed would amount to more than $7 million a year. This, plus commercial development in the area around the park, will, I am convinced, greatly exceed the immediate loss from the tax rolls.

The bill also provides that hunting and fishing will be permitted in the national lakeshore in accordance with State laws. Commercial fishing also will continue. These features will attract fishermen to the area in the spring and hunters and fishermen in the fall.

The proposal provides protection of the Bad River and Red Cliff Chippewa Indian rights and privileges. The tribes will have the option of trading their lands, selling to the Federal Government the right to use their lands for the lakeshore and retaining title or selling their lands outright. If lands are sold or exchanged Indian trust status can be maintained. The bill in no way affects the existing rights of the Indians to hunt, fish, trap, gather wild rice or traverse their lands. Moreover, they will within their reservation boundaries have preference for employment, for providing guide services, and for concession facilities. They will be permitted to use docks operated by the Department at no charge and will receive advice and encouragement from the Department in development of tourist services in their lands adjacent to the lakeshore. In short, the proposal provides a splendid opportunity for these Indian people to develop a new and improved way of life on their ancestral lands.

This area can become one of the greatest recreation attractions in the upper Midwest. It can provide hundreds of thousands of people with pleasant relief from the nerve-jangling jungles of billboards and tasteless commercial development characteristic of too many resort areas.

I have been very gratified at the tremendous interest in this project that has developed in the area. We have had requests from over 240 people to testify today and tomorrow. Also I have a list of about 100 organizations—organizations of all kinds and from all over the country who have endorsed the project. I would like to have this list made a part of the record.

There are times in all of our lives when we face important decisions. It seems to me that this is one of those times. We must decide here and

now to preserve the beautiful Apostle Islands area both for our enjoyment and for the enjoyment of generations to come.

I will now turn the hearing over to Senator Moss of Utah. He has a long and distinguished record as one of the leading conservationists in this country. I appreciate very much, Senator Moss, that you were willing to give your vacation time to come on up here to northern Wisconsin to conduct these hearings.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Senator Nelson. I am delighted to be here in this beautiful part of the State of Wisconsin. This is my first opportunity to be up in this area. It is lovely indeed and I am glad for the opportunity. This subcommittee is here today to take testimoney on S. 778, the bill introduced by you, Senator Nelson, and cosponsored by Senator Proxmire. The bill would establish the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, to be composed of three units: 21 islands, excluding only Madeline Island of the Apostle Islands group; the Red Cliff unit, a narrow strip some 30 miles along the shore from Red Cliff Creek to a point about 4 miles west of the Red Cliff Indian Reservation; and the Kakagon-Bad River Sloughs, to include Long Island, the sand spit and the marshland behind it.

This subcommittee held hearings on S. 778 on May 9, in Washington, D.C. We have 2 days here, which will permit the subcommittee to see the area first hand and, most importantly, to permit the people of Wisconsin a chance to make their opinions known.

This is the policy that we follow on all matters of this type before the Congress; to go to the field and hear firsthand from the people who live in the area. We are anxious to hear as many of you as we can. As Senator Nelson pointed out, there are nearly 250 people who have asked to be heard in 2 days time. Obviously, it isn't going to be possible to hear that many people at any length at all. I reiterate what the Senator said about filing the statement for the record. All witnesses have been asked to prepare a written statement which you should hand in to the staff—the people who are here to my left. Your written statement will go into the record in full. The record is the important thing since, of course, we are only two of the 17 members of the full Interior Committee who will hear this verbal testimony. Most of the members of the committee, and the Senate as a whole, must depend upon the printed record to get their information. That is the reason that everything will be printed in the record and distributed to all of the members of the committee and all of the Members of the Senate before legislative action is taken. Consequently, the important thing is to form a meaningful record, and that is what we are here to do.

I would like to point out that we have with us here today Mr. George Hartzog, the Director of the National Park Service, and some members of his staff. One reason that we have asked Mr. Hartzog to be here is that oftentimes there is a misunderstanding as to what the bill actually provides or what the plans actually will be. We will be able to turn to these staff people, if need be, to clear this up at any point so we won't be taking about something that is not actually in the bill or that isn't actually proposed. I am very glad to have Mr. Hartzog here with us.

Without any more lengthy opening statements we will begin to ask witnesses to come forward promptly and proceed. The Honorable Alvin O'Konski, U.S. Representative from this district.

STATEMENT OF HON. ALVIN O'KONSKI, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, AS READ BY JOHN CHAPPLE OF THE DAILY PRESS, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. CHAPPLE. I am speaking for Congressman Alvin O'Konski. I have just received a long-distance telephone call from Congressman Alvin O'Konski stating that he is tied up in the Armed Services Committee and asking me to make this statement in his behalf.

I have studied this project for the past 10 years. I have concluded that the establishment of an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Area is good for the area, good for the State, and good for the Nation.

Furthermore, it is the only opportunity for this area to get substantial Federal assistance. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much. I appreciate that the statement of the Congressman is in the record now.

Our second witness will be the attorney general of Wisconsin, Bronson LaFollette. General LaFollette.

STATEMENT BY BRONSON C. LaFOLLETTE, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WISCONSIN

Mr. LAFOLLETTE. Thank you, Senator. I am pleased to be here this morning and I appreciate the opportunity to present this statement.

One of the most bewildering aspects of our society is that while, in most areas, our economic standard of living has become the envy of the world, our environmental standards have steadily declined.

Senate bill 778, which marks one of the many outstanding efforts and accomplishments of Senator Gaylord Nelson in the field of conservation, provides us with the opportunity to preserve and protect the spectacular and unspoiled beauty of the Apostle Islands. The bill would create a national park in northern Wisconsin which would vie with any other park in the United States, and which would foster the sagging economy of the area by providing a vacation spot easily accessible to the more than 5 million people living within a 250-mile radius of the proposed lakeshore. A 1965 economic study based on Wisconsin traffic volume data conservatively estimated that by 1970, should the park become a reality, some 920,000 persons will be visiting the area annually. Economic benefits to the area have been estimated at $7 million per year.

The Apostle Islands are a unique resource. No other area on the Great Lakes possesses islands, shorelines, marshes, and highlands in one complex. The uplands are inhabited by bear, deer, and small mammals, while acres of alder thickets, heaths, and acquatic plants flourish alongside the streams. The fishing opportunities are abundant, and over 240 species of birds have been observed in the area.

As you are aware, much of Wisconsin's Indian population is vitally concerned with Senate bill 778, since much of the proposed national lakeshore lies within the Red Cliff and Bad River Reservations. As attorney general, I have been closely involved with the problems faced by Wisconsin Indians, and it is heartening to see that one of the three major goals of Senator Nelson's bill is to provide economic opportunities for members of the Bad River and Red Cliff Tribes.

A common trait shared by all of this Nation's Indian citizens is a deep reverence for the land. The depth of this feeling was shown by the reply of the warrior chief, Tecumseh, in response to the demands of white land speculators: "Sell the country? Why not sell the air, the clouds, the great sea?"

We have all grown too distant from this feeling and have watched many of the priceless resources of our environment weaken and die over the years. The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will permit us to save this beautiful and unique area for all generations to come, and will have the added benefit of revitalizing the sagging economy of the region.

I have been informed that some disagreement has arisen over the effect of Senate bill 778 upon Indians residing on the Bad River and Red Cliff Reservations. Other witnesses will, I am sure, fully inform this committee of the policies of the proposed law dealing with acquisition of land. Suffice it to say that, in my opinion, the bill, with its exchange and continued occupancy provisions, amply safeguards the interests of area residents. If there are complaints—as there are in most instances of public land acquisition—I can only point to the economic, recreational, and scenic benefits to be gained by preserving and enhancing this resource for all people of the area, the State, and the Nation.

As indicated earlier, the bill contains special provisions for members of the Bad River and Red Cliff Tribes, and it is to these provisions that I wish to direct the remainder of my remarks.

In the case of Indian lands needed for park purposes, the Secretary may acquire lands which are held by the United States in trust for the Indians only with the concurrence of the beneficial owners. In the event of a negotiated purchase, the tribal members themselves decide what to do with their land. They may sell the land in fee, and be compensated in a lump sum or in staggered payments; they may exchange the lands for other lands of equivalent value—and the Secretary is authorized to purchase lands for exchange purposes if adequate federally-owned land is not available; or they may, as part of a sale or lease to the Federal Government, retain a right of lifetime use and occupancy of the land.

In addition to these alternatives, all members of the affected tribes are granted permission to traverse Indian lands acquired for the park in order that they may continue to hunt, fish, and gather wild rice on these lands. They are also granted purchase rights to available timber, and are given a preferential privilege in providing accommodation and guide services to park visitors, as well as employment preferences for maintenance, construction or other work within the park. In addition, the Indians may use any Federal docking facilities within the park without charge.

A matter of special interest to me is the provision that the existing rights of the Inidans to hunt, fish, trap, and gather wild rice on Indian lands within the park are not affected by the bill. It has been my opinion that the State of Wisconsin cannot enforce its fish and game laws against Indians hunting, fishing, or trapping on reservation lands, for the rights of the Indians to hunt and fish their lands free from these laws were part of the larger rights of occupancy retained by the Indians when the reservations were established. Unfortunately,

the Wisconsin Conservation Department takes the position that it is not bound by this opinion, which was issued formally last year, and is pursuing a policy of strict enforcement in certain Indian areas. This policy makes it understandably difficult to obtain the cooperation of the Indians in this important project. I am hopeful that a court test will be initiated to settle the question in the near future.

Insofar as the harvesting of wild rice is concerned, members of my staff have been working on legislation which would provide research and management assistance for the continued development of the wild rice crop, and would secure to the Indians the exclusive right to harvest rice on reservation lands.

I am greatly pleased to see that the bill reserves these rights to the Red Cliff and Bad River Tribes, for as the U.S. Supreme Court once stated, they are, to the Indians, just as necessary "as the air they breathe."

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would be a boon to the people of Wisconsin and the Nation, for it would secure to us all the preservation of one of nature's most unique and picturesque areas. The economic advantages to the people of northern Wisconsin—particularly the Indian population—which are part and parcel of the bill make its passage not only desirable, but necessary; and the bill has my unqualified support.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. LaFollette, for this very fine statement. Do you have any questions or observations to make?

Mr. LaFollette. No.

Senator Moss. Our next witness will be Assemblyman Bernard Gehrmann of Ashland.

STATEMENT OF ASSEMBLYMAN BERNARD E. GEHRMANN, ASHLAND-BAYFIELD-IRON COUNTIES

Mr. Gehrmann. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, and ladies and gentlemen, my remarks today will be brief. However, even though the State legislature is in session at Madison, I drove up here today because I felt that this proposal is of vital importance to the area I represent. I also want to take this opportunity to thank you gentlemen for taking time from your busy schedule to appear here in this wonderful part of Wisconsin to listen to the many citizens of this area who are concerned with this project. Certainly, one could not expect that a proposal as large as the one we are talking about today would make everyone happy. In my work as a city councilman, county board member and now as a State legislator I have found nearly everything we do displeases someone. This bothers me, as I am sure it bothers every public servant who is here today.

However, while it is nice to be popular, I am sure we are not employed to win popularity contests but to stand up and be counted on issues affecting the people we represent. Today we are faced with another such decision. I have spent a great deal of time studying this program, as I am sure many of you have. I have tried to list all of the good assets as well as the liabilities. I have talked with many people in order to help me make the right decision. Perhaps if some of us had drawn up the Apostle Island National Park proposal we would have done it a little different, but that is only natural. If we all thought

the same we would all want to marry the same girl and that would not work either.

Seriously, though, we have before us today perhaps the largest single project ever proposed for this immediate area. Certainly those of us who live in this northern Wisconsin area realize the great potential we have. Things are beginning to happen here. Most everyone is enthusiastic about our future and the tourist business is a large part of that improvement. According to recent figures, the tourist industry is Wisconsin's second largest business right now. It is predicted to be Wisconsin's largest industry by 1970.

Everything isn't all perfect, however. There are problems involved. Private rights as well as public rights must be considered.

I am sure that you will hear testimony today and tomorrow which will give you many views of this program and its effect on our area. I would urge you to listen just as closely to those who offer sensible and practical objections, because as you know it is through a good open-minded look at both the assets and liabilities that we can come up with the correct plan. However, to me it would be tragic to northern Wisconsin to throw away this whole proposal because there is some opposition to parts of it. I don't believe it is fair for us to think only of how this may affect you or me, but rather is it good or not for the majority of the area and its people. In my opinion I feel that if this proposal will insure the rights of the people and if we are assured of immediate and yearly development, so that we receive the economic benefits it promises, then it is difficult for me to believe that spending nearly $10 million in this immediate area would not help, far more than it could possibly hurt.

So, in closing let me again urge you to listen closely to the people who testify both for and against the proposal. Then take the message back to Washington with you, so that in your wisdom you can proceed with the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in a well planned program, which even our children's children can live proudly with in the years to come. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Assemblyman Gehrmann, for your very fine statement.

Our next witness will be a representative of the Ashland City Council.

STATEMENT OF HUBERT L. PERRIN, MAYOR, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. PERRIN. My name is Hubert L. Perrin and, as mayor, represent the Ashland City Common Council whose resolution favoring the proposed Apostle Island National Lakeshore Park is submitted herewith.

The council and the majority of our citizens recommend the establishment of this park by the National Park Service for two reasons, namely:

1. Preservation of the natural beauty of the Apostle Islands region.
2. Effect of such a park on the economy of the city and this area.

Anyone who has viewed the exciting beauty of the Apostle Islands, situated as they are in the crystal-clear waters of Lake Superior, or visited the vast marshes of the Bad River-Kakagon Sloughs, or has seen the natural beauty of the South Shore, would agree this region is one of the beauty spots of Mid-America. Most of this area is as

unspoiled and spectacular as when the Frenchmen explored it hundreds of years ago. It is our feeling that only by creating this area into a supervised national park can we be assured that commercial or speculative interests would not despoil it for the many thousands in our great area of the country.

Others will speak of the economic benefits that would accrue from such a park. This whole area has lagged behind the average of economic gain in the country. By attracting people to this area new businesses would be formed, better roads would be constructed, and the economy would receive a decided "lift."

And, with your pardon, a personal word. As one who has lived in this region all his life, who has enjoyed the natural beauty of this area, who has spent many days in its quiet freshness, the finest heritage one could leave to those who follow would be the preservation of this great natural resource.

(The resolution referred to follows:)

RESOLUTION

Whereas, it has been proposed that a National Lakeshore Park be established in Ashland and Bayfield Counties; and,

Whereas, hearings are to be held in Ashland with reference to the proposed park on June 1 and 2, 1967, by a Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate; and,

Whereas, the establishment of such a park would have far reaching effects on the economy of the City of Ashland and upon the Ashland and Bayfield County Area; and,

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Ashland has considered the benefits of such a park and also the arguments in opposition of such a park; and,

Whereas, it has also been proposed that the State of Wisconsin, through its Conservation Commission, establish a State Park on Madeline Island; and,

Whereas, the Common Council has considered the ramifications and effects of such a program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Ashland at its regular meeting this 9th day of May, 1967, go on record in favor of the proposed National Park with some modifications as to the part as presently proposed, and that in pursuance of its policy in support of said proposed National Park, that the Council designate the Mayor as its representative to appear before the Senate Subcommittee hearings which will be held in Ashland on June 1 and 2, 1967, for the purpose of setting forth the City's support of said proposed National Lakeshore Park and its proposals as to certain changes in the present proposal that it believes would be beneficial; and,

Be it further resolved that the Common Council go on record this date in opposition to further land acquisitions and development of plans for the State's presently proposed park of approximately 1700 acres on Madeline Island until such time as the proposed National Park is actually established so that the needs, size and type of park that should be established by the State can better be determined.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1967.

EUGENE A. HALKER,
Councilman.

Passed: May 9, 1967.
Approved: May 10, 1967.
Attest:

HUBERT L. PERRIN,
Mayor.
ROGER HANSEN,
City Clerk.

Senator Moss. Thank you for your very fine statement.

Our next witness will be a representative of the Bayfield City Council. Is there anybody here representing the Bayfield City Council? We will pass that witness for the time being.

The next witness will be Robert Philby, chairman of the town of Iron River. Is Mr. Philby here?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT PHILBY, CHAIRMAN, TOWN OF IRON RIVER

Mr. PHILBY. The Iron River area has followed the rest of northern Wisconsin's population trend for the past 30 years which has been on a declining rate. Lack of industry in our immediate area has forced the residents of our community to seek employment elsewhere and results in numerous families moving out of our Iron River area. Our tourist industry has also suffered as a result of our population decline. Help required to operate the resorts and recreation businesses is very difficult to obtain at the present time. The results of an inefficiently operated resort area leads the pathway to Canada and other areas outside of northern Wisconsin.

With the decline in population of our area we have experienced a lesser number of taxpayers to assist us in carrying our share of the necessary amount of taxation, and affixing an excess of taxes on those remaining.

It is apparent that our area of the State of Wisconsin is of the lower income family group. This is proven by the numbers of new homes being constructed today or the amount of new automobiles being sold.

It is my personal belief, as well as that of our town board at Iron River and the people that we serve, that our area stands to gain economic advantages by establishing the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

One of our leading highways to and from the park passes through Iron River. We believe we shall experience road improvements to handle the increased traffic. This should lead to an increase of tourist dollars in our motels, restaurants, grocery stores, and other business firms.

We also believe that our real estate values will increase with the advent of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. With the millions of tourists attracted to the park area there are going to be those who will become so impressed with the beauty of our area they will seek permanent residence in northern Wisconsin.

With the increase of travel to our area we hope to see new recreational facilities develop which will provide employment for our present residents and also create a desire for some of our children to remain in our northern part of Wisconsin.

In our immediate area of Iron River we have two manufacturing operations. The Brule Corp., manufacturing fiberglass fishing rods and employing as many as 100 employees during their peak season, and the Tester Corp., employing 14 people at various times, and eight on a permanent basis. We have facilities in our area for additional business. The local business area now has 10 empty housing facilities which could possibly develop to increase employment and tax revenue.

We have elaborated on the economic values of the Apostle Islands Lakeshore but have not overlooked the recreational possibilities. Myself, as well as many of our residents fish, hunt, and camp in the area of the proposed lakeshore area. The true picture of nature is before us in this area. We feel recognition should be given the people originating this idea and dream. To preserve an area such as the Apostle Islands and the lakeshore of Lake Superior for generations

to come is a must for all of us to consider. Millions of people will have an opportunity to view our country of northern Wisconsin and return to their homes to relay the beauties still in existence in our State.

We shall appreciate your efforts and support in obtaining and establishing a national lakeshore area to be known as the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Philby. Will you leave a copy of your statement with the reporter?

Our next witness is Mr. Berkeley Cameron, of Ashland, president of the Chequamegon Outdoor Boating Club.

A VOICE. Mr. Chairman, our delegate found it impossible to attend this meeting this morning, although he would like to testify this afternoon, if it would be possible.

Senator Moss. We will attempt to accommodate him. Our next witness is Dr. Prentice, of Ashland.

STATEMENT OF DR. B. C. PRENTICE, ASHLAND, WIS.

Dr. PRENTICE. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, my name is Culver Prentice. I have lived in this area for 40 years. My family has lived here since the turn of the century. My wife's family first opened a grocery store in Bayfield in 1885. I have practiced medicine here for 15 years. I speak today as a concerned citizen of the area and for the Citizens Committee for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

I have been privileged to work with the Interior Department task force assigned to this project over the past several years. This association has convinced me that this is a clearly conceived proposal and is in need of no additions or subtractions. I endorse the intent and purpose of Senate bill 778 and urge its passage. The Citizens Committee for the Apostle Islands Lakeshore was conceived late in 1962. This was a purposely small and quite loosely formed group of 38 responsible men about the two counties whose purpose was to keep informed of the nature and progress of the proposal and to aid where possible in furthering its progress. Its membership has fluctuated. Some have dropped for press of other things, other people have joined us as interest and momentum grew. A good many of the people you will hear in these 2 days have never actually been a part of our committee, but have become so enthusiastic in their attitudes and actions that we have come to regard them as a part of it; for example, Dr. Bailey, the president of Northland College, and Mayor Perrin of Ashland, and others. The enlistment of the support of such responsible people is a basic purpose of the citizens committee. We feel we have achieved much in this direction with a minimum number of highly responsible citizens.

On August 28, 1965, the citizens' committee arranged a meeting for the public here at Northland College. Here people from the Interior Department, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, National Park Service, and others, presented a wide range of information pertinent to the proposal. In general, this was well received, but it also brought to light adverse opinion, most of which you will also hear these 2 days.

One of the most interesting things the citizens' committee did was to undertake an evaluation of the so-called Huybrecht petition. This petition runs as follows:

We, the undersigned petitioners, do hereby protest the inclusion of the following area as part of any Federal or State Park proposal: That portion beginning West

of Rufus Road to Lake Superior, including the Honest John Lake Area, proceeding Westerly to include the Bad River, Sand Cut and Kakagon Area, including Chequamegon Point, commonly known as Long Island.

Further, that a copy of this petition be forwarded to the respective legislatures of the State and Federal Government, including the Department of Interior.

This petition was sent to Secretary Udall, Senator Proxmire, Senator Nelson, and Congressman O'Konski with a letter dated May 5, 1965, signed by Fred Huybrecht and witnessed by Frank Keena, both of Ashland. There were 1,095 signatures. On January 29, 1965, the citizens' committee sent letters to the signers asking whether in the light of present information and further consideration they would like to have their names remain on the petition or to have their name removed if offered a choice again. Some names and addresses were illegible so we sent out 987 of these letters to the signers of the Huybrecht petition. We received 229 returns. Of these, 14 were unclassifiable for reasons of improper addresses, no signature, and so forth. The return stuffed with toilet paper I felt had to be regarded as a negative reply. One hundred and ten respondents said they would like their names removed; 105 felt they would wish their names to remain on the petition. It was interesting that of the 110 wanting to recant, nine stated that they had no knowledge of signing such a petition and felt their names had been forged or otherwise misrepresented. All of these responses are here and available to the hearing committee.

It has been said that additional signatures have since been added. We are inclined to view these in the same light thrown on the originals.

In February 1966, the Social Sciences Division of Northland College, while considering the nature of petitions in general, undertook "A Study of the Validity of the Huybrecht Petition." This study was much more elegantly structured than ours and was directed by Dr. Fouts and Dr. Bhak. They published a 15-page analysis, a copy of which is attached. The gist of the study as it applies here is set out on page 8, as follows:

1. That the Huybrecht petition, as of February 24, 1966, was valid and/or reliable only to the extent of 38.3 percent of that alleged on March 29, 1965.

2. That this discrepancy might have been much larger had this survey sampled those "remotely concerned" petitioners who resided far distant from the areas of direct impact of the proposed project.

3. That this discrepancy may be due to: a. Changes in the minds of the petitioners and/or b. A large scale invalidity originally involved in the signature obtaining process.

One of the stated goals of the bill is "To protect a splendid remnant of Great Lakes Shoreline for public use." There is no question in my mind that under the press of present population trends and increased leisure time that the area we are considering will soon be lost to 100-foot lots, ringed about by improper septic tanks and posted with private property signs. This does not seem to me to be the preservation of this great natural area for ourselves and our children. That there is going to be development of some kind is certain. The alternatives are the destruction of the very attractiveness of the area by mindless, hodgepodge, uncorrelated development or the protection for ourselves and for the future of this area with thoughtful, tasteful, and correlated development.

A second aim of the proposal is to improve the conditions of the Bad River and Red Cliff bands of Chippewa Indians. It appears to us that the provisions of the bill offer a real opportunity for the willing and the qualified members of these bands to remain at useful, dignified jobs in the area rather than following the present trend of outmigration of the willing and the qualified. This cannot help but effect an upgrading of the two bands that is much to be described.

The third stated aim of this proposal is to stimulate the local economy. Professor Fine, of the University of Wisconsin, has prepared and published a very thoughtful and encouraging study of the economic impact of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore upon the immediate area concerned. Professor Fine is scheduled to appear at this hearing later today and can make the finer points of his report clear to you. However, this study does make clear that there is a real economic benefit that will accrue to the whole community with the passage and implementation of this proposal.

In the past our resources have invariably been raided, wreaking havoc with the resource itself and leaving the related economy a wasteland to recover as best it may. The uncontrolled developer is no less inclined to "cut out and get out" than were the timber barons before him. We regard the proper use of the areas proposed to be as a recreational resource. Senate bill 778 provides an opportunity for us to handle this resource properly. Once again, the Citizens' committee endorses the intent and the purpose of this bill and urges its passage.

(The attachments are in the files of the committee.)

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Dr. Prentice, for that interesting statement and the study that you have conducted.

Willard Jurgens of Bayfield. We are very happy to have you Mr. Judgens. Will you identify yourself and proceed?

STATEMENT OF WILLARD E. JURGENS, BAYFIELD, WIS.

Mr. JURGENS. Thank you sir. Would I be out of order if I asked that the people when they appear before this committee, that they will state whether or not they own property within the confine of the proposed national park, S. 778?

Senator Moss. Well, we will ask people if there is any reason to question it, yes. We would be glad to have that made part of the record; whether they own property within the proposed boundary.

Mr. JURGENS. Mr. Chairman, my name is Willard E. Jurgens and I own property within the boundaries of the proposed Apostle Islands National Park as outlined in the Senate bill S. 778.

The South Shore Property Owners Association have gone on record as opposing bill S. 778. Speaking as an individual and after carefully studying bill S. 778, I have come to the conclusion the document does not provide any provisions or safeguards for the legal rights of the private owners. There is also a strong objection to the amendment, dated February 18, 1967, from the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D.C., on page 5, paragraph 3, subparagraph (b), line 3—to quote:

> The Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property therein, and in exchange therefore he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction, in the State of Wisconsin.

At this point I would like to recommend the following changes: Omit "in the State of Wisconsin" and substitute "within the continental limits of the United States." Note that there are no known properties within the State of Wisconsin with the grandeur, beauty, and attraction as here in the Apostle Islands and adjacent mainland shores; otherwise, the Department of Interior would have had it by now. The Department has a total of 11,946,520 acres of land and owns land in every State in the Union; surely they can make a noble gesture and provide land areas in other States for the dispossessed people here in the Red Cliff Reservation.

My personal opposition to the bill S. 778 is for the following reasons:

(a) It forces the rightful owners from their own properties.

(b) This is contrary to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

(c) Because it favors one group over another group instead of treating each group alike.

(d) It discriminates as noted in the civil rights bill as enacted by the 89th Congress.

(e) It grants the Secretary of the Interior unlimited powers in the bill and does not provide adequate protection to the private owners, for example:

The Secretary of the Interior can set up arbitrary standards, regulations, rules, and so forth, which he considers the fair market values which are in reality less than fair market values. What standards for measuring market values will be used; also, nothing in the bill contains any reference to any appraisers, Government or civilian. There are no known checks and balances and the Secretary and his subordinates can, under one pretext or another, evict any owners without due process of law. It appears that he has this authority now if one refers to the case of the Superior National Forest in northern Minnesota in the canoe area where the Government was so far out of line in pricing. The resort owners who could afford lawyers went to court and received six times the original offer by the Government. Or take the case of the Falcon Lake Dam and Reservoir in Texas at Zapata where the inhabitants were paid insignificant sums of $10 an acre—a few challenged and received $100 an acre. The poor approach to this affair was the removal of the inhabitants from their homes along the Rio Grande River with all its fertile fields, water from the flowing river which furnished all the gardens, luscious fruits, guavas, mangos, grapefruit, oranges, lemons, pears, plums, and flowers of all descriptions which bloomed everywhere. They raised chickens, ducks, pigs, cattle, and horses. Their life was full; they had their own "porcion" granted to them by the kings of Spain and then, instead of moving them up the river where the conditions were similar to what they had had, they moved them up hill on rocky soil and away from the river. They lost the benefit of the water and then had to buy water to raise a few trees; consequently, without water, proper soil, they become poverty stricken.

Finally, the bank failed leaving people destitute, a condition which they have not recovered from to this day. It is now known as the lowest income bracket area in the entire United States. Even one of the Government administrators at the dam told me personally, "It was an awful thing to do to the property owners." As for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore project, it appears as a proposal or means

of building an empire for some party or parties. Now, resolving the procuring of land without the bill, an adjustment with the Indian bands, an open call by the Government on property as it became available would have solved the problem in a very simple manner as in the case of lake property in Glacier National Park. People die, children have jobs far away from the lake, they put property up for sale, the Government buys it and now owns almost all of the land, minus a lot of fanfare and in a manner far less expensive to the taxpayer.

The sponsor of the bill S.778 claims it will only cost the Government $10 million. I understand these figures were somewhat based upon the assessor's tax rolls, which does not mean the true value; therefore, as a rule of thumb, the approximate true value would be five to six times the figures as indicated on the assessor's tax rolls depending, of course, on fluctuating real estate markets and location near schools, churches, and buses, which factors have some bearing in establishing a true value on properties.

While I do not have the actual figures on the layout of this proposal, I have been exposed to a considerable extent the cost values of land equipment, that is, aircraft, buildings, equipment, landing strips, and the realty aspect and one can come very close to the real amount required to finance different projects. It poses quite a problem where you have 920,000 visitors a season. Most of the people will travel around Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, and Labor Day. This congestion involves building of wider roads to the park and within the park itself a four-lane scenic route. A comparison we can use would seem to be Isle Royal National Park which is close and only 17 miles offshore from Minnesota. The Isle Royal Park 1963 visitors were 8,500 to 1966 which had approximately 10,550 visitors. The average visitor paid about $23 a day for board and lodging and stayed about 5 days, which made it 5 man-days. This is a unit of measure; therefore, the 1966 season would be considered 52,500 man-days. The park employed 16 permanent and about 60 temporary employees. They operate on a yearly deficit of $330,000, according to the reports. The Apostle Islands program would have a yearly influx of 920,000 visitors with an average stay of 5 days, which would amount to 4,500,000 man-days. It would seem there will also be a yearly deficit of approximately $500,000 until the park gains in yearly visitors and becomes a self-paying proposition, perhaps after the war years when the country assumes a natural, normal way of life.

For a comparison of land values we can draw from Falcon Lake Park, where lands are located on a lake which has tremendous fishing possibilities. There the land averages between $3,750 to $4,500 per acre along the lake. The reason for this rising cost in the two areas, Red Cliff and Falcon Lake, is the scarcity of land due to the Government's land acquisition; here along the lake land ranges from $20 to $42 per foot; a low figure would put it at a $1,000 per acre average. It would come to approximately $25,186,000 for the privately owned land, then adding approximately $2,500,000 for the private buildings, docks, homes, garages, and appurtenances. Thirty-two mlies of new four-lane highways over marshes, deep defiles, with plenty of culverts and bridges and along hauls for obtaining gravel would probably cost another $2 million to $3 million for airplanes, hangars, helicopters, landing strips, boats, and at least 10 each for approximately 30 sheet metal

and concrete piers. At $100,000 apiece this would bring an estimate somewhere in the neighborhood of another $5 million. Sometimes there are occasions when the lake is rough for 2 or 3 days, which would mean that each Island must have shelters, restrooms, places to eat, first aid stations, and quarters for rangers and attendants. Administration building information centers, docking facilities at two or three points along the Red Cliff takeoff points for the islands, plus the Bad River Reservation will cost over $15 million, including wages for 21 permanent and 50 temporary employees' salaries. It is doubtful in my opinion that the $10 million quoted by sponsors of the bill is just a foot in the door and before the overall cost will be accounted for, the total cost will be close to $51 million. The sponsor indicated this area was a gem; I agree—after all beautiful gems do not come cheap.

There should have been a complete breakdown of the project including blueprints, layouts, bills of materials, estimated cost and sample contracts for bid, and so forth, from the Department of the Interior whereby the interested parties and public could have had a complete understanding of all the pertinent information relating to this program. I would suggest the bill be retured to the engineering and planning section of the Department of the Interior for a further study and a reevaluation. Otherwise, if the bill will pass and the appropriation of the moneys will take years to be appropriated tying up the owners for a long period. All this so-called dream is due to the vanity and jealously of certain individuals, as a prominent man remarked, "I, too, would come up fighting mad if the Government took my home and land, and forced my family and myself to move to other areas." Thank you, sir.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Jurgens. How many members are there in the asosciation? You are president of the South Shore Property Owners Association.

Mr. JURGENS. There are approximately two-thirds of the owners there that are affected with it, sir.

Senator Moss. About——

Mr. JURGENS. There is a total of 156 owners along the 30-mile strip, but we have a lot of other members that are waiting their time, et cetera.

Senator Moss. Of 156 owners about two-thirds of them belong to the association?

Mr. JURGENS. Yes, sir.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much. Do you have a question?

Senator NELSON. Mr. Jurgens, you are a property owner along the shore?

Mr. JURGENS. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. How long have you owned property there?

Mr. JURGENS. Since 1960, sir.

Senator NELSON. 1960?

Mr. JURGENS. Yes, sir. I retired there.

Senator NELSON. Are you on the shore?

Mr. JURGENS. I am on the shore, sir.

Senator NELSON. How many acres do you own there?

Mr. JURGENS. I own, I am in the subdivision, the Little Bay Subdivision, sir. There are lots there, there are not acres there.

Senator NELSON. What do you own, a lot?

Mr. JURGENS. I own altogether 10 lots and some buildings on two, sir.

Senator NELSON. Were the buildings on the property when you bought?

Mr. JURGENS Yes, sir, the one, but I put on the boathouse.

Senator NELSON. How much did you pay for the lots without any buildings on them?

Mr. JURGENS. Well, I have gone to work and put additional things—well, the overall costs I don't have them right here.

Senator NELSON. No.

Mr. JURGENS. But I can present them to the committee at a later date, if you don't mind, sir?

Senator NELSON. What I am wondering is, What was the price of the lots when you bought them, before you put up any structures?

Mr. JURGENS. I bought quite a few lots, sir, if you want me to I will later furnish them to you, sir.

Senator NELSON. I would appreciate having in the record the purchase price, so that we would have some idea of land values.

Mr. JURGENS. Today—those, at that time and the present prices are wholly different, sir. You understand that.

Senator NELSON. Do you have any information on any sales made of any lots this year?

Mr. JURGENS. Excuse me, sir, I can put it to you this way, the lots go from $20 to $40 per foot, that is right up there, sir, and I can get those figures available to you, sir.

Senator NELSON. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Our next witness is Mayor Howard Peters. Is Mayor Peters here?

STATEMENT OF HOWARD A. PETERS, MAYOR, CITY OF MELLEN, WIS.

Mr. PETERS. Senator Nelson, Senator Moss, members of the committee, I am Howard A. Peters, and I wish to speak on behalf of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in four capacities: No. 1, as the mayor of the city of Mellen; No. 2, as a property owner of Sand Island; No. 3, as a professional logger; No. 4, a private citizen.

No. 1. As mayor of the city of Mellen, I can say the majority of the people from Mellen are in favor of the creation of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. We at Mellen anticipate the number of people visiting Copper Falls State Park will increase substantially once this project becomes a reality. Several businessmen of our community have already indicated they plan to modernize and expand their present businesses in expectation of the increased tourist influx. There is no question that the lakeshore project will enhance the economy of the entire Chequamegon Bay area.

Professor Fine of the University of Wisconsin predicts that 920,000 people will visit the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore within 5 years. This has appeared to be an impossible figure to a number of people. I frankly believe Professor Fine's projection to be conservative. When you consider that presently more than 140,000 people visit Copper Falls State Park near Mellen with an area of approximately 1,000 acres, it is relatively easy to visualize six times this number visiting a

park of 57,000 acres which will be of much greater magnitude, also offering the opportunity of hunting, boating, fishing, camping, hiking and numerous other activities. One must also remember that a national lakeshore is nationally advertised, where our State park is not, in addition to allowing activities such as hunting which are not allowed in State or Federal parks.

No. 2. As owner of an early-1900 two-story log lodge and 1,037 acres on Sand Island, I am not opposed to the formation of a national lakeshore project involving this area, for I believe this to be the best long-range use of this land. However, I will insist on an objective appraisal and fair price and I may wish to elect the lifetime tenure or 25-year right-of-use option.

No. 3. As indicated earlier, I make my living as a logger and having spent several years logging the islands; namely, Sand and South Twin, I can point out some of the economics of the island timber. Logging costs on the islands are from two to three times higher than those logging a similar species and chance on the mainland. This is due to many factors, but primarily to the high cost of transportation across the water to the mainland, difficulty in getting labor to work on the islands, and last, but not least, the effect of the weather on island logging. I make this point because many people believe island timber to be worth as much as similar mainland timber. Oak Island being a good example—having an estimated 3 million-plus board feet of various species on it. If we just subtract the water transportation costs of $25 per thousand, this amounts to a decrease in stumpage value of $75,000 as compared to like quality timber on the mainland. Making these points does not mean, however, that the island timber has no value. Most of the islands have been logged some time or the other in the past, but there is presently some of the finest yellow birch (a high value species) reproduction one will ever see on many of the islands. It would be well for the committee to consider selectively logging the same, in the long-range future, when the need and value is sufficient. This could be done on a controlled basis such as is contemplated on the Sylvania tract in Michigan, still retaining the esthetic values.

No. 4. In conclusion, I would like to say as a private citizen, I personally believe that for the greatest benefit of the greatest number of people, the Apostle Islands area should be preserved as a national lakeshore. If left in private ownership the land will eventually be chopped up into many and various conflicting land uses. We wouldn't have wanted this to happen to any of our present-day parks, such as Yellowstone or Glacier, and I'm sure we don't want it to happen here. Let us perpetuate the beauty of the area with a national lakeshore project, and let the economic development occur around the perimeter.

Because of its beauty and uniqueness the area should remain unspoiled, not only for ourselves of today, but for our children and future generations as well.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mayor Peters. You own over 1,000 acres, you say, on Sand Island?

Mr. Peters. That is right.

Senator Moss. Do you also live on the island?

Mr. Peters. No; I am a resident of the city of Mellen.

Senator Moss. I see.

Mr. PETERS. There is a log lodge out there that was on it when I acquired the property. It was built in the early 1900's.

Senator MOSS. How long have you owned that property on Sand Island?

Mr. PETERS. Between 5 and 8 years.

Senator MOSS. And you have done some logging on that property; is that right?

Mr. PETERS. Right.

Senator MOSS. Thank you very much.

Mr. PETERS. I do have, and I would like to enter this into the record, various statements from the different people from the city of Mellen. I will read their names, where they are from, and I will submit them to the committee.

Senator MOSS. Very well.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Robert Stillin, of the Mellen Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Willian Lee, Mellen Rod & Gun Club. These statements are all in favor of the park. I won't read them. Mr. Edward Ludwig, secretary of the Mellen Lions Club; Mr. Walter Scheide, private citizen; Mr. Jasper Landry, the editor of the Mellen Weekly Record at Mellen; Mr. Gib Felshow, who is a member of the committee of the Apostle Island project; Mr. John Whalen, who is the local manager for Lake Superior District Power Co. at Mellen; and also the Common Council of the City of Mellen have gone on record in favor of this project.

Senator MOSS. Thank you very much, Mayor Peters.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF ROBERT STILIN, PRESIDENT, MELLEN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

We strongly favor this development for the following reasons:

1—We recognize the tourist industry as contributing a substantial amount of dollars to the economy of this Northern Wisconsin area and that these dollars have a direct beneficial impact on all segments, including Labor, Government, Business, Schools and etc.

Many of our business places find these tourist dollars to be the most important factor in their ability to carry on a profitable operation—here we are talking about year round shops such as grocery stores, Gas stations, sport shops, Motels, Taverns and etc.

The development of this Lakeshore area will witness a substantial increase in the number of tourists coming into the area (we refer to area here as the entire Northern part of Wisconsin). We feel that the attendence at our Copper Falls State Park which is at about 100,000 will at least double with the development of the Lakeshore Area. This should also apply to the other tourists attractions in the area.

2—The resulting increase in the Automobile traffic into the Northern Wisconsin area will hasten and may even assure a north-south 4 lane highway into this area—a must if we are to expect further economic expansion in this area. The recently constituted Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission placed highway improvement as a first priority in any economic development plan of this region.

3—This development will protect an area rich in History and scenic values for all to visit and enjoy.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM J. LEE, POSTMASTER, MELLEN, WIS.

My name is William J. Lee, I am a life long resident of Ashland Co. As a former sheriff of Ashland County I am aware of some of the economic problems of the area. I firmly believe that the Apostle Island National Lakeshore proposal will have a tremendous impact on the economy of this area; plus the fact that it will provide outdoor and scenic recreation for thousands of people who otherwise would never know such an area existed.

Presently I am postmaster at Mellen, Wisconsin. I am a member of the Mellen Rod & Gun Club and the club has asked me to represent them at this hearing. The club as a whole wishes to go on record as supporting the Apostle Island National Lakeshore.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD D. LUDWIG, SECRETARY, MELLEN LIONS CLUB

Gentlemen: It is the desire of the thirty-two members of the Mellen Lions Club to go on record officially in favor of the bill providing for the Apostle Island National Lakeshore.

Through correspondence this desire has been expressed to Senator Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

STATEMENT OF WALTER T. SCHEIDE, MELLEN, WIS.

Mr. Chairman: I want to go on record as supporting the Apostle Island National Recreation Area Proposal. I believe it would be of great benefit to this area.

STATEMENT OF JASPER LANDRY, EDITOR, MELLEN WEEKLY-RECORD

I was born, raised, and educated in this area, and have been editor of a weekly newspaper for 24 years, I feel that I can speak with some authority on what is good and what is not good for this region.

Even with the resurgence of economy through industrial development, the Chequamegon Bay area needs a great deal more improvement in this category to help us grow and prosper. The Apostle Island National Shoreline proposal would not only help fulfill this goal but would also help preserve a wonderful work of nature for all posterity.

To illustrate our point on helping the economy, we only have to point out the great impact that our state park (Copper Falls), has on the community of Mellen. Ten years ago, this beauty spot attracted on the average of 60,000 to 70,000 people during the summer months. The attendance now ranges from 80,000 to 90,000 tourists a summer These visitors are the finest in the world, and we love to have them in our city, buying our groceries, gasoline, souvenirs, etc. If Mellen merchants lost this influx of tourist dollars for just one season, they would be in trouble. As it is now, it's like money in the bank year after year, and we still have our big commodity, Copper Falls Park—it will never wear out.

Yes, we certainly would be richly rewarded in every respect with another tourist attraction such as the Apostle Island National Shoreline; and like our park, "it will never wear out", forever and ever!

STATEMENT OF GIB FELSHOW, MELLEN, WIS.

How many people are aware of the impact this project will have on the territory? Many hundreds of tourists, sportsmen, etc., will take advantage of the camping and fishing facilities of this beautiful country of the north. I've heard a few people say it is too cold to camp in this country most of the time. It is true there will be unpleasant days but accommodations will be found for these days in the new motel and hotels which will spring up because of the extra people attracted to the area.

This is the greatest idea that has struck the north since the lumbering days. I am all for it.

STATEMENT OF JOHN F. WHALEN, LOCAL MANAGER, LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT POWER COMPANY, MELLEN, WIS.

I have lived in this area for the past 21 years and realize the importance of the outcome concerning this hearing.

My interest is that this area will be available to the public as a National Shoreline. Its scenic beauty will bring more tourists to the area which will improve its economy.

Another factor which is important to all of us, is that there will not be the water pollution that there could be, if used for other purposes.

Senator Moss. Walter Wasmuth, of the Bayfield City Council, I think has arrived. If he would come forward I would be glad to hear him now.

STATEMENT OF WALTER WASMUTH, ALDERMAN, CITY OF BAYFIELD, WIS.

Mr. WASMUTH. I am Walter Wasmuth. I am alderman from the city of Bayfield and I am county supervisor from the 18th district.

I was born in the city of Bayfield where I have looked at the Apostle Islands for years and I never appreciated how beautiful they were until I left there. I was gone for 33 years and lived in various places, West Virginia, the southern part of Wisconsin, and Ohio. I begin to appreciate them more and more and I kept the old family property in Bayfield. I returned here 12 years ago, I was a schoolteacher and retired here.

At the time we didn't even have a real estate broker in the city of Bayfield, so I took the State real estate board so I have been a real estate broker and I have sold lakeshore property and various other pieces of property around the city and around the lakeshore.

On the county I am on the conservation committee, the forestry committee, the county executive committee and I am chairman of the county highway committee, so I have a good many contacts with quite a few people. Generally speaking, I would say that most of them are in favor of it. As far as I am concerned personally, and many that I talked with, we are concerned about—not against—the lakeshore, realizing the development should be orderly. Our problem, of course, we have no laws now that would prevent anybody from coming in. It is going to develop, there is no question about it, it is just a question of whether the development is going to be controlled or it isn't going to be controlled and our concern is if we have this development, have a controlled development whereby we can get some protection. As I was driving over here, I was thinking about it. When you have people come to your house, you don't put signs "don't spit on the floor and don't carve your initials in the furniture, et cetera", but you have to have protection. The public comes along and if there is no one responsible in checking the thing will go bad. We are already getting too many beer cans around too many places and I would like to see an orderly development.

Generally, the council in the city of Bayfield is in favor. The county board is in favor, they, of course, are concerned and they would like to see an orderly development. That has been my approach to it. I have looked into some of these remarks about the value of property around here. I have sold lakeshore all the way from $3 per foot on the lake. Personally, I don't advocate—if anybody comes to me and I have a piece of it or they saw a piece with a beach, I tell them to leave it alone. I have told them that for years. And, they say "Why?" Well, I said,

"What are you going to do about it, when you have a big lake and if you are on a beach and there are some people out here in a boat, they are going to land on your beach, you are not going to stand there with a shotgun and tell them to get off from that beach, you can do that." I said, "If you are not there the year around, they come in." We have that problem with smelting. They come in and they build their bonfires on the beach. Well, I have sold mostly—what I have sold mostly have been beaches that are straight up and down, that is what I would advocate. That is the kind of lakeshore property that I think is the kind to own if you are going to own it. Beaches are a headache as far as I can see.

Now the property, and many people who own it from a selfish point of view, they know if they wait 10 years that it will be worth more than it is now. I think that that is quite plain. The property has gone up, I would say, lakeshore property has doubled and possibly tripled within the last 8 years. But, generally, people are in favor of it. I don't believe that there is anybody that would talk against, they are concerned about having all of these people, having them come in there before we are ready for them. We have a homecoming scheduled for a couple of weeks now anad we are wondering where we are going to put these people when they come. They have to have someplace to sleep and they have to have someplace to eat.

But, generally, I would say that as far as I am concerned and the council and the county board have indicated that they are in favor of the Apostle Islands Lakeshore.

If there is any question that you wish to ask me, maybe I can answer.

Senator Moss. Well, we appreciate your statement and your bringing the information that your city council and the county board are in favor of the bill. You understand that in the acquisition of lands within the boundary, they will have to be acquired in the ordinary manner of acquisition. That is, by negotiated price, or the landowner certainly has the right to go to court if he cannot get a price satisfactory to him. The court will finally decide what the reasonable fair value of the land is. So, I am sure that your observation that the price of real estate generally is going up is correct and that it will cost more 10 years from now than it will cost now, quite a bit more, to acquire that land.

Mr. WASMUTH. I have sold pieces of property after this lakeshore was talked about and the man knew it. But he said that as far as he was—they gave him a fair price for it and they gave him the options of 25 years of life tenancy and at his age, he said that 25 years he figured was about all that he wanted anyway. I don't think that there is any record of the Government taking advantage of any of these people. And, this land has certainly been begging around here for years. I have had inquiries about islands, old islands for sale and they would ask me. And I would say, "You can buy that island, but if you want to get out there and put up a dock it is going to cost you twice what you paid for the island."

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Wasmuth.

Harry Jardine, president of the South Shore Scenic Drive Association. How many members are there in the association?

STATEMENT OF HARRY JARDINE, PRESIDENT, SOUTH SHORE SCENIC DRIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. JARDINE. No; I can't tell you just exactly the amount, but it would be all of the businessmen on the south shore of Lake Superior, beginning at Port Wing, my place west of Port Wing, on through Bayfield and Washburn, all the businessmen formed together this association for the benefit of the area in trying to build up the business along the south shore of Lake Superior.

Senator Moss. Do you have an estimate of about how many?

Mr. JARDINE. Maybe 115 to 200 of us all together.

Senator Moss. Do you have a prepared statement or are you just going to——

Mr. JARDINE. No; I never prepare nothing.

Senator Moss. Fine then, you tell us very briefly what your view is on this bill before us.

Mr. JARDINE. Well, like I say, I represent the south shore businessmen and all of us have been working toward the benefit of improving the shore and we think that this is one of the best things that ever could happen to the south shore and the whole area. I have a resort of my own and last summer I must have had close to 100 different people who stopped and asked how far it was to the islands and where the islands were, so I knew from their inquiries that this advertising that had been going on and the talk of the Apostle Islands Lakeshore ever since President Kennedy flew over, that advertising had not forsaken the people around through the areas.

I feel confident that the biggest thing that ever has happened to this country is if we get this park.

Senator Moss. And you think the association members feel the way that you are expressing yourself?

Mr. JARDINE. Yes, they do.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Professor Fine, of the University of Wisconsin. We are happy to have you, sir. Your entire statement will be placed in the record and you may proceed in any manner that you see fit.

STATEMENT OF PROF. I. V. FINE, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WIS.

Professor FINE. Thank you very much, Senator Moss and Senator Nelson.

Perhaps I should identify myself in the sense that I have been researching in the area of tourism since 1959 when I undertook a project which was a direct result of a bill signed into the law by Senator Nelson during his first term as Governor directing that the university study this industry in the State.

The nine States which constitute the core area of the United States have a population of 52 million. For outdoor recreational purposes, residents of these States can go to the Ozarks, the Smokies, or the northwoods. Wisconsin and its sister northwoods States of Michi-

gan and Minnesota have a decided summer climate advantage over the other two potential outdoor recreation areas. Thus, one can state positively that there is a tremendous population upon which the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore can draw in capitalizing on its recreational potential.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in its report issued in 1962 stated:

> The demand is surging. Whatever the measuring rod—visits to Federal and State recreation areas, number of fishing license holders, number of outboard motors in use—it is clear that Americans are seeking the outdoors as never before. And this is only a foretaste of what is to come. Not only will there be many more people, they will want to do more, and they will have more money and time to do it with. By 2000 the population should double; the demand for recreation should triple.

What is the nature of this demand? Can the lakeshore provide the necessary recreational resources and attractions to meet the type of demand that exists? A summary of the reasons why people take their main vacations in the particular States to which they go on vacation has been derived from research I have conducted in connection with the vacation-recreation industry in Wisconsin.

	Percent of respondents
Scenery and sightseeing	19.7
Influence of friends and relatives	17.5
Short distance	13.7
Fishing	11.9
Returning to former home State	8.1
Good vacation area	6.1
Special events and attractions	5.6
Lake facilities, water sports	4.0
Went to ocean	3.6
Enjoyed State last year	3.0
Camping	2.4
Private summer home	2.2
Low cost	1.3
Miscellaneous reasons	1.3
Total	100.0

Others will, no doubt, testify as to the physical features of the proposed lakeshore. I shall concern myself with its economic impact on the region. It is well to start by pointing out that the proposed national lakeshore area is located in Ashland and Bayfield Counties in northern Wisconsin. This is in that section of the State which has been economically distressed for a long period of time. The area was among the first to be listed as one with persistent unemployment and eligibility for Federal assistance as a "distressed area."

APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE ESTIMATED USAGE

Considerable difficulty was experienced in attempting to arrive at usage figures for the proposed national lakeshore. Among the data examined were actual usage and trend estimates for various types of outdoor recreational activities in northern Wisconsin, usage data for other outdoor recreational facilities in the region, and estimates

of probable usage of proposed national recreation areas in Minnesota and Michigan. Some of the pertinent comparative data are summarized in the following table.

PARK USAGE DATA AND ESTIMATES

Name of park or area	Estimated usage	
	Year	Man-days
Michigan:		
Isle Royale National Park	1963	37,300.
Parks on adjacent Keweenaw Peninsula	1962	145,000.
Seney National Wildlife Refuge	1962	47,500.
Parks within 50 miles of Seney	1962	145,000.
Porcupine Mountains State Park	1961	196,000.
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore (proposed lakeshore, 65,611 acres)	1972	500,000 to 750,000.
State parks within Sleeping Bear boundaries	1959	313,216.
Sleeping Bear National Seashore (proposed seashore, 77,000 acres)	1970	1,200,000.
Minnesota:		
Superior National Forest	1962	2,030,300.
Chippewa National Forest	1962	815,300.
Quetico-Superior Wilderness Canoe Area	1959	150,000.
Voyageurs National Park (proposed park, 107,778 acres)	1970	480,000 to 540,000.
Wisconsin:		
Copper Falls State Park	1961	147,000.
Lucius Woods State Park	1961	134,000.
Pattison State Park	1961	266,000.
Nicolet National Forest	1962	300,000.
Chequamegon National Forest	1962	200,000.
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore (proposed Lakeshore, 55,000 acres)	1970	920,000.

Source: Wisconsin Conservation Department; Minnesota Department of Conservation; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

The table has been set up to indicate the attendance at various facilities which are located in close proximity to four proposed national outdoor recreational developments. The data clearly indicates that the closer a recreational area is to the major centers of population the greater is its usage. This also is indicated by the comparision of the estimated usage of the two new proposed areas in Michigan, where the one on the Lower Peninsula is expected to attract twice as many visitors as the area on the Upper Peninsula.

The estimate for the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is believed to be conservatively derived. It is believed that the major usage of this proposed lakeshore will be on a 1-day basis. This is consistent with present facility planning of 312 campsites and 75 units in lodges within the confines of the proposed area. In all likelihood the proposed lakeshore will derive its patronage from vacationers and others engaged in outdoor recreational activities in the four-county area, and from those engaged in a driving or touring type of vacation who may be passing through Wisconsin.

It was decided that a reasonable approach to the determination of an estimate of usage of the proposed lakeshore should involve utilization of highway traffic count data. The estimated usage is based on current highway traffic counts and as such represents an understatement since the lakeshore will not be fully operational for several years. By 1970, when the lakeshore is fully established and properly advertised as a tourist attraction by local interests, it is quite likely that traffic on the highways will have grown to some extent over its current levels.

ESTIMATE OF USAGE OF PROPOSED APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE

	Superior Highway counter station	Ashland Highway counter station	Total
Total 1963 traffic count	1,747,764	852,966	
Annual vacation travel	560,000	510,000	
Annual social-recreation travel	575,000	110,000	
Potential vacation users [1]	392,000	357,000	749,000
Elimination of duplicate count [2]			561,750
Potential social-recreation users [3]	345,000	66,000	
Adjustment for outdoor recreation [4]	172,500	33,000	205,500
Maximum potential vehicles			767,250
Realistic potential [5]			230,175
Average part per vehicle			4
Estimate of usage			920,700

[1] 70 percent of vacation travel will take place during season.
[2] 25 percent of vehicles pass both counters or pass a single twice in 1 day.
[3] 60 percent of social-recreation travel will take place during season.
[4] 50 percent of social-recreation travel will be for outdoor-type activities.
[5] 30 percent of vacation and recreation vehicles in area can be attracted to the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Although there are no actual studies of actual current usage of the area within the proposed lakeshore boundaries, it is believed to be significantly less than 100,000 man-days per year. Bureau of Indian Affairs officials at Ashland estimate that 30,000 people used the ferry to Madeline Island (the one island in the Apostle group which is not to be included in the lakeshore). This is consistent with a Wisconsin Highway Commission estimate of 28,000 for 1962. There are only 11 rental lodging units within the boundaries and 115 private seasonal residences. If one makes the highly optimistic assumption that each of these units has 50 percent occupancy by a party of four during a 120-day season, the total current overnight usage of the proposed lakeshore area is 30,240 man-days. This will compare with an estimate of 88,040 man-days applying the same occupancy assumptions to the 370 campsites and the 75 rental lodgings that are currently included in the development plans for the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

The foregoing computations would indicate that 90 percent of the usage of the proposed lakeshore will be by individuals who will spend the night outside the boundaries of the lakeshore. Clearly, if the usage estimates have any validity, there will be a very favorable impact on gasoline stations, resorts, motels, restaurants, and other establishments catering to the tourist throughout the four-county area bordering on Lake Superior.

ESTIMATED NEW REVENUES

I have made an attempt to estimate new revenues that will be generated by the creation of the proposed lakeshore. The assumption has been made that the predominant usage of this area will be by individuals who do not spend the night within the boundary. Furthermore it has been assumed that the lakeshore will probably cause vacationers and tourists to spend an extra day or two in the area instead of moving on to other areas of Wisconsin or adjacent States.

The following figures have been derived from research conducted at the University, School of Business, over the past 5 years and are an estimate of daily expenditures by participants in various types of recreational activities.

Activity	*Daily expenditures*
Camping (per party)	$10.20
Overnight fishing (residents)	20.61
Overnight fishing (nonresidents)	16.75
General vacationing (residents)	15.36
General vacationing (nonresidents)	20.50

Other research of this type provides comparable data. In a study of visitor-spending in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1956 it was found that average expenditures within a 30-mile radius around the park by visitors was $11.20. A similar study in Glacier National Park in 1951 indicated that average visitor-spending within the park was $8 and an additional $16 was spent in the State of Montana. In the study of visitors to Grand Teton National Park in 1958 the average per person expenditure was $6.58. Clearly the amount spent will depend on the type of vacation, camping as opposed to staying at a resort, and so forth, which the vacation party is engaged in.

For purposes of estimating new tourist dollars that will be generated by the creation of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, the average camper party expenditure was assumed to be $10.20 per party of four. A round figure of $15 as the average daily expenditure per person was employed for that proportion of the added visitors to the area who spent the night in commercial lodging facilities. It was assumed that those individuals who passed through the area and returned home or moved on outside of the four-county area would spend $5 per person while within the four counties.

New tourist spending in the area that will result from the creation of the Apostle Indians National Lakeshore can be summarized as follows:

		Expenditures
Estimated total visitors to the lakeshore	920,700	
Campers within the boundaries on the 370 sites to be constructed	86,400	$217,770
	834,300	
Individuals spending night in lodges within boundary area	1,800	27,000
	832,500	
50 percent of remaining visitors are assumed to be people who spend an extra day in the area because of the lakeshore	416,250	
25 percent will be camping	104,060	265,353
25 percent will not spend night in the four-county area	104,060	520,300
Balance-added area overnight visitors	208,130	3,121,950
		4,152,373

The expenditure by visitors to the lakeshore in turn makes itself felt through the operations of what is known as the multiplier concept—that is, the recipients of income in turn must compensate their employees, purchase materials and supplies, pay taxes on their busi-

ness enterprise, et cetera. There have been a number of studies regarding the multiplier. For purposes of this analysis it was decided to utilize a multiplier of 1.75; that is, every dollar spent by the tourist results in a total spending of $1.75 in the area. On this basis the total economic effect of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore as a consequence of tourist expenditures will probably approximate $7¼ million.

ESTIMATED LOST REVENUES OR COSTS

The creation of a federally protected area may also have an adverse effect on a local economy. For this reason I have attempted to derive estimates of this type of cost over and above any land acquisition and developmental costs.

Timber costs

Estimates have been compiled by foresters for the Great Lakes Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs concerning timber production both current and potential. Substantial portions of the area are inaccessible except by boat. Best estimates are that no more than one-third of the allowable timber harvest based on sound management practices currently is being harvested. Furthermore, it is highly unlikely that full allowable harvest will ever be achieved. However, the summary which follows is based on the maximum potential contribution of timber to the economy of the two counties. This is the amount which could be lost if the lakeshore is established and if no further timber harvest take place.

Total annual allowable cut within boundaries---million board feet	3,700
Stumpage value	$38,813.31
Labor costs	$71,642.88
All other costs including profit	$89,714.64
Total value of annual allowable cut	$200,170.83
Total annual man-days employment	5,500

Since the ideal situation on which the above figures are based is almost impossible of achievement, it seems proper to divide by three in order to arrive at the actual cost to the two counties through lost timber production upon creation of the lakeshore. On this basis the estimate is that landowners would lose approximately $13,000 in stumpage payments by the timber harvesters.

On the basis of a 5-day, 50-week work year, the maximum employment under a total allowable cut would be 22 people. Dividing by 3 it is safe to say that seven to eight timber harvesting jobs will be done away with if the lakeshore is created. This should be no problem since logging still will be available as a source of employment on adjacent lands and many new jobs will be created in connection with the lakeshore.

Since there is a general surplus of timber in Wisconsin, much of it being unharvested and going to waste, removing this area from a timber harvesting program will in no way have any impact on the basic raw commodity.

Other employment costs

Since there is no farming or industry within the boundaries of the proposed lakeshore, there can be no loss of current income to the area

from these sources. Furthermore, there is no likelihood that either type of activity would ever have been established within the proposed boundary area.

There is, however, some slight commercial activity which will be lost. Based on local interviews it is estimated that the total annual revenue derived by these enterprises is approximately $37,500. All of these commercial enterprises are seasonal in nature. In many instances it is only members of the family who are involved in providing service. However, conversion of the number of people involved and the number of months leads to a reasonable estimate of a loss of the equivalent of five full-time jobs when the lakeshore is established.

Based on personal inspection of some of the commercial facilities within the boundary it is quite clear that, at best, these facilities merely supplement family incomes of those who operate them during the season. The operators do not achieve the volume which permit the facilities to be the sole support of their owners.

Tax revenue loss as a cost

The establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will remove some land and some improvements from the local property tax rolls. For constitutional reasons, local governments may not tax property of the Federal Government unless specifically authorized by Congress. It is not believed that this will be a serious loss to the four townships in the two counties in which the boundaries of the lakeshore are placed. In order to ascertain the extent of this loss the tax rolls were closely scrutinized for the area involved. The 1963 tax data on the areas is as follows:

Apostle Islands unit	$3,087.03
Stockton Island[1] (1964)	2,940.30
Red Cliff unit	2,866.99
Bad River unit	161.27
Total	9,055.59

[1] The Wisconsin Conservation Department makes this payment to the town in lieu of taxes on Stockton which it owns.

The immediate loss in tax revenue is likely to be lower since the proposal for establishment of the lakeshore is likely to provide that purchase agreements with owners of noncommercial developments can provide for continued use of such property for some period of time by the present owner. Under such agreements, the local units of government would continue to exercise their taxing power and therefore a major portion of the taxes collected on summer homes is likely to continue for some time.

Furthermore there have been a number of studies in various parts of the United States of the ultimate effect on local tax rolls of the establishment of national parks and similar preserves. The following quotation from "Conservation and Yours" by Allen S. Hitch and Marian Sorenson, is typical of the findings of such studies:

> Another place where good conservation is good business is in those localities where national parks, national monuments and other refuges are located. When the government decides that a certain area should be put under federal protection to preserve its scenic, scientific, or wildlife values, there are always cries that taking this land away from the local government and thereby off the local tax rolls will hurt the economy of the region. But in almost every case, the estab-

lishment of a park or other recreation area has, instead, brought new advantages and money into the surrounding region.

Let's take just one example, that of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. This national seashore was established in 1937 and dedicated in 1958.

A reporter for a western newspaper visited the area and reported on his findings. He examined the tax records of Dare County, North Carolina, where the national seashore is located. He found that the total value of real estate within the county more than doubled from 1950 to 1958, going from $11 million to $25 million.

At the same time, tax rates were reduced from $1 to 80 cents per hundred. The volume of business from the tourist trade almost doubled within a six-year period in the vicinity of the National Seashore. Bank deposits doubled from 1950 to 1959, testifying to new prosperity in the region. While some property was removed from the local tax rolls, land remaining on the rolls often increased in value 50 to 100 times as the park increased the general business activity of the country.

This increase in the tax base of an area comes about because of the additional employment within the park area which will require local housing and because of the inevitable expansion of economic activity outside of the boundary area. It was previously pointed out that as much as 90 percent of the users of the lakeshore will spend the night outside of the boundary area.

Undoubtedly there will be direct and indirect economic benefits to the area and a large part of northern Wisconsin. But in addition one should recognize that there are intangible benefits that will be derived from the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore—benefits to which no dollar sign can be affixed—benefits that will accrue to future generations of Americans. These are the benefits inherent in the preservation of wilderness and other landscape areas from the encroachment of civilization which results in their ultimate destruction or lessening in value for purposes of outdoor recreation.

It is fair to predict that not only will the relatively small investment called for in the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore be recovered in a short period of time by the increased economic activity which is generated, but it will be returned manifold over the years in the pleasure which the area will provide to future generations.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Fine. Do you have any questions, Senator Nelson?

Senator NELSON. No; I want to thank Professor Fine for——

A VOICE (Mr. Donald Schumacher). May I be heard for 2 minutes?

Senator Moss. Oh, no; you may be called upon your regular turn.

Mr. SCHUMACHER. Your Honor, I just want to ask Mr. Fine a question or two, if I may?

Senator Moss (gavelling). Well, the hearing is not for this purpose. If you wish to submit a question that the committee may want to ask of Professor Fine, I will be glad to do it. We are anxious to get all of the information we can in the record, but we can't turn it into an adversary proceeding of cross examining from the floor. This isn't the way that we proceed with these hearings.

Mr. SHUMACHER. Your Honor, I represent the South Shore Property Owners Association and I represent two other organizations with which you are familiar. Now, when anyone is represented, they do have the right to be heard by their counsel and all series of witnesses will have an opportunity to speak in broad general terms without any questions being asked of them. This does not happen in any other type of hearing. Even criminals have the right to a hearing.

Senator Moss (gavelling). We can't have this. We heard you in Washington and we will hear you again here today, if you wish to testify. If you wish to submit questions that you would like to have the committee ask, we will examine them and, if they are proper questions, we certainly will submit them. But we are not having a criminal proceeding, as you seem to think, and even in a criminal proceeding anybody can't stand up in the court and examine the witnesses.

Mr. SHUMACHER. Do you think that is a fair statement?

Senator Moss (gavelling). Yes; and will you be seated, please?

Thank you, Professor Fine.

Mr. SHUMACHER (shouting). May I submit a question to you?

Senator Moss. Yes; you may.

Mr. Edwards, Rodney Edwards of Duluth, Minn. Mr. Edwards you may identify yourself and proceed with your written statement, or if you want to place it in the record and highlight it, you may do so.

STATEMENT OF RODNEY J. EDWARDS, ATTORNEY FOR THE BAD RIVER BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA INDIANS

My name is Rodney J. Edwards. I am an attorney practicing with the firm of Hoag, Edwards, Edgerton & Theobald, with offices at 400 Providence Building, Duluth, Minn. I am the duly engaged and approved general counsel attorney under written contract for the Bad River Band of Chippewa Indians. I am also general counsel for other Chippewa Bands and with my associates represent the Chippewa Tribe and other Indian tribes on their claims before the Indian Claims Commission.

The Bad River Band and myself are most gratified for this opportunity to testify on Senate bill 778.

I have had many discussions with the officers and members of the tribal council of the Bad River Band and we have held two general meetings where the members of the Bad River Band were invited to attend for the purpose of discussing the bill.

I should like first to present my client's general position on this bill, then I should like to deal with our recommended amendments of the bill, in order that my client's rights that would be affected by this bill are protected and then I should like to state my client's position in respect to the proposed recommended amendments contained in the report of the Department of Interior to your committee dated February 18, 1967, in respect to the bill.

When the legislation was first introduced during the first session of the 89th Congress my client opposed this legislation for reasons that are stated in the resolution of the tribal council of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians adopted October 7, 1965, which I herewith quote as follows:

> Whereas, the State of Wisconsin, through its Conservation Department, has been violating and interfering with the rights of the members of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians to hunt and fish and gather wild rice within the boundaries of the Bad River Reservation; and
>
> Whereas, the United States Government has refused to take steps to protect the members of the Bad River Band from such infringement of their rights by the State of Wisconsin, and

Whereas the creation of the Apostle Island National Lake Shore now pending before Congress, appears to be another step by the Government to acquire Indian lands and destroy Indian hunting, fishing and gathering wild rice rights without just compensation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians do hereby oppose any and all bills introduced in Congress, or any acts of Congress to create within the original boundaries of the Bad River Reservation any part or parcel of the so-called Apostle Islands National Lake Shore.

At the time of adoption of this tribal council resolution the State of Wisconsin through its conservation department had made several arrests of members of the Bad River Band who were hunting and gathering wild rice on tribal lands within the boundaries of the Bad River Indian Reservations which were pending in local State courts. The State claimed that the indians were subject to the State laws in respect thereto by the then State's strained interpretation of Public Law 280 (18 U.S.C. 1162). When Public Law 280, which extended State civil and criminal jurisdiction to the Bad River Indian Reservation and other Indian reservations, was adopted by Congress, my clients were lead to believe that their hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering wild rice rights would not be affected and were excepted from the State's jurisdiction because of the express exception in Public Law 280, which is set forth in subparagraph (s) (18 U.S.C. 1162), as follows:

(B) Nothing in this section shall authorize the alienation, encumbrance, or taxation of any real or personal property, including water rights, belonging to any Indian or any Indian Tribe, Band, or Community that is held in trust by the United States or is subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States; or shall authorize regulation of the use of such property in a manner inconsistent with any Federal treaty, agreement or statute or with any regulation made pursuant thereto; or shall deprive any Indian or any Indian Tribe, Band, or Community of any right, privilege, or immunity afforded under Federal Treaty, agreement, or statute with respect to hunting, trapping, or fishing or the control, licensing, or regulation thereof.

This situation has been somewhat remedied by the recent attorney general of Wisconsin, Bronson C. LaFollette's, opinion dated January 23, 1967, which rules that:

The State of Wisconsin has no jurisdiction to apply its hunting, fishing and trapping laws to Indians residing on non-patented reservation lands when hunting, fishing or trapping on non-patented lands within the boundaries of such reservation. However, the lands formerly comprising the Menominee Indian Reservation, having assumed the status of a county, are within the jurisdiction of the State for such purposes.

Since Attorney General LaFollette's opinion I am informed that the Wisconsin Conservation Department apparently is ignoring the attorney general's opinion and are still persisting with this violation of Public Law 280, and just last month arrested two members of the Bad River Band for trapping fish on the Bad River Indian Reservation.

This experience of my clients has made them very leery of any general protection language used in legislation affecting their lands and rights, such as that presently contained in S. 778, page 9, subsection 8(b). My clients feel that other provisions of S. 778, particularly subsection 8(a) appearing on page 9, completely nullifies any protection intended by subsection 8(b).

The Bad River Band, rather than continuing their complete opposition to S. 778, have expressed support thereof only if their rights are

protected by being clearly and specifically set forth in the Secretary in order that the land may be used as a part of the lakeshore.

3. The Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians shall be a necessary party in the negotiations for leasing or purchasing any lands within the original boundaries of the Bad River Reservation. Definite provision shall be made as to whether the lease or purchase will affect the Indian rights in respect to hunting, fishing, gathering wild rice and the use of said lands. The negotiated consideration shall take into account payment to the Bad River Band of the value of any loss of said rights; be it further

Resolved, That if the foregoing protective provisions are incorporated in the Apostle Island National Lake Shore Act the opposition of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Indians to any of their lands within the original boundaries of the Bad River Reservation being included as any part of parcel of the 'Apostle Island National Lake Shore' as contained in Resolution adopted by the Tribal Council October 7, 1965, may be withdrawn; be it further

Resolved, That our Tribal Attorney, Rodney J. Edwards, is hereby requested to communicate this resolution and its contents to the Senators and Representatives of the State of Wisconsin and such Congressional Committees and Governmental Agencies as he may deem advisable.

In order that my clients' rights may be protected, as expressed in their tribal council resolution adopted February 3, 1967, we recommend the following amendments of the bill:

1. Page 6, line 12: Delete the subsection (e) beginning on this line and ending on line 21, and substitute the following:

(e) With respect to lands, title of which is not held by the United States in trust for the Bad River Band, or the Red Cliff Band, acquired by the Secretary under this Act that are within the boundaries of the Lakeshore and within the boundaries of the Bad River or Red Cliff Indian Reservation, the Secretary shall take title to such lands in trust for such Indian Band within whose Indian Reservation boundaries such land is located, to be held as other Indian trust lands, in order to consolidate the Indian holdings: Provided the Indian Band involved leases such lands to the Secretary in order that the land may be used as part of the lakeshore, for the sole consideration of such lands being acquired in trust for the Indian Band involved and the value of the Indian right to hunt, fish, trap or to gather wild rice, if such right is acquired by the Secretary in the lease.

2. Page 7, line 20, after "hunt" insert "trap."

3. Page 7, line 25, change the semicolon to a comma, and after the comma, insert the following: "with the concurrence of the Indian Band involved;"

4. Page 9, line 3, insert after "lakeshore": "and not within the boundaries of the Bad River or Red Cliff Indian Reservations."

5. Page 9, line 12, insert as new subsection (b) the following and redesignate subsection (b), beginning on line 12, and ending on line 15, as subsection (c):

(b) The Secretary shall regulate and permit hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering wild rice within the portions of the Bad River and Red Cliff Indian Reservations that are included in the lakeshore, in accordance with regulations established by the Bad River Band or Red Cliff Band, in respect to their respective reservation, except where in the acquisition of such lands and interests therein the Indian right to hunt, fish, trap or to gather wild rice is acquired by the Secretary from the Indian Band involved.

6. Page 9, line 15, change the period to a comma, and after the comma, insert the following:

Within the boundaries of their respective Indian Reservation, and such Indians shall have the right to hunt, fish, trap, or to gather wild rice with respect to lands acquired by the Secretary that are included in the lakeshore within the

boundaries of their respective Indian Reservation unless such right is acquired from the Indian Band involved in the acquisition of such lands and interests therein by the Secretary.

In respect to the proposed recommended amendments of the Department of the Interior, my clients' position is as follows:

Department of the Interior recommendation No. 1—No opposition.

Department of the Interior recommendation No. 2—No opposition.

Department of the Interior recommendation No. 3—No opposition.

Department of the Interior recommendation No. 4—No opposition, except that this should not be a substitute for subsection (b) appearing on page 5 beginning on line 10 and ending on line 14.

Department of the Interior recommendation No. 5—We oppose this recommendation. This lease provision of the bill should remain. It is presently and probably will continue to be the only means by which the Bad River Band tribal lands may be acquired for the "lakeshore." The Bad River Band is organized under the act of June 18, 1934, 48 Stat. 984, by Federal charter issued on April 5, 1938 and article VIII, section 2 of their consitution provides:

SEC. 2. Tribal Lands of the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians and all lands which may hereafter be acquired by the Bad River Band or by the United States in trust for the Bad River Band shall be held as tribal lands, and no part of such lands shall be mortgaged or sold.

I seriously question whether the members of the Bad River Band would amend their constitution to allow for the sale of their lands. The Bad River Band, a part of the great Chippewa Tribe which once controlled and owned the great land areas that extend through what are now the States of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, have now left to them their comparatively meager reservation. Their reservation is considered by them as their sole remaining common foothold for the preservation of their customs and proud heritage. From my experience with these Indians I do not believe that there is anything that would persuade them to sell any of their remaining land holdings.

Department of the Interior recommendation No. 6—No opposition.

Department of the Interior recommendation No. 7—We oppose this recommendation and recommend subsection (e), page 6, be retained, but amended as we have heretofore recommended. Our recommendation No. 1.

Department of the Interior recommendation No. 8—No opposition.

Department of the Interior recommendation No. 9—No opposition.

Department of the Interior recommendation No. 10—No opposition provided section 8(a) appearing on page 9, is amended as we have heretofore recommended. Our recommendations Nos. 4 and 5.

Department of the Interior recommendation No. 11—We do not feel this recommended amendment to section 8(b) appearing on page 9 amply states the Indian rights, because it is too general. Therefore, we feel these rights should be more specifically stated as we have heretofore recommended. Our recommendation No. 6.

As stated, the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians will support adoption of S. 778 if amended as recommended herein.

Senator Moss. Thank you Mr. Edwards, that is a very detailed and clear statement of the position taken by the Bad River Band of Indians. You have been most specific in pointing out the exact language that

you feel would protect their rights and which they desire to have in the legislation, so it will be very helpful to the committee. I don't have any questions. Senator Nelson, do you have any questions?

Senator NELSON. No. I want to thank Mr. Edwards for the very fine and specific presentation.

Are you here representing both the Bad River Band and Red Cliff——

Mr. EDWARDS. I have put in my statements here as reference to the Red Cliff because they have been used together throughout the bill. However, as you know, you have to have an approved attorney contract by the Government to represent an Indian Band and I do not have one for the Red Cliff, although they have consulted with me.

Senator NELSON. So you are not formally representing them?

Mr. EDWARDS. I am not officially speaking for them, no.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Edwards.

(Following the hearing, additional information was received as follows:)

HOAG, EDWARDS, EDGERTON & THEOBALD,
PROVIDENCE BUILDING,
Duluth, Minn., June 7, 1967.

Re S. 778, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Apostle Island National Lakeshore.

Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: As attorney for the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, I submitted my written statement and testified on their behalf at the hearing of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee at Ashland, Wisconsin, on June 1, 1967. I want to make it clear that I was not speaking for the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians. Section 81 of Title 25 U.S.C. requires an approved written contract for an attorney to represent an Indian Tribe. Although I was consulated by Tribal Officials of the Red Cliff Band to represent them and was requested to submit a contract for approval, which I did, no action was taken on the contract. Therefore I have not evaluated the effect this proposed park would have on Red Cliff Indian Reservation and the position which I stated in respect to the Bad River Band should not be construed as any recommendation on my part as to what the position of the Red Cliff Band should be in respect to this proposed park.

I would appreciate it if this additional statement by me would be made a part of the record of the hearing.

Yours very truly,

RODNEY J. EDWARDS.

Senator Moss. Mr. Andrews, Kenneth Andrews, chairman of the Red Cliff Tribal Council. Is Mr. Andrews here? Apparently he is not here. If he comes later he will be permitted to testify.

Alex Roye, past chairman of the tribal council. Is Mr. Roye here?

Mr. ROYE. I am Mr. Roye.

Senator Moss. You are Mr. Roye? I am glad to have you.

STATEMENT OF ALEX ROYE, PAST CHAIRMAN OF THE RED CLIFF TRIBAL COUNCIL

Mr. ROYE. Senator Nelson, Senator Moss, I am Alex Roye, a member of the Red Cliff Band, and also a member of the Red Cliff Tribal Council, which is composed of nine members. On taking my oath, I swore that I would defend the constitution and bylaws of the Red Cliff

Chippewas, and the Constitution and bylaws of the United States of America, to the best of my ability.

On the proposal for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, since it is a big issue to be acted upon by the Red Cliff Tribal Council. Although the tribal council represents the Red Cliff Band in all tribal business, it was suggested at a meeting held on May 23 by some members of said band, that a referendum be held in the first week in July for approval or disapproval of such proposal.

If the Red Cliff Band favors the proposal and if the legislation is passed in such a way as to provide the Red Cliff people with an income from their lands and opportunities for employment.

Indian hunting and fishing rights must be protected, and any restrictions that are to be imposed must be negotiated with the tribal council.

It is my opinion that commercial fishing must not only be permitted, but encouraged, within the Apostle Islands area, because this is a great source of income for the area and employment for the Indian people.

With these few provisions, after a referendum vote, if favorable to the Red Cliff Band, the proposal for the creation of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will be beneficial to the Red Cliff Band.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Roye. You heard Mr. Edwards when he was testifying. Do you agree, generally, with what he presented for the protection of the rights of the Indians?

Mr. ROYE. Yes, and especially those provisions that afforded some of the amendments to that bill.

Senator Moss. You do approve of those and your council would?

Mr. ROYE. Well, I don't know about the council, I only told you how I feel.

Senator Moss. I see. All right, sir, thank you. Any questions?

Senator NELSON. No questions.

Senator Moss. Is Mr. Conners here? Fred Conners. Glad to have you, Mr. Conners. You may sit down right there.

STATEMENT OF FRED CONNERS, MEMBER, BAD RIVER BAND

My name is Fred Conners and I am a member of the Bad River Band and have been a carver and hunter in this area proposed by the national park.

I have trapped in that area for 45 years and hunted and I think that this is the last stand for anyone to try to take any right away from the Indians there. We are ready to deal with the Government to certain provisions, as our rights must be protected there.

Only recently there was an arrest made by the State game wardens in which 2 members of the band were taken to jail here and fined them $200, which they had a legal right to do on the Bad River Reservation. So now, the only stumbling block this committee will have will be the Conservation Department is blamed for all of this trouble that we have been having. Our rights have been violated time and time again for the past years. And only recently the State has refused to legalize my furs so that I could sell them outside. I was forced to black market these furs, which——

Senator Moss. What do you trap?

Mr. CONNERS. Muskrat, beaver, otter, mink.

Senator MOSS. I see. You may proceed.

Mr. CONNERS. Well, I will have to cut my statement short. We had a meeting last night and Mr. Edwards just presented this statement and I agree with everything that Mr. Edwards has said.

Senator MOSS. Fine. You listened to Mr. Edwards and he spoke for your band the way that you feel?

Mr. CONNERS. Yes, that is the way that I feel about the whole thing.

Senator MOSS. All right. Thank you, very much. By the way, any testimony before this committee is privileged testimony.

Mr. Whitebird, Albert Whitebird, does he wish to be—oh yes, here he comes. Mr. Whitebird?

STATEMENT OF ALBERT WHITEBIRD, MEMBER, BAD RIVER BAND

Mr. WHITEBIRD. Your honor, I am a member of the Bad River Band, Lake Superior Chippewas, and studied on my own, my culture, and because I am here as an American Chippewa of which I am proud to be.

The American Chippewa, as we know them today, is one of the oldest cultures on the face of the earth. They inhabited this hemisphere long before Columbus crossed the ocean blue.

In 1854, the Lake Superior Chippewa made treaty with the U.S. Government, setting aside the Bad River Reservation for the Bad River Band. At this time the Chippewas were to move west of the Mississippi and be forced by the American Army to comply with the Presidential order. Chippewas refused to move and said they would rather die on their home ground. This meant only war—so, today, the Treaty of 1854 binds the United States and the Lake Superior Chippewas. The Chippewas at this time well knew the value of the area they inhabited, and has preserved its natural state as to this present date. At present, the Chippewas got themselves into a modern war of agression, so called "Cold War." The fight is over possession, with the local governments, with what laws apply and what laws don't apply, causing the Chippewas much hardship, and belittlement of a sacred treaty and the Constitution of the United States. I can see in the near future that the area will be destroyed by "No Trespass" signs and scattered shacks, and the vegetation cover of trees, et cetera, destroyed. When this happens, the wild animals will naturally die, or leave the area for refuge, as man and wild life do not live together. That's why we have to keep them caged in our cities.

To offset the fighting and bickering over the area on the Bad River Chippewa Reservation, I agree to the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Park, as it would be under control. I further go on to say that the entirety of the Bad River Chippewa Reservation also has to be protected and preserved, as it contains equal beauty, with its rivers, and falls, vegetation and wildlife. I feel that the tribe will negotiate cooperatively in this respect to save the home so dear and near to them. It is really a shame the treatment given this group of Chippewa people that is defenseless from the might of the opposite culture, with influence, money and greed.

I recommend the United States control its citizens, before they destroy—freedom, liberty, justice is fine, but when interpreted to

defeat, endowed by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights, it shows limits, as to freedom, liberty, and justice.

We don't have enough capital in the local funds. We have to use the general funds of the Nation to develop. In turn, the citizens have the right of use, for money well spent. In turn, local citizens will sreve the incoming public, whereby gaining capital to better their being of life.

The people of the Nation are entitled to a playground, a place they can come to enjoy themselves, and relax on vacation and time off away from their workshops.

I am highly in favor of the park, but, only under the conditions that the wishes of the Chippewas and their tribal government are met. That all lands within the boundaries of the reservation and the proposed park be bought in trust for the Bad River Band of Chippewas, and, whereby leased to the National Park Service under negotiation.

Quote.—Previous Statement: "We as a tribe of Indians, in the past have ceded large areas of land to the U.S. Government, and what we reserve for ourselves under treaty, we aim to keep."

Notation: Present statement, and previous statement coincide, we are keeping, and preserving, but only giving the right of use, or consent. I thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Whitebird. The amendments that were suggested by Mr. Edwards would accomplish what you are asking; is that right?

Mr. WHITEBIRD. That is right. We are a Federal band and we hired Mr. Edwards as our attorney to negotiate in our behalf.

Senator Moss. It is a very fine statement and appreciated.

Mr. WHITEBIRD. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Mr. Wallin, Vic Wallin.

STATEMENT OF VIC WALLIN, SOUTHERN BAYFIELD COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S CLUB

Mr. WALLIN. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, I feel that I am following some pretty good company with these people who are running the country; they didn't destroy the natural resources.

I am Vic Wallin, Grandview, Wis., appearing in behalf of Southern Bayfield County Sportsmen's Club. The membership voted unanimously in favor the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, as proposed under bill S. 778.

Many issues are involved. I would like to present a view as it relates to free enterprise.

It is well evidenced that free enterprise is the best system yet devised by any nation to provide its economic needs, the extra good things in life, and permitting the enjoyment of their use.

However, in the broad sense, free enterprise is no respecter of natural resources. That is not just a matter of opinion. History records it as fact.

For example, only the Government stepping in with grazing permits, saved the western grazing lands. Much of the fertile plains were turned into a dust bowl. Today, shelter belts and other measures are being used to restore them.

Here in Wisconsin our once vast virgin forests were suddenly gone. In its wake were cutover, burned-over, tax-delinquent lands. Federal forests were then created. Both Federal and State forestry and fire-protection programs were put in operation.

Volumes could be said, but today, from woods to mills, the forestry industry is stabilized, hunting and fishing privileges prevail, and the value gained, in the recreational industry would be difficult to measure. Along with it, free enterprise has successfully operated.

That may be past history, but it proves we sometimes pay too little heed to the lessons taught by history. Under full operating free enterprise many of our waters throughout the Nation have unduly suffered.

Here in Wisconsin many of our once clean waters are polluted to stench conditions. And that condition is already approaching some of our northern waters here.

But awakening is taking place. Recently Wisconsin enacted restrictions as an effort to stem further pollution to our clean waters, and provided measures to help in the restoration of other waters. Restrictions may not be welcome, but in ths case, the alternative is worse.

Thus we can see that although free enterprise is the best system yet devised by any nation for the good of its people it does need help from itself in the preserving of our national resources.

In the interest of the people, only through Government restrictions, or Government ownership, can help of that kind be given.

Some economists advise that this area is headed for industrial and recreational growth. That means an increasing pressure on the resources that we have. Under unchecked free enterprise, history offers little hope that any large valuable scenic area can be preserved for public use.

Abraham Lincoln said that the Government should do only that which the people cannot best do for themselves. That is good advice. It has been well evidenced that preserving a large natural resource is one place where government help is needed.

These Apostle Island and lakeshore lands are not man made. Created in ages past, they are a gift, an inheritance.

We have a choice. They can be left to free enterprise with the unsupported hope that this time things will be different.

Or, with government help, we can preserve this large scenic natural resource area, and offer enjoyment through wise use, to those of now, and to those to come.

As of now, the best hope of achieving such goal, is the enactment of Senate bill 778. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Wallin, for the fine statement. Mrs. Max Sulewsky, representing the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MAX W. SULEWSKY, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN, WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Mrs. SULEWSKY. Senator Moss and members of the committee, I am Mrs. Max W. Sulewsky, legislative chairman, Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, representing a membership of 22,000 women, 313 clubs, women from every walk of life and from every district in the State.

From its very beginning the General Federation of Women's Clubs held an enviable record in the field of conservation legislation. As early as 1896 a resolution was passed supporting forest resources and permanent timber supply. In 1924 and reaffirmed in 1951 the federation supported the National Park Service policy and in 1962 the development program for national forests. In 1965 the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs supported through resolution and at hearings the wild rivers bill, the St. Croix National Scenic Waterways in Wisconsin and Minnesota, the Sylvania tract by the U.S. Forest Service, the Ice Age Park, Isle Royale, Grand Canyon National Park and today the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Wisconsin's crown is her natural heritage, and the Apostle Islands region is just a small remnant of rugged natural unspoiled beauty left, and is currently being threatened as our open areas shrink and our population expands.

The only feasible way, as I see it, that this area will continue to benefit the greatest number of people now and those generations in the future is to implement plans, controls, and zones such as the U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service have presented.

Only through careful planning, control, and regulation can this unspoiled natural heritage be preserved.

It is far too seldom today that we still have left the opportunity to preserve such a wonderful part of our natural heritage. The opportunity must be seized; if it is lost now, it may be gone forever.

Can you imagine what this area would look like if these islands slipped out of our hands into commercial interests?

Gentlemen, I urge you, please give this project a long hard look, and ask "Who will benefit most over the long run—the selfish interest groups—the land developers, promoters, the few property owners (and they have several choices for property disposal) or the citizens of Wisconsin and surrounding States, in fact citizens of the entire United States?" The greatest good for the greatest number, that is the vital question to be solved.

The proposed Apostle Park would also be a large boost for Wisconsin's economy. As Senator Nelson said:

> It would provide northern Wisconsin with a tastefully developed national park service facility, which could well provide the nucleous for the recreational development of an area too long neglected. It could be one of the nation's truly great tourist attractions.

We fervently urge you to do everything in your power to preserve the Apostle Islands area in its natural, rugged unspoiled state, so that you and we can reflect with pride that we helped preserve this region of unique beauty for posterity, and that this action helped to preserve the quality of Wisconsin's environment. Gentlemen, do not let the Apostle Islands Lakeshore area die in the name of economic development. The opportunity to preserve it is now.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mrs. Sulewsky. This is the official position of the Federation of Women's Clubs?

Mrs. SULEWSKY. Of the State federation, yes, sir.

Senator Moss. Thank you, very much.

Mrs. SULEWSKY. And here is a letter from Mrs. Frances Kyle, member of the Cable Women's Club of the State federation, 10th district.

(The letter referred to follows:)

WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS,
TENTH DISTRICT,
June 1, 1967.

Interior and Insular Affairs, Park and Recreation Subcommittee.

HONORABLE SIRS: The Cable Woman's Club of Cable, Wisconsin actively support Bill S-778. To establish an Apostle Island National Lakeshore to preserve for all present and future generations the Apostle Island Complex.

Yours sincerely,

FRANCIS KYLE,
(Mrs. Ray Kyle),
Rt. 2, Box 222–A, Cable, Wis. 54821.

Senator Moss. Our next witness is Mike Borden of the Izaak Walton League, Wisconsin Chapter.

STATEMENT OF MIKE BORDEN, MILWAUKEE, WIS., CHAPTER OF IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE

Mr. BORDEN. Thank you Senator. Senator Moss and Senator Nelson, I am Mike Borden, president of the Wisconsin Division, Izaak Walton League of America. The league is a nationwide organization of citizens dedicated to the wise use of our natural resources. In Wisconsin we have 24 chapters who fulfill these aims of the league.

The basic premise of our preamble lies in the words "wise use of our natural resources." It is difficult to properly decipher, evaluate, and make a judgment as to wise use of a resource especially in the mainstream of a society that garners most, those possessions that are tangible. I can fully understand the unimpressive and complacent response some people might have toward establishing the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. But then their body and soul have not been captured by the awesome splendor of nature itself.

The splendor of nature captures us in so many different ways. Whether it be by canoe through peaceful sloughs, or the bird song that fills the forest.

It is this spendor that the Izaak Walton League has tried to preserve for mankind.

Think what a handsome prize we can have and show to future generations, so that they may say "what a magnificent display of wisdom by those people in 1967."

I think all of us must be mindful of the tremendous difficulty encountered when we are trying to reach backward in time because opportunities were not taken when they should have been.

The Wisconsin division strongly supports bill S. 778.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you Mr. Borden. This is the official position of all of your Wisconsin chapters of the league, is that right?

Mr. BORDEN. Yes.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much. We have been in session a little over 2 hours, so we are going to take a brief 10 minute break. We will try to start very promptly and continue for another hour before we have luncheon, so you may stretch for 10 minutes.

(Ten minute break taken.)

Senator Moss. We have received two telegrams, taken over the telephone. One is from the Ogema Lions Club. This telegram will be placed in the record.

(The telegram referred to follows:)

Regarding Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill S. 778, we support bill S. 778 and would like this to be part of the hearing.

OGEMA, LIONS CLUB.
RUSSELL MATTSON, *Secretary.*

Senator Moss. The second telegram from Mr. Ed Rhody of Ogema, Wis., will be placed in the record at this point.

(The telegram referred to follows:)

OGEMA, WIS.

Regarding Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill S. 778, we support bill S. 778 and would like this to be part of the hearing.

ED RHODY,
RHODY'S HARDWARE.

Senator Moss. We have some witnesses who are unable to remain through the full hearings so I am going to call them now to give their testimony. The first will be Mark Lindquist.

STATEMENT OF MARK LINDQUIST

Mr. LINDQUIST. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson and ladies and gentlemen, my wife and I have been up in the area here for 10 years, been in the resort business. Here you have an excellent opportunity to get the opinion and the viewpoint of the tourists and vacationers who come up here and their points of view are pertinent and important. They are the people that you want to attract and how they act and react is going to be very important, because they are going to be in the final analysis, your boss.

I would like to give you some of the views that we have gotten from these people. For one thing, we often hear that the pressure on the small lakes to the south of us is much too great. The fishermen and the natives are frustrated and disgusted with the motor boats and the water skiers, also the people that frequent the really good hot spots in the State of Minnesota and Wisconsin say that it is too crowded. They are really happy to come up here, but there has to be something here to attract them.

We all know that mining and lumbering industries for years have declined and the day of the small farmer is drawing to a close. Thank God, we still have the recreational and vacation land to offer them. They are going to be very glad in the years to come when they have got these days of sloughs and tributaries and Lake Superior. It is going to become increasingly more important.

Also, people have pointed out to me that when they come up here to Ashland there isn't anything to tell them what is inside the horn here, the wonderful Apostle Islands and the peninsula and the trout streams. That will be changed when we get this national park. They will go beyond this national park and explore further and prosperity will come to this area. It will not be great, but it will be much better than it is now. We won't lose our young people as fast as we are doing.

I know that in the past, why, there have been attempts to put this through, but it has never done the use that it has now. It would be truly a tragedy if this didn't go through. With the United States lending a helping hand to so many countries and giving us assistance it would be a pretty good thing to remember that charity begins at home, but this is in no nature charity, this would be just plain good business,

beneficial to everybody. It would be new money and lifeblood and it would be a godsend to the community and it would be a rich and rewarding experience to the visitors that we are attracting up here to Lake Superior and to God's great outdoors.

Senator Moss. Thank you Mr. Lindquist. I take it that you support the bill?

Mr. LINDQUIST. I sure do.

Senator Moss. Dr. John Kreher.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN E. KREHER, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. KREHER. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson and members of the subcommittee, I am Dr. John E. Kreher, a practicing physician in Ashland, Wis., since 1946. Thank you for your permission to speak in favor of the Apostle Islands National Recreation Area.

Since as early as 1925, I have often come to this area on fishing and camping trips and have seen the region develop in some ways and decline in others. But, I became fond enough of the environs to choose it as a lifelong workplace after World War II.

In supporting the bill in question, I wish to make two observations: First, there are no places adjacent to Lake Superior in this area where the public can camp except in a small city park in Washburn, Wis., a fine park at some distance from the lake in Ashland, and an unimproved, small site between Washburn and Bayfield at Onion River. The days when one could set up his camp in many spots along the shore are gone. And they should be. The influx of more and more tourists demands a safe, tested source of water, the regular collection of trash and garbage, the policing of grounds and proper toilet facilities. Such facilities are not now nor have they ever been supplied by private enterprise or by local units of government, except as noted. These things must soon be supplied from some source to prevent the despoliation and ruination of the beauty spots remaining by the volume of visitors currently coming to the North. This number increases yearly and is certain to increase further. Thus the need grows.

Second.—It has been my observation that privately owned lake properties as a rule do not pass from generation to generation but rather are held by a family for a period, are developed, enjoyed and loved. Then with the growth of the children, the aging or death of the original owner, the property either gradually deteriorates to little or no value or is sold. Thus, while one can sympathize with current owners and their ambitions and dreams, in actual fact their long term goals seldom materialize. Thus, I feel that the recognized need and benefit for many outweigh the improbable loss of relatively few.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Dr. Kreher, for a very fine statement.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stavrum. Mr. Stavrum, glad to have you sir.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS STAVRUM, MADISON, WIS.

Mr. STAVRUM. Thank you. I want to thank you also for the opportunity of being able to appear before you this morning without any previous warning.

I merely want to put in a statement for the record from a person who is likely to use this national park. We live in Madison, Wis., and we have a cottage on Diamond Lake, which is just south of here.

One of our projects my little grandson and I have is to cover the 18 mile creek until it comes into the White River and White River until it comes into the Bad River and the Bad River until it comes into Lake Superior. We have already covered the area down to Highway 63 and this summer I suspect that we will get to Bad River Sloughs, the area of which we are talking about this morning.

I was very interested in the remarks that Alex Roye, this Fred Conners and Albert Whitebird had made this morning. They enjoy the nature as it was and the right to hunt and the right to fish and te right to enjoy themselves in the out of doors. They are fighting to preserve this right for themselves. Their grandfathers had this same right. I can do this now, and the Bad River Slough is wild and open, but unless this bill is passed it will not be wild and open and my grandson will not be able to do, with his grandson, the things that I am fortunate enough now to be able to do with my grandson.

I certainly hope that this bill is successful in being passed and also that it is successful in meeting the objections and reservations that the Indians have made in their appearances here this morning. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Stavrum, for the fine statement.

Mr. James H. Brodie, Mr. Brodie.

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. BRODIE, OWNER OF IRONWOOD ISLAND OF THE APOSTLE ISLANDS GROUP

Mr. BRODIE. Senator Moss and Senator Nelson, I would like to take this opportunity to voice a statement here, because I didn't have any preparation and listening this morning I was very impressed with the various comments being made here, but it may be of some interest to some of you people that I am the owner of Ironwood Island, it is one of the smaller islands, roughly 600 acres. One of the most beautiful islands in the group.

What I have been hearing this morning has been all in favor of the project, highly planned and highly developed and highly commendable in some ways. However, as a property owner and a person who is much interested in the land that I own, I would like to make several statements.

First is, in order to contradict some of the things that have been said, this land does pass from generation to generation. This Ironwood Island has been the property of my family for 65 years. My grandfather acquired it and we have held it through 3 generations, with the idea in mind that this was a treasured spot of the Nation and we feel as owners of this land, we are entitled to some of the credit for preserving this great natural beauty and this natural resource that governmental officials are now looking at as being one of the treasure spots for a national park.

Now, we have enjoyed this island for many years. First, as a small child and through my life and now my family is enjoying it and we aren't anxious to see it taken over as a national park, naturally for selfish reasons, but I think that when a family acquires this sort of land and we hold it for as long as we have and we have been dedicated to the preservation of its natural beauty in its original characteristics that we are entitled to some consideration.

When we get into talking about the problems of ruthless land developers, there are comments to be made, one way or the other. My

profession is professional engineer. I am consulting engineer in the Twin Cities, but I also have a sideline with the news, which is also a result of some of my grandfather's foresight in developing land closer to the Twin Cities. Now, we have developed that into some of the most beautiful residential lands that is in our county. Not ruthlessly, but as developments indicate that the public is ready to acquire it and meet it to its highest capabilities.

Actually, in owning Ironwood Island we haven't had, up until recently, any consideration of developing it. However, I do think that people should recognize that the owners of this land have been the ones who have kept its beauty intact and maintained it to a point where it is now up to this sort of consideration and I think that from many of us who are the oldtime owners of this land feel our great propriety toward this project and, of course, all we can do at this point is watch with interest what develops from here.

I certainly want to thank you for this opportunity to make a statement.

Senator Moss. Well, thank you, Mr. Brodie. I am sure from your statement that you have a great affection for the island that has been in your family so long. The bill proposes that a landowner be permitted to retain either a 25-year or life estate in the event that his land is acquired for the lakeshore. Would you think that it would be better if the landowner might continue beyond that term, provided he retained his land for simply residential purposes, non-commercial purposes?

Mr. Brodie. Well, to be perfectly frank about it, I haven't considered it that far, what would be the best future for this land. Although I do know that if there is a cloud hanging over its title as to who will eventually own it, if there is going to be Government land, I know that the heir is not going to have the interest in it that we have. We know that it is going to go from one generation to the next and that it is a family treasure.

Senator Moss. Well, of course, any landowner could at any time terminate the estate and deal with the Federal Government in taking fee title. The reason that I was asking the question is that in creating the Cape Cod National Seashore we worked out a formula providing for a type of zoning whereby if the property continued to be used for purely residential purposes and it was not changed commercially or for multiple dwellings, that the property owners might continue to occupy that property. This seems to be working quite well. It has been in effect 4 or 5 years now, and there seems to be quite general acceptance of it. I wondered what you thought of that as opposed to the provisions that are now in the bill for only a 25-year or life estate possibility?

Mr. Brodie. Well, as I say, I really haven't been able to give it fair consideration. I couldn't very well give a——

Senator Moss. Well, as Senator Nelson announced, we will keep the record open for 10 days after these hearings have finished. If in that period of time you decide that you would like to make an expression on that, simply send a letter to me or to the committee and we will put it in the record.

Mr. Brodie. All right.

(Following the hearing, additional testimony was received as follows:)

ST. PAUL, MINN., *June 8, 1967.*

Subject: Proposed Apostle Island National Lakeshore, Senate bill 778.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Care of Senator Gaylord Nelson,
404 Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with recommendation made at the U.S. Senate Interior Committee field hearing on subject bill, at Ashland, Wisconsin, June 1, 1967, I submit the following discussion to be attached to the record on the hearings.

I am the owner of Ironwood Island. This island is roughly 650 acres and contains some 20,000 feet of the most beautiful shoreline and landscape in the Apostle group. The property has been owned by my family for over 65 years and has been thoroughly enjoyed for three generations.

I am vigorously opposed to the plan for the acquisition of these islands for the purpose of a National Park. Besides my personal opinions in opposition to the plan and the opinions of the many members of my family who enjoy and cherish the ownership of this land, in opposing the plan, I state some of the practical aspects which indicate that the present plan as outlined under Bill S. 778 is undesirable from the standpoint of the public interest.

First, looking at the cost, the most realistic and pertenant item of consideration in evaluating the plan, the estimates appear woefully inadequate. Expert opinion is that the cost estimates stated in news releases may be off on the low side by one thousand per cent (1000%). In other words realistic cost figures may be over ten times those being considered at this time.

When such programs as this one proposed are inadequately planned and budgeted, it can only result in greatly increased costs over the estimates as proposed for seeking favorable influence for acceptance, or else a discouraging failure to achieve the results which were conceived by those who in good faith, approved and sponsored the original ideas.

This sort of project should not be confronted with a possibility of either such type fiasco due to understatement of the probable costs.

When one ponders the facts that since 1960 population has grown by only 10%, yet the civilian personnel of the Federal bureaucracies has grown by 25%, we wonder who is anxious to increase the realm of Government ownership of property and the control of the recreational preferences of the average citizen.

During the period since 1960 expenditures of the government have increased 97%. National Welfare and Health Programs have had a 21% rise. The national deficit by 1970 is expected to rise to seventy-five billion dollars. It is the effect of politcians and government employees, on just this sort of program, who pyramid the costs of the activities of our government out of reasonable proportion to the needs and desires of the citizens and taxpayers.

These islands could not serve any appreciable segment of the public except at great cost to the government because they are not readily accessible for the average person to get to them. One would need to own a $2,000.00 rig and be an experienced seaman to get out to the islands, otherwise the government would have to subsidize and support marine transportation systems to get back and forth. This would be a major expense item which has not been considered in the proposed estimates of appropriations for this project. It would mean high initial cost and ever mounting maintenance costs.

It appears that the data received from various witnesses at the field hearing was merely to make the propositions sound good so as to gain some wider public support and thus to produce some momentum toward acquiring this land under rose tinted but apparently erroneous contentions and inadequate provisions as to the cost and utility for public benefit.

Now, looking at the second deficiency in the proposed plan, namely the effect on the native Indians. These people prefer the land in its present state. When you envision millions of dollars in Government Intervention, government concessions and tourists trapping in from all over the country, the area would certainly lose any resemblance to wilderness, and its appeal and attraction for the native people who live there now. It really means to them losing their homes as they know and love them and in which form they much prefer. Any reference to the benefit to the Indians should be examined critically to determine where there could be any benefit to these individuals.

A third deficiency in the plan is that the amount of benefit to the few citizens who could utilize the islands for vacation activities is small in proportion to the cost of the project.

Discussing this latter item more fully as follows:

To supply a National Park for the few boaters who would go up and brave the waves of Lake Superior to camp on these islands does not seem to be realistic thinking. Most boaters are not campers, and most campers are not boaters. Most hikers are neither boaters or campers. Of the boaters who would be the predicted vacationists of these islands, only a few would be qualified or equipped to navigate to and land on them.

Mooring and marina facilities to gain shelter from the weather would be very expensive. Running excursion boats out to the islands to accommodate non-boating people who wanted to go out and camp would be complicated and expensive. These are things that look highly impractical when it comes to considering the Government taking over the Apostle Island area.

Just because these islands are sitting there and they look wild and beautiful is no reason for the Government to decide that "Here is something we must have, and we must get it away from the present owners and turn it over to the public."

Whereas much has been said by proponents of the idea with regard to the desirability of the Government owning the Apostle Islands for the benefit of campers, hikers, boaters, nature study enthusiasts, etc., it appears doubtful that qualified thought has been given to the practicability of the average vacationer gaining ready access to these island areas for these purposes. The average city dweller who feels compelled to get out into the wilderness must have the necessary means and provisions to enable his doing so. An Island on Lake Superior, although a fascinating place, is not accessible to the average vacationing traveler.

Whereas the islands are highly desirable and valuable to those who now own the property on them and can utilize them effectively, the number of citizens who have the equipment and the capability, experience, know-how and equipment in the rigorous waves and weather conditions of Lake Superior and to safeguard their lives, are few. When it is considered the expenditure required to acquire the islands for benefit of the few people who could practically make use of them, the cost per individual would become exorbitant, not a reasonable tax expense to the Nation.

This situation dictates continued private ownership.

If, on the other hand, a practical plan could be devised for an appreciable percentage of the vacationing public to benefit from public ownership of the Apostle Islands, then a great deal of expensively constructed facilities would be required. This would include break-water landings built out into the reaches of Lake Superior to protect boats attempting to dock on the islands, hotels, sheltering facilities, food and eating establishments, motor transport devices for traversing the areas of the island lands. How many vacationers, no matter what ardent naturalists they are, want to pack on their backs for several miles the hundreds of pounds of camping equipment which their families require in wilderness retreats. This is a ridiculous concept. Such modern camping equipment must be transported by boat or by vehicle to the final camp site and cannot be carried by pack on back over the wilderness.

With this practicality in view, the purported purposes of maintaining these islands in their wilderness condition for unspoiled and untrampled natural beauty disappear. Only a small portion of the U.S. citizenry could enjoy or appreciate anything but a very minute percentage of the acreage involved in the area of these islands if they were kept a wilderness. Again this emphasizes that for the land to remain in a wilderness for the longest possible time, it should remain with private owners who can utilize their benefits as a wilderness.

However, if the proposed project admittedly becomes transformed to a National Park development for great masses of people to benefit, and the wilderness aspect is superseded by practicalities of handling crowds as in all National Parks, then why should the Government intervene to do the developing?

There can be no criticism of the methods which have been employed by the present owners in maintaining this land in its natural state for as many years as it has been so maintained. In the tradition of American Democracy and Free Enterprise it should be left to the owners who have kept it for these many years, bought as a wilderness and maintained it as a beauty spot, to determine its outcome and decide on which direction any future developments, if any, should take.

Politicians talk of wanting a controlled development to avoid 100-foot lots, hodgepodge, where developers cut out and get out.

Why should this private property, isolated from any other affected property, come under Government control for future development. Who but politicians and Government employees presume that Government development is superior to private enterprise? Who is it that is qualified to predict what this private property should become, better than the present owners?

When does property, privately owned since pioneer days become a "National Heritage," and a necessary tourist attraction. Whose "assets" are these which the U.S. Government must "act to preserve?"

If these questions are answered in an honest and logical manner, it will be indicated that the idea of take-over of this private property by the Government is converse to our nationally proclaimed and established concept of private ownership and control of land and property.

It sounds all very well and good as a publicity "pitch" that "we must preserve the natural beauty." Actually who could present a better example of the preservation of natural beauty than the present owners of these islands who have preserved them for all of this time in their present state? It is doubtful that they have any particular plans to alter this present state of affairs. People who own the islands want them the way they are. My island, Ironwood—has been owned by my family for 65 years. We own the island because we like it, cherish it. It's something which is feasible to keep and pass on from one generation to another so that each generation of our family can enjoy and appreciate it.

If the island property is to be developed, such as is being done on Madeline Island, it should be developed along the lines of the demand of those who like the sort of thing that these islands present. There is no real need of any sort which would indicate Governmental development being a proper course.

I consider that, if this land is to be developed beyond its present stage, it should be done by the present owners of the land who have held it for many years with a view and an ambition in mind that, when the time is right and things appear to be proper for the change, it will be done in the proper character for this area. It should rightfully be done under the auspices and control of those owners who are primarily interested in the land, those who own it.

I do not feel that the people in the Government who may be planning and budgeting for the acquisition of this land have the concept of the value of it as it stands in the minds of those who own the land. I think they have a misconceived evaluation of the value and what it means to those who own it.

Those owners who value the land in its present state cherish the privacy and the propriety of owning this irreplaceable property. To many who own and maintain this land it had appeared to be a most secure place against this sort of public action. Who would have thought a few years ago that public officials would cast their eyes covetously on the Apostle Islands as an item for Government take-over for development as a political activity?

I strongly recommend that this move be abandoned on the basis that:

1. Costs would be too high to make it a proper public undertaking.
2. The Indians would not be benefited, nor would any present land owners. They might all be damaged.
3. The island properties would not be accesible to the general public if kept in wilderness condition. If the properties were developed at sufficient cost to make them useful for mass benefit, then wilderness value would be destroyed.

Respectfully,

JAMES H. BRODIE.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

I have a letter that has been sent to the committee from Dr. Clayton G. Rudd, president of the Natural History Society of Minneapolis, Minn. It will be made part of the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

Hon. FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MOSS: Members of the Natural History Society of Minnesota take this opportunity to go on record for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lake Shore. We support Senator Gaylord Nelson and Representative

Alvin O'Konski both of Wisconsin in their recognition of this area as an outstanding recreational resource valuable to the citizens of America. We hope that with the proper congressional action and the signature of President Johnson that this resourec will be set aside for the enjoyment of citizens of Wisconsin and the Nation in perpetuity. We thank you for the opportunity of adding our voices in support of this legislation.

Cordially yours,

DR. CLAYTON G. RUDD.

Senator Moss. We have now completed those who were scheduled to be heard this morning. I might say before we have a break for luncheon, if anyone would like to file his statement for record, if he finds that it is going to be inconvenient for him to come back in the afternoon or tomorrow, he may do so during the recess period. The clerk will be here to take it, and the statement will be printed in the record in full.

I should point out also that everyone who testifies will receive through the mail a printed copy of this record when it is completed. Some of you here who did not testify might wish to receive a copy of it, and if so, you may leave your name and address with the clerk and he will see that you get a copy when the transcript is printed up.

I also ought to say, as we go on, you will find that your statement may be quite repetitious of what has gone before. Nevertheless, you would like to have it in the record and this means of filing it and putting it in the record saves you time. It also enables us to get over more ground. So that is another reason you may wish to merely file your statement.

Because the witnesses who will go on this afternoon are not here now, we will take our noon recess at this time. We will resume at 12:30.

(Whereupon, the hearing was adjourned, to reconvene at 12:30 p.m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator Moss. The hearing will come to order and we will resume. Our first witness this afternoon will be Mr. Schmitt of the AFL–CIO.

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. SCHMITT, PRESIDENT OF THE WISCONSIN STATE AFL–CIO

Mr. SCHMITT. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, my name is John W. Schmitt, president of the Wisconsin State AFL–CIO. In Wisconsin there are some 350,000 members of the AFL–CIO. I come here today to voice the Wisconsin State AFL–CIO support of bill S. 778, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Here in Wisconsin, the Wisconsin State AFL–CIO has long been aware of the economic plight of the upper Great Lakes region, and specifically the lack of full employment and job opportunties in northwestern Wisconsin. The loss of the mining industry from the Hurley-Gile areas some years ago resulted in some 2,000 members of the USWA losing their only means of livelihood. The impact of the National Lakeshore on the economy of this region would be beneficial as well as to the economy of the entire State. The millions of visitors to this area could result in some deciding to live and locate here. I am certain that many industries now located in metropolitan areas are not aware of the beauty of northern Wisconsin and the availability of plant locations.

The Wisconsin State AFL–CIO believes that the Apostle Islands region is an outstanding recreational asset and that the entire Midwest would gain by preserving and properly developing this prize recreational area. The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would be within easy reach for all our residents of Wisconsin, as well as the citizens of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Michigan. They could come for a weekend out-of-doors, or to vacation.

Our labor movement has always been interested in the quality of our environment. Necessary steps must be taken soon if those to follow us have a better State as well as a Nation to live in.

The need for out-of-door recreational assets will accelerate with the realization of early retirements, shorter workweeks, longer vacations, and more time off in general, not to forget our expanding population and longer life expectancy. We could have far reaching social problems if idle time is not meaningful. Those of the less affluent part of our society must have recreation, as well as those who have the price to travel as they see fit. These islands must not become wilderness hideaways for the wealthy. The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore must be made available to the overwhelming majority of the people. Tourism is an important and growing industry and this proposal will stimulate the growth of tourism in this area where it is badly needed.

In conclusion, honorable members of the U.S. Senate, I would like to repeat the Wisconsin State AFL–CIO support of bill S. 778 and urge your support. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to be here.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Schmitt. Has this actually been before your body in a resolution form?

Mr. SCHMITT. No, we haven't acted on any resolution as far as the State is concerned, but we will be happy to do that if you would like us to hold a meeting.

Senator Moss. Well, it would be fine if you could put it before the board and send us a letter. I am confident that this is the position of your membership, but it might add something to it to have it that way. Thank you very much, we appreciae your coming to testify.

Is Mr. Henry Kolka here? Mr. Kolka, we will be glad to hear from your now sir.

STATEMENT OF HENRY W. KOLKA, REPRESENTATIVE, STATE BOARD FOR PRESERVATION OF SCIENTIFIC AREAS

Mr. KOLKA. Mr. Chairman, Senator, I am appearing on behalf of Wisconsin's State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Area and wish to place on record a resolution adopted by the board at a recent meeting:

> Moved that the State Board for Preservation of Scientific Areas endorses Senate Bill 778 establishing the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, but urges amendments that will enhance and assure the preservation of wilderness characteristics and sites of outstanding scientific value on the mainland as well as on the islands in Lake Superior.

In support of this resolution I wish to elaborate on the following specifics. First, I must emphasize the outstanding scientific contribution that has already resulted from the wilderness quality of the islands and Lake Superior. This is supported by publications by Beals, Vogl, and Cottam, both separately and in collaboration with one an-

other. Because some of the islands have had almost no disturbance, including no recorded population of deer, they have contributed in a truly incomparable way to our understanding of the probable natural vegetation in other parts of Wisconsin, and the northern Lake States generally, if they had not been so widely disturbed first by cutting and more recently by population pressure. We wish to emphasize the seriousness of the threat to continued scientific usefulness of these unique tracks unless ownership is obtained of a type that will guarantee their continued production in essentially the State in which they are now preserved. We feel that acquisition by the Federal Government and the management by the Department of Interior will assure the scientific values.

Secondly, we want to place on record an equal concern for the preservation of certain portions of the virgin forests on the mainland near the shores of Lake Superior. Because of the presence of the lake few of the fires that ravaged much of Bayfield County burned all the way through these stands. In addition, the ownership by the Red Cliff Indian Reservation has limited the disturbance by cutting. We endorse the proposal that these lands be continued in preservation by the Department of Interior but urge that the proposed road to the shoreline areas be relocated further back from the Lake Superior shoreline itself, utilizing the high lands as look-offs, sites which for the most part are not biologically unique. In this request we are urging that the Bureau of Indian Affairs agree to grant a lease of a larger acreage to the Department of Interior so that the road might approach the Lake Superior shore in 2 or 3 locations, but that to preserve the wilderness characteristics of this lakeshore. Free access to the shore by automobile is undesirable and should instead be provided by frequent hiking trails through the virgin forests.

These proposals may require the negotiation of additional amendments to the bill, but in our opinion they are important enough to make a good bill even stronger. With respect to the road location we ask above all that the specific siting of the road be submitted to the State board for the preservation of scientific areas in Wisconsin to insure that no outstanding biological sites on the mainland are lost, particularly in an area west 2 to 3 miles from Little Sand Bay, but also in other areas.

I am very happy to present the views of the board at this particular time and I want to thank you for this opportunity.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Kolka, for your statement.

Mr. Ralph Koenig.

STATEMENT OF RALPH KOENIG, EDUCATION DIRECTOR, UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS UNION, REGION 10, APPEARING ON BEHALF OF HARVEY KITZMAN, DIRECTOR, AUTO WORKERS IN THE STATES OF WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA

Mr. Koenig. My union—1,500,000 in number—is grateful for the opportunity to present its views on the Apostle National Lakeshore legislation, S. 778.

The UAW is in complete support of S. 778, introduced by Senator Nelson, which will create an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, just as we have supported the dunes project in Indiana and the preservation of California's redwoods.

We in the UAW long ago recognized the need for preservation of our natural resources with their natural beauty, a beauty which should be preserved as a heritage for the generations yet to come.

We are in support of this program; for, as the average worker attains more leisure time, and as the ranks of retired citizens grow, there must, of course, be corresponding areas of rest and recreation to meet their needs. More individuals are taking advantage of their union-negotiated pensions. The UAW has already had over 250,000 of its members retire under such negotiated pension plans. These retirees search eagerly for important areas of recreation as proposed in S. 778, where they can be surrounded in the rich natural state of generations gone by.

Our Nation is behind schedule in preservation of its natural resources with their corresponding beauty. Each time this rich heritage of the past has succumbed to the lumberman's ax, the miner's shovel and other commercial enterprises.

In creation of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, whom are we doing harm to and whom are we bringing benefits to? There would be little displacement of privately improved properties: 172 in total. They are as follows: 14 year-around residences, 115 seasonal cottages, one lodge, 11 rental cottages, one seasonal restaurant, one store, one tavern, 27 docks, one airstrip.

This area, covered by S. 778, is located in Ashland and Bayfield Counties of northern Wisconsin. For a long period of time this area has been economically distressed. The area was among the very first to be listed with persistent unemployment and made eligible for Federal assistance as a distressed area.

Since the great forests which once covered this area were sawed into lumber, the economics of the area have declined. There were subsequent attempts to develop agriculture on cutover lands. These attempts were not successful, for the glaciers which had covered the land left deposits of coarsely ground materials which were not conducive to farming. As a result, somewhat less than one-third of the area is suitable for crops. Today much of the area is covered with second-growth timber. Some pulp production possibly holds promise, but the lumber industry has not, nor will it ever, resume its former importance. As a result, we have watched the population decline.

It is basically for these reasons that the area must, for economic growth, look to the ever-increasing recreation industry. Only in this way will it be possible to help reverse the substantial decline in population which has occurred.

Should the national lakeshore be created, how many current jobs would be lost? It is estimated that only seven or eight jobs would be lost in timber harvesting and five or six jobs in other business ventures.

On the other hand, such national lakeshore would create 21 Federal jobs (permanent), 50 Federal jobs (seasonal), 363 various jobs generated in the immediate area.

This lakeshore program could be developed at an estimated cost of $12 million, based on $2 to $2.9 million for land acquisition and $8 to $10 million for needed facilities. Tax loss would be approximately $8,000 to $10,000 per year. This is surprisingly low. This loss would be offset by a growing resort industry in the adjacent areas.

The expenditures in creation of the national lakeshore are small in comparison to the economic growth which would be created.

A UAW economist has estimated that the national lakeshore, once fully established, would generate some $7 million a year in tourist spending.

Speaking in terms of people, this program would have exposure to over 50 million people in the nine-State central area of the United States. This national lakeshore would be a relatively short driving distance from major cities of the Midwest such as Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Des Moines, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and others.

The proposed area would attract millions from these metropolitan areas because of its multiple-use activities. A true recreation area which will fill the wants and desires of any vacationer. Among these are: (1) fishing, (2) hunting, (3) camping, (4) hiking, (5) sightseeing, (6) canoeing, and (7) boating on Lake Superior and its bays.

To meet the needs of the hunter and fisherman, section 8a of the bill provides for continuation of these activities.

Likewise, S. 778 protects the rights of the citizens of Bad River and Red Cliff Indian Reservations. These rights are contained in section 5 of the bill. In fact, I believe the Red Cliff Indian Tribal Council has already unanimously endorsed the lakeshore proposal.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I repeat that the UAW supports S. 778. We urge that these 21 Islands of the Apostle group, along with the Red Cliff and Bad River units, be turned into a national lakeshore; so that we—our children—and the generations that will follow will come to know the rich heritage left to us by the Chippewa, the Ojibwa, and the early settlers and missionaries, both French and English. These proposed 57,511 acres will provide that heritage.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Koenig, for the fine statement.

Mr. Bonacci, Rinaldo Bonacci. Not here?

Iner Kirklewski of the North Wisconsin Rod and Gun Club. Not here?

Arthur DeBardeleben. Not here?

Senator Ben Patterson of Deer River, Minn. Glad to have you, Senator Patterson.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR BEN PATTERSON, DEER RIVER, MINN., THE NORTHERN GREAT LAKES RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Senator PATTERSON. Senator Nelson, Senator Moss, I am Ben Patterson, I am senator, State of Minnesota, and my home address is Deer River, Minn.

I appear here in behalf of the Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee and would like to testify in support of Senate bill 778, which would create the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. We urge the U.S. Congress to act favorably on this proposal.

First, let me explain that the Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee is a 21-member citizens group representing the Northern Great Lakes region of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. It was organized in 1964 as an outgrowth of the Land and Peoples Conference held in 1963 at Duluth. Committee members represent a wide range of occupations and interests but all have a concern for the development and prosperity of the region.

This committee has been intensively studying the northern Great Lakes region for the past 3 years and members have developed a number of action programs designed to strengthen this underdeveloped region. The three-State committee has recognized that the establishment and development of national areas for outdoor recreation is vitally important to the economy of the northern Great Lakes region. The Apostle Islands is one of the areas identified for priority consideration.

We feel that the establishment and development of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will greatly benefit the entire region. It can be the stimulant needed in the revitalization of the tourist-receation-travel industry. It is therefore an important step in the improvement of the economy of the northern Great Lakes region.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Senator Patterson.

We will hear from Mr. Brunner next, M. J. Brunner.

STATEMENT OF M. J. BRUNNER, SECRETARY OF THE NORTHERN GREAT LAKES RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. BRUNNER. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson and members of the committee, my name is Mike Brunner and I am secretary of the Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee, as Mr. Patterson explained to the committee, and I am also president of the First National Bank of Rhinelander, Wis.

Members of the Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee view the establishment and development of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore as a vital factor in the economic rebirth of this region.

We understand that the investment in this Apostle Islands project would be approximately $11 million for land purchase and development during the first 5 years. We also note that a University of Wisconsin economist estimates that this national lakeshore would generate $7 million in additional yearly income for the area and would provide 360 critically needed jobs. It doesn't take me very long to conclude that this Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would be a very good investment for the people of the United States.

This national lakeshore project is important for yet another reason. It would lead the way for the improvement and expansion of area recreation-travel enterprises. It will stimulate private investors in the area. And all reports indicate additional high-quality facilities will be needed to provide tourist lodging, attractions, food, and other services in the years ahead. This region is ideally located to serve as a recreation center for the vacationing public.

The Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee views the establishment and development of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore as essential to the economic improvement of the region. Yet, we are not unaware of local problems that arise wherever a national recreation area is established. This would create a big change to the area and change often brings some problems in adjustment. It is our hope that these local problems can be solved and this national lakeshore can be developed.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Brunner, for your statement.

Mr. BRUNNER. I would just like to add, if I may, a little insert that was in our church bulletin on Soils Stewardship Week of April 30 and May 7 of 1967. It has reference to three-fourths of our land, but the one-fourth that was not mentioned in that little bulletin that we are talking about today, and I would like to read the first three paragraphs of the insert of that bulletin:

> The earth is the Lord, consider our lands, spreading acre by acre and mile by mile across the heart of our continent is the largest single expanse of productive land on earth. It is an Autumn land magnificent in the variety and richness with which God has endowed it. It is the Lord's land, entrusted to our care during our lifetime to help us serve him and his purposes for our being.
>
> As stewards, we have decided that one-fourth of it should be managed for all of us by our Government. The much larger part, the three-fourths, we have divided into millions of units for private ownerships.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Brunner.

Professor Schink, Donald Schink.

STATEMENT OF PROF. DONALD SCHINK, RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WIS.

Mr. SCHINK. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, honored guests, I am Donald Schink, resource development specialist at the University of Wisconsin.

It seems to me that many groups and organizations have been studying the northern Great Lakes region for some years. They have been seeking to identify enterprises which have an economic or other advantage for the area. These groups invariably identify the recreation—tourist—travel industry as the one providing greatest potential for the region.

Studies indicate that the use of recreation facilities will increase in the coming decades. This is due to shorter workweeks, more disposable income, and better transportation. Improved cars and highways make the northern Great Lakes region more accessible. In fact, 50 million people live within 1 day's drive of the Apostle Islands.

This Apostle Islands area can provide a wide variety of summer and winter recreational opportunities, including hunting, fishing, camping, boating, hiking, skiing, skimobiling, nature study, photography, picnicking, beachcombing, sightseeing, or just plain relaxing. The varied topography and wildlife in the area make it an outstanding recreation area during the changing seasons. The Apostle Islands Lakeshore would combine shorelines, islands, marshes, and highlands into a desirable and delightful area in the public domain.

After viewing the Apostle Islands in 1963, former President John Kennedy said, "We must act to preserve these assets." Many groups and individuals agree. We must preserve this beautiful area for the continued enjoyment of future generations. I urge the Senate Interior Committee and the U.S. Congress to take favorable action on Senate bill 778 to establish the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Professor Schink, for your statement. Any questions or comments?

Senator NELSON. No.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

Lester Voight, director of the Wisconsin Conservation Department. Come forward please.

STATEMENT OF LESTER VOIGHT, MADISON, DIRECTOR OF THE WISCONSIN CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Mr. VOIGHT. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, my name is Lester Voight. I am the director of the Wisconsin Conservation Department and I am appearing in favor of U.S. Senate bill 778 for and by the request of Warren P. Knowles, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, as well as appearing personally.

With your indulgence, I would appreciate it if part of my time might be shared with Conservation Commissioner Charles F. Smith and Jack Schumacher who are members of the commission and would like to present a statement in favor of the bill on behalf of that commission.

Since the State of Wisconsin has long been involved in the acquisition and development of public recreational lands in this area, I believe that I can best contribute to these proceedings by summarizing those activities and relating them to the proposal outlined in this bill.

The area affected by this bill has a long history of both Federal and State proposals dating back 25 or more years. In 1939, for instance, our own Wisconsin State Planning Board, working with the National Park Service, recommended a State park for the Apostle Islands.

In 1959 the Milwaukee County Conservation Alliance recommended this area for recreational purposes.

In 1954 the Bayfield County Board recommended the establishment of a recreational area in the islands, as did the Ashland Chamber of Commerce. Also, in 1954, the Wisconsin Conservation Commission and the Wisconsin Legislative Interim Committee on Conservation toured this area and recommended the establishment of a park in the area, in the islands.

In 1955, our Wisconsin Conservation Commission adopted a policy on acquisition of the Apostle Islands wilderness area.

And, in 1956, leased the extensive vital lands on Stockton Island.

In 1959, the State of Wisconsin established the Apostle Island State Forest with both local and statewide broad support.

The State of Wisconsin now owns about 10,000 acres in this forest, located on Stockton and Basswood Islands. It is primarily managed as wilderness area and except for the modern docking facilities on Stockton Island, improvements are and will continue to be of a primitive nature. It is our understanding that the National Park Service will continue to maintain the islands in a primitive wild state and we strongly urge that the islands themselves be designated as a wilderness area within the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

At the time that the Apostle Islands State Forest was established, both local and statewide support developed for the establishment of a State park on Madeline Island. It was recognized at that time that there was also need for a more conventional type of island park at which the visiting family could experience the vastness and the sweep of Lake Superior and the romantic past of the area without the inconvenience, expense, and equipment which would be needed for a trip to the wilder and more remote islands.

And so, in 1963, with strong local and statewide public backing, the State established the Big Bay State Park on Madeline Island. The State of Wisconsin now owns approximately 1,050 acres within

this park. A manager has been appointed and it is hoped that some work will get underway this summer.

At the time that studies got underway for the preparation of Senate bill 778, two State-owned areas were in existence, the Apostle Islands State Forest and Big Bay Park, and recognizing the recreational importance of the Bayfield Peninsula, the commission also authorized the purchase of recreational lands and two small tracts totaling 154 acres were acquired at Raspberry Bay and at Red Cliff Bay. However, after conferences with representatives with the Department of the Interior and with their concurrence, the Wisconsin Conservation Commission decided to hold off further acquisitions on the Bayfield Peninsula, but to move ahead with the acquisition of lands in the Apostle Islands State Forest wilderness area and the Big Bay area, since it was clear that, first, it was important to acquire key parcels while they are available and, second, because the objectives of the State and Federal programs were then, and still are, complementary and not at all in competition with one another.

I would like to stress at this point that the success of this project depends upon adequate financing. As a suggestion to this end, we would propose that the Upper Great Lakes Commission be used as a vehicle to help generate the financial support for this project, particularly for the development of highways and conservation programs in general for the area. Adequate financial support for the Upper Great Lakes Commission can have a direct and beneficial effect on the Apostle Islands lakeshore project.

In summary I would like to say that we strongly recommend passage of this bill. We are strongly in favor of an integrated and well-coordinated State-Federal program for the area. Each contributing in its own special way to the development of a national lakeshore recreational area of immense beauty and diversity of interest. This surely is a project of tremendous potential. The local communities and State of Wisconsin and the entire Nation will be richer for the preservation of this unique area.

I would be pleased to answer any questions that you might have.

Senator Moss. Your endorsement of the bill would indicate that you support this provision in section 5 about the permission to the Bad River and Red Cliff Bands of Indians being permitted to hunt and fish and gather wild rice on lands that are within their reservation and would be acquired in one way or another for the park. Is this in conflict with the policy of your department about hunting and fishing in this area?

Mr. VOIGHT. I am not prepared on that particular point. I would have to consult with some of the people in our enforcement division. I am sorry, Senator.

Senator Moss. We heard this morning from some of the members of those bands that they had difficulty with your department at the present time on hunting and fishing. That is the reason that I asked the question. I would appreciate it if you would have your enforcement division file a statement clarifying this for us.

Mr. VOIGHT. I would be pleased to do that and it would be much more articulate and true to form than my talking off the cuff. I am sorry that I wasn't here this morning to hear the question or I would have tried to have an immediate answer for you.

Senator Moss. Well, if you can file that so that it can be in the record, it will be clear, then, for the committee.

Do you have any questions, Senator Nelson?

Senator NELSON. No, I just want to thank the director of the department for the very strong and positive endorsement, for as we all know, both the State and Federal Government are desirous of cooperating. Without the support of the State, Congress is unlikely to move on such a project as this. So I particularly appreciate your very strong statement in support.

Mr. VOIGHT. I am here at the express request of Governor Knowles.

Senator NELSON. You can express my thanks to him for that.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Voight.

Would Mr. Smith or Mr. Schumacher come forward now?

STATEMENT OF CHARLES F. SMITH, ATTORNEY, AND MEMBER OF THE STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

Mr. SMITH. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, my name is Charles F. Smith of Wausau, Wis. I am an attorney and a member of the State Conservation Commission of Wisconsin. I would like to state that the Wisconsin Conservation Commission supports the position of the Governor as outlined by Mr. Voight and favors the passage of Senate bill 778 creating the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. We also strongly favor a coordinated Federal-State approach to the development of this area.

There are five specific items to which I would like to direct the attention of this hearing.

First.—There is the matter of the proposal to include a water area one-fourth mile in width around each island and along the mainland as a part of the reserve for the purpose of controlling boating activities. Since this feature of the Federal proposal was just called to my attention, I have not had an opportunity to research the law involved. However, both the Wisconsin Conservation Commission and the Coast Guard have responsibilities in this area and the interjection of a third agency into this sphere of activity could develop serious jurisdictional problems.

I would recommend that the water area not be included in the national lakeshore at this time, but rather that a thorough legal review be made of this matter with the understanding that the water area could be added later if it appears legally advisable.

Second.—I would like to comment briefly on the tax problems of the area. As you know, the State of Wisconsin now pays 30 cents per acre per year to the local community in lieu of taxes for lands acquired in the Apostle Islands State Forest. These payments are substantially in excess of the general property taxes paid previously. There is precedent for payments in lieu of taxes by the Federal Government and we strongly urge that this bill include some provision for payments in lieu of taxes for lands removed from the tax roll.

Third.—I would like to open the question of the long-range relationship between the Federal Government and the State of Wisconsin as it pertains to the Apostle Islands State Forest wilderness area. Since the aims and objectives of the national lakeshore and the State forest are so similar, it may be in the best interest of the public in the long run for the Federal Government to purchase the State lands on Stock-

ton and Basswood Islands. At any rate, I would suggest that the Department of the Interior be directed to study the matter in cooperation with the conservation department.

Fourth.—It is our understanding that the hunting and fishing privileges of Wisconsin residents and the laws of Wisconsin as they relate to hunting and fishing in the area will remain unchanged and I would like it clearly understood that our commission's endorsement of the proposal is contingent upon this position.

Fifth.—There has been some concern relative to the effect of the establishment and development of this area on Federal land and water conservation funds allocated to the State of Wisconsin. While we have been informed that the bill will in no way reduce such funds to the State of Wisconsin, our endorsement of the proposal is also contingent upon this position.

To sum up, I would like to say that while there are a few unresolved matters, the conservation commission recommends the enactment of this legislation and places itself on record with the Governor as being strongly in favor of a well coordinated State-Federal program for the area embracing the shoreline of the Bayfield Peninsula, all of the Apostle Islands, the Kakagon Sloughs and Big Bay State Park.

The beneficial impact of this imaginative program will be felt by the people of the Nation for hundreds of years.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Schumacher.

STATEMENT OF JACK J. SCHUMACHER, ATTORNEY, AND A MEMBER OF THE WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Schumacher. Mr. Chairman, my name is Jack J. Schumacher of Shawano, Wis. I am an attorney and a member of the Wisconsin Conservation Committee.

I endorse the statement by Mr. Smith and Mr. Voight and recommend the passage of this bill.

The Apostle Islands-Bayfield Peninsula area has long been considered one of the truly unique areas in Wisconsin, and for that matter in the entire Great Lakes region. Lake Superior, itself, the largest body of fresh water in the world, is unique, but the rugged beauty is further enhanced by the water and windcut sandstone cliffs and caves alternating with sand beaches along much of the shoreline.

You have heard about the past history of the area and the various attempts to preserve this unique and outstanding area. We now have this tremendous opportunity through the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service to bring about the preservation of this area for future generations. When we stop and consider that there are about 52 million people living within the Great Lakes region of which about 5 million are within a 250-mile radius of the Apostle Islands, it points out the importance of preserving areas such as this right now. Few wilderness type areas, such as the islands themselves, will be available too many years into the future. The recreational activities which can be pursued here without diminishing the wild aspect too greatly are many and varied and will provide opportunities for many hundreds of thousands of visitors.

Although it should not be necessary to have to justify outstanding areas such as this on the basis of economics, nevertheless, it is important

to point out that this project will provide an economic stimulation to this portion of the upper Great Lakes region. As you know, the counties bordering on Lake Superior in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin basically are economically depressed because of the reduction in mining and other commercial activities. Farming has been found to be generally uneconomical and the entire region has lost population consistently. With the good roads which would be provided as a part of the development of this area and the provision for vacation facilities, it will be an inviting area to visit.

Recreational advertising for the State is a basic responsibility of the conservation commission and we will do our best to give the greatest coverage possible to the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore as an integral and important part of the State's recreation attractions. This can and will have a tremendous impact upon the local economy. Studies indicate that tourist spending would exceed $4 million, which, in turn, would have an impact upon the local economy of about $7¼ million. This part of Wisconsin must look for its economic growth to a growing recreation industry. Only in this way can the substantial decline in population be reversed and the area revitalized.

Significant progress has been made by both Canada and the United States in eliminating the sea lamprey which knocked out the lake trout fishing. Recent plantings of lake trout have indicated phenomenal growth, and the reestablishment of the lake trout industry will be an important complementary recreational activity.

The problem of adequately and fairly dealing with the Red Cliff and Bad River Indians is of great importance to me personally because of my past interest in and association with the Menominees. These people are faced with serious difficulties in developing the resources of their lands, and although some recreational facilities have been developed on the reservations, much capital and know-how are required to really develop their recreational potential. Very little economic return has actually been experienced from the area and the economic plight of the Indians has not been improved. The proposed national lakeshore may somewhat alter the living patterns of the Indians; however, the opportunities for better jobs which would be generated both directly and indirectly by this project would be a tremendous asset to them. It will enhance the living conditions, educational opportunities, and general outlook for the Indians. It is important to insure that desirable features of the plan for the area, such as labor preference for Indians, honoring the "old and historic Indian treaty rights and customs," the preservation of wild rice beds and continued harvest, equitable exchange of lands, zoning of motorboat speeds through the slough areas, that is are actually carried out to the fullest extent.

It is most important that the ancient customs and culture of the Indians be preserved so that they can play their role in the interpretation of the national lakeshore, since the islands, in addition to their scenic and esthetic beauty, have played an important role in the history of the region. Economic enhancement of the Indians can best be accomplished if the participation of the Indians in performing ceremonies and offering native handicraft is done in good taste with the idea of incorporating them directly into the overall program rather than as just another commercial venture.

The assest of the Apostle Islands area are worth preserving for the benefit of outdoor recreation seekers. If the protection of this area is

delayed much longer, its uniqueness will be diminished, and its significance lost forever. Resources such as exist here are disappearing at an alarming rate. This was dramatically pointed out by the Great Lakes shoreline study prepared by the National Park Service in cooperation with the various States in 1959, and even in the relatively short period since then we have seen the loss of other important areas. I highly endorse the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and hope that the Congress will move promptly toward the approval of this bill.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Schumacher, for the fine statement. I have no questions. Do you have any questions, Senator Nelson?

Senator NELSON. No.

Senator MORSE. Thank you, sir.

We are to hear now from the representatives of the County Board of Ashland County. Will the chairman of the board come forward, sir.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH TODD, ASHLAND COUNTY BOARD CHAIRMAN

Mr. TODD. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to ask permission to share this talk with our Vice Chairman John Rybak.

Senator Moss. That may be done, and I urge you to be as brief as possible because we have a long list to go.

Mr. TODD. For many years we, and many, many others have enjoyed this beautiful north Wisconsin, with its enviable pure lakes and streams, and its thriving forests.

We have thrilled also to the Apostle Islands, that lie like jewels in a panorama of almost unbelievable beauty, surrounded by blue and green waters, with gallant and stately birds such as eagles, and sea gulls, making this their homes and playground.

On the lakeshore, both on the Ashland County, and the Bayfield County sides, everything seems to be there, with picturesque beauty of cliffs, and caves, of the sloughs that are the haven for the animals and birds, and the home of the best fishing grounds anywhere to be found—a veritable nature's paradise.

And now comes forth a movement, nationwide, begun by Senator Gaylord Nelson and supported by Government leaders, and citizens alike, to protect and preserve a portion of this area for the delight and use of the people, known as the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Mr. John Rybak, Ashland County Board vice chairman and myself have proudly delivered to this inspired Committee of the Interior and Insular Affairs today, a certified copy of a resolution that was passed by the Ashland County Board, Friday, May 26, 1967, endorsing and supporting the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Whatever problems that might arise in the setting up of this great nature's wonderland of America, for the world to see and use will be infinitesimal as compared to the exhilaration and joy that will fill the hearts of endless thousands, when they witness and partake of this outdoors treasure land.

This worthy project will be carried through because of its outstanding importance to the country as a whole. It is truly meaningful conservation.

We in Ashland County have seen so often what it means to have Federal forest agencies doing the job—it just gets done in a hurry—and this area reaps the benefit.

This God-given heritage has stimulated our own lives, and for generations to come it will continue to thrill and cherish, and fill their lives with nature at its best—truly enhanced by the sincere warmth and friendliness of our area folk.

Senator Moss. Thank you. We will be glad to have Mr. Rybak come forward, if he will please.

STATEMENT OF JOHN RYBAK, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE ASHLAND COUNTY BOARD

Mr. RYBAK. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, on May 26, 1967, the county board of supervisors met in the courthouse and passed a resolution supporting the Apostle Islands National Park, with some reservations, and I, at this time, would like to take a few minutes of time to go over some of the reservations.

Senator Moss. All right.

Mr. RYBAK. One of the reservations that has been given serious consideration by the county board of supervisors is the amount of land already publicly owned in Ashland County. This amounts to about 52 percent at the present time. We understand that about 25,000 acres of land, privately owned at this time, is to be handed into a park area. This automatically would remove it from our tax rolls. We understand, as supervisor of the board, that there are benefits that are going to arise from the national park, but at the same time, we feel that we are in no position to donate or consider, without some kind of reservation, to trade or to justify the amounts of land that are to be traded.

We also feel that the State park on Madeline Island is to be held up until further investigation to the progress and the size of our national park has to be determined when final analysis of this is made by your department.

We have voted 11 to 6 in favor of the national park, which I have here the resolution certifying our vote and we feel that the land that is going to be put into this national park deal is priceless land that Ashland County has and always marveled as some of the finest recreation area in the world. I am sure happy to hear that the Federal people have also agreed with us on this, but we also know that there are some obligations to the people that are private landowners and we feel that just consideration should be given them, so that after the park is established that we can all say we are really proud of what we have accomplished.

I want to thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Rybak, and the resolution will be——

Mr. RYBAK. Filed.

Senator Moss. Yes, and be made part of the record. Thank you.

(The resolution referred to follows:)

RESOLUTION

Whereas, it has been proposed that an Apostle Islands National Lake Shore Park be established in Ashland and Bayfield Counties; and,

Whereas, U.S. Senate sub-committee hearings are to be held in the City of Ashland on June 1 and 2nd, 1967, as to the proposed park; and,

Whereas, the County Board of Supervisors has considered arguments both favorable and in opposition to the establishment of such a park; and,

Whereas, in the opinion of the Ashland County Board of Supervisors the establishment of such a park would have a positive effect on the economy of Ashland County; and,

Whereas, it is the feeling of the board members that an exchange, trade or consideration be given Ashland County, as a requisite, if and when Oak Island becomes a part of the Apostle Islands National Lake Shore Park; suggestions being a dock or marina on the Ashland Bay Front; land in the Chequamegon National Forest, or some transaction made with the Wisconsin Conservation Commission to purchase Oak Island from the county and turn it over to the Federal Government; and,

Whereas, it has also been proposed that the State of Wisconsin through its Conservation Commission establish a State Park on Madeline Island; and,

Whereas, the County Board of Supervisors has considered the ramifications and effects of such a program;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Ashland County Board of Supervisors duly assembled this 26th day of May, 1967 go on record in favor of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lake Shore Park; and

Be it further resolved, in view of the foregoing, that the Ashland County Board of Supervisors go on record this date in opposition to Further land acquisition and development of plans for the State's presently proposed park of approximately 1700 acres on Madeline Island until such time as the proposed National Park is actually established so that the needs, size and type of park that should be established can better be determined.

Adopted by 11 yes—6 no.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1967.

EUGENE A. HALKER,
KENNETH TODD.

Senator Moss. A representative of the Board of Bayfield County.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS E. RONDEAU, CHAIRMAN, BAYFIELD COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Mr. RONDEAU. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee and distinguished guests, my name is Thomas E. Rondeau, and I am chairman of the Bayfield County Board of Supervisors.

My first remarks will be—will deal with the action taken by the board that you will have a better idea as to what action the board has taken.

On September 27, 1965, the board adopted a resolution favoring the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, with the exception of the taking of privately owned and developed lands. The vote on this resolution was unanimous.

On April 19 of this year, on a motion by a member of the county board, the resolution was again confirmed to show their interest in the national lakeshore. Also, on April 19, a resolution was adopted withholding county owned lands in the proposed area from sale. And, I have here Mr. Chairman, a certified copy of these resolutions, and the motion, and ask that they be made part of the record.

Senator Moss. They will be printed at the end of your remarks.

Mr. RONDEAU. These are the resolutions in essence. Rather than go through them in detail, I will make them part of the record.

Senator Moss. I appreciate that.

Mr. RONDEAU. My next remarks will be made as a citizen of Bayfield County and I would like to have for the record to show that these

are my own personal remarks, my own conclusions and they are not the impression of the board.

Senator Moss. It will be done.

Mr. RONDEAU. The future of Bayfield County and the northern part of Wisconsin lies, our future lies, in the years to come. We are strictly a recreational area and we must be developed in this direction. In order to have the proper development we must get the people into our beautiful country, and I firmly believe that the development of an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will accomplish this task We cannot afford to pass up the opportunity of a predicted 900,000-plus people visiting our wonderful country.

I happen to live in the southern part of Bayfield County on Highway 63 and if we can get just 10,000—10 percent of this amount pass through our community and just 1 percent of that amount stop in our own community our goal has been accomplished.

I think that a national lakeshore will develop and preserve the wild and natural beauty of our area. We cannot afford to let it be destroyed by unorganized development which could happen.

I also feel that the people in the area are entitled to a complete schedule of events on the progress of the park with a definite completion time. I think that this is one thing that has probably worried some people, they think that these lands will be acquired and nothing will be done with them and they will sit dormant. I think that the people are entitled to a schedule of events so that they have something to fall back on.

My father and myself, along with many other people in this area, have invested in the future of northern Wisconsin and we sincerely believe that the development of a national lakeshore is needed to stimulated people and to bring people into the area and have other people like it so well that they are going to help develop the northern part of Wisconsin, Ashland County, Bayfield County, and the whole northern half of the State.

This ends my remarks and I want to thank you for the opportunity to be heard. I hope that the few remarks that I have made will help in making the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore a reality.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Rondeau, and those documents will be made part of the record. I appreciate it.

(The documents referred to follow:)

RESOLUTION

Whereas a substantial proportion of the land proposed to be acquired for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore park is presently public property and only a small proportion is developed and improved private property; and

Whereas the main opposition to the proposed park is by owners of developed private property and by those who feel that such property should not be removed from the tax rolls: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the County Board of Supervisors of Bayfield County, Wisconsin, That the Board go on record as opposing the taking of privately owned developed property and recommending the amendment of the proposed park bill so as to exclude such property.

ART MEIEROTTO,

Moved by Meierotto and seconded by Barningham to adopt the foregoing Resolution. Motion Carried.

Moved by Sibbald and seconded by Bernard Johnson to amend the foregoing Resolution to read, that the County Board go on record with the above Resolution with the exception to withhold privately owned developed property. Motion Carried.

Motion made and seconded to approved the amendment to the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Park. Motion Carried as amended.

Moved by Meierotto and seconded by Rondeau that copies be made of the foregoing Resolution and mailed to Alvin E. O'Konski, Congressman, Senator Wm. Proxmire and Senator Gaylor Nelson. Motion Carried.

RESOLUTION

Whereas Bayfield County is the owner of certain lands on Sand Island in the Town of Bayfield, and

Whereas it is contemplated that all or a part of said lands may be included in the presently proposed Apostle Islands National Park: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Bayfield County shall withhold the sale of all County lands on said Sand Island until further action by this Board of Supervisors.

GEORGE MONIZA,
WILLIAM A. STUART,
GEORGE SAMPSON,
BENNIE R. RUDE,
WALTER WASMUTH.

Moved by Rude and seconded by Sampson to adopt the foregoing Resolution. Motion Carried.

MOTION

Moved by Sibbald and seconded by Sampson that the Bayfield County Board go on record in favor of the Apostle Island National Lakeshore Park with the exception to withhold privately owned improved property. Motion Carried.

Senator Moss. Mr. Leoni, chairman of the Iron County Board.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS LEONI, CHAIRMAN OF THE IRON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Mr. LEONI. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, my name is Louis Leoni, the chairman of the Iron County Board.

On April 18, 1967, the Iron County Board passed a resolution in favor of bill No. S. 778, 21 members unanimous. The Apostle Islands bill is now before Congress.

If approved this would create a 57,000-acre national recreation area in Ashland and Bayfield Counties. The area would include 30 miles of Lake Superior shoreline, 21 wild islands and 10,000 acres of wild rice marsh. This recreation area would differ from a national park since hunting and fishing would be allowed in this area.

The objectives of the bill are:

1. To preserve for public enjoyment a major unspoiled stretch of Lake Superior shoreline and 21 unique islands, which otherwise would be subdivided and commercially exploited.

2. To protect one of the finest wildlife and fishing areas in the Midwest.

3. To stimulate tasteful recreational development of northern Wisconsin.

4. To provide jobs and business opportunities for Bad River and Red Cliff Indian tribes.

A University of Wisconsin economist has estimated that the Apostle Islands project would generate about $7 million a year in tourist spending, once fully established. Similar projects established in other States have attracted tourists from all over the Nation and greatly stimulated the economy. At the same time, careful design and management by the National Park Service preserves the basic resource for use by many people and prevents "tourist slum" conditions.

The extent to which Iron County would benefit from the project is hard to estimate. Our benefits would come largely through increased traffic as people travel to and from the area. This would mean more motel, resort, and lodging business as well as an increase in the service business areas such as gasoline stations.

The average tourit party spends over $25 per day while in a community. Forty-four such parties a day for a 3-month period is equal to acquiring an industry with an annual payroll of $100,000. Participation in sightseeing and pleasure driving recreational activities are predicted to double the present volume by 1980; therefore, Iron County could reap considerable benefit from the Apostle Islands bill.

Iron County would no doubt realize the most of its economic benefit from the Apostle Islands project through the increased use and development of Saxon Harbor.

Saxon Harbor is located in the northwestern part of the county and offers our only point of access to Lake Superior for pleasure boats.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Iron County recently completed a basic harbor facility improvement project costing over $410,000; on this Iron County paid nearly $40,000. An additional $5,000 was spent to acquire the property.

The project is far from complete. It will require nearly $350,000 to develop the inner harbor facilities such as docks, piers, ramps, parking lots, lighting, sanitary and service buildings.

The Wisconsin comprehensive plan for outdoor recreation predicts that water based recreation activities will increase in northwest Wisconsin regional planning area which includes Iron County.

This report also predicts that swimming, boating, and fishing will each rank in the top six outdoor recreational use activities up to the year of 2000.

The report predicts that there will be about 31,000 boating on an average seasonal Sunday by 1980 in this northwestern Wisconsin area.

At present there are about a dozen locally owned large pleasure boats that would moor at Saxon Harbor if adequate facilities were provided.

The development of the Apostle Islands project would more than double the use of Saxon Harbor.

Saxon Harbor

SAXON HARBOR—ECONOMIC IMPACT PROJECTION

Anticipated new businesses and jobs offered as a result of the project.

Business	Jobs offered	Cost
1. Marina and gift shop:		
Management and sales	3	$25,000
Mechanics	2	
Maintenance	2	
Watchman	2	
2. Supper club:		
Management	2	25,000
Chefs	2	
Bartenders	2	
Waitresses	4	
3. Motel (10 units):		
Managers	2	50,000
Cabin girls	1	
4. Public campgrounds	1	
5. Private cottages:		
New (6)	2	18,000
Remodeled (8)		12,000
Anticipated increase in assessed valuation		130,000
Estimated new tax return annual		4,000
Estimated payroll, 25 new jobs annual		60,000

Estimated rates of spending for users:

Type of user	*Expenditure*
Camper	$10.20 daily per party.
General at motel, etc	$15 daily per person.
Day visitor—Fishing, sightseeing, picnic swimming	$2 daily per person.
Boaters:	
Landborne	$9 per day per visit.
Transient	$25 per day per person.
Local based	$300 per season.

Estimated annual expenditures resulting from the Saxon Harbor facility:

User	Number	Annual expenditure
Campers	1,000 visitor-days	$10,200
General vacation	2,250 visitor-days	67,500
Day visitors	5,000 visitor-days	10,000
Boaters:		
Landborne	800 launchings	7,200
Transient	280 port calls	28,000
Local	40 boats	12,000
Total		134,900
Payroll, new jobs (25)		60,000
New tax base		4,000
Estimated annual economic impact		198,900

Since the Saxon Harbor is located on the eastern edge of the proposed Apostle Islands National Recreation Area, it would become an important part of link to this area and make Lake Superior available for use by many more people.

Saxon Harbor is located about 5 miles off the Great Circle Route around Lake Superior and through Iron County on U.S. Highway No. 2 which is also a main east-west traffic artery. Highway 51 from the Chicago-Milwaukee area connects to U.S. 2 at Hurley.

With the circle route and the Apostle Islands project, this route is destined to be one of the most highly used recreational routes in North America.

The economic impact projected is based on early use of the project and it is anticipated the use would grow in direct proportion to the growth of the total recreation industry or at about 20 percent per year.

There will be many other indirect benefits from the project as it will complement other recreational facilities in the county and they in turn will assist this facility.

Thus, after a period of 5 years the Apostle Islands and Saxon Harbor projects could easily add another million dollars per year to the economy of Iron County's recreation industry.

We strongly support this bill.

I have one gentleman with me and if he could have about one-half a minute I would appreciate that, Mr. Tom LaBlonde.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Chairman Leoni, and is this Mr. LaBlonde?

Mr. LEONI. Yes.

Senator Moss. Mr. LaBlonde, would you come forward and very briefly make your statement.

STATEMENT OF TOM LaBLONDE, HURLEY CITY COUNCIL, HURLEY, WIS., AND MEMBER OF THE IRON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Mr. LABLONDE. My name is Tom LaBlonde, and I am a member of the Iron County Board of Supervisors and president of the city council, and a faculty member of J. Murphy High School in Hurley.

I am appearing today in favor of the proposal, the Apostle Islands proposal. I was scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, but unfortunately I will not be able to be here.

I feel that the economic impact of the Apostle Islands proposal will be felt in Iron County, as well as two counties which are directly involved.

Iron County has a natural harbor at Saxon where small craft traveling on Lake Superior can use as a port of embarkation and debarkation depending on their needs.

We feel in Iron County that there should be a correlation between the proposed Apostle Islands project and Saxon Harbor development as part of this national lakeshore program. We in Iron County further feel that an accelerated highway program is in order to bring the tourist and vacationers to and from this Apostle Islands Lakeshore proposal, and it is therefore that we back you 100 percent.

Senator Moss. Thank you Mr. LaBlonde.

I have had Senator Nelson doing a little arithmetic here. We have counted the number of witnesses yet scheduled to be heard, divided it by the minutes that remain between now and 5 o'clock. If we take no recess at all, we find that it is a little less than 3 minutes per witness.

I am going to suggest, therefore, that we begin, the procedure of having the witnesses come forward, file the written statement, and then use a minute, 2 minutes, or 3 minutes if they have a lot to say, to give us the reason that they are either for or against the project. Of course, this full written statement will go in the record. In this way we can give all of these people on the list a chance to be heard and still complete this hearing sometime before it is dark. We do want to get an expression of opinion from as many people as we can, but I think that it is perfectly proper to use the speedier procedure.

Let's try it and see if we can't move rather rapidly through a long list of witnesses yet to be heard.

Senator NELSON. May I add something to that?

Senator MOSS. Yes, you may, sir.

Senator NELSON. I just would like to add that the whole record—the testimony and the written statement—become part of the hearing record. Then when the Senate Interior Committee takes up the bill, all of the members will have had the hearing record, as will the Members of Congress and it is the hearing record upon which the Senators get the information upon which they will base their judgment as to how they vote. So, whether or not, Senator Moss and I hear or listen to your written testimony today doesn't make any difference because we are only two of a large committee and we will read the prepared text, the hearing record of which the prepared text will be a part, prior to taking up the bill. So I heartily endorse what Senator Moss said, we accepted some 240 witnesses at these hearings because we wanted to give everybody a chance, but if we average more than 3 minutes we aren't going to get through. Some witnesses are not going to have a chance to appear at all.

Senator MOSS. Our next witness will be Mrs. Virginia Burtness, representing the Bayfield Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Burtness.

STATEMENT OF MRS. VIRGINIA BURTNESS, PRESIDENT OF THE BAYFIELD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mrs. BURTNESS. Thank you, Senator Moss and Senator Nelson. I am Virginia Burtness, president of the Bayfield Chamber of Commerce. This civic group is made up of individuals and business people from the communities of Washburn, Ashland, Bayfield, La Pointe on Madeline Island, Cornucopia, and Port Wing.

We have gone on record by majority vote to suport the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill, S. 778.

Some of our members do wish to voice concern for the welfare of the commercial fisherman on the south shore of Lake Superior.

If national lakeshore regulations prevent the commercial fisherman from setting nets close to the mainland or island shoreline, he would be out of business. Please make it known for the record that commercial fishing is still an important part of the economy of the south shore area and that the commercial fisherman is equally as important to us as the sports fisherman who visits the region.

Our restaurants have for some 100 years been widely known for their serving of fresh-caught Lake Superior fish provided by the commercial fisherman.

It is a well known fact that Bayfield is not well located for most industries. We are remote—like it or not, and are without air, rail, or even bus service.

Our roads are inferior, and there is little hope for road improvement without ample traffic count.

The better roads that will be necessary if this bill is passed can put the Apostle Islands country within vacation range of millions.

I believe that the tourist or leisure-time industry can be our salvation if a large number of visitors will come our way in an extended period of time. Gaining national significance can do this for us.

I realize also that our lakeshore needs protection. This spectacular shoreline and the islands within the lakeshore boundary should, I believe, be able to contain all of the private homes that now exist. I would wish the people who presently live there could remain indefinitely as in Cape Cod National Park. But, the bill should preserve the remaining undeveloped areas in perpetuity, preventing uses which might make the area a slum in the 21st century. I refer here to oversaturated cottage and vacation home development on postage stamp lots leaving no beach areas for the public to enjoy. This I fear would be the alternative to an Apostle Island National Lakeshore.

Surely, we have been fortunate that our yet unspoiled shoreline has not vanished altogether under buildings. So far, it has been protected by the good taste and care of individuals and the townships. But the efforts of these people may soon be engulfed by the wave of development that threatens.

Thus, national protection is needed to achieve the conservation ideals of the people that love the area, so that good taste, and good land use can attract good visitors. I am overjoyed that finally after years of hoping and active participation in highway organizations that with a national lakeshore, we will have an honest-to-goodness lakeshore road, not a superhighway around Lake Superior, but a real scenic Highway 13 that follows the lake as closely as possible.

So, with Federal assistance for a national lakeshore, we can bequeath to our great-grandchildren an Apostle Islands national area where man and child can find real relaxation and inspiration.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mrs. Burtness. I think that we can assure you that there won't be any restriction on commercial fishing outside of the boundaries of the lakeshore, but there probably would be within the boundary.

Walter Nyhus of the Ashland Chamber. We are happy to have you sir.

STATEMENT OF WALTER NYHUS, MEMBER OF THE ASHLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. NYHUS. My name is Walter Nyhus, resident of Ashland, Wis. I am chairman of the board, Northern State Bank, Ashland, and four communities in Ashland and Bayfield Counties, at Mason, Mellen, Glidden, and Butternut.

I have been authorized by the board of directors of the Ashland Area Chamber of Commerce to record with you their unanimous and enthusiastic approval of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

development. The chamber had a membership of 679 units. The board is in accord too with the following personal observations:

1. The project will develop and yet save this distinctive hitherto largely inaccessable area—making it possible for millions of people to see it, use it, love it unselfishly.

2. The project will have a tremendous economic impact on our area, adjoining Michigan and Minnesota and areas feeding into it:

First, in the injection of land purchase moneys.

Second, in the outlays for roads, sites, facilities.

Third, in servicing the needs of a contemplated 960,000 man-days a year when the development is completed. To think of the lodgings, the restaurants, the shopping areas, supplies and services of all kinds which a million man-days need staggers us—we scarcely have the ability to comprehend it.

And lastly, under this project—the Indian people at Bad River and Red Cliff have the long sought for proverbial golden opportunity. In addition to initial employment and some long-term maintenance employment, there will be annually almost a million man-days people at their front door. What an opportunity for sales of their own goods, made in their own factories. There can be much employment in the services needed by these visitors. The potential is tremendous. May they have the initiative and the leadership to seize it.

The Aspostle Islands National Lakeshore economically will be a needed and very welcome benefit to a vast area.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Nyhus, for your statement.

Mr. Arthur Peterson of Bayfield, Mr. Peterson.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR PETERSON, BAYFIELD, WIS.

Mr. PETERSON. Senator Moss and Senator Nelson, my name is Arthur Peterson, it seems very strange that we must be compelled to launch out on a war of words in order to protect our interests for which we have worked hard and tirelessly since 1913, the year all the towns were set off throughout Bayfield County.

Everything has been going along very well and everyone seems to be satisfied with but very few exceptions, if any, and during the past 10 years has shown decided improvements in the town and especially along the lake shore where many new and very modern dwellings have been built and in fact almost all the lake frontage has been taken up and improved. It looks to us all like a very healthy and progressive condition in the community. I cannot see why we need to have any help from Uncle Sam to do the job for us when the job is already well on the way.

I wonder if those individuals who are pushing this park project as they are would be broadminded enough to look at both sides of the issue and put themselves in our shoes, so to speak, and use a little commonsense, they would drop the matter altogether.

It is regrettable that we cannot be left alone when everything unquestionably points toward progress.

We appeal to your better judgment in regard to this proposed project.

If this deal goes through, the town of Russell will be virtually stripped of over one-third of its taxable assets and with just a few

farmers and not too many plots of privately owned timber to fall back on, which will not carry the financial load, to raise the taxes, will make it that much harder for the rest of the taxpayers, they have plenty as it is. We therefore appeal to your earnest consideration.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Peterson, for your statement and your reasons why you oppose the establishment of the lakeshore.

Mr. Martin Hanson, representing the Sierra Club.

Mr. HANSON. I am for it, and to save you some time I will just file a statement.

STATEMENT BY MARTIN HANSON, SECRETARY, WISCONSIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION COUNCIL, MELLEN, WIS.

Mr. HANSON. My name is Martin Hanson, Mellen, Wis. I am secretary of the Wisconsin Resource Conservation Council which is composed of 40 organizations in Wisconsin. The council has endorsed the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore proposal at its August 1965, meeting and reendorsed it at its January 1967, meeting.

I have spent a part of each year of my life in northern Wisconsin and can remember when the sun shone red from the smoke of the forest fires after the timber resource was cut. It was then that the Federal Government paid the counties the taxes on delinquent lands to start the Chequamegon National Forest and the fine work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

We are indeed fortunate that we have this public land today as it has pointed up the way for good resource management. Landownership patterns show Ashland County with 42 percent and Bayfield County with 46 percent public lands. The tax base of this northern area has benefited from these public lands such as the yields from the county forests.

One of our northern counties, Vilas, with the most public land has the lowest tax rate in the State. In counties not so well off, the difference is helped by increased State aids. The city of Mellen for instance, receives 73 percent State aid for its school.

Soil studies have shown that the shoreline area of the Bayfield Peninsula are 95 percent unsuitable for septic systems by ground absorption.

We need to protect areas like this which the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill does. This proposal gives us a great opportunity to protect our shorelines as what should have been done with our forest resources at the turn of the century.

I urge its rapid passage by the Congress.

I have with me and will submit to the committee a copy of the Bayfield County reconnaissance soil survey report.

(The information referred to follows:)

REPORT ON SOILS OF THE PROPOSED APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE RECREATION AREA

(By Warner P. Schweitzer, U.S. Soil Conservation Service)

Generally the soils of the Red Cliff Indian Reservation can be grouped into 3 groups:

1. Ontonagon-Pickford group.
2. Superior-Ogemaw group.
3. Tahquamenon Peats.

These soils are all associated in a glacial-lacustrine group formed during the period of the Mankato Ice Sheet which covered almost all of Bayfield County.

The Ontonagon soils are red clays which the glacier transported out of an old lake bed and deposited on top of the Precombian sand stone bed rock. They are high in percentage of clay particles causing them to be very slow draining. The Pickford soil is a poorly drained relative of Ontonagon found in depressions and swales.

The Superior Ogemaw Association of soil is characterized by the sandy surface texture. The sand usually is less than 20 inches deep underlain by reddish loamy material which gradually grades into the typical red clay described in the Ontonagon group. This sandy layer was deposited as the lake level receded leaving the thin smear of sand.

The Ogemaw group is a wet relative of the Superior soil. This wet condition can best be described as seep condition caused by the rapid percolation of water through the coarse sand and the slow percolation in the underlying clay layers.

The Peat soils of the area are grass and sedge peats with 15 to 20 inches of black organic material over light colored fibrous peat. These occur at the mouth of streams in Raspberry, Frog, Sand and Squaw Bay.

I cannot give much information on the soils of the Islands as very little mapping has been done on them. The most recent mapping on Madeline Island would indicate conditions are similar to those on the mainland.

The soils of the Kakagan and Bad River Sloughs can best be described as an association of peat, river silts and red clay ridges.

I have tried to use layman's terms in the description of the various soils of the area in this report in an attempt to make the description more meaningful to you. More accurate and technical interpretations can be extracted from the Soil Surevy report provided.

The red clays generally have much to be desired as a soil suitable for construction purposes. They have low shear strength, high compressability and are slow draining, causing a variety of problems. The most serious of these problems is the disposal of sewage where municipal sewer systems are not available. Percolation in the Ontonagon soils ranges from very slight to .25 inches per hour. The 0.25 inches per hour is only one-fourth of the minimum rate recommended for a drainfield type disposal system and only about 10% of the rate recommended for dry well type systems.

Other serious building problems result in cracked foundations, wet basements, heaved sidewalks and driveways and difficult surface water disposal.

Senator Moss. Mr. DeBardeleben from Park Falls.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR DeBARDELEBEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PARK FALLS, WIS.

Mr. DeBardeleben. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, I am Arthur DeBardeleben from Park Falls, Wis., you have heard and will hear from Wisconsin citizens about the economic benefits to northern Wisconsin which will result from the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. As a resident of Park Falls, a small city located about 60 miles south of Lake Superior, I too recognize the economic implications of this proposal. The effects which the establishment of this national lakeshore will have on northern Wisconsin, an economically depressed area, are spelled out in considerable detail in the study which was made by Prof. I. V. Fine of the School of Business Administration at the University of Wisconsin.

Important as are the economic reasons for adopting Senate bill 778, they cannot compare in cogency with the compelling need to set aside the area involved because it is a unique national scenic and recreational resource which should be preserved for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations of Americans. The population growth of the Midwestern United States makes it imperative that the Federal Government be empowered to preserve this area, not only for prudent

and permanent future development and use, but against unwise, short-sighted, and improvident comercial exploitation.

Every citizen who has enjoyed the unique features of our environment which have been preserved by other national recreation areas and parks cannot be other than deeply grateful for the foresight of the Congress in setting aside such areas and providing for their preservation, in perpetuity, for the benefit of all of our people.

The opposition to the proposal comes from a handful of property owners and persons interested in hunting and fishing in the affected area. The bill would treat these groups with fairness and consideration. It would be tragic to allow their objections, which are adequately met in the bill, to stand in the way of the broad national interest involved.

In my judgment, the enactment of Senate bill 778 will rank, in the eyes of this and future generations, on a par with the authorizations for Glacier National Park, Yellowstone National Park, the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, the national seashore at Cape Hatteras, and other similar preserves, in terms of making wise provision for the protection of unique and irreplaceable national resources. I join in urging your recommendation for adoption of the bill, S. 778.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. DeBardeleben.

I called Mr. Kirklewski before, perhaps it was early, is he here now? Mr. Kirklewski.

Mr. BRADLE. Mr. Kirklewski could not appear.

Senator Moss. Are you appearing in his place?

Mr. BRADLE. I am taking his place and I am representing both the Chequamegon Outboard Boating Club that was scheduled this morning and the Ashland Rod & Gun Club.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH BRADLE, ASHLAND, WIS., REPRESENTING THE CHEQUAMEGON OUTBOARD BOATING CLUB AND THE ASHLAND ROD & GUN CLUB

Mr. BRADLE. Mr. Chairman, as the official representative from the Chequamegon Boat Club of Ashland, Wis., with a membership of well over 200, and also representing the North Wisconsin Rod & Gun Club with a membership of approximately 175, I am requesting that the following be recognized as an official protest against the establishment of said park.

It is not our intention to bore you and your committee with repetition, as all of you will be fed up within the 2-day hearing listening to the pleadings of many. We wish to go on record in supporting those salient points and presentations that were made to your group on or about May 8 when your Senate committee met in Washington, D.C. Our representative at that time who appeared was Attorney Donald Schumacher. Each Senator was presented with a petition of opposition and we deem it not necessary to repeat same.

Our supplement to the already official protest is based on three more pertinent factors:

1. Fantasy and fiction of present proposal.

There are many, but for brevity let us explore a few. It has been repeated over and over that about 920,000 visitors could be expected yearly, yet the plan calls for a 120-day season. The glories of preserv-

ing the pristine nature and primeval aspects are extolled at the same time. Using simple arithmetic, one finds that 920,000 divided by 4 months would mean 230,000 per month. Can you imagine the protection of the primeval status? We have also been told that the average car would contain four people. Granting that some would come by trailer—that the average car length is about 9 to 10 feet long and that some trailers would be 40 to 60 feet long—by taking an average of 20 feet for each vehicle, it would mean a stream of cars over 15 miles long, bumper to bumper, going into the park and an equal number going out without stopping in order to accommodate 920,000 in the proposed 4 months season. The Everglades of Florida, an area hundreds of times larger and open 12 months a year, just made it over 800,000 for the first time only a few years ago.

We have also been informed by radio, television, and press (evidently for the benefit of those of Indian extraction living on reservation land), that their hunting and fishing rights would be unrestricted! We know the fine print in the complete bill indicates that the Secretary of Interior will set rules governing hunting, and so forth—but this fact has not been disclosed publicly and can you imagine 230,000 tourists running around the woods while the deluded Indian attempts to practice what he believes he had been told is his inalienable right? Evasiveness has been a consistent trait throughout the whole proposal.

The compulsory use of only a 3½-horsepower motor has been described as a must to protect the wild rice fields. Yet, the past 2 years have seen the best harvest in many, many years and this includes years when there were no 7- 10-or-more-horsepower motors. Fiction? Then check the records. We suggest also a thorough check into the weather factors as it concerns safety using restrictive power on Lake Superior.

Item 2. Why has Senator Nelson and his aides—formal and informal—consistently stated that there is "little, if no opposition." See his quote only 3 weeks ago released to United Press, et cetera. On March 25, 1965, all Senators and Congressmen of the United States were informed that there were over 1,095 signatures in opposition to this park and that said petitions were on file at a local attorney's office in Ashland, Wis. On about the same date, such information was sent to Secretary Udall and Senator Nelson with return receipts requested. We have such receipts on file.

Again about 6 weeks ago all legislators were notified that there were now about 2,000 signatures on file. It is our understanding that about 500 were also obtained by the South Shore Property Association at Bayfield. Was it not Voltaire who stated, "I may disagree with you most violently, sir, but your right to disagree with me I shall defend with my life." This brings up another perplexing and disconcerting facet and that is just how far can a Federal or a State department or agency go in lobbying for or against legislative proposals? At this moment, we in Wisconsin are acutely aware of the legal prosecution of a State conservation agency being connected with lobbying. Whether the charge is proved or not is beside the point. We contend that State departments are servants of the people and are creatures of the legislature and are supposed to carry out the will of the people. We believe that the Department of the Interior has violated this primary, vital role. No mandate gives the Department of the Interior, or any other department, the right to use influence to suit its purpose or design.

The past number of months we feel there has been a flagrant abuse of this nature.

Challenge if you can, the fact that here we have a legislative proposal that has not yet been approved by a subcommittee, and yet a department gets its agents into the business of propagandizing and pressuring for the bill's passage. Perhaps this should be referred to the Ethics Committee. As protestors, we resent the use of public moneys expended in such manner as it unjustly penalizes we dissenters by making us pay out of our tax dollars that which we oppose.

Finally for item No. 3. We reiterate our stand and which you all received a copy on May 5, 1967, that within a 300-mile radius of this area there are now well over 3 million acres under Federal jurisdiction and other proposals to add a couple million more acreage.

With the ridiculous variation of between $2.5 and $6.5 million—what a spread—the proposal states it will cost to establish this park, one wonders just what the efficiency quotient is in arriving at any of the costs and credit accounting factors before an OK is given.

With the astronomical national debt and the colossal expenditures necessary for the Vietnam incident, and of course with the impending Near East affair which we all know deep down in our hearts will cost us dearly—how far can we go, or shall we say how far will we go, before financial sobriety wakes us up?

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you for that statement. You went a little longer than your 3 minutes, but I thought that you were entitled to enter your dissent and have it in full. We are glad to have it in the record.

Rinaldo Bonacci was called upon before. Has he arrived?

Howard Krauss, Mr. Krauss.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD KRAUSS, DIRECTOR OF FIELD SERVICES, WISCONSIN FARMERS UNION

Mr. KRAUSS. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, I am here to represent the Wisconsin Farmers Union and present their testimony.

Almost 4 years ago in September 1963 Wisconsin Farmers Union participated in the northern Lakes States land and people conference to launch a grassroots effort to plan and build for the economic expansion and growth of the northern Lake States region, comprising 81 counties of northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan.

The conference, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, attracted State and National leaders, including two Governors and President Kennedy. The conference was called as a consequence of a USDA task force study which explored ways of improving the economy of the region through accelerated recreational development, adjustments in agriculture, greater use of existing forest resources and better transportation and communication.

We believe that the enactment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill, sponsored by Senator Gaylord Nelson, would in no small measure fulfill the goals for economic development established by the task force report and discussed by the land and people conference participants. Wisconsin Farmers Union, therefore, supports this forward-looking measure and urges its early passage.

John A. Baker, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in keynoting the conference, made some telling observations. He said:

> The wasting of human resources is compounded by a wastage and misdirected use of natural resources. Much land is left idle, and idle acres do not represent good land use when so many needs of our people, including the need for more income, are unmet.

At the time of the conference, the task force reported that 9 percent of the work force of over 500,000 persons was unemployed.

The war in Vietnam has changed the shortrun economic outlook of the region, but the need for economic opportunity and development in the long run remains the same if the resources of the region are not continued to be wasted.

Wisconsin Farmers Union has had firsthand experience with poverty-stricken rural families in the Wisconsin portion of the Lake States region. For the past year and a half we have been sponsoring a Neighborhood Youth Corps project in the 17 northernmost counties of the State. We have found that many of our NYC enrollees come from homes that are just as deprived and just as ramshackle as those found in the most depressed areas of Appalachia.

Quite obviously, Wisconsin Farmers Union supports Senator Nelson's proposed legislation principally for the economic benefits that this national recreation area will bring to northern Wisconsin as well as the rest of the northern Great Lakes region. In doing so, we do not wish to minimize the conservation and recreational aspects of the proposed lakeshore. The attractions of this area, opened and developed for public enjoyment, will be preserved for future generations, including those, we hope, of Farmers Union members.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, in addressing the land and people conference, spoke with what now seems to have been prophetic vision. He said:

> I am convinced on the basis of long and careful observation, that recreation development is the fuse that will set off a great economic boom in the Lake States in the years ahead. The fuse already has been lit, and it should receive concentrated attention in the years immediately ahead . . . I venture to predict that by 1980, recreation will be the mainstay of the Lake States' economy and it will be a healthy economy. It could happen sooner, and, if it does, then I will be happy to say I was wrong.

We hope that Secretary Freeman is right in his optimism and wrong in his timetable. We feel this can be accomplished before 1980.

Creation of the national lakeshore will mean increased tourist spending, better transportation facilities, including highways and airports, and new businesses to provide services for the influx of people who will avail themselves of the opportunity to leave congested population centers for a visit to an unspoiled wilderness area. It will also mean new jobs and more income for the Red Cliff Indian tribes, as well as other residents of this area.

The unique character of the Apostle Islands was recognized by President Kennedy in 1963 when he flew over the islands and the Lake Superior shoreline. "We must act to preserve these assets," he said upon conclusion of his tour. In January of this year, President Johnson sent a message to Congress recommending the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, which he called a "superb string of islands."

We are privileged to add the name of Farmers Union to the long list of distinguished organizations and individuals supporting this legislation. In conclusion, we wish to express the hope that this public-spirited proposal does not become the victim of shortsighted economy by the war in Vietnam. The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is the type of vision and reality upon which we can build a great society. We do not deny that great spending on the forces of destruction is necessary in our present predicament, but let us not lose sight of the compelling needs to expand some of our great wealth on the forces of construction that are imperiled by delay. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Krauss, for the very fine statement.

Dr. Richard Bailey, the president of Northland College. Let me say publicly how much we appreciate the use of the fine facilities of the college here today. We are very pleased that the president of the college can appear before us. Dr Bailey.

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD P. BAILEY, PRESIDENT, NORTHLAND COLLEGE, ASHLAND, WIS.

Dr. Bailey. Thank you, Senator. On behalf of the college I would like to welcome you, Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, and staff. I am authorized, as president of Northland College, to appear in favor of bill S. 778, the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill, by overwhelmity action of the executive committee of the board of trustees of ity action of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees of Northland College.

The protection of this area as a national park of dramatic beauty just off the campus of Northland College will add another dimension of outdoor educational facilities to students and faculty of the college. Such a national park will draw thousands of visitors to the area introducing hundreds of young people to northern Wisconsin, Lake Superior, and the Apostle Islands. Some of these young people will inevitably be attracted to the campus of the nearest liberal arts college.

But the faculty and the board members would want a less selfish reason for support to be presented to you. Just as Northland College is located in this area for service to students from Wisconsin and from more than 25 other States in the United States, so the Apostle Islands National Park would serve not only people from Wisconsin but citizens from all of the States of the Nation. It is this giving of service to those who can benefit from it in our generation and in the generations to come which inspires support of this legislation from the faculty and board members of Northland College.

I wish to add my personal support of the national lakeshore bill as being the type of legislation aimed at the well-being of our society and the conservation of our resources which I have come to expect from Senator Gaylord Nelson, who, as an honorary alumnus of Northland College, holds the admiration and respect of all of us.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Dr. Bailey. You were very fine.

Bill Ruth, representing the wildlife federation. Let me encourage again the filing of statements when it is feasible to do so. Go ahead Mr. Ruth.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. RUTH, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WISCONSIN WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. RUTH. I am William H. Ruth of Eagle River, Wis., representing the wildlife federation. I am the official representative here today of the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, which is a State federation of conservation clubs. The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation is the accredited State affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation, largest grassroots conservation organization in the world.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation Board of Directors held on May 6, 1967, I, a member of the board and a past president of the federation, was designated by motion to represent the federation at this hearing.

Two weeks earlier, on April 22, the federation at its annual meeting adopted Resolution No. 1, copy of which is attached, again reaffirming its support of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore proposal and directing that the board of directors designate a representative of the federation to testify at this hearing.

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation has long supported the concept of an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, as embodied in Senator Nelson's bill, S. 778. In 1966, our organization was instrumental in bringing this proposal before the national convention of the National Wildlife Federation held March 10–13 in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The resolution that we submitted in behalf of the Apostle Islands proposal was adopted unanimously by the national body and they have so testified your hearing in Washington, D.C.,

Our expanding population, increasing leisure time and greater mobility are making a tremendous impact on our outdoor resources. This could well result in unsightly development and unwise use unless channeled into constructive planning.

In the recreational economy, which northern Wisconsin represents, much unplanned development has already blighted the natural landscape. Perhaps some of this is inescapable.

However, the Lake Superior lakeshore and the Apostle Islands themselves represent still large unspoiled areas which can best be preserved for our and future generations under the type of development best carried out by the National Park Service.

The preservation of these beautiful natural assets not only results in the best esthetic use of the area, but is bound to help it economically as well. For destruction of the natural assets through unplanned development can lead to economic, as well as scenic, blight. When the assets which attract visitors are destroyed, the economic base of the area is impaired also.

However, the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will be an invaluable addition to the National Park System, not only for the people of northern Wisconsin, or of Wisconsin, or of the Midwest, but for all Americans from all 50 States.

They will offer a unique outdoors experience to all who love and appreciate nature, from the rugged outdoorsman to the smallest child. They add another kind of natural setting, not duplicated anywhere in our park system. They give our national parks still more variety in the natural facilities they have to offer the people of the United States.

We urge this committee, as we are urging every Member of the Congress of the United States, to favor and to expedite passage of this bill which will create the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Resolution No. 1 was adopted unanimously by the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation on April 22, 1967.

RESOLUTION No. 1

APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Whereas, the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation has long supported the proposal for an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, introducing it as a resolution approved by the National Wildlife Federation in 1966;

Whereas, Senator Gaylord Nelson has now introduced Bill S–778, providing for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Wisconsin;

Whereas, S–778 would create a 57,000 acre recreation area in Ashland and Bayfield Counties, preserving 30 miles of Lake Superior shoreline, 21 wild islands and a 10,000 acre wild rice marsh, which provides some of the best hunting and fishing habitat in Wisconsin (the bill leaving the hunting and fishing rights just as they are today):

Whereas, a public hearing on this bill will be held in Ashland June 1–2;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, assembled in annual convention in Stevens Point this 22nd day of April, that the Federation give this bill its utmost support;

Be It Further Resolved, that the Board of Directors delegate a Board of Federation member to appear in person at the Ashland hearing to convey this support;

Be It Further Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to Wisconsin Members in Congress, to Governor Warren P. Knowles and to Conservation Director L. P. Voight.

RESOLUTION No. 2

EIGHT-YEAR EXTENSION ON PURCHASE OF WETLANDS

Whereas, the present program allowing the Department of Interior to purchase wetlands, breeding and resting place for waterfowl, expires June 30, 1968;

Whereas, only $46 million has been expended on the present program, although $105 million was authorized;

Whereas, it is highly desirable that the purchase program continue;

Whereas, Congressman Henry Reuss of Wisconsin has introduced a bill extending the wetlands purchase program for eight years, until June 30, 1967;

Whereas, the Reuss bill would not appropriate any additional funds, but would make certain that the unexpended nearly $60 million would be used.

I also would like to make a statement from two local conservation clubs, the Eagle River Conservation Club and the Land-O-Lakes Fish and Game Club of Vilas County, Wis. These are in one of the highly developed recreational areas of Wisconsin and we are also in the middle of a lot of public land and public forestation.

We realize and think and are sure that the public lands that are developed by the Federal and State Governments are the greatest assets we have in the northern recreational area. The creation of this lakeshore area is bound to have an economic effect on the standard of living on the northern area.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Ruth.

Mr. Tony Wise of Hayward. Is Mr. Wise here?

STATEMENT OF ANTHONY WISE, HAYWARD, WIS.

Mr. WISE. Senator Moss and Senator Nelson, I am Anthony Wise of Hayward, Wis. I own two recreational businesses that employs slightly

over 200 people year around and 70 percent of these people are Chippewa Indians.

I support enactment of a bill to create an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Northern Wisconsin has been a depressed area economically since the end of the lumbering and mining days.

The only enterprises to show any real employment growth potential since the demise of the aforementioned extractive industries are those businesses catering to the needs of the outdoor recreational vacationer.

The outdoor recreation industry is now northern Wisconsin's largest industry and if it is developed properly, it will be the means of once again making this region self-sufficient economically.

Americans today have great amounts of leisure time. They also have the educational background and money with which to enjoy this leisure time. Furthermore, transportation facilities are such that they can go great distances to see well-known and significant leisure time points of interest.

Unfortunately, northern Wisconsin has at present no nationally famous attractions like Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Yellowstone, Glacier, or the Grand Canyon. We have had no famous focal points of interest with which to draw people to and through our region.

We, however, are fortunate to have one world famous point of interest that could be developed into such a focal point and that is Lake Superior. And equally important, we have the most interesting part of Lake Superior to develop—the Apostle Islands and areas adjoining it on the mainland.

Northern Wisconsin must have a nationally and world famous attraction if it is to compete in today's and tomorrow's outdoor recreation market. A regional market is too small now to sustain the huge investments needed to satisfy the desires of today's affluent and knowledgeable tourist.

If northern Wisconsin is to become a nationally and world famous recreation area, our only hope is development of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Wise, for your statement.

Mr. Walter Larson, representing the Lake Superior District Power Co. Apparently he is not here.

Mr. Clifford J. Lue.

STATEMENT BY CLIFFORD J. LUE, REPRESENTING THE SUPERIOR ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

Mr. LUE. Thank you, Senator, for pronouncing it right. Honorable Senators and ladies and gentlemen, my name is Clifford Lue and I represent the Superior Association of Commerce, a nonprofit and volunteer association of 400 businesses and industry and professional men, which has gone on record approving the development of the Apostle Islands area as a Federal park.

We think the Federal Government should be the sole developer of the complex and the park should include all of the islands in the group, with the exception of Madeline which we feel should be left to private developers and private enterprise.

If the project becomes a reality, we know it will be the best tourist attraction in the northern Great Lakes area.

We also feel that the traffic count on our northern Wisconsin highways will increase to the point where four-lane nonaccess highways will be feasible.

Last but not least, we will be developing a God-given natural resource that will retain its original beauty for generations to come.

Thank you kindly.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Lue.

Mr. Douglas or Mr. Costello. Apparently they are not here.

Lloyd Little and Willard Ogren. These gentlemen are from Iron River. Mr. Little? Not here.

Mr. Ogren.

STATEMENT OF WILLARD L. OGREN, VICE PRESIDENT, SECURITY STATE BANK, IRON RIVER, WIS.

Mr. OGREN. My name is Willard Ogren and I am vice president of the Security State Bank in Iron River. I would like to show by my testimony that my community lives off from tourists and highway traffic.

I am for the establishment of a Federal park in the Apostle Islands area.

Iron River with a population of 700 is located on U.S. Highway No. 2. About 75 percent of the business of the 11 eating places and seven filling stations in Iron River is derived from the highway traffic and tourists. These businesses naturally are only making a modest living. The national park would naturally increase traffic and tourists through our area resulting in a better income for those already in business and provide many other business opportunities.

Our bank's deposits have grown over $1 million in the last 6 years. They have gone from $1,345,000 in 1961 to $2,350,000 of this date. Having sustained this growth with the decline in agriclture, we can only give credit to the increased highway and tourist traffic.

The existence of 11 eating places and seven filling stations along with a substantial increase in bank deposits in the face of the decline of population and agriculture, only proves that a community can live off of the traveling public and that the tourist dollar does stay in the local economy. With this national park I believe our area will have prosperity.

We have natural beauty in northern Wisconsin. We are only able to show it to the rest of the Nation with Federal help.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Ogren. Was Mr. Little here? Apparently not.

Emery Koval, Arthur Reimer, and LeRoy Hanson. Apparently these gentlemen are with the electric cooperative. Are any of those gentlemen here?

STATEMENT OF EMERY KOVAL, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BAYFIELD ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, IRON RIVER, WIS.

Mr. KOVAL. Mr. Chairman, Senator Nelson, Senator Moss, my name is Emery Koval. I reside at Ino, Wis. I am president of the board of

directors of the Bayfield Electric Cooperative, Iron River, Wis.; board member of the Wisconsin Electric Cooperative, Madison, Wis.; president of the board, Duluth-Superior Milk Producers Association; and board member of the Dairy Bargaining Committee of Bayfield County, NFO.

I operate a 320-acre dairy farm with 120 head of cattle. I have a large investment in buildings, machinery, and cattle. I am vitally interested in the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and its beneficial effect on the economy of this area.

As president of the board of Bayfield Electric Cooperative, I would like to state a few facts. Our cooperative comprises of 3,500 members, 1,300 miles of line serving six counties in northern Wisconsin and one county in northern Michigan. Being a cooperative the membership gives the board full power to act on any matter and pass resolutions that are beneficial to the organization and its members and the area as a whole.

We are expanding in membership due to seasonals. However, it takes an average of 10 seasonals to offset one permanent resident. We feel the Apostle Islands project would bring more permanent residents to the area, and likewise, would bring in more business in the form of motels, restaurants, and gift shops, to mention a few. This would boost the economy of every enterprise in the area.

The Duluth-Superior Milk Producers Association represents some 800 dairy producers in northern Wisconsin and northern Minnesota as of April 1967. However, figures show this type of business to be fast disappearing due to the many auctions that are being held. Again, we feel the Apostle Islands project to be beneficial to these producers as it would mean increased sales of dairy products in the local area.

So as a permanent resident of this area, I appeal to this Senate committee to give their fullest consideration to this very important and vital proposal for our area.

Thank you for the opportunity to present my viewpoints.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Koval. Glad to have your testimony. Mr. Riemer or Mr. Hanson.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR RIEMER, MARENGO, WIS., TOWN OF WHITE RIVER, ASHLAND COUNTY

Mr. RIEMER. We, a family of five, operate a 266-acre dairy farm located in the town of White River, Ashland County. Some of the civic and community interests in which I am currently engaged are secretary of Bayfield Electric Cooperative, director of Ashland County Fair Association, director of the Chequamegon Black & White Cattle Club, president of Zion Lutheran Church Council, 4–H project leader, and community committee man of the town of White River.

The development of the proposed National Lakeshore Park would immensely benefit northern Wisconsin and especially the local area for the following reasons:

(1) By stimulating a sagging economy and a steadily declining population as a result of tourist spending and Federal investments.

(2) A good road system will become a necessity for the northern area to provide adequate access to the park for the tourists.

(3) Due to the heavy concentration of the population in urban centers the future demands for recreation areas for our Nation's population will become acute; therefore, this proposed park area, in its natural state and beauty, should be preserved for public use rather than a limited number of private individuals.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Riemer; glad to have your statement.

Mr. Hanson, please.

STATEMENT OF LeROY HANSON, IRON RIVER, WIS., AND OFFICE MANAGER AT BAYFIELD ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC., IRON RIVER, WIS.

Mr. Hanson. Gentlemen, my name is LeRoy Hanson. I am a resident of Iron River, Wis., and employed as office manager at Bayfield Electric Cooperative, Inc., Iron River.

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore proposal is of great interest to myself and to the organization by which I am employed. The economic impact, the creation of such a project, would have on this area and the surrounding areas makes its passage a must for the residents of northern Wisconsin.

Serving six counties of northern Wisconsin, Bayfield Electric Cooperative is in a position to feel the full and overall impact of this area's declining economy and population. To date Bayfield Electric Cooperative has built lines to serve 4,180 consumers. At present we have 3,420 active members which means that 760 of our services are now standing vacant. Of our total service area the south shore area is among the highest in percentage of vacant services. In fact, on one locale of the south shore area we built lines to 15 members along a 3½-mile stretch of road. Today, 13 of those services are vacant.

An average of 100 new services are added to the lines of Bayfield Electric Cooperative each year. In one recent year, 99 services were vacated leaving the cooperative with a net increase of one member. With a total investment of $3,453,000 in this area, vacated premises represent a cost of $826 each or a total of $627,700 of this investment.

The Apostle Islands region, with its vast reservoir of historical and scenic value, had laid virtually undeveloped too long. The entire area of northern Wisconsin is in dire need of an economic boost to reverse the trend of declining population and economy. The present proposal, while being of relatively low cost to the Federal Government, is without doubt the most important opportunity this area will ever have to stop going downhill and, instead, look forward to a much brighter future.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you and for your time and consideration.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Hanson; we appreciate that.

Mr. Hanson. Excuse me, Senator, farther down on your list and scheduled for appearance this afternoon is Mr. Paul Gillespey from Iron River. I have with me copies of his signed statement. He will be unable to appear.

Senator Moss. They may be filed and will be made a part of the record. The name is Gillespey?

Mr. HANSON. Yes.

Senator Moss. All right, thank you.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF PAUL GILLESPEY, IRON RIVER, WIS.

Honorable Senators, by name is Paul Gillespey. I reside near Iron River, Wisconsin. I own and operate the P & A Bakery and snack bar with my wife Audrey. I am the Vice President of the Board of Directors of Bayfield Electric Cooperative.

I am very interested in the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore because I am confident this would bring a much needed boost for the economy of the area. This would increase the business at my bakery. Also, I am developing an 18 hole golf course with club house, motel, and supper club near Iron River. I feel that the park proposal would increase the usage and business at the golf course development.

As Vice President of the Board of Directors of Bayfield Electric I am very concerned with the population decline of the area and the high ratio of disconnected and vacant services of the Cooperative. Many thousands of dollars have been invested to provide electric service to these members, who for economic reasons have moved out. I believe that the proposed park would reverse this trend. The Board of Directors adopted a resolution supporting the Park proposal because they are confident that this development would be beneficial for the entire service area of the Cooperative.

The advertising value alone of a national park in Northern Wisconsin would have a tremendous impact on the area.

So far I have mentioned the economic factors only. The main purpose of a national park is to provide outdoor recreation for the people of our country. I am a sportsman myself and enjoy camping, hunting, and fishing. I sincerely believe that the Apostle Islands Area should be set aside for the use and enjoyment of all Americans young and old. This is a beautiful, fresh, clean area for people to visit and enjoy.

I hope there will be an early approval and a rapid development of this Park.

I commend you Gentlemen for the studies that have been made on the Park proposal and thank you for giving me this opportunity to testify in full support of the wonderful Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Senator Moss. We are going to take a brief break. Let me say that if any of you want to file your statements, you may do so during the break by bringing them up to the clerk. When we resume again I am going to ask you to confine yourselves strictly to the 3-minute rule.

(At this point a 10-minute break was taken.)

Senator Moss. The hearing will come to order. A question was raised about restrictions on commercial fishing. The bill does not contemplate curtailment of commercial fishing at all, even in the proximity or on the shores of the lakeshore, with the one exception and that is for safety. Obviously, you couldn't set your nets off the end of a pier. Other than that it is contemplated there won't be any restrictions.

STATEMENT OF ROLAND E. KANNENBERG, CHAIRMAN, NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. KANNENBERG. Following is a resolution endorsing the passage of Senate bill 778 creating an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore:

Whereas, the Apostle Islands and Lake Superior south shore area exhibit unique historic, recreational and aesthetic features which make the area of national significance; and

Whereas, the development of this area would be of economic benefit to the State of Wisconsin, the Northwest Region, and the counties of Ashland, Bayfield and Iron; and

Whereas, the creation of an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is consistent with regional planning development proposals contained in the Comprehensive Planning Program for the Northwestern Wisconsin Region, and Recreational Potential of the Lake Superior South Shore Area; and

Whereas, the County Boards of Ashland, Bayfield, and Iron have gone on record in support of the overall development of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Northwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, That the officers and members of said commission endorse Senate Bill 778, creating an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Approved by full Commission.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Kannenberg.

Joseph Reiner of Mercer. Not here?

Is Arthur Krone here, Mr. Krone of Bayfield? Not here.

Mr. Hokenson of Bayfield. You may proceed sir.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT HOKENSON, BAYFIELD, WIS.

Mr. HOKENSON. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, I am Robert Hokenson, of Bayfield, Wis.

In opposition to your park proposed I want to know when this was first thought of by you? Also why was everything kept a secret from the people up here involved in this land grab? Why didn't you come to us and ask us first what we thought of it? Either that or to the town boards of the towns involved so they could tell the people. When your men first came up here a few years ago and were checking the land along the lakeshore we asked then what was going on; all they did was ignore us and tell us we would know when the right time came. I never thought the Government did things this way, keep it a secret, then all of a sudden try and cram this down our throats.

I don't like this kind of democracy. I am in the middle of the Sand Bay subdivision. I'll admit I only have a small part of the lakeshore which I don't want to give up to anybody. While most of these people that are for this park were putting their money in the bank I went and bought a piece of land instead. For this I am a land hog and should be pushed out by the jealous ones for this. I always figured when you bought in good faith and paid for it that it was rightfully yours to do as you wanted with it to build up the area, but I find out that certain people with the backing of the Government can change this to their liking. Why can't some amendments be made in this bill where people who own land can keep it and turn it over to their heirs? If and when they are done with it the Government can take sole possession, even if it takes a hundred years. As for fair market value, how do you figure sentiment footage and your buildings? Money can't buy what I think of what I own. That goes for all the others along the shoreline. As a taxpayer in both along the shoreline and inland what happens when you take this property? The inland taxable property just doubles and those people also get hurt. I now wonder what I was in service for to fight for this Government who don't care any more for us than they do a stump. The only thing we need up in this area is good roads for these tourists to ride on and they will come without a park.

Speaking as a supervisor for the town of Russell which the park takes in over 95 percent of our shoreline, I have to take a stand in their favor against the park. We have a lot of private property, three subdivisions which the town owns public property in each one. Boat landings, we have three open to the public, including the Red Cliff Reservation. Parks, we have five with plenty of acreage for tourists. I understand the Government won't buy lands owned by municipality, they want them donated. I am here to tell you our town is not going to sell, lease, or donate any land for this park. This shoreline as of now is one-third of our tax base, $3,000 a year and getting bigger. I know to the Government that this is peanuts but to our town it is a lot. Leave us develop our lands with permanent and summer residences and I know it will bring in more revenue than a 3 months park. The land will also stay more beautiful if we keep the Government bulldozers from building more roads, plus your kind of concession stands or should I refer to them as you do, "... honky-tonks?" You can't develop a park without new roads and buildings without wrecking plenty of timber and the scenic beauty like you say.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Hokenson, we are glad to have your statement made part of the record.

Mr. Minwegen, we are happy to have you, sir. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF BERT P. MINWEGEN, ST. PAUL, MINN., TRAINING AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ASSISTANT, MIDLAND COOPERATIVES, INC., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mr. MINWEGEN. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, for the past decade I have studied the Apostle Islands region rather closely, with special concern for this question: How can the distinctive beauty and attractiveness of this area be shared with vastly larger numbers of people from throughout the country and especially the Midwest, without destroying or losing its natural appeal, from commercial blight and fast-buck development?

This concern has been expressed in two practical projects with which I have been associated: (1) the new Bayfield Inn, a complete hostelry at the Gateway to the Apostle Islands now in operation, and (2) a resort-complex on Madeline Island, on which extensive preliminary work has been done.

While projects of this kind are helpful to a sound development of the area's recreational resources, they are not sufficient. An integrated and large-scale plan of environmental control is essential.

A clue to the public interest with respect to the proposal before you can be found in the comments and questions of visitors who have just discovered the islands.

Last summer the Apostle Island had its heaviest flow of visitors in many years. It also marked the first summer season for the new Bayfield Inn which we were operating at the time, giving us the opportunity to observe the reactions of visitors old and new. We were impressed, as I think you will be, by the comments and questions that ran through their conversation. These are typical, heard hundreds of times over:

On arriving "How do you get out to the islands? Are there places to camp out there? Who owns them? Are many people living on them?"

They come eager to learn and explore—to turn the clock back a few hundred years even for a short time. They are concerned about easy transportation, safety, and avoidance of trespassing.

During their stay they usually refer to the question before you in this way, "Is the Federal Government going to make a national park up here?" Then in a characteristic spirit of anticipation, "How long do you think it will be before they will start?"

On leaving, the following is typical: "For heaven's sake, whatever you do up here, don't destroy what you have, and by all means don't overcommercialize!" The frequency and the feeling with which people spoke to this effect made a profound impact.

Visitors through their questions and comments seem to be telling us this: "You have a tremendous recreational resource here—don't goof it, because the way things are getting built up nowadays you won't get another chance."

They are genuinely concerned about the continued opportunity for themselves, their children, and their children's children to get away from it all occasionally—to enjoy the renewal that comes from being close to an unbounded nature, in a world that is pressing in on them a little closer every day. They are hoping there will be a place like this left for them to go in another decade, another generation—a place that is not so built up or shut off with private property signs—that they can still feel welcome.

In summary, while the unborn millions of Americans are the ones who truly have the principal vested interest in what happens to the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore proposal, from what I have observed of the people of today who have come, have seen, and have been won to the Apostles, the great majority have a positive interest in the objectives of this proposal for deeply human reasons that cut across all social, economic, and political lines.

We commend the proposal as a forward-looking step to preserve and enhance part of the north country heritage for future generations.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Winwegen.

Willy Carlson, Port Wing. Not here?

Ed Jacobson, Port Wing. Not here?

Dawson Hauser, Bayfield. Not here?

Arthur Meierotto, Bayfield.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR MEIEROTTO, CHAIRMAN, TOWN OF RUSSELL, BAYFIELD, WIS.

Mr. MEIEROTTO. As chairman of the town of Russell I oppose the proposed national lakeshore park.

The Federal Government already owns some 250,000 acres of national forest in Bayfield County. Also some of the Apostle Islands are Government owned.

When and where will this land acquisition stop?

Some of the landowners within the proposed park area are the very people who through sweat and toil grubbed out the early roads

to the lakeshore, where they established homes for themselves, along with picnic areas so that others might enjoy the beauty of Lake Superior.

Now they are asked to give this all up because someone else may want to make use of their property.

It is very easy for someone outside of the proposed area to be in favor of this unfair land grab. They have nothing to lose.

We are told that we will receive a fair price for our property. What is a fair price? Money cannot buy what we have.

What about the Red Cliff Band of Indians?

They were given by treaty a narrow strip of land along the shore of Lake Superior, a piece of land that I daresay no one else at that time wanted. Too cold and isolated.

Now some 100 years later someone realized that the Indians are in possession of a beautiful portion of shoreline. Now the Indians are being asked to give this up also. Is this fair?

The proposed lakeshore national park bill states that most of the area will be left in a wilderness state. On the other hand, however, the estimated number of people entering the park is such that it would take approximately one car per minute 24 hours a day—this estimate.

Rather inconsistent thinking, I would say.

Why not develop what the Government already owns and leave private property alone? Thank you.

I have contacted members of the Bayfield County Board as to their feelings of donating county-owned property and the majority feel that this land should not be donated.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Meierotto.

Mr. Glenn R. Douglas.

STATEMENT OF GLENN R. DOUGLAS, NORTHERN GREAT LAKES AREA COUNCIL

Mr. Douglas. My name is Glenn R. Douglas and I live at Spooner, Washburn County, Wis. I have lived in this area since 1918 and since that time I have seen thousands of resorts and other businesses grow up depending on the tourist industry. I am presently executive director of the Indianhead Association of Northern Wisconsin. I am at present associated as an officer of the Northern Great Lakes Area Association, which is comprised of six members appointed by the Governors of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Ontario, Canada. We are spending taxpayers' money solely for the purpose of advertising this area to bring tourists into these four provinces. It seems to us that this is one of the greatest things that can happen to this particular area, to help us in bringing tourists into this country and, in our opinion, the businesses in this area are dependent on the tourist money, and we think that this particular project is going to be a godsend to the business in our area and will help us from ever getting back into a depression area again. Thank you very much and I appreciate the fine opportunity for being heard at this meeting today.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Douglas. We appreciate your statement very much.

Mr. Maurice Costello of Spooner, Wis.

STATEMENT OF MAURICE COSTELLO, SPOONER, WIS., WISCONSIN INDIANHEAD ASSOCIATION

Mr. COSTELLO. I am Maurice Costello of Spooner, Wis., and I am here to represent and talk for the Wisconsin Indianhead Association. To those of you who are not familiar with the Wisconsin Indianhead Association, we wish to tell you that we are a nonprofit tourist promotion association, that has for its purpose the development of the vast recreation areas of northwestern Wisconsin, through the execution of a program of advertising, highway development, conservation, and legislation. The organization comprises all 17 counties in northwest Wisconsin and has as members, besides these counties, 33 cities, 31 civic clubs, over 200 resorts, hotels and motels, and 1,200 members. Wisconsin Indianhead Association was incorporated in 1937 and it is the largest recreational development organization in Wisconsin and has a very successful operation for 31 years. The counties of Ashland, Bayfield, and Douglas on Lake Superior are county members of the Indianhead Association, and we are therefore directly and vitally interested in the development of the Apostle Islands as a park to be preserved in its natural beautiful state as a place for future generations to enjoy. The officers, the executive committee, the board of directors, and the members of the Wisconsin Indianhead Association has endorsed and is in support of the proposed Apostle Islands development because we feel that it will be a much-needed assist to the economy of the recreational industry of northwestern Wisconsin, as well as to the benefit of other surrounding areas.

We in Indianhead have in recent months taken the stand that recreational development is most needed to upgrade, modernize, and to give emphasis to development of the economy of the upper Great Lakes area. Our advertising programs of the past have been much needed in order to let the people know of our wonderful country, but we must develop more and better facilities to give the traveling tourist public more to do and see. The proposed Apostle Islands development could be the largest single development in this category to accomplish this purpose in stimulating a greater and better economy of these economically depressed counties in the north. We feel that it will help all counties that are a part of our organization, and we lend our solid support to this proposal.

Senator MOSS. Thank you, Mr. Costello, for your fine statement.

Louis Lund, Luck, Wis., you may proceed, sir.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS LUND, LUCK, WIS.

Mr. LUND. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Louis Lund. My home is at Luck, Wis., where I have been a lifelong resident of Polk County, a county in western Wisconsin which is bounded on the west by the beautiful St. Croix River.

I am a retired farmer who has had the opportunity to conduct what is considered to be a successful farm operation in the heart of an area which has many beautiful lakes, streams, and forested areas. This has been a rewarding experience.

The reason I am here is that having farmed and lived these many years in this beautiful recreation area, I have seen a lot of change.

The lack of concern and the extreme selfishness of people in the way they use our precious rural and wild resources is nothing short of shameful.

I am afraid we are not giving much thought to our children and those who will come after us. If we follow the same policy and selfish motives for the number of years ahead that I can remember in the past, this great country just won't be a quality place in which to live. That is my concern.

The Apostle Islands national lakeshore project is only a start, but it is a step in the right direction. These must be many more. We need to quit exploiting the selfishness and profit and to conserve more of our wild, naked beauty. Oppositon to projects such as this always comes out of selfish interest. The future quality of Americans should mean something to us. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Lund.

Mr. Rodney Krauss of Ellsworth, Wis.

STATEMENT OF RODNEY KRAUSS, ELLSWORTH, WIS.

Mr. KRAUSS. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Rodney Krauss. I live at Ellsworth, Wis., in Pierce County near the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers. I am 15 years old and have just completed my sophomore year in high school. I am here to say a few words in support of the Apostle Islands national lakeshore bill.

I believe that millions of our young people are concerned about the quality of America that they will have to live in, also about the preservation and management of our resources for the future. We are concerned about preserving some of our precious wild heritage and keeping America clean and decent.

I read and hear so much about teenagers being rebellious or of their having a don't-care attitude. Well, we do care and we are worried about the future. We haven't done much of the destroying up to now and it is a little hard to preserve what has already been destroyed.

I love to canoe. My parents and I take several trips into northern Wisconsin and the Canadian border country every summer. These are the only places we can go, for even though we have an abundance of water and the great Mississippi River is only 10 miles from my home, this is a destroyed resource which we cannot use. The water is so polluted that it is unfit to swim in and the species of fish which can survive in the filth are tainted with oil.

My grandfather used to tell me about the wonderful fishing there was in the Mississippi near home. Now we have to go 100-or-more miles north. Sometimes I wonder what some of us will be telling our grandchildren in future years.

We always read in the papers about the efforts to correct or change this destructive trend but we also read that things continue to get worse rather than better. I have been canoeing with my father for about the last 5 years. In this short time, I can see tremendous change and destruction that has taken place on beautiful streams like the Namekagon River. At our present rate of destruction we soon won't have anything left to preserve.

Perhaps those of us who are young do seem a little impetuous but we don't understand why all the delay with some of the things that are so badly needed and so good for America. I have read the papers and heard our great Senator Gaylord Nelson talking about the wild rivers bill, the Apostle Islands, and the pollution of the Great Lakes for what to me seems like a long time. When those of us who are young see the destruction at such a rapid pace, we wonder why there is so much talk and so little action on things that are so necessary?

We need not only preserve the Apostle Islands for future generations recreational use, but also we must keep the water clean that surrounds them. Certainly, I do know that we can't have nature and industry together, and that increasing population and metropolitan area growth do necessarily change our environment. The best we can do is keep these areas as liveable as possible, but surely we do need to preserve areas where we can go to reflect and recapture at least a part of that environment which once belonged to our forefathers.

I feel that passage of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill will be a great step in keeping and preserving a quality America. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

Rev. Willard Sherman, Ellsworth, Wis.

STATEMENT OF REV. WILLARD SHERMAN, ELLSWORTH, WIS.

Reverend SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, someone once said:

> There may be other worlds more beautiful than ours, but ours is a beautiful world. Its mountains are God's thoughts piled high. Its prairies are God's thoughts spread out. Its rivers are God's thoughts in motion. Its dew drops are God's thoughts in pearls. Its flowers are God's thoughts in bloom. And, as I look about me, every object seems to smile back upon me, and say, "I am the gift of a gracious God to his children."

We are stewards of this beautiful world. A steward is a manager or overseer of something that is entrusted to him; and a good steward is one who is faithful to his responsibilities. It is never an easy thing to meet all of our responsibilities completely, or to always see our purposes clearly or to use all we have creatively for we live in a world that often mauls and mutilates our best efforts and intentions. However, in spite of this we need to dedicate ourselves to saving and safeguarding our great national heritage.

We have been endowed with the wisdom and the power to use and enjoy the natural resources and beauties of this good earth; but through lack of vision and because of selfishness and greed we have often destroyed and exploited that which has been entrusted to us by the Creator of the universe. The way we conserve and use what has been entrusted to us shows and measures the degree of reverence and appreciation that we have for all of our earthly blessings.

Much that was beautiful has already been lost. Much that is yet beautiful is about to be lost. We must do something about these vanishing treasure spots while we still have them. We must now set aside while we have the opportunity and before time runs out these irreplaceable areas for their recreational, scientific, and esthetic values. We have the responsibility and moral obligation to preserve for all posterity the opportunity to enjoy, like we, the priceless treasures of our

natural heritage. It is up to us who still have the opportunity to perpetuate for coming generations the beauty and fascinating world of nature. It is appalling the rate at which our unspoiled areas are diminishing; and it is imperative that areas like "the Apostle Islands and the nearby shoreline of Lake Superior" with their spectacular beauty be saved now for future generations. In nearly every area of life in this 20th century, man and his works have so dominated the landscape that it is difficult to find unspoiled areas of natural beauty that are still untrammeled by man.

Americans are by and large an outdoor people and with an expanding economy and population explosion there is an urgent need to provide more and more places for vacationers. Children instinctively love the creatures of the wild and the great outdoors. More and more adults are seeking the inspiration, adventure, knowledge, grandeur, and quiet sanctuary that may be found in the world of nature. Man needs a place to retreat to in order to get away from the day-to-day routine of living. The majesty, scope, and wealth of our dwindling resources, when available, can and do sustain our bodies and lift our spirits. Man is not now nor is he soon destined to be so overcivilized that the need for nature in all its undisturbed beauty is eliminated from his makeup. Our very nature is such that we need exposure to the great outdoors in order to keep our bodies healthy and our minds sane. There is something universally appealing about the wonders and glories of nature that charms all who behold them.

We are living in a day and age when the fast pace of living, that we are beset with is taking a heavy mental toll. It is becoming increasingly more difficult for individuals to cope with all the tensions of our modern-day living. There is a growing murmur that we are not individually nor collectively "using our heads" to the extent that we should and can. There is a rising feeling that we must be either childish or a little sick that we do not manage our lives better. Mother Earth gives us abundant advantages and we either fail to use them or we misuse them. We suffer too much, and we become ill too often. We have conquered the potent force of a few bacteria and have learned how to keep the body functioning with various surgical skills. But even though we apply the old drugs and many new ones, we cannot find the total secret to health, happiness, and a richer, fuller life. Too often we struggle anxiously from the cradle to the grave in order to enjoy briefly a questionable success without appreciating and enjoying the beauties and the grandeur of nature with their soothing and healthful effects. We need to do even as Jesus often did when he withdrew from the crowds and went to some solitary place where in the temple of the great outdoors he would commune with God and his Heavenly Father. The emotionally disturbed and in fact everyone when they feel tensions amounting need an opportunity to enjoy the calming effect that can come from a close communion with nature. A place where God seems to speak to us in a still small voice of calm that renews our hopes and faith in God and man. The awe and wonder of nature can bring a soothing healing that is often better than any medicine.

One of the special blessings of a vacation in God's wonderland is that we are set free from dull routines, old settings, and the sense of being trapped. We break out from the forms and molds that box in our lives. We can try a new style of living. The freedom to do so

is good for us. We are reminded that we are still individuals. We don't have to be slaves to any one manner of living. Vacation days are days of rebuilding or recreating our lives. We hope that vacation from our vocations will store up for us new energies and vitality for our tasks. We trust that change of scenery will help us to see our old setting in a new light. We expect life to be a little less monotonous and a bit brighter because we take some vacation. The diversions and the refreshments that we experience recreates sagging and wilted spirits and attitudes. We pack our vacation gear in the hope that we can find a friendly spot for rest—a place of both serenity and exciting adventure. Whether we venture out into new territory or back to a favorite place, leisure moments give us some time for speculation. We have freedom to think deeply or guess wildly about the whole range of human activity. Many a great idea has been born as men relaxed at the end of a fishing pole or on a stroll amid the wonders of nature. When our minds have room to stretch, they can spawn new ideas and spin fresh thoughts.

We have been placed in a wonderous world and he who created it wants us to enjoy the blessings of his creative hand. He takes pleasure in our use of that which he grants us. We are living in a day and age when all too often we lose the sense of wonder, of mystery and awe that should be ours; because we have gotten too far away from the good earth on which we live. We need to behold the glories of God's handiwork in his creation around us. What a thrill it is to see and meditate on the majesty and expanse of God's work. He has set his creation in motion with a rythm that beats to the pulse of his eternity. He has shaped and molded a universe that hangs in the space of his spaceless presence. He has formed all things with a precision and care that reflects his providence and wisdom.

Our age has stepped up the pace of vacationing. We fly. We ride crack trains. We speed down endless ribbons of turnpikes. The beauty spots and vacation lands of our country are in ever increasing danger of being spoiled and lost forever unless specifically set aside for the enjoyment of every one.

I look forward in hope and with a keen anticipation to the day not too far distant when the Apostle Islands and the nearby shore of Lake Superior will be a national park for thousands upon thousands to enjoy.

I thank you.

Senator Moss. Mr. Don Kramer of Minong, mayor of Minong. Not here?

Manley Goldfine, Duluth, Minn. Not here?

Carl Jensen, Marengo. Not here?

Father Gerald Mahon, Glidden.

STATEMENT OF MSGR. GERALD MAHON, MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD PARISH, GLIDDEN, WIS.

Msgr. MAHON. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, as a citizen born and reared in this north country and duly concerned for its economic health I strongly endorse the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

As one concerned for the overall cultural health of our Nation, my endorsement is meant to be even stronger.

Granted that government should not do for the people what people can do for themselves, never the less, it seems virtually impossible for private enterprise so to develop even the economic potential of this recreational resource as to serve the best interests of all of the people. One shudders to think what might have happened to Grand Canyon, Glacier Park, Yellowstone, if these resources had been left to the same kind of economic exploitation as one finds in several Wisconsin areas.

And if "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are the sacred heritage of every American then all who uphold this American ideal have an equal right to the enjoyment of these national recreational resources which man's whole being demands if he is to remain completely human. Is it socialism, or communism, to insist that the common good has priority over the private good in this sphere of human, and humane interest?

Finally, and this is more of a footnote: If comparisons are to be drawn in order to prove the competence or the incompetence of the Government in developing and operating national recreational resources, let them be drawn between similar areas. Isle Royale, because of limited accessibility, cannot have the economic potential of this more accessible lakeshore project.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Knapp, Superior. Not here?

Mr. John Marcon, mayor of the city of Rice Lake. Not here?

Mr. Lawrence Nelson, Clayton. Not here?

Mrs. Melvin Meyers, Bayfield. Not here?

Mr. Roy Hokenson, Bayfield. You may proceed Mr. Hokenson.

STATEMENT OF ROY HOKENSON, BAYFIELD, WIS.

Mr. HOKENSON. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, my name is Roy Hokenson and I am a property owner at Little Sand Bay. I am opposed to the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Park, because it will take but a narrow strip of land one-fourth to one-half mile wide which if taken for a park will deprive the town of Russell of their most valuable property and almost half of the taxes collected. If this land could be used for private enterprise more taxes will be added to the economy of both town, county, and State. If the Federal park is established the taxes are gone forever and the few remaining property owners will have to bear the burden.

It is estimated that 920,000 people will enter this park per season, which is about 90 days in this northern part of Wisconsin. This is a little more than 10,000 persons per day, at an average of 4 per car means that 2,500 cars would be going to the park each day. Would the people enjoy driving in this kind of traffic on the highways we have today? Highway 13 between Bayfield and Cornucopia is a disgrace. If a highway wide enough to accommodate the people is put through this park as planned it will take away a large portion of the park and I think will be more expensive by far than estimated, also hunting will be restricted 200 feet on each side of the highway because of Federal, State, and county laws. If a scenic highway would be built through this area it would benefit all, hurt none.

As for the islands, the brochure states, "The 20 islands were appraised at $15 per acre because of their inaccessibility." What good are

they as a park if they are not accessible? Most people can't afford an airplane to look at them from above. Private excursion boats which we now have can accommodate them for a look from the water. Stockton Island is owned by the State. Can anyone give the registered number of visitors there in 1966? These islands have about the same climate as Isle Royale. Look at their figures and see if it is a success. Let the private parties who own land on the islands live in peace the same as we would like to do on the main shore and those surrounding us. In our territory more homes would have been built if that portion of the bill that states, no building will be paid for, that was built after January 1, 1965. In the new bill it states no buildings will be paid for if built after January 1, 1967. Two years have gone by without any building improvements. Is this justice, and I would like to know where this authority comes from that we can't build on our own land that is bought and paid for and have a clear title to. This clause should be stricken from the bill.

Now that the water is free for public use, one-fourth mile from the main shoreline and around all the islands will be taken and put under restrictions. If it is not to be restricted waters why does the Federal Government want it?

It is said that Senator Nelson wants this park area before the property values rise, so the Federal Government will not have to pay the increase in value. Why can't we, the property owners, get this benefit and the town, county, and State will benefit with the increase in taxes.

We have the right to live 25 years on our property under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. If this is what you call freedom I think the boys overseas should be called home. I was also overseas in World War I and this is the thanks I get.

I think this bill is unfair to the property owners because all the advertising and personnel are financed by the Federal Government when we have to finance our own. This bill is being changed so often that people are becoming confused.

I think the money to be spent on this park could be put to better use by adding more land to the Federal cemeteries for veterans which are to be closed when filled.

In reply to Senator Nelson about honky-tonks, I do not consider my home a honky-tonk. My home is just as comfortable to us as Senator Nelson's mansion is to him, and I think other homeowners feel the same as I do. I think a remark like that was uncalled for.

Senator Moss. Mr. Marvin Coleman, Cumberland. Not here?

David M. Doll, Ashland. You may proceed Mr. Doll.

STATEMENT OF DAVID M. DOLL, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. DOLL. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, my name is David M. Doll. I am an assistant professor of English and speech at Northland College. I was born and bred in southern Wisconsin, graduated from Marquette University, and was pleased after traveling east to Great Britain and west to California to return to my native State. I refer to my travels only to point out the fact that as a midwesterner from a middle-class urban family I went to England before I ever got to an American national park. I have very happy memories of trips taken to State and county parks in Wisconsin, but my father's

vacation schedule never made it possible for us to get to the fabled parks such as Yellowstone or Yosemite although we were most eager to see such portions of our national heritage.

I have three children and two dogs so that my children may have to wait patiently before seeing Yosemite, but the children and adults of Milwaukee, Chicago, the Twin Cities, and Detroit are certainly justified in claiming access to some segment of our great national park system within reach of a week's total vacation time. The proposed Apostle Islands National Park would fulfill this need without requiring dangerous feats of marathon driving. Moreover, the acquisition of this park for the Nation is apt because it is clearly in the common interest of all our citizens that such natural splendor be set aside for the enjoyment of all before it is reduced to a collection of conflicting tourist traps.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Doll, for your statement.

Mr. Francis Hart, Glidden American Legion. Not here?

Mr. Louis Brost, Iron River.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS BROST, IRON RIVER, WIS.

Mr. BROST. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, my name is Louis Brost. My family and I reside in Iron River, Wis. I am an employee of the Dahlberg Light & Telephone Co. I am a member of the Bayfield County Board of Supervisors, representing the township of Iron River.

As a county board supervisor I am familiar with the economic problems and the population decline of Bayfield County. The county board has studied various plans of economic aid for the area.

I am of the opinion that the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would be a tremendous economic boost for the entire area. The dollars invested in the park would also bring private money into the area.

Recreation is an asset and an industry to which this area is well adapted.

The development of this national lakeshore by the Department of Interior would assure us that the park would be developed in such a manner as to have nationwide appeal.

My family and I are interested in hunting, fishing, and camping ourselves. This type of activity is truly the family concept of living. We are looking forward to the day when we will be able to camp, and hunt, or fish, in the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Brost.

J. Darwin, Iron River. Not here?

W. W. Harris, Jacksonville, Ill. You may proceed, sir.

STATEMENT OF W. W. HARRIS, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Mr. HARRIS. Gentlemen: Senate bill 778 states that the creation of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would be, "for the purpose of conserving and developing for the benefit, inspiration, and use of the public certain islands, shorelines, beaches * * * which possess high values to the Nation as examples of unspoiled areas of great natural beauty."

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If this is the true intent of this bill, I contend that it is a paradox, and that a national park designed for great public use, no matter how it would be controlled, would lend to the eventual ruin of the nature it purports to preserve.

I further maintain, that the majority of Bayfield and Ashland County residents, and others residing in, and owning property in the proposed park area I have talked with are opposed to the proposition of Federal acquisition and condemnation of land.

My interest in this part of the country dates back over 100 years when my great grandfather, S. W. Campbell served as Indian agent for the Chippewa Tribe, Chequamegon Bay area.

During a portion of those years, members of my family have, and still continue to maintain a summer home on Sand Island, which I don't label as "honky-tonk."

Sand Island, which is one of the islands included in the proposed park, was settled after the Civil War by Norwegian fishermen. The last of the fishermen moved off Sand Island as a year-around residence about 25 years ago. However, in the past 3 years, descendants of those families have found roots again on the island, and are returning and restoring family homesteads for summer occupancy.

Aside from the redevelopment at East Bay, there are also families living on the south side of the island, and on weekends, including guests during the summer, there are 50 to 75 people on Sand Island.

This is the secod most heavily populated island, next to Madeline, which has been excluded from the bill.

With all honesty and sincerity, during my knowledgable years in this area, I cannot admit that San Island, nor any other of the islands in the chain I have visited from time to time have been abused by the property owners.

Instead, it has been the lake itself which has become the victim of man's exploitation. And, that, gentlemen, began when the Federal Government opened the St. Lawrence Seaway to oceangoing ships. Since that time, the lake has shown increasing signs of pollution.

I see but one eventual outcome for all of these grandiose plans for this area, as outlined in the park proposal. If, this proposal is ultimately passed by Congress, in its present form, and the bulldozers move in, roads will carve up the natural beauty of the lakeshore. Tourist facilities and marinas will mar the untouched islands, and make them more accessible for the great influx of the random vacationing populace, many of whom will have no regard for this country. If this takes place, then you will have been partly responsible for the eventual desecration of this land you as earnestly intend to preserve here.

Mind of course, it will not be intentional land abuse, but with an expected 920,000 persons in a 90-day period, as quoted by Senator Nelson of this State in a press release of September 2, 1965, to the Bayfield Press, natural beauty will be left in a perilous situation.

If the Federal Government has suddenly become so concerned about the lack of recreation area for the public, why don't they develop land already in the public domain here? In the words of the proponents of this bill, "more than one-third of the land involved is already publicly owned. * * *"

Of the 21 "wild offshore islands" four are already in complete ownership of either the county, State, or Federal Government. Why is it necessary for the Federal Government to stifle individual ownership of property by taking all of the land? In the words of Lawrence Halvorson of Bayfield County, "Isn't there enough State and Government land with a couple of islands to hold the monument of our interested politicians?"

Senator Nelson, I believe, has promised that the "loss in taxes would be a tiny fraction of the benefits provided by the park," and in all the park projects that he has worked on, this was the least tax loss, and it was an insignficant amount. In all the glorious propaganda about the park, numerous mention is made to pretty trees, varied birds and fresh air, but where is a figure that gives an exact, not estimated amount, of what the tax loss will be to the residents of these two counties?

And, gentlemen, let me remind you, that a tax loss, no matter how "tiny" is not an insignificant amount to the townships, cities, and county governments it helps to maintain.

Proponents of the park proposal have continually dodged these questions by explaining that the new jobs which will be added will overcome the tax loss. I believe the figures of 2 years ago indicated that new jobs in the area generated by the park were estimated at 363.

I hope the Federal Government has more luck in finding local labor, if they truly want local labor, than I have. Personally, in my experiences in seeking a plumber, electrician, or carpenter, I have always found that skilled labor in the Bayfield area is at a premium and always busy.

Those in favor of the park have further pointed out that the project would generate $7,250,000 a year in spending within the area. They further promise that the park would require an estimated 21 full-time employees and 50 part-time personnel with an annual payroll of $350,000, not including privately operated concessions which would be operated under lease agreement.

Rarely, if ever, do national parks employ local personnel, but rather, the National Parks Service recruits nationally and sends people into the parks to work.

Do Ashland and Bayfield County businessmen believe they will have any conceivable opportunity to bid successfully for these leases against operators of much larger firms with capital investment of millions of dollars already established in the national park concession business?

Look at the problems encountered when the residents of Bayfield attempted to construct the Bayfield Inn. Agreed, it is standing today, and is testimony to the people of Bayfield, but much teeth pulling was necessary before the actual building ever began. And, I might inject, it was not built with private funds.

I am as concerned with preserving these islands and lakeshore as is this committee, but I don't see a national park as the cure-all for the solution.

Senator Nelson stated in the May 8, 1967, Congressional Record that his "office has been deluged with many, many hundreds of letters in support of the bill." He further admits that business, labor unions, and other organizations support the issue. But, I might add that from a glance at the list, the majority of these interests are from downstate

Wisconsin. In fact, only four out of a list of 50 supporters are from the immediately involved park area.

If this committee is so vitally concerned with the preservation of nature in this part of Wisconsin, then I recommend they examine a wilderness park bill, such as that now in existence in Assateague Island National Park.

A wilderness park would preserve the islands and lakeshore for the public and still allow private individuals to retain ownership of land with certain zoning restrictions.

I believe in the Assateague Island National Park bill, it allowed that about 30 existing structures, which were built or under construction when the bill was enacted, were exempt from the land purchase provisions of the bill.

Another alternative for continued private ownership in a wilderness park proposition would be an amendment similar to the one passed by the Senate in connection with the Nelson-Mondale bill, authorizing the St. Croix National Scenic Waterway, a copy of which is contained in an appendix to these remarks.

But, if the Federal Government is still insistant upon a national park, then I urge the people of the area involved demand a public referendum on the issue. Let the people have a direct voice in this matter, not spokesmen for downstate interests.

This would be a more democratic process than the subjugation of land, which has, up until these hearings been concealed from the public; a public which has assumed and been told that any land transactions would be based on voluntary negotiations between the individual propertyowner and the Federal Government.

Senator Nelson, I believe, has even admitted that powers of condemnation might be available for land acquisition.

Gentlemen, I respectfully request you to consider the rights of the individuals who will be directly affected by this proposal, and the eventual fate of this land.

APPENDIX A

The Secretary's authority to acquire improved property shall be suspended, notwithstanding the absence of a valid zoning ordinance that is satisfactory to the Secretary, if the owner thereof uses such property solely for noncommercial and residential use unchanged from the character of the use as it exists on the date of passage of this Act, and if any modification of the structure on the property is consistent with the standards regarding acreage, frontage and setback requirements issued pursuant to Section 2 of this Act. Such owners may sell, mortgage, lease, or devise said property, and such suspension shall remain in effect as long as such property is so used.

Senator Moss. Sterling Kuhlmey, Iron River. Not here?
Clarence Fundy, Iron River. Not here?
Isadore C. Sznaider, Iron River, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ISADORE C. SZNAIDER, IRON RIVER, WIS.

Mr. SZNAIDER. Gentlemen, I, Isadore C. Sznaider, rural mail carrier, Route 1, Iron River, Wis. 54847, residing in said town of Hughes, Bayfield County, Wis., do hereby testify in favor of bill S. 778, the Aspostle Islands National Lakeshore bill submitted by Senator Gaylord Nelson.

This northern Wisconsin area has great potential for tourists seeking clean fresh recreation. The natural beauty and atmosphere of these islands present presents an excellent choice for a national park.

This presents a challenge to our area and should be supported to the fullest extent as there will be great return to our local economy for every dollar invested. We need the drawing of outside people who desire vacationing in this northern area of Wisconsin. We all will benefit in some manner.

I, myself, do not intend to benefit individually but I see a future for many who will be employed by the result of this great project.

Naturally, with the development of this great national park the need for better highways will be necessary and I would hope that it would create an improved U.S. Highway No. 2 from Ashland, Wis. through Superior, Wis. Needless to say, this really stands betterment.

In closing, may I say, I am for our area and anything which will or can help it is good for us all who reside here. Also, for our great State of Wisconsin and a project of this size will help our neighboring States as well.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Sznaider.

STATEMENT OF HENRY C. OLSEN, ASHLAND, WIS., AND PROPERTY-OWNER ON HERMIT ISLAND

Mr. OLSEN. Gentlemen, my name is Henry C. Olsen, 813 9th Avenue West, Ashland, Wis., a property owner on Hermit Island, and secretary of the South Shore Property Owners Association. I am protesting the passage of bill 778 as stated and provided by Senator Nelson, on the following reasons:

First and strongly so, because as a propertyowner, I do not wish to lose my holdings, or the rights of ownership, as an American citizen. The measure as drawn up is not satisfactory to me in the 25-year tenancy or the life tenancy, or the sale of. I feel that the Senator in his oath of office, swore to protect the rights of the citizens he represents. This he is not doing, by being first a politician he has convinced a lot of people that they have to acquire our property in order to safeguard it for the future. We are very much in disfavor at the methods he has available and has so conveniently used. Namely, a group of people who do not live in this area, and in all probability never have seen this region. They are all sponsoring this measure.

In a recent article appearing in the "Capitol Times, Hello America," dated Monday, May 29, 1967, the following appeared in the editorial section, "Will the people or promoters get the Apostle Islands?" We property owners resent the implied use of the word "people." What are we owners? Ogres, some hidous object of the past, or what? But our dear friend Miles McMillin, substituting for William T. Evjue, doesn't look upon us Wisconsinites of northern Wisconsin as people, or does he consider the proponents of the park area as promoters? Which may truly be the situation in this case.

All newspapers seem to favor Senator Nelson's bill. Why? What have they got to gain? I was under the impression that this proposal was recommended to create employment for our Indian friends and neighbors. It seems to me that the southern half of the State should take care of its own responsibilities and let us northerners do likewise. All highway improvements, interhighways are all bypassing the northern portion of the State.

Secondly, the Constitution of the United States guarantees us the right to the pursuit of life, and happiness. Who is to determine what our happiness is? Some lawyer, politician, or our Maker?

Thirdly, not being a religious man, I feel that the 10th Commandment is being violated. This being that many people covet what is rightfully and legally ours, and are using Senator Nelson's bill as their means of acquiring title to it.

Fourthly, this Lake Superior region and especially the waters are not for novices or occasional visitors. The conditions that happen in the weather are extremely hazardous, and weatherwise natives treat the lake with great respect. From a safety angle standpoint people lacking experience should not venture out on this vast expanse of water. Recently, through a matter of pure luck, or circumstances, a pair of men narrowly escaped drowning at Little Sand Bay. In Senator Nelson's bill none of the negative points are exposed or brought to light. Very conveniently so. The people are converted by the rosy pictures of beautiful beaches, Hawaiian-type, picturesque caves, colorful birds and flowers. Not to mention walking down the whispering sands, consorting with Mother Nature. But many people of this region know of more than one occasion where Lake Superior has come out the winner. The season here is limited to only a few months of the year, weatherwise, comfortwise, and pennywise. Tourists who are limited in their vacation time are not going to find this region suitable either to their time or convenience. If walking is their pleasure, the Government has provided a trail many miles long along the Penokee Range and they needn't travel by boat to find walking trails. The touring public of the present day do not camp if they do not find camping areas right next to their car, or access road. Where on the islands will they be able to pull up to a roadside area, plug into a light outlet, sewerage drain, and running water. So this area will not be visited by the supposed 920,000 people. There are people living here in Ashland who have never seen the islands except from a distance, and the same is true of people living on the Bayfield Shore.

Fifthly, if anyone takes out a plat book of Ashland County, they can readily see that a larger portion of the county is already under Federal, State, county and town ownership. Even the islands, namely Devils, Raspberry, part of Sand, part of Outer, Oak, Stockton, western end of Michigan, northwestern part of Long Island, are all under governmental control. Our local town board, and the Ashland City Council have gone on record as giving Oak Island to the Federal Government with modifications, so with all this area already under control by the various agencies of Government there is more than enough acreage to develop. If this amount is not sufficient, then there is the Chequamegon National Forest area of both Ashland and Bayfield Counties with several thousand acres. This region can be made more attractive to tourism if the Government has funds available.

Lastly, if a national recreational area is the only answer, why not consider the "Parkscape U.S.A." idea as prescribed by George B. Hartzog, Jr., in his article in the National Geographic magazine dated July 1966. His Nez Perce National Historical Park in the Idaho Panhandle seems an excellent idea. This novel idea, a park without boundary, could be promising and meet the demands of those who favor a park, and by the same token satisfy those in opposition to the measure

as it now is planned. In this plan the Government would have enough acreage already in its control to go ahead with the development and creation of a park. The park service coordinates the cooperative management and furnishes the interpretive services for visitors. This plan proves that you can have a good park no matter who owns the land.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. William Fortney.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM FORTNEY, MEMBER OF THE JOHN MUIR CHAPTER OF THE SIERRA CLUB

Mr. FORTNEY. Gentlemen, my name is William Fortney. I have just completed 2 years of graduate study at the University of Wisconsin, and will shortly begin training for a Peace Corps assignment.

I support in general the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore as proposed in Senate bill 778. However, as a member of the John Muir Chapter of the Sierra Club, I support wholeheartedly their executive board's statement; most especially I oppose the recommended scenic highway along the shoreline of the Bayfield Peninsula. Such a highway would do very serious damage to the very qualities which the lakeshore is intended to preserve. It would make a mockery of the shoreline hiking trail also recommended by the Department of the Interior. And, it would be very expensive. With this highway, the Red Cliff unit would cost 117 times as much per acre to develop as the Apostle Islands unit and more than 10 times as much as the Bad River-Kakagon Sloughs unit, according to statistics from Professor Fine's study of the economic implications of the proposal. In fact, Professor Fine's statistics show that the development cost of the Red Cliff's unit would be nearly twice the maximum acquisition cost of the entire lakeshore.

I also favor a study of the Bad River below Copper Falls, and its tributaries, the Marengo and the Potato, with respect to possible inclusion in the lakeshore as wild rivers. I urge that development of the marshes north of U.S. Highway 2 be minimized until its impact on wildlife can be judged.

With respect to the Apostle Islands unit, I endorse the recommendations for preservation of the primeval qualities of these wilderness islands. I believe that no developments beyond the most primitive foot trails and perhaps a few Adirondack-style shelters should be permitted on the islands.

In conclusion, I would like to thank Senator Nelson in particular for his fine efforts which have advanced this proposal to the point where these magnificent islands and shoreline may soon receive the national recognition and protection which they deserve.

Senator Moss. Thank you for the very fine statement.

William G. Fortney.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM G. FORTNEY, MADISON, WIS.

Mr. FORTNEY. Gentlemen, as a member of the John Muir Chapter of the Sierra Club I am in complete agreement with the statement of the executive board of that organization. Although I am generally in favor of the present Apostle Islands National Lakeshore proposal, I would like to comment on each of its three units individually.

First, with respect to the Apostle Islands unit, I feel that the Department of the Interior's plans for minimal development of these wilderness islands are excellent. I would urge, however, that despite the Interior Department recommendation, consideration not be given to construction of a concessioner's lodge on Sand Island, or any of the others. A comparison has often been drawn between the Apostles and Isle Royale; I believe that the excellent record of preservation of primeval qualities established at the latter park would serve as a good model for the Apostle Islands. The most significant difference between the two areas is that the Apostle's proximity to the mainland eliminates the need for the sort of lodges and extensive visitor facilities which exist at Isle Royale; at the same time, their much smaller area would result in such developments having a greater adverse impact on the wilderness qualities than is the case at Isle Royale, where they affect only the eastern and western extremities of a 40-mile-long island. All developments, except those of the most primitive nature, such as foot trails and perhaps Adirondack-style shelters, should properly be restricted to the mainland.

I have almost no reservations concerning the Kakagon-Bad River Sloughs unit, although I do endorse the John Muir Chapter's recommendations that consideration be given to designating the Bad River below Copper Falls, with its tributaries, the Marengo and Potato, as a wild river within the national lakeshore. I would also urge that no development be considered in the marshes north of U.S. Highway 2 unless it is clearly demonstrated that such facilities will have no adverse effect on the wildlife values which are the primary reason for including this unit in the proposed lakeshore.

Finally, with respect to the Red Cliff unit, I object strongly to the proposed scenic highway. Such a highway, together with the seven recommended major development areas, would nearly destroy the values of the Bayfield Peninsula shoreline which the national lakeshore is ostensibly intended to protect. As an alternative to such a highway I would endorse a series of roads leading to trailheads within easy walking distance of selected scenic locations along the shoreline. It has recently been recognized that the future of the preservation of our national park system in the face of rapidly increasing recreational demands depends on a policy of decentralization, of restricting developments for visitor use to the periphery of national park areas, preferably outside their borders. Accordingly, I would recommend that the campgrounds and lodges be located away from the scenic shoreline. Professor Fine's study [1] of the economic implications of the lakeshore suggests that about 90 percent of the anticipated visitor use would be by persons spending the night outside its boundaries. In view of this prediction, it seems that prohibitive overnight facilities in the most scenic portions of the lakeshore would be at worst a minor inconvenience to visitors.

Finally, the statistics given in Professor Fine's study and in the Department of the Interior Apostle Islands National Lakeshore [2] pro-

[1] Fine, I. V., "Apostle Islands: Some of the Economic Implications of the Proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore," the University of Wisconsin School of Commerce (May 1965).

[2] Subcommittee of the North Central Field Committee of the Department of the Interior, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore: A Proposal (August 1965).

posal suggest rather strongly that the cost of the recommended developments in the Red Cliff unit is unreasonably high.

Unit	Area (acres)	Percent of total	Cost of development	Percent of total	Development cost per acre
Apostle Islands	39,941	69.5	$274,500	4.0	$6.87
Kakagon-Bad River	10,370	18.0	816,000	11.8	78.69
Red Cliff	7,200	12.5	5,812,800	84.2	807.33
Total	57,511	100.0	6,903,300	100.0	120.03

Senator Moss. Thank you very much for your statement.

From this table it can be seen that under the present proposal, the Red Cliff unit with its scenic highway would involve a development cost per acre 117 times as great as that of the Apostle Islands unit and 10 times as great as that of the Kakagon-Bad River unit. At the present time when the Department of the Interior desperately needs funds to purchase new park and recreation lands before mounting prices prohibit further acquisitions, it seems rather foolish to invest such a large sum in development. (It is to be noted that according to Professor Fine, the amount required for the development of the Red Cliff unit alone, $5,812,800, is double the maximum estimated total acquisition cost, $2,966,753.)

I believe that the full extent of the Bayfield Peninsula shoreline should ideally be accessible only by primitive hiking trail, together with short paths from roadheads removed a discreet distance from the actual shoreline, as previously mentioned. However, if some shoreline highway is eventually deemed necessary in order to handle efficiently the anticipated heavy visitor use, I would strongly urge that a compromise be adopted whereby a significant portion of the shore would be left completely unspoiled. It is impractical for both scenic highway and hiking trail to coexist in a region less than a half mile wide, as recommended by the Department of the Interior proposal. I have hiked that Appalachian Trail where its route approximates that of Skyline Drive through much of Shenandoah National Park, and also where it extends for 8 miles within a few hundred yards of the Forney Ridge Road, in Great Smokies National Park, and I have hiked a portion of the Wonderland Trail where it lies immediately beneath the Longmire-Stevens Canyon Road in Mount Rainier National Park; these experiences have convinced me that such trails in close proximity to highways are incapable of providing even a fraction of the recreational qualities for which they are intended.

In conclusion, I am very grateful that through the perserverance of Senator Nelson, among others, the Apostle Islands proposal has achieved the status of being one of only four national park units specifically requested by President Johnson in his message to Congress on "Protecting our natural heritage" this year. I support the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore proposal as embodied in the Department of the Interior report and the bill S. 778, subject to several conditions, the most important of which is that the proposed scenic highway along the Bayfield Peninsula be either eliminated or sharply reduced in extent.

STATEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. JAMES R. GRAY, MADISON, WIS.

Mr. GRAY. Gentlemen, we wish to place ourselves on record as favoring the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. However, we object strongly to the proposed scenic parkway along the entire length of the Bayfield Peninsula shore, and believe that present development plans should be modified so as to eliminate it entirely, or greatly reduce its extent, in order to leave a significant portion of the shoreline in its natural state. We also feel that the lower Bad River and its tributaries, the Potato and Marengo, merit consideration for possible inclusion in the lakeshore as wild rivers. We endorse the concept of wilderness preservation for the Apostle Islands unit.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. and Mrs. Gray.

STATEMENT OF RONALD DELYER, MICHIGAN SECTION OF THE SIERRA CLUB

Mr. DELYER. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Ronald Delyer, and I represent the Michigan Section of the State Chapter of the Sierra Club, 648 Manor Drive, Ann Arbor, Mich.

We would like to commend Senator Nelson for his bill proposing an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, and also to thank the Red Cliff and Bad River Bands of the Chippewa Indians for their part in making this proposal possible.

With a growing population of over 52 million people in the Great Lakes Region the need to set aside areas of high scenic and recreational value here is readily apparent.

The Apostle Islands and nearby lands proposed for inclusion in a national lakeshore will help meet this need, and the Michigan Section of Great Lakes Chapter of the Sierra Club endorses Senator Nelson's proposal with the following reservations:

Along with other conservation groups, we urge the inclusion of the Apostle Islands and Kakagon-Bad River Sloughs areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System immediately upon creation of the national lakeshore. Roadless and isolated, the islands fit wildnerness criteria well and offer a unique opportunity in this immediate area for harried unrbanites to truly "get away from it all." The sloughs are a valuable wildilfe and scientific area and wilderness designation would help protect them from over development. It is further suggested that the Bad River upstream to Copper Falls and its tributaries be included in this wilderness unit. These recommendations would, of course, not preclude Indian rights such as trapping and wild rice gathering and would be carried out with complete concurrence of the Bad River Band.

Concerning the proposed 3 mile scenic drive through the Red Cliff unit, the Michigan Section of the Great Lakes Chapter of the Sierra Club urges that extreme care be exercised in the planning and construction of this highway to minimize its obtrusion into the scenic and structural character of this fragile shoreline. We feel that improvement of the existing county road system in the Bayfield Peninsula with spurs leading to scenic points and bays along the shore, similar to the system employed in the coast unit of Olympic National Park in Washington,

would be more amendable to development of the portion of the lakeshore than a continuous shoreline highway.

Finally, we applaud the many sections of this bill which would seek to improve the lot of those much maligned citizens of our country, the American Indians, and urge the passage of this bill with the suggested amendments in the very near future.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much. We will adjourn for the day and reconvene tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon the hearing was adjourned, to reconvene at 9 a.m., Thursday, June 1.)

APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Ashland, Wis.

The subcommitte met at 9 a.m. in the auditorium at Northland College, Ashland, Wis., Senator Frank E. Moss presiding.

Present: Senators Moss and Nelson.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; R. K. (Mike) Griswold and L. S. Frank, professional staff members.

Senator Moss. The hearing will come to order and we will continue our hearing on S. 778. I should point out that we, again, have a very long list of witnesses to hear. We want to give everybody an opportunity to be heard or at least to get his statement in the record to give us as full and complete a record as possible. Therefore, I will ask that the witnesses be brief. Their full written statement will go into the record. If they could be brief and confine themselves as much as possible to new information or a new point of view rather than repetition of what has gone before, it will be very helpful. We are glad to have the repetition as far as putting the statement in the record is concerned, but we don't want to consume a lot of time going over it again orally. We are very pleased to have as our first witness today Mr. Sigurd F. Olson, who is a native son and a very famous man. We are glad to have you, Mr. Olson.

STATEMENT OF SIGURD F. OLSON, ELY, MINN.

Mr. OLSON. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, I am very happy for the privilege of appearing before you, because this area has been a great interest to me all of my life.

You say that I am almost a native son. I spent part of my boyhood here, attended Ashland High School, and then Northland College, got to know this area very well.

As I drove up Ellis Avenue this morning, I looked at the old high school steps and I remember one Halloween when we hauled a great big lumber wagon onto the top of the steps and we were going to install it there and just as we were in the final preparation the cops came along and the wagon got away from us and tumbled down the steps and knocked out concrete all of the way down. We all had to pay. I am going to take a look at those steps before I leave.

This morning I took a walk along the old lakeshore and it brought back many memories. I looked across at Barksdale, up the lake to Washburn, over toward Long Island where I used to camp and pick

blueberries and arbutus and where I was stranded once overnight when a storm came up. I thought of all the places that I had been, all of the little creeks, Fish Creek, Onion Creek, Pine Creek, Dead Man's Creek, the Kakagon Sloughs where I used to fish, and I thought to myself, this country is just as beautiful as it always was and I was thrilled with the idea of this incorporation into the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Here I spent my Daniel Boone days, so to speak, and I have never forgotten them. This north country has a tremendous appeal to the 50 million within a radius, say of a thousand miles, the north country means something special. It is the sort of thing that they dream about and hope to come to and it has unusual beauty. The wonderful part of this area is that most of it is untouched and unchanged. Those 21 islands that are being considered, the Red Cliff Reservation area, the Odanah-Kakagon Sloughs area, are relatively unchanged and in this day and age that really means something. Instead of having to remove a great many structures to bring back to the natural an area that has been dispoiled, this area is still unspoiled, still relatively unchanged.

I believe that this area has its greatest potential and its greatest value as a place where people in the future can come to rejuvenate their bodies and their spirits.

Historically, it also has great significance. When you think that men, rangers, voyagers and explorers, before the Pilgrims landed, 1610, 1614, 1659–61 when Radisson and Grosilliers came here, such names as Marquette and Allouèze and many others. This was almost the open door to the Northwest and the great search for the Northwest Passage. Most people do not realize the importance of this matter, but this place is deep to history. You cannot look at it without thinking what happened three hundred years before.

Should this become a national lakeshore I would hope that one of the great interpretative efforts in addition to explaining the interesting geometry and natural history of the area, will be the explanation of the great historic epic that we see in all other explorations in this era.

From the standpoint of economy I cannot help but think and I know from past experience, with the National Park Service, that it would be a great economic boom to this area. I think of the Indians and the opportunity that this development would give them. I worked with the Indians, I worked with the Bureau of Indian Affairs way back in 1935 and 1936, I know the Chippewas or the Ojibawas. I know the creeds. I know all of the tribes from the Lake States area. I have traveled with them in the far north and I think that I know how they feel and I am very pleased in this bill to see the many safeguards for their interest. The many opportunities that will be open to them and if I have any suggestion at all I would say to seriously consider any other amendments which will strengthened them to give them optional opportunities, incorporate them into the entire complex so that they can look forward primed and hoped to the future.

I am absolutely confident that this development will give them new opportunities and a new life, because this is their country.

I cannot stress too much the importance of these hearings today. As I travel over the country and for a good many years I have been interested in the preservation of wilderness all over the United States.

I just flew in from the West, the Yellowstone country, yesterday where there are problems and I have been in the Southwest within the last 2 months, been on the Pacific coast, everywhere these developments are vital to the future of mankind. In this day and age, this age of technological explosion, this age of population explosion, there is a certain urgency about such meetings as this. I would venture to say that if the lakeshore does not mature, within 10 years there will be keep off signs on all of those islands which are now intact. No longer will it be possible for local people to enjoy it without permission. No longer will it be possible for the 50 million in the Midwest to look at this area and say that we can go up and enjoy it. Things are changing so fast and rapidly, opportunities are slipping so fast that we must make provision for their preservation while we can.

I believe that probably the most important works that we can gain within at this time is preserving our environment, and by our environment, I mean our total environment. Not only our cities and developing the suburbia, not only the open range, but all places of beauty. Americans have always refused to move until they have been faced with disaster or catastrophe. That is our history as a people. We are faced now, as one individual said "with cleaning up our environment, our home nest, taking care of pollution; pollution of the air, pollution of the sun, pollution of the soil, and pollution of noise. It would take us billions of dollars to do this. Chicago at the present time is thinking of spending more than $1.2 billion to clean up the Chicago River and its channels. We have the money to spend, we are forced to spend it now. We can no longer wait. That is part, only part, of the environment alone, programed. The important part, as I see it, is to preserve opportunities for people to come, who, if our population increases, double of what it is now, will need desperately a chance to get away from the cities and into the open country where they can view nature and enjoy themselves.

An old Greek philosopher said, "Life is a gift of nature, but a beautiful life is a gift of wisdom." All of us want to live beautiful lives and I think that wisdom now is to preserve this area so that man can always come to it to rejuvenate his spirit.

Bertrand Russell said, "Speaking of our enormous inventive ingenuity and our abilities to change the world and possibly our own galaxy in the universe at large, he said that we need wisdom more than cleverness. We aren't clever, but we must have wisdom in order to understand and use our cleverness."

Julian Huxley, a great scientist, said at the Darwin centennial, "We have made great strides in science, but we still need to see flowers blooming, animals moving in freedom, or we loose our souls."

That is the way that I feel about this development and I hope that its maturing will proceed successfully. That this hearing today will mark a turning point in the proper development of this region.

Thank you very much.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Olson. That was a very eloquent presentation and your long experience and your background lends great weight to what you have said today. I appreciate it very much.

We have a group from Washburn, Elizabeth Hawkes, attorney and several others. I don't know whether Attorney Hawkes will speak for all of these people who are from Washburn or whether each of them wishes to be heard.

STATEMENT OF MISS ELIZABETH HAWKES, ATTORNEY, CITY OF WASHBURN

Miss HAWKES. Mr. Chairman, I am Elizabeth Hawkes. Each of the organizations listed in your register will be represented by one of their executive officers. I will speak in behalf of three clients, all landowners in the area. And I will speak further in connection with the business enactment we expect out of this development.

Senator Moss. All right, you may proceed, Miss Hawkes, and your full statement can be placed in the record. You may highlight it or you may read it, whichever you think.

Miss HAWKES. Mrs. Irene Carson, a client of our office, who resides at Southgate, Calif., and who owns approximately 1 mile of lakeshore land within the proposed development area, and which is about 104 acres in area, has authorized me to inform this subcommittee that she is ready to negotiate with the Department of the Interior for the sale of her land. I can inform this committee that for several years last past Mrs. Carson has rejected numerous private offers for the purchase of this area. Her interest has been to facilitate the development of a national park area since the proposal was initially made.

Mr. H. Donald Bliss, of Bellevue, Wash., who is also a client of our office, has authorized me to inform this subcommittee that he looks forward to negotiate with the Department of the Interior for the sale of the area which he owns on Michigan Island, which contains approximately 77 acres, and which includes historic Michigan Island Lighthouse, and caretaker's residence, established in 1857. Mr. Bliss acquired this area shortly after it was placed on the market by the Department of Commerce, after the Department closed the lighthouse station.

Mr. John Daley, a member of the Red Cliff Band of Chippewa Indians, who resides at Red Cliff, has, as spokesman of approximately 60 percent of the title ownership, who are descendants of Nakomis DePerry, Mary DePerry, Moses DePerry, Aken LaMarie, Elizabeth Abodash, and Antoine DePerry, all enrolled members of the Red Cliff Band, authorized me to inform this subcommittee that he and his relatives, as the decendants of the tribal members named, are ready to negotiate for the sale of their allotted lands on the Red Cliff Reservation, which are something over 500 acres in area, including a substantial amount of lakeshore lands.

Letters from Mrs. Carson, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Daley, upon which the foregoing representations are made, are attached to this statement.

In response to the objections voiced to the program by those who fear the results of the reduction in tax revenue, we have just one instance to cite which we believe should provide complete assurance that instead of an erosion of the tax base, an exciting increase in tax revenue may be securely anticipated.

Two years ago, three contiguous sites were purchased in Bayfield for use in the construction of a motel complex, the investors being particularly satisfied that the proposed national park system justified the investment. Two of the sites were private residences and the other had been a hotel site. The total tax revenue for the year 1963 was $652.06. The hotel was destroyed by fire in April 1964. The tax revenue for that year was $256.27, the reduction from the previous year's total resulting

from fire loss prior to assessment date, which is May 1 of each year. The construction of the new inn was commenced in the spring of 1965, and opened for business on December 31, 1965. The two residences had been demolished to make way for the new structure. The first year of tax, 1966, on the new structure provided a tax income to the city of Bayfield of $7,002.60.

We respectfully contend this experience in the city of Bayfield in the increase of tax revenue on five lots, from $652.06 to $7,002.60, more than 10 times its largest previous income, which can well be experienced in the town of Russell and the town of Bayfield in Bayfield County, and the town of Sanborn and the town of LaPointe in Ashland County, sets at rest the fears from an imagined tax erosion.

(The letters referred to follow:)

RED CLIFF, WIS., *May 31, 1967.*

Miss ELIZABETH HAWKES,
Attorney at Law,
Washburn, Wis.

DEAR MISS HAWKES: I have been authorized by the descendants of Nakomis DePerry, Mary DePerry, Moses DePerry, Aken LaMarie, Elizabeth Abodash and Antoine DePerry, of whom I am also a descendant, and who in common represent more than sixty-percent of the title interests of the lands of the said allotments that they are willing to sell our interests in the lands in the Red Cliff Reservation to the Department of Interior for the Apostle Islands Lakeshore Development.

We believe this development holds out great hope for a substantial future for the Red Cliff Band of Chippewa Indians.

I have been instructed by my relatives as the descendants of the allotters named above to ask you to represent our interests in the negotiations for the sale of our lands with the Department of the Interior, and to approve in our behalf at the Senatorial Committee Hearing at Ashland on June 1 and 2, 1967.

Yours truly,

JOHN E. DALEY.

LA POINTE, WIS., *May 28, 1967.*

Miss ELIZABETH HAWKES,
Washburn, Wis.

DEAR MISS HAWKES: I am happy to learn that the federal government is moving forward in its program of expansion of the National Park System. This promises to fill the needs of the future for outdoor recreation.

In particular, the proposed Apostle Islands reservation seems most timely. Here is a vast capacity for wilderness and marine therapy unmarred by human improvement except in a few instances. One of these happens to be our light station and I am glad to say that it has been little changed since original construction. It should offer real historic and aesthetic values to an organized island complex.

Whenever the land acquisition process begins I shall be glad to negotiate with the Department of Interior for orderly incorporation of Michigan Island Light Station into the public domain. My files should prove helpful to future curators of a museum at the site.

Sincerely yours,

H. DONALD BLISS, *Keeper.*

Miss ELIZABETH HAWKES,
Washburn, Wis.

DEAR MISS HAWKES: A note to inform you that I am in favor of the National Park program.

I am willing to negotiate with the Federal Government for the sale of my land, Section 5, Township 49, in the State of Wisconsin.

If this Bill is passed by Congress, please advise me as to the sale of my property in Wisconsin.

Very truly yours,

MRS. AUSTIN CARSON.

Miss HAWKES. One other comment, Mr. Chairman. I have heard that there has been an attempt made as of last evening to gather together a group of the Indians from the Red Cliff Reservation to bring them in to, in so many words, storm this meeting, this hearing. This is an attempt, an overnight attempt, at what, if I am correctly informed, to appear rabble rousing. I am satisfied from my long connection with the Indians, both as an attorney and as their friends and they are friends of mine, that this is an aborted effort to disway the real people who are really interested in this and all of the good Indians which includes every Indian in Red Cliff.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Miss Hawkes, for the very fine testimony. You had good specific information that will be very helpful in the record and I appreciate your coming to testify here today.

Richard Olson, of Washburn.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD W. OLSON, SR., PRESIDENT, WASHBURN INDUSTRIAL AND AREA DEVELOPMENT CORP., WASHBURN, IND.

Mr. OLSON. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, I, Richard W. Olson, of Washburn, Wis., president of the Washburn Industrial and Area Development Corp., comprised of approximately 240 stockholders and businessmen, wish to offer the following testimony:

The officers and directors of the corporation wish to go on record as being unanimously in favor of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill, S. 778.

Thank you, sir.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Olson. I appreciate that resolution.

Newell O. Stephenson, of the Washburn Lions Club.

STATEMENT OF NEWELL O. STEPHENSON, SECRETARY OF THE WASHBURN LIONS CLUB, WASHBURN, WIS.

Mr. STEPHENSON. I represent the Washburn Lions Club, with a membership of 35 and I have a resolution which was passed at our recent meeting, and the resolution is as follows:

Whereas through private ownershop, the public access points to the Lake Superior shoreline and Apostle Islands are becoming very limited, and

Whereas this scenic and historic shoreline, and Apostle Islands should be preserved, and made accessible for the enjoyment of all: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Washburn Lions Club at this meeting of the entire membership on this May 11, 1967, do hereby heartily endorse, the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore proposal.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Stephenson, for bringing that from the Lions Club of Washburn.

Mr. P. M. Peterson, of the Washburn Planning Commission. Is Mr. Peterson here? Not here. Is anyone representing the planning commission in place of Mr. Peterson?

Mayor John Wroblewski, of Washburn Common Council. Mayor Wroblewski.

STATEMENT OF MAYOR JOHN F. WROBLEWSKI, MAYOR, COMMON COUNCIL, CITY OF WASHBURN, WIS.

Mr. WROBLEWSKI. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, news media, and ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasure, on behalf of the city council, as well as the residents of the city of Washburn, to go on record as making the following statement:

Washburn, the principal city in Bayfield County, as well as the county seat, hereby endorses stating that we are in favor of the Apostle Islands Recreational Federal Park.

Upon looking at the aspects of the project, we are thoroughly convinced of the economic impact it will bring to our immediate area as well as preserving these beautiful islands so that people from other areas can enjoy our wonderful country with its unspoiled beauty as we who live here do.

As mayor of the city of Washburn and with the full support of the Washburn City Council we wholeheartedly endorse the U.S. Senate bill No. 778 for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Federal Lakeshore Park.

In closing, let me say that we sincerely feel the area residents in the community of the city of Washburn are in favor of such action and we stress the importance of such legislation for the welfare of our entire area which will benefit all of northern Wisconsin.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mayor, and we do welcome the members of the council and others who have come here.

Attorney Basil Kennedy. Is Mr. Kennedy here?

STATEMENT OF BASIL KENNEDY, MELLEN, WIS.

Mr. KENNEDY. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, my name is Basil Kennedy and I am a small town attorney from Mellen, Wis., where I was born and returned to practice law after the war.

I am particularly concerned and recommend to this committee, Senator, the development as a portion of this park concept. The Kakagon Slough area because of its impact upon the Indian band of Chippewa Indians who live in the Odanah area, I am personally familiar and a friend, as Miss Hawkes has said, of these Indians. I think that these people who are living in the flood basin of the Bad River Valley over a period of the last 100 years have been victimized by this river and generally live in a rather depressed condition. I think that the development of this park concept as far as it will affect their lives is going to greatly improve their destiny and fulfill the aspiration of these people who want to live in that area.

I feel, from my personal experience, and what I know about these people in northern Wisconsin, I think that they generally and wholeheartedly concur in this concept of this park development. I have found it from my past experience and I have known people throughout Wisconsin through the three congressional campaigns in which I was unquestionably defeated and I know, because I expressed the idea of this smokestack economy for the north, and it wasn't what they want, they want the north kept the way that it is. Generally, with the sup-

plementation of this bigger concept I think that it is going to be measurably improved for our guests here in northern Wisconsin.

I thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Kennedy, glad to have you come and testify.

Mr. Carlson, Howard A. Carlson.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD A. CARLSON, WILMETTE, ILL.

Mr. Carlson. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, my name is Howard Carlson, and I am a property owner on Squaw Bay Beach and my property falls within the proposed park.

Although my present address is Wilmette, Ill., I was raised on the south shore of Lake Superior at Marquette, Mich., and came to Ashland, Wis., in 1933. I am retired from Federal Government service and have built a home on Squaw Bay Beach for my retirement home and also as an inheritance for our children.

This property was acquired in 1964 with absolutely no knowledge that the Federal Government contemplated this area for a national park. The first knowledge of the proposed park was from a newspaper article we saw, after the home was practically completed.

The portion of Squaw Bay Beach, included in the proposed park, has 5 year-around houses, well spaced and a distinct asset to the town of Bayfield in which they are located. The natural beauty of this area has not been lost by the construction of these houses.

I was surprised to learn on reading about the proposed park that the lakeshore portion consisted only of a narrow strip of shoreline, one-fourth to one-half mile in depth and about 30 miles in length, through which a highway would be cut. Basically the lakeshore portion is a scenic highway, similar to much of present Highway 13 and for that matter much the same as the drive around Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and other Great Lakes. Where is the preservation of natural beauty and wildlife in such a highway? Even if I had nothing to lose propertywise in this proposed park, I would be opposed to the extension of the shoreline drive through this area. Is the Government so intent on paving over every last foot of shoreline that not even this remaining strip of wilderness is immune to the bulldozer? Is not one little area to be left for those who will get out of their cars and make an effort to see and enjoy this area. Must we always be a slave to the machine, even in our recreation? Furthermore, much of the beauty of the shoreline can only be seen from the water and there are presently excursion boats from Cornucopia and Bayfield for those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity. Also, if a highway were built, many areas would have to be fenced off and the public kept out because of the danger of the perpendicular shoreline.

As Dr. Fine pointed out, much of the tourist traffic would be a drive through the park. Does this justify the Federal Government taking this valuable shore property from the present owners?

The Chequamegon Bay area has been promoted as a tourist resort area since 1885, with meager results as compared to the large tourist business on the thousands of inland lakes just to the south. I think the Federal Government should ask why before embarking on an extensive and expensive national park as proposed. Is this proposed park

really offering anything that is not already available? I think not. I think a good deal of the lack of heavy tourist influx, which the proponents claim for the proposed park, is due to the water of Lake Superior itself. It is too cold for much swimming, too treacherous for the average small boat, too choppy for much water skiing and although trolling for lake trout is starting a comeback, it is not the type of fishing the majority of American fishermen seem to prefer. What are all these 900,000 people going to do? What activity is there that will bring them back time and again? I can't believe that taking picnic trips to the islands, whether there are picnic tables and shelter houses or not, is going to become a favorite American pastime. I believe the proponents of the park should make up their minds whether they want crowds or preserve the natural wild beauty.

I am opposed to Senate bill 778 to create the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Park and I believe its passage could lead to the destruction of those values it was intended to preserve.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Carlson. Are you opposed to the establishment of the park or is it primarily the development plan that bothers you?

Mr. CARLSON. Well, like I point out, the thing that I am particularly concerned about is this development around the shoreline for a highway purpose only. Now, I understand that many of the islands are in some governmental hands already. They are accessible and as far as I know these governments—and, I have never seen a "No Tresspassing" sign in this area. I don't think that any of these owners, I don't think that the Government agencies would do this, but I am opposed to the idea that we have to cut through this wilderness area and I think that as a concept that under the present plan the orderly development of this area does not really call for a park on the lakeshore. I think that the islands are so little used by the people that come to this area that to go to the expense in these days to acquire them at the inflated prices they are now is not justified.

Senator Moss. Thank you Mr. Carlson, we appreciate having your views for the record.

Elmer John, is Mr. John here? Come forward please.

STATEMENT OF ELMER JOHN, DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL SERVICES, GENERAL MILLS, INC.

Mr. JOHN. Mr. Chairman, I am Elmer John, director of corporate personnel at the General Mills offices in Minneapolis, Minn., appearing here as a private citizen.

My interest in the Apostle Islands differ considerably from that of those who are or have been natives here, because it has grown entirely out of my adult exposure to this area. It was only about 12 years ago that I became exposed to the beauty and strength of this overpowering country where the land and fresh water meet in so many interesting ways. I had come up to a business meeting on Madeline Island for several days and was immediately impressed with the tremendous potential that the Apostles would have in satisfying many of the needs and urges of the urbanized people who seek natural frontiers for relaxation and enjoyment.

It so happened that shortly after this initial stay here, the Federal office of Government services announced its invitation for bids on a lighthouse complex on Michigan Island that was being abandoned for more modern equipment. Several young men and I visited the site, several with our wives, to see its potential. As I recall now, there was the abandoned lighthouse with its winding stairway and interesting rooms, a living quarters and perhaps another utility building. All were in need of renovation; but this complex held great promise of serving in two or three different capacities with a little work done on it:

(1) It could have been made into a most interesting little commercial resort—but we weren't interested in this.

(2) It could have been made into a very novel family retreat spot, where families could stay for enjoyment of wild life along with water sports, fishing, etc.

(3) It could also have been made into a spot where, to begin with, small business meetings could be held, special committees, etc., very much like the meeting that I mentioned at Madeline Island.

It was in prospect of implementing these last two ideas—a family retreat and/or a business meeting spot—that several of us joined forces to place a bid with the Government services office in hopes of acquiring this site on the island.

My point in recounting this little incident before this busy hearing is simply to point out that there were a number of younger businessmen from scattered points here in the midwest who were deeply attracted to this area as a most desirable place to invest something in order to insure some grasp on the future enjoyment of the unique wonders of this area. It was not contemplated to be a commercial enterprise but a mutually owned and used property to preserve the romance and lore that commercialization might possibly destroy.

We lost on our bid by just a few hundred dollars, as I recall, but pursued the successful bidder who reportedly had resold it for a nice profit.

My own personal next chance to manifest my continuing interest in this area came after the old Bayfield Inn burned down, and I was able to add a few thousand dollars to its rebuilding. If any of you are thoroughly acquainted with the economics of that area, you will recognize immediately that if monetary return were the primary consideration, there would be untold opportunities for much more attractive investments. But it was solely an expression of my personal support to the vision and enthusiasm that those had who were giving so much of their time and effort toward the stimulation and preservation of the use of this area as a great retreat spot for the future.

This potential came to me all the more forcefully when I was in Chicago recently and happened to see an article in one of their newspapers that Illinois has fewer natural State or Federal park sites than almost all other States. Here was another reason why I felt that the great population centers down the shore from Milwaukee to and around Chicago should have this great summer and winter wonderland made available to them. It is growing more accessible all the time through modern travel and road conveniences. Likewise, the birth of interest among the Twin Cities area in Minnesota gives promise of the exciting role the Apostles can play in the future recreational activities of many people.

When I first responded to the call of the wild up here, the last thing I ever expected was that I would ever have the privilege to speak before so honored a hearing as this. It is with great fervor that I hopefully represent many who do not have this privilege when I say that any kind of government park system up here would be a gift that will redound for generations to the far sightedness of our leaders, even as have so many of our national parks done that our families are enjoying today.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. John, for your very fine statement.

Mr. Whitney, of St. Paul.

STATEMENT OF E. A. WHITNEY, VICE PRESIDENT, MUTUAL SERVICE INSURANCE CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Mr. WHITNEY. Mr. Chairman, my name is Ed Whitney, and I am associated with the Mutual Service Insurance Cos. at St. Paul, Minn. My interest in the Apostle Island dates back to 1935, when I first became acquainted with the area in connection with some purely recreational activities, fishing for lake trout in the Bayfield area. Through the years my interest in this area has continued to grow because of its unusual natural beauty, and the unlimited potential that is here for recreational and leisure-time activities in its very best outdoor setting. I have always felt that the Apostle Islands offered a unique combination of land and water beauty not matched elsewhere in our national park system. Because of my confidence in the potential of the area, I am a stockholder in the new Bayfield Inn.

I urge support for, and approval of, the proposed Apostle Islands Lakeshore project for two reasons:

1. We have here one of the few remaining wilderness areas that has largely been retained in its original beauty, unspoiled by human hand; and of such magnitude and grandeur that it must be preserved for the enjoyment of future generations. I would like to see that my grandchildren, and theirs, have the privilege of knowing this area as we have known it—made more accessible, however, through a program of public development. A national park would make it possible to present the Apostle Islands at its very best to millions of Americans, as well as our friends from other parts of the world.

2. The economy of this area will be greatly enhanced through the activity developed as a result of such action. This area is well suited and can well develop the supporting service industries that that such a move would bring about. Personal incomes and the general economic well-being of the folks who have called this area their home for years would be stabilized and strengthened. The potential for a year-around program of the best in outdoor recreation is here.

One could name other related benefits; however, these two are the most compelling reasons why I have asked to appear here for the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore project and urge its approval.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Whitney, for your statement.

Richard J. Kuhns of Bayfield; Mr. Kuhns.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD J. KUHNS, CONSULTANT IN LEISURE LIVING, BAYFIELD, WIS.

Mr. KUHNS. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, my name is Richard J. Kuhns. I live on Big Sand Bay, right opposite Sand Island. That is in the exact middle of the proposed lakeshore.

We read in newspapers from all over the State, in magazines, publications of public and private utilities, conservation clubs, chambers of commerce, city and town councils, and others to no end, that practically everyone supports the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Senate bill 778. The President of the United States, the late President Kennedy, our Senators, Representatives, and Governor all "enthusiastically" support it. They not only all support it but they also have one other thing in common; not one of them have their homes in the proposed area, not one of them have a summer home or own a single foot of ground in the area in question. Few of them have had more than a bird's-eye view of the country. The late President Kennedy flew over a few of the islands in the fog and rain and immediately endorsed the plan.

In the 6 years since I started building our home on Big Sand Bay, no one in support of the "park" and no Interior Department investigators have been near our place. I would venture the opinion that not one in a hundred of those enthusiastic supporters have ever made any part of the water journey from Red Cliff to Cornucopia and less than that have ever cruised around Sand Island. All they know about the sand beaches, the rocky shores, and the caves at Squaw Bay and Sand Island come from looking at pictures. Never in my life have I heard of so many authorities support something of which they know so little. If they had taken the time to explore what they are talking about they would not ignorantly make references to saving this area from man's tools, bulldozers, spoiling the shoreline, ravages of fire, indiscriminate logging, filth, contamination, and honky-tonks. I belong to the Triple A, a co-op utility and a conservation association, none of whom asked my opinion before the individual officers came out in support of the bill.

We read in the publicity put out by the author of this bill that the objectives are:

1. To preserve for public enjoyment a major, unspoiled stretch of Lake Superior shoreline and 21 unique islands, which would otherwise be subdivided and commercially exploited.
2. To protect one of the finest wildlife and fishing areas in the Midwest.
3. To stimulate tasteful and recreational development in northern Wisconsin.
4. To provide jobs and business opportunities for the Bad River and Red Cliff Indian Tribes.

Let me take these up one by one. I ask and even defy you or anyone to show be a single acre of shoreline or an island that has been spoiled or is in the process of being spoiled. This country is more wild than it was 50 years ago. We hear of it being saved from fire and ravaged forests. The last fire was 30 years ago right where we live. It was discovered, fought and put under control by local people, but started by

a camper. Representative Reuss urges establishment of the project before "honky-tonks and bulldozers take over." How can a Member of Congress so stupidly mislead and distort the facts? If this project is established, there will be more honky-tonks and bulldozers in the first year than there have been in this area in the whole lifetime of Wisconsin. I ask you and again defy you to show one case of commercial exploitation or any plans for such exploitation and any but the most minor subdivision. The only store, filling station, or cabins in the entire lakeshore area is at Little Sand Bay and run by the wife of a fisherman. If commercialization is so evil, why not go after something worthwhile such as the Merchandise Mart or a radio and TV monopoly in Texas and see how much enthusiastic support would come from Washington. You will say, well that's different. We say, the only difference is whose property is being affected.

No. 2 of the objectives is to protect one of the finest wildlife and fishing areas in the Midwest. Please tell me by what stretch of the imagination and stupid reasoning, an additional 920,000 people coming up here every year will do to protect the fish, game, and wildlife. The only form of wildlife that will increase is the black bear because the black bear and garbage dumps increase together.

It is proposed to build a 30-mile lakeshore highway passing through several highly populated deer areas. If this road is built, I predict that there will be more deer killed by cars in any one year than there will be killed by hunters in that same year. An engineered road 30 miles long and at least 65 feet wide with planned drainage will make the waters along the full length of the lakeshore muddier than they have ever been since the lake was created. Let the ones who talk the most about conservation of natural beauty come up here during a heavy rain and see for themselves how the muddy waters run down the roadsides, into the ravines and into the lake. Let them see for themselves by taking a run out Highway 13 across Sand River and notice how unstable the deep cuts are where the highway was straightened and improved. That improvement has clogged Sand River with sand and mud and has made the waters of Big Sand Bay very muddy for days after every rain. The ones who have done the daydreaming and planning of the proposed lakeshore park have been ill informed, unintelligent, and stupid in their reasoning regarding the geological characteristics of this country. A highway such as is planned would bring ruin to a lakeshore they falsely say they will protect.

By the same ignorant reasoning it is proposed to have a recreation area at the mouth of Sand River, composed of a lodge, tent and trailer camping, picnicking, and so forth. I ask you, how long do you suppose the rare colony of bald eagles will stay in those surroundings? This particular area in question is an overgrown sandbar backed up by a very large swamp and slough. It was formed by a ferocious lake and it can be taken away in the same manner. The mouth of Sand River is subject to change 500 feet one way or another overnight. The bulldozers would really have to take over here with the help of the earthmovers, scarring the hillsides for fill, if the pipedream envisaged here would materialize. This shows how much the dreamers know what they are talking about and is another case of how the land would be spoiled instead of protected. The sand beach of the bays, the rock and cave for-

mations along the shore and around the islands have been created, protected, and preserved by the waters of Lake Superior and only the iron hand of the Federal Government with their bulldozers and earthmovers, creating roads and cleared areas in land that is subject to erosion will change the picture from what nature planned into the devastation of which we hear so much.

No. 3 would stimulate tasteful recreational development of northern Wisconsin. The recreational development in this area is growing normally, through free enterprise, as the roads can handle it. The facilities will increase as they are needed and will be promoted locally. If 920,000 more people come up here every year, there would be traffic conditions on Highways 13, 51, 2, 63, and 27 during the weekends that would make these roads doubtful "living access" roads. And, we would really have the honky-tonks of which Representative Reuss so stupidly speaks together with other transient "commercialists" opening up the first of the summer, skim off the cream and go back to Florida for the winter. We encourage tourists to come here, but stimulation either as a drug or otherwise is not normal.

No. 4 will provide jobs and business opportunities for the Bad River and Red Cliff Indian Tribes. There is a difference of opinion among the Indians of the whole United States as to just how much such a statement is worth. I intend, however, to make a check periodically if this bill is passed and make public how many local people are employed and how many were brought in from the outside. I will also most emphatically say that the people of the Red Cliff and Bayfield area will not hold still when a statement is made that the authorities had to go outside to find men qualified to fill the year-round jobs. We have men and young men in this area that can lose or even find any ranger in these woods who is not a native of the area. We have men in this area that can find and rescue those lost in the lake around the islands. Most of the rescue work has always been done by local people.

Now to correct some misinformation. The people of the country and State are given the impression that they cannot enjoy this area as it is, as if they are even prevented from coming here, that with the national lakeshore they will be able to enjoy the area that is supposedly not open to them now. Look at the map of Bayfield County which I have given you. You will find free boat ramps at Port Wing, Herbster, Cornucopia, Little Sand Bay, Bayfield, and Washburn, none of which are overburdened. There are many spots where a boat can be put in the water if it is not too big and the manpower is available. There are public camp and picnic grounds at all the above places and many in between, some not shown on the map. There are boats for rent or charter at all the above places, all of which are a product of private enterprise. When more are needed, private enterprise will take care of it. Anyone who wants to spend any amount of time on the islands will have no difficulty getting transportation to any number of different islands, either publicly or privately owned.

These islands are more wild than they were 50 years ago. Sand Island for instance, used to have a school and a dozen year-round families. Now there are no year-round families and the island is more primitive than it has been for generations. The roads shown on the map are nonexistant. There are no vehicles of any kind on the island. The proposed plans call for developing Sand Island. Does that sound

like "preserving for posterity" the natural beauty of the island? Are the planners and dreamers aware that a fire on Sand Island cannot be spotted by the Bayfield fire tower? Or do they intend to erect a separate fire tower?

Now take another look at the county map. I have marked in red crayon the areas and islands that are already owned by the Federal Government. There is already sufficient Government-owned lakeshore and island property to establish quite a large recreation area. Take another look at the map and notice how much of the whole county is already in Federal hands, beside about 30 percent of the balance owned by the county and numerous other quarter sections owned by the townships. To an outsider looking at this map, the remark is often made, "well why don't they take the whole county?" When all is said and done, what would the proposed park accomplish? It would add to the already large public ownership of land without giving people any more advantages than they already have.

It is also proposed that a fair price be paid for the properties and that the year-round properties could be purchased for $85,000. How ridiculous to create such an impression when no investigator has even seen two of the finest properties. But what is a fair price? It would supposedly be left up to some downstate appraisers who in one recent case did not even place a single cent's value on a $5,000 dock. As a matter of fact, we who have our homes here are not interested in selling at any price. We are told, however, that we may have "life tenancy." But are we told how much of the shoreline we will be allowed to keep and how much of the present acreage we will be allowed to call private? Have we been told how close the lakeshore road will come to our place and other trails, camp, picnic sites, et cetera. Would we be given assurance that pressure would not be put on our local tax authorities to increase our taxes in a higher proportion than that of the rest of the State? There are many ways in which the Secretary would have to make life miserable enough for us that we would finally give in and sell. In this bill, the Secretary of Interior, whoever he might be from 1 year to another, or more probably his out-of-State Deputy would have absolute power over our lives short of life or death. Our local officials would have no say whatsoever. As Vice President Humphrey recently said in a speech from Washington, "We don't need any outsiders coming in here and telling us what to do and how to do it."

You also have before you a map of the State of Wisconsin showing the land already owned by the Federal Government. Again the suggestion arises, why not take over the whole northern half of the State while you are at it? I also have before me a map of the whole United States showing the land owned by the Federal Government, 770 million acres of them. And right now according to an act of Congress, a 19 member commission is making studies to make recommendations for disposing of some of this land.

I also have before me a general letter dated May 1, left in my mailbox and signed by the author of this bill, suggesting that I write to Senator Jackson and to our Congressman in support of this project. Now, I don't know how many thousands of these letters were sent out to the general public, all the organizations you can imagine, and to all the newspapers in and out of the State. I do know that the country has

been flooded with this inaccurate, misleading, and even false propaganda, all at the taxpayers' expense. How many thousands and thousands of dollars of our money has been used to promote this project, we will never know. Using another phrase used by our Vice President before the last election, "in the name of decency and fair play" this activity in the unlimited use of the Government Printing Office and the U.S. mails in promoting a project of questionable value is wrong and unfair and it should be illegal if it is not already so. If this project is finally passed, there will not be a single dream castle, vacation home, or property of any kind in the United States that will be safe from the covetousness of an individual Senator who has the infinite use of the Government Printing Office and the Government mails to carry on the activity necessary in promoting a project to take away the control of the property of any one or any group of individuals for any reason whatsoever. And besides, this activity helps to clog the mails with junk mail going as first class.

And now for a little personal note. General Washington quartered some of his troops on a Kuhns farm at Valley Forge some years ago. The Kuhns and the McFalls were in there fighting against a government that wanted to control the life, liberty, and the management of one's property. If this was a national emergency and the Kuhns acreage on Big Sand Bay was needed to quarter our fighting men, they again would be welcome. If this land was needed for an Interstate Highway, power transmission lines, pipelines, aqueduct, defense installation or harbor facilities, we again would not complain, but as it is, this project will waste instead of conserve; spoil instead of save; and bring trash, filth, and pollution to this admittedly unspoiled area. Quoting the Vice President again as he said, "if I was one of them I would be right in there fighting with them." And, so would everyone else who so "enthusiastically" supports the project.

In closing, we who love this area better spend a lot of time looking if this project passes; because after the bulldozers, the road machinery, the chain saws, careless campers, and tourists get through with it, this country will never again be so beautiful.

Let me add something else, during the hearing yesterday we heard from different organizations, mayors, chambers of commerce, and so forth all over the State. We have been lead to believe that this project is to preserve and to protect for future generations for our children and grandchildren and for posterity. It is very plain that this project is not that; it is to build up the business in these areas, increase the gasoline business, the restaurant business, and motel business; and everything else, like that. They are not interested in keeping the place unspoiled.

I suggest that if the Senate wants to keep this area unspoiled and make sure of it, I would suggest that you freeze it as it is, keep out the bulldozers of which you speak so much about, keep out the man's tools which you are going to ruin the area and let it stay wild now and there won't be a one of use that will complain about it.

Senator Moss. I will have to ask you to hurry along. I let you go on at great length because you are in opposition and I think that you ought to be able to state your opposition, but I am going to have to ask you to move along and complete it because we have a lot of witnesses to hear this morning.

Mr. KUHNS. All right, I will just answer a couple of questions in advance. You have asked others how much they paid for their land there. I have not paid a single cent for that land. I inherited that land. My brother has not paid a single cent for about 90 acres that he has, another brother has not paid a single cent for about 80 acres that he has. A nephew of the former owner has not paid a single cent for 90 acres, a grand nephew has not paid a single cent for it. This land started, my uncle came up here in 1912 and started buying land. Now, what did he pay for it? Some of it he paid $10 an acre, some he paid $2 an acre for it, some he paid nothing for it, he simply started paying the taxes which at that time would give him possession of the land after 5 years. During all of that time he has paid taxes, however, on land that otherwise would have been county land and not bringing in taxes. Taxes have run from an average of $0.30 or better an acre over that time. Now the income he has gotten off from that in all of those years has been something about $140 from logging about 3 years ago. He has been a crippled since he was in high school and he has hired the work done that had to be done. My home on Big Sand Bay, you might want to know what it cost? I have about $30,000 invested in my home on Big Sand Bay. My brother and neighbor of mine has over $20,000 invested. All of that money has been spent locally and some of them sitting back here have done the work in building those places.

That is all, thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Kuhns. As I indicated, we have had a very lengthy statement from you and we are glad to have that in the record, because this should be weighed along with all of the statements made.

Senator NELSON. Is my memory right, Mr. Kuhns? Didn't you write to me asking for information about the Apostle Islands?

Mr. KUHNS. I wrote to you Senator a couple of years ago and told you that I was against the project, but I would not fight. But when some of this inaccurate information came out——

Senator NELSON. No; I just wanted to know if my memory was correct that you had written me?

Mr. KUHNS. That is right.

Senator NELSON. The people who wrote to me about the Apostle Islands got a letter telling them when the hearings would be and that we had a hundred to one support for the project. Many wanted to know what they could do so we sent them a letter telling them that they could write to the committee. That is the reason why you got a letter, because you had written to me.

Mr. KUHNS. I also invited you to come out and see——

Senator NELSON. Yes; I know that you did.

Mr. KUHNS. I also invite Senator Moss to come out here, as he mentioned last night on TV that he would like to see more of the area. I would be glad to have you come out this evening or tomorrow and see what it is all about.

Senator Moss. I can't this trip, but I will come out and you can give me a good dinner. I will look the place over.

Mr. KUHNS. I will give you a good dinner.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Kuhns.

I will call Mr. Howard Mead of Madison, editor of Wisconsin Tales and Trails.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD W. MEAD, EDITOR, WISCONSIN TALES AND TRAILS MAGAZINE, MADISON, WIS.

Mr. MEAD. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, I speak with the point of view as one who came here recently to write about these islands and photograph them and who in the process became hooked on the area.

It is a sad but true statement that America's once magnificently beautiful landscape has been victimized by the shortsighted and selfish, and aided, unwittingly perhaps, by an apathetic citizenry. For decades the zealous few who have cried for preservation and intelligent conservation have gone unheard. Now, however, confronted by an America whose natural beauty has largely been allowed to decay, many of us have begun to realize how much we have lost and how little we have left to lose.

By some stroke of incredible good fortune this Apostle Islands area exists, pure and wild, even today. The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill is a proposal worthy of the islands and shoreline it would preserve for us and, more important, for our children. The future deserves the opportunity we have had, to know the magic of these islands—wild, lonely, and beautiful, and managed with a very gentle touch.

I wish to add my voice to the zealous many who urge the preservation of these islands and shorelands and who endorse the Apostle Islands Lakeshore bill for this purpose.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Mead, for your testimony and for this very handsome issue of Tales and Trails. I will keep that and read it fully.

Karl Schmidt from Madison, Mr. Schmidt.

STATEMENT OF KARL SCHMIDT, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR RADIO, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Mr. SCHMIDT. My name is Karl Schmidt. I am 44 years old and live in Madison, Wis., where I am a professor of radio and television education at the university. I speak only for myself in this appearance and I speak in support of S. 778.

I grew up in a steel town in Ohio where the only sizable water I knew was in mud puddles and bathtubs. It seemed to me from that experience that there was little to be gained from close association with either. There was one occasion, I remember, when as a special treat we were taken to Lake Erie, but this was to an amusement park, and the only time I saw the lake was from the top of a roller coaster. I was not impressed. There were a few trees in town, mostly on the wealthy streets, and a few lakes around marked private property and keep out. Dangerous dog is also a sign I remember announcing places of interest.

There were no keep out signs in poolhalls though where kids could buy baseball tickets; not the kind that admitted you to a game, but which returned $3.25 on a 5-cent investment if the combination of teams on your ticket scored the most runs that day. And at night if

anyone happened to look up at the sky, that wasn't stars up there, that was the glow from the open hearth furnaces.

There was no real association with the natural world other than the scragly, beaten up remnance of what had once been. And I could not have cared less.

Then 1939 and work in the mills. 1942, 3 years of service in the Pacific. 1945 and new horizons: the GI bill and the University of Wisconsin. From there I made my first trip up North—up to this country. And it changed my way of life.

I did not know such beauty existed. But it isn't so much a question of beauty as it is of self-knowledge. When I get tense, mixed up, stale, this country sorts me out. It stays with me throughout the year wherever I am.

I have found that I am still a part of nature. If I consider myself separate from the natural world I do so at peril to my functioning as a human being. Without the place to go, the place to get away from it all occasionally; without peace and quite; without the opportunity for contemplation and meditation; without the chance to consider from where we all come; I risk the loss of perspective and become a blind wanderer.

I need this kind of country. And the educator in me wants everyone to have a chance at this sort of thing.

Urban life gets faster and more crowded all of the time. A friend of mine says he keeps going around in smaller and smaller circles, and I know what he means. There are more and more "Keep Out" signs and "No More Room" signs.

I want my children to be able to pass on to my grandchildren the opportunity to know themselves through places like this.

This bill is a move toward fulfillment of that hope, and my appearance here today is to encourage you to work for passage of S. 778.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Professor Schmidt, for your very fine statement.

I am going to call Bernard Klugow, who must leave early and therefore I will move him up a little on the list. Mr. Klugow.

STATEMENT OF BERNARD KLUGOW, BRULE, WIS.

Mr. KLUGOW. My name is Bernard Klugow and I am the president of the Brule Lions Club, Brule, Wis., and I speak in their behalf.

On May 23, 1967, at a regular meeting of the Brule Lions Club at Brule, Wis., the club went on record favoring the proposal of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Our club firmly believes that it is necessary for all communities and have an opportunity to do so to provide areas for public recreation. We also believe we should attempt to preserve the primative qualities of any area where, when it appears that in so doing the people of the surrounding community will receive the greatest benefit regardless as to what these benefits might be. We feel that a visitor or resident of our great northern Wisconsin has just as much right to show his small son a nest of redwing blackbirds as a person might have the right to shoot a 200-pound buck deer or catch a 30-pound fish; therefore, we recommend multiple use of all recreational areas. Idle time is becoming available to our people at a

rapidly increasing rate. It also appears that if more money for recreation is available the Apostle Islands area is a natural to be developed for public use and we feel that when it is so developed that our north country will be richer in many ways, and this includes financial and beauty. Therefore, we urge that the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore should become a reality and as soon as possible.

Thank you very much.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Klugow, for that statement from the Lions Club of Brule.

Raymond Penn from the University of Wisconsin. Professor Penn.

STATEMENT OF PROF. RAYMOND PENN, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Mr. PENN. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, I appear before you to put three matters of history into the record that may be of value in your deliberation on the Apostle Islands.

First, after considerable discussion by local governmental officials and by the people in the area, Ashland County on November 14, 1934, and Bayfield County on May 4, 1934, passed rural zoning ordinances. Both of these ordinances established districts within which land use was restricted to forestry and recreational purposes. Forestry and recreational use was considered the best long-range use of the lands placed in these districts. Ashland County placed all of the Apostle Islands, except Madeline, in the forestry and recreation district. Bayfield County put a large part of its northeast shoreland in a recreation district.

These two zoning ordinances are evidence that the Apostle Islands and lakeshore adjacent have long been considered to be best used for recreation and forestry.

Second, in 1952, a committee of the university chaired by Prof. W. A. Rowlands made a report on the value and long-range best use of Stockton Island, one of the largest of the Apostles. The Vilas Estate had asked the university whether or not the university wanted to purchase Stockton Island. The report emphasizes the value of the timber harvest and indicates the recreational importance of the island by quoting Mr. Ernest Swift, director of the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

However, in addition to the formal report, I as a member of that committee and with the concurrence of its chairman, W. A. Rowlands, can add that the committee discussions were primarily addressed to arriving at the following answers:

1. Stockton Island was not needed for university research purposes in the foreseeable future and hence should not be purchased by the university for that purpose.
2. The island contained some timber stumpage value although harvesting costs were high. Purchase by the university for this purpose was not recommended.
3. The committee felt the major value of Stockton Island was its inclusion with the rest of the Apostle Islands group in public recreational use. If failure of the university to purchase would foreclose the inclusion in a public recreation area, then the committee felt the island should be acquired.

Third, I was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Resource Development Department. That committee had an opportunity to review, participate and comment on the State's comprehensive plan. Included in that plan was the consideration of the Apostle Islands proposal. The report, "Recreational Potential of the Lake Superior South Shore Area," Department of Resource Development, May 1964, says, "This Department heartily concurs in the foregoing Federal proposal (the Apostle Islands project) and is working closely with the agencies concerned to promote this concept." The report, "The Outdoor Recreation Plan," Wisconsin Development Series, Wisconsin Department of Resource Development, 1966, says, "The Apostle Islands offer a unique potential as a recreation area. The creation of a national lakeshore in the Apostle Islands area is consistent with the Wisconsin plan." The report, "Northwestern Wisconsin Region Comprehensive Planning Program," Northwestern Wisconsin Region Planning Commission, 1965, supports the Apostle Islands proposal.

Thank you very much.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Professor Penn; that is a good addition for our records.

Mr. Prohaska, J. A. Prohaska. Not here.

Mr. Hoover, Roy Hoover. Not here.

William Dean. Mr. Dean.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM DEAN, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. DEAN. I am a faculty member at Northland College. I do not speak as an official representative of any formal organizations. I do feel qualified to speak as an unofficial representative of the unorganized me.

An issue today is the question of whether the American pockets shall be deprived of natural beauty so physically small that it can be enclosed and possessed by the wealthy few, but so intangibly great that it should transcend private domain and be opened to all.

I came to Ashland this fall as a legal resident of South Bend, Ind., my hometown, and as a natural resident of Chicago where I was a graduate student of the University of Chicago. During my 6 years as a dual resident and a long stretch of Lake Michigan shore about halfway between South Bend and Chicago, the American public was almost robbed for 8 years Senator Paul Douglas and many others fought to save from the few powerful investors some of the most desirable recreational shores of Lake Michigan. The final form of the Indiana Dues National Lakeshore Park was a compromise as the original proposal was reduced by several thousand acres. The compromise was between northern Indiana industry and the American public, but without resistance the American public's loss here would have been total.

Now, possibilities for industrial development in the Apostle Islands area is probably remote, but the public can be quite as completely deprived of access to this area by the apparently innocent private ownership of that natural resource. If the public is deprived of access to a national resource, it makes little difference whether it is deprived by a few who are rolling steel or by the few who are fishing from private piers.

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I favor the creation of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Park.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Dean, for your statement.

Mr. David J. Parsons, come forward Mr. Parsons.

STATEMENT OF DAVID J. PARSONS, PRESIDENT, NORTHLAND COLLEGE OUTING CLUB

Mr. PARSONS. Gentlemen, I come as the representative of the Northland College Outing Club to voice the opinion of the members who represent a cross section of the United States and who are interested in the recreation facilities open to the public in this area.

We feel that the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would provide a grand recreational opportunity for an area and a Nation whose ever-increasing population demands more places to play, and to enjoy the beauties with which the Nation has been endowed.

We, therefore, hope that this historical, recreational, and educational area will be preserved for all peoples for all times.

Thank you gentlemen.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Parsons, for your statement and for representing the Northland College Outing Club.

Dean D. Johnson, is Mr. Johnson here? Not here?

Ted Carlson, Mr. Carlson. Not here?

George Meyers, Iron River. Not here?

Dr. C. R. Rumsey, Milwaukee, president of the Wisconsin Resource Conservation Council. Dr. Rumsey, we are glad to have you.

STATEMENT OF DR. C. R. RUMSEY, MILWAUKEE, WIS., AND PRESIDENT, WISCONSIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Mr. RUMSEY. Gentlemen, I am Dr. C. R. Rumsey, from Milwaukee and West Bend, Wis. I am the president of the Wisconsin Resource Conservation Council and also the Federation of Wisconsin Lake Property Owners Associations, Inc.

The boards of directors from both of these associations are heartily in favor of the Apostile Islands National Lakeshore project. The preservation of these and the adjacent lakeshore in their natural state is imperative. Any further real estate and commercial development of this area will ultimately result in the loss of the wild beauty and as far as the value and the availability to the people of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and the Nation.

It may seem to many that our national resources are unlimited and we have lots of time to acquire and control them. This I assure you is not the case. Our natural resources are limited and the longer that we wait the better opportunity exists for the commercialization and exploitation of them for the financial benefit of the few and environmental detriment to all.

Therefore, I and the conservation organization that I represent agree to the concept of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore project that this hearing is concerned with and urge its immediate adoption.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Dr. Rumsey, glad to have your statement for the record.

Rev. Alvin Jenkins, of Iron River. Come forward Reverend Jenkins.

STATEMENT OF REV. ALVIN JENKINS, OULU TOWNSHIP, BAYFIELD COUNTY, WIS.

Reverend JENKINS. Mr. Chairman and distinguished Senators, realizing the advantages and opportunities that would be given to this area if Senator Nelson's bill is approved it should also be noted that the area has much to offer to the people of the United States.

Even the adversaries of this program would have to admit that this would further develop the economic conditions of the area by bringing in more job opportunities, plus tourists who would definitely give the already existing businesses a financial boost. It would stabilize the population of this decreasing area tremendously by the full-time employee of those engaged in services by the national lakeshore. Part-time employment would be greatly strengthened as well. It would strengthen the school system and give more State aid to the districts involved by the increase of students. From every aspect the area would be definitely improved by such a program.

To me this is not the most essential reasoning for this bill to be approved. I feel as though it would be a tremendous advantage for the U.S. Government to make it into a national lakeshore for the following reasons:

(1) The natural scenic beauty of the area is in itself worthwhile to attract tourists. People will be attracted by it much more so if it is given the prestige of being a national lakeshore. It is one of the few areas left in the United States what is in its natural condition.

(2) The historical value is definitely one of its greatest contributions. Its history dates back to some of the early Americans which is a point of definite interest to many.

(3) The wildlife is found in its natural setting. It would give the people of America an oportunity to see the beauty of their own country in an unspoiled setting.

(4) It would give fishing enthusiasts an opportunity to fish in some of the greatest streams in America within a short drive of the proopsed national lakeshore. There are many rivers, streams, and lakes with many species of fish available for sportsmen.

(5) Opportunities for canoeists, water skiers, and other sports enthusiasts are unlimited as a great attraction for the area.

These are just some of the reasons why I believe that this bill should be given serious consideration. I want to thank Senator Nelson for his efforts on behalf of northern Wisconsin.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Reverend Jenkins, for your fine statement for the record.

William Carow. Not here.

Ted Reinhardt. Not here.

John Chapple, come forward, Mr. Chapple. You have been with us through all of this hearing and we are glad to hear from you now.

STATEMENT OF JOHN CHAPPLE, DAILY PRESS, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. CHAPPLE. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, I am John Chapple of the Daily Press here at Ashland. I was born here 67 years ago. I have been on the islands every year since infancy. Our family owns property on Madeline Island and Bass Island and has for 60 years and for some years I leased the Sand Island Lighthouse property. I have been in and out of every cave and every bay of every island, including Squaw Bay area of which we referred to this morning.

Twenty years ago, with my 10-year-old son who is now a college official in New York State, in a 14-foot boat with a 2-horsepower and later a 5-horsepower motor, we visited every one of the 22 Apostle Islands. Out of this experience came the "Trips with Johnny" stories published in the local Daily Press.

On one occasion the water was very rough and I pulled our little boat into a sand beach so I could put some more gas in the motor.

Three men came walking out. "Don't you know this is a private beach?" They said, "You are not supposed to land here."

That stung, and it still stings.

Twenty-five men with fortunes could tie the Apostle Islands up in a knot, and post "keep out" signs all over the place.

The beauty that God created for mankind would not be available to mankind any more.

I believe that no one who experiences a sunset among the Apostle Islands can help but thank his Creator that he is alive. These islands are one of the last grand examples of the handiwork of God unspoiled by man in this part of America. At that time we called it Wisconsin's undiscovered wonderland.

These islands, in their primeval power to truly recreate, to reinvigorate, to inspire mankind with a love of peace and beauty, surpass the Thousands Islands of the St. Lawrence or any other area on our continent.

These islands must be preserved for all the people for all time, and not allowed to fall into the hands of a few. No private fortune and no dead hand out of the past must interfere with their destiny as a soothing medicine for a harried mankind desperately seeking peace and natural beauty.

In my opinion private owners are provided for with justice in their 25 year or lifetime options. This undiscovered wonderland of natural beauty is the rightful heritage of all Americans. In this connection, we are also truly grateful that the State is going ahead with its plans to maintain a State park on Madeline Island.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Chapple. That is an excellent statement, and your long acquaintance with these islands fits you to give us this good word for our record.

Neil Meyer, is Neil Meyer here? Not here.

Toivo Elonen. Not here.

Venner Teppo, Iron River. Glad to have you sir.

STATEMENT OF VENNER TEPPO, IRON RIVER, WIS.

Mr. TEPPO. My name is Venner Teppo. I own and operate a dairy farm north of Iron River, Wis. I am a member of the board of directors

of the Twin Ports Dairy Association. I am secretary of the board of directors of the Iron River Cooperatives, Inc., which is a retail merchandising store in Iron River.

I am in favor of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and urge the creation of this national park because of the financial and recreational benefits that would be derived from it.

This area is declining in farming, so the farmers that keep farming would get a better price for their milk and produce, with the added people coming into the area. The Iron River Cooperatives would benefit from the increased business from the tourists visiting this area.

I enjoy hunting and fishing myself and believe that this park would be a great asset for this entire area.

Thank you for allowing me to appear at this meeting.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Teppo, and we are glad to have your statement.

Bob Klake. Not here.

Dick Belanger. Not here.

Ed Soderlund. Not here.

John Susienka, Mason. Not here.

Jack Vacha, Iron River. Not here.

Steve Barry, Cable. Please come forward, sir.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN J. BARRY, MANAGER, CHEQUAMEGON TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE, INC., CABLE, WIS.

Mr. BARRY. My name is Stephen J. Barry, and I reside at Cable, Wis., and am the general manager of the Chequamegon Telephone Cooperative Inc. of Cable, Wis., and have been so employed since the formation of this cooperative as a successor to a number of small independent telephone companies which has now grown to a telephone utility serving over 1, 660 subscribers in Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, and Sawyer Counties, consisting of 11 telephone exchanges and 663 miles of telephone line.

As a telephone utility serving an area that is predominantly rural in nature, serving both farm and recreational customers, we in this area appreciate the impact of our priceless recreational areas that have been developed by the Federal and State Governments as well as by private investors, but find that where the Federal Government develops recreational areas, the private investors will follow.

In conclusion, I wish to present to the committee a certified copy of the resolution of the board of directors supporting the creation of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

I thank you.

Senator Moss. That will be received and made part of the file on this bill. We appreciate your testimony, Mr. Barry.

Marshall Ruckdashel, Iron River. Not here.

William V. Thomas, Madison. Glad to have you Mr. Thomas.

STATEMENT BY W. V. THOMAS, GENERAL MANAGER, WISCONSIN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, MADISON, WIS.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: my name is W. V. Thomas, and I am the general manager of Wisconsin

Electric Cooperative of Madison, Wis. This organization is the statewide association of 30 rural electric cooperatives in Wisconsin, and serves as a central purchasing agency for 418 patron-member electric cooperatives over a 14-State area.

In appearing before this committee to endorse the proposal to establish the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, I am implementing the wishes of these member organizations, as expressed in the form of a resolution unanimously adopted during our annual meeting in Madison, Wis., on March 29–31, 1967. This resolution emphasized that "it always has been an important part of our mutual concern that this Nation's rich heritage of natural resources must be conserved and added to."

A resolution adopted by our board of directors on March 29, 1967, underlined a similar thought: "This association and the 30 electric cooperatives in this State which it represents have a history of deep concern for the preservation of our natural resources, and for the prudent and carefully planned use of these resources in the overall development of Wisconsin's economy."

Complete copies of both resolutions are attached to this statement.

Beyond this, I would like to direct the committee's attention to the fact that the rural electric cooperatives associated in our organization are long-time borrowers from the Federal Government's Rural Electrification Administration. They have sought persistently for ways to improve the general economy of the area they serve, because this kind of improvement strengthens their own position and, in turn, provides added security for the Federal investment they represent.

Not all of Wisconsin's 30 rural electric cooperatives are located near to the area proposed as the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Nearly half of them are a half a State or more distant from this northern Wisconsin boundary. But they are close to each other in the shared belief that this proposed development promises very real economic benefit to all of Wisconsin and some neighboring States, and they are closer still in their demonstrated belief in man's obligation to preserve the blessings of his natural environment, and to improve it when he can.

They have expressed clearly their conviction that creation of the 57,000-acre Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will bring important economic benefits in the near future, and will assure priceless esthetic benefits for generations to come.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before the committee.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF WISCONSIN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Whereas, this association and the 30 electric and telephone cooperatives in this state which it represents have a history of deep concern for the preservation of our natural resources, and for the prudent and carefully planned use of these resources in the development of Wisconsin's overall economy, and,

Whereas, it is our opinion that the designation of a northern Wisconsin lakeshore area as the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, as provided in Bill S. 778, will contribute in an important way to both of these purposes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we declare our firm support for this measure as a move in the best interest of the general public of this state and nation; and, be it further

Resolved, That we communicate this expression of support to Wisconsin's congressmen and United States Senators, to the U. S. Department of the Interior, and to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

A RESOLUTION OF THE WISCONSIN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Whereas it always has been an important part of our mutual concern that this nation's rich heritage of natural resources must be conserved and added to, and,

Whereas legislation now pending in Congress would help assure the preservation of an important part of that heritage by establishing the 57,511-acre Apostle Islands National Lakeshore on the south shoreline of Lake Superior, and,

Whereas this woods and water combination of untouched natural beauty will provide unexcelled opportunities for wilderness camping, hiking, natural science studies, boating, fishing, cave exploration and game-sighting, and will be affording these opportunities to an estimated one-million people annually by 1970; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask Wisconsin's representatives and senators, and all other members of the Congress, to support the legislation which proposes to establish this recreation area.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Thomas, and the two resolutions are now a part of the record.

Glen M. Anderson of Madison. You may proceed Mr. Anderson.

STATEMENT OF GLEN M. ANDERSON, GENERAL MANAGER, WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF COOPERATIVES

Mr. ANDERSON. Members of the committee, my name is Glen M. Anderson and I am general manager of the Wisconsin Association of Cooperatives, which has its headquarters in Madison, Wis. The Wisconsin Association of Cooperatives is an organization made up of 332 different cooperatives and mutual enterprises. These self-help, people-oriented companies represent over 200,000 families in the State of Wisconsin. The member cooperatives of WAC are providing a great variety of goods and services to patrons across the whole of Wisconsin. It is out of this wide range of interest and membership that we are here today to support the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill.

The economic benefit that would be derived from the passage of this bill as determined by I. V. Fine, professor, School of Commerce of the University of Wisconsin, will be $7 million a year. The short-term loss in taxes and the long-term investment of approximately $2.9 million for the proper development of the area will be returned, in our best judgment, many times over. This in itself, we believe, makes the project worthy of support.

But beyond that it is our conviction that the preservation of the unspoiled beauty of this part of the Lake Superior shoreline, the forests, the islands, and even the marshes, deserves all citizens' support. We sincerely believe that with the passage of this bill our generation will be remembered by those who follow us, with grateful hearts, that we had enough vision to protect these cherished resources.

From the excellent and well documented booklet: "Wildlife, People, and the Land," we quote the following statement: "In the rush toward 'progress,' we are disorganizing the land much faster than we are appreciating the natural community and our dependence upon it. This lack of appreciation, or simply ignorance, is one of the most destructive forces in the world. Whether it's the 'I don't care' or the 'I don't know' kind doesn't matter—ignorance allowed exploitation of Wisconsin's timber resource, allowed erosion to ruin much agricultural land, allowed overbrowsing to replace the choicest deer foods with 'second-best'.

"As our human population increases, our problems will also increase. We cannot afford to let the term 'renewable resources' salve our conscience, and then still dump wastes into streams. Our renewable resources can be destroyed or reduced to the point where they cannot renew themselves fast enough to meet the demands of the future."

This proposed Apostle Islands project has in its makeup the basis for long-term benefits in terms of added economic growth for our State and this area in general, great merit for the standpoint of the conservation of our natural resources, and finally great cultural and social value.

For these reasons, we lend our total support for the passage of the Apostle Islands bill, S. 778, that would create a 57,000-acre national recreation area in Ashland and Bayfield Counties.

Thank you very much.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Anderson, for your very fine statement.

Joe Strickler, Duluth, Minn.

STATEMENT OF JOE STRICKLER, DULUTH, MINN.

Mr. STRICKLER. My name is Joe Strickler, auditorium manager of Duluth. I am here to support the Apostle Islands National Park, because I feel in my experience and the time that I have been in the area that it is a vital necessity to the visitors, business and convention people. We are in contact every day with people from all over the Midwest, State of Minnesota in particular, and these people are forever asking, "Where is there a national park?" and "Where is there a recreation area that we can combine our convention trip or business trip with a recreation period of time?"

As you both know, we at the Arena Auditorium were given a Federal grant to build our building and I kind of think that this is the same type of arrangement that we have here in the Apostle Islands. We received $3 million of Federal grant, the local people put in another $3 million and it has proven such a success for the entire area that this year better than 650,000 people have been able to be entertained in the use of the building.

I feel that the Apostle Islands National Park can do the same thing for the great upper Midwest part of the country we live in.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Strickler.

Manley Goldfine. Mr. Goldfine, please come forward.

STATEMENT BY MANLEY GOLDFINE, DULUTH, MINN.

Mr. GOLDFINE. Senator Moss, my name is Manley Goldfine. I am secretary and operations manager of Goldfine's at Duluth. Goldfine's is the largest home-owned retail business in Duluth or Superior. Civically, I am president of the Arena Auditorium Administrative Board of the City of Duluth, which is in charge of building and managing the new $7 million Arena Auditorium complex.

Some 40 years ago my parents founded our business, as a cattle and horse sales barn operation. During the thirties and forties, it had become a large farm machinery and implement dealer. During the fifties, we began to phase out of the farm machinery business. Today,

two of the largest aspects of our business is selling sporting goods and furniture to the tourist, resort operator, and motel operator. We are no longer in the farm machinery business.

Many years ago, as farming began to decline, we saw the growth of the tourist industry in this area, and converted our business to servicing this industry. We feel there is a great future in tourism in this area. We feel that it is necessary for us to expand the tourist attractions and to build new ones. We think there will be far more retail business generated through increased use of the northern Wisconsin area by tourists than was ever generated by the use of this area as a farming community.

One of the primary purposes of the Duluth Area Auditorium was to encourage the visitor and convention business. It has been successful in this area. Duluth has increased its convention business from $250,000 in 1960 to $4 million in 1967. In negotiating with conventions, we are continuously asked for additional side trips to the surrounding area. Any additional tourist attractions or tourist facilities, such as an Apostles Islands National Park, would help considerably in getting Duluth additional convention business.

I am also a powerboat owner and a member of several boating organizations. I have cruised the Apostle Islands area, in my boat for the last 7 or 8 years. I have also cruised the Isle Royale area. I feel that the powerboaters will be greatly benefited by an improvement in the facilities in the Apostle Islands, such as has been made on Isle Royale.

Based on my three areas of knowledge and experience, retailing, the Duluth Arena Auditorium and private pleasure boating, I strongly urge favorable consideration of the Apostle Islands National Park. I think that it would be a great benefit to this area.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Goldfine, for your statement. Dr. Bargholtz, would you come forward sir.

STATEMENT OF DR. W. E. BARGHOLTZ, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. Bargholtz. Gentlemen, I am Dr. Bargholtz of Ashland, Wis.

Since the first mention of the Apostle Islands Recreation Area was mentioned I was in favor of it.

I personally lease land included in this area near the Bad River-Lake Superior junction. I have always enjoyed the rugged beauty of the spot and under the present proposed plan more people will be able to enjoy it.

The same applies to the Apostle Islands. There are many even in Ashland that have not visited or had the opportunity to visit the various islands. This is because of their remoteness and difficulty to get to. With easier access their beauty will be shared by more. It is my sincere hope that these areas will be properly policed, cleaned and the area properly staffed, or there will be nothing but garbage dumps at the various drive-in areas. This must be avoided at all cost. We should have assurance that enough funds are allocated for this upkeep once this is started.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Dr. Bargholtz. We are glad to have your statement.

We will take a 10-minute recess and resume promptly at 11:15.

(Short recess taken.)

Senator Moss. Mr. Richard Mihalek, Ashland. We are glad to have you, Mr. Mihalek, and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD W. MIHALEK, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. MIHALEK. Honorable Senators, ladies and gentlemen, I welcome this opportunity to appear here and to indicate my support of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill, S. 778, as proposed by Senator Gaylord Nelson.

The many witnesses appearing before this committee will have adequately expressed the economic advantages this region can enjoy if and when the bill becomes a reality. I will not elaborate on that point any further.

Up to this time, the unique beauty of these islands and of the adjacent lakeshore has been virtually unmarred by man. But the growing population of the Nation, the shrinking acres of wilderness, and the need for isolated and/or recreational places will bring about an ever increasing threat to their commercialization and exploitation by a privileged few. I feel that the establishment of an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore at this time will be in the best interest of the people and for the generations that are yet to come. Protection and planned use of this area by our National Park Service will be the best guarantee for their continued existence in their present splendor.

There are many who, as myself, wish to perpetuate the esthetic value of the islands and lakeshore which, like a beautiful sunset, cannot be measured in numbers of cars, dollars, or motels. We need to set aside, and oftentime unselfishly, these last remnants of wilderness now, so that their varied use by many people can be assured in the future.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Mihalek, for your statement.

I understand that Mr. Paul Romig of Green Bay, Brown County Conservation Alliance wishes to submit his statement for the record, and I will call in his stead Miss Carmella Blecha of Green Bay, Wis. We are happy to have you.

STATEMENT OF MISS CARMELLA BLECHA, GREEN BAY, WIS.

Miss BLECHA. I am Carmella Blecha, chairman of the Education Conservation Committee for the Wisconsin Resource Conservation Council, teaching in Green Bay.

Because I am an elementary school teacher in the city of Green Bay, I shall testify in behalf of all the boys and girls living in our country today and for all boys and girls of future generations.

We must have places set aside for them, such as the Apostle Islands Lakeshore National Park, under the wise guidance of personnel who know and understand its values. Its use will then, not only be for the well managed family who come to visit and enjoy all its relaxations but also for the poor kids who never get out of their own meager environment—give them the joy, at least, to know it is there.

Several teachers and I took samplings from boys and girls in grade

4, 6, and 9, asking their thoughts on why preserve such areas as the Apostle Islands through the national park system.

Here are their direct quotes—and by the way, everyone had more to say then I could use.

Boy, grade 4: "Leave it alone just to see how it changes."

Boy, grade 4: "We wouldn't know how it would be, we would only have pictures and stories of the past."

Girl, grade 4: "It makes the world more beautiful and we could go for a quiet walk and get away from the city."

Boy, grade 6: "No books could be written of the real wildlife. Yes, national parks are good because if there weren't any of these places set aside, in a few years everything would change. The animals would be hunted and killed, people would move in and destroy everything."

Girl, grade 6: "I think parks are good, because some animals should be able to be free just like people."

Girl, grade 6: "I really love places like these, I hope they never leave."

Now, I have five short quotes from ninth grade boys.

A boy: "There are many Government-protected areas in the United States but, I believe that it isn't possible to overprotect the natural wonders of our earth. The beauty of nature is more valuable than money."

Another boy: "When people want to get rid of wildlife, it shows sort of a selfish desire and a lack of sentiment and these things carry over in the younger generation."

Third boy: "If this bill isn't passed, the people of Wisconsin stand to lose not only a prolific tourist trade but also a chance to enjoy life to the fullest."

Another boy: "Man has already marred the previously untouched serenity of God's creation to such an extent that little evidence of it is left."

Last boy: "Without these virgin preserves Americans will lose their vital link with nature. The only way we can insure a place of retreat and solace for our children is by preserving what scarce areas are left."

The children have spoken.

We all know the great outdoors has a strong appeal to children as these quotations make quite clear. How very altuned they are to today's unsatisfactory condition which we created for them. Therefore, I say it's about time we decided to leave them a legacy—touched by the crafty hand of the Almighty and not touched by the grafty hand of man. Let us use our wisdom and good judgment today in order to make the boys and girls proud of our actions tomorrow.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Miss Blecha. We appreciate having for our record the quotes from your students in the city of Green Bay.

Mrs. Michael Stencil, Mrs. Stencil.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MICHAEL STENCIL, GREEN BAY, WIS.

Mrs. STENCIL. I am Mrs. Michael Stencil, Green Bay, Wis., president of Northeastern Wisconsin Audubon, an area organization and secretary-treasurer of North Central Audubon Council representing group from six States. Our purpose is the advance public understanding of the value and need of conservation of wildlife, plants, soil, and

water and the relation of their intelligent treatment and wise use to human progress.

Because there are few areas left in their natural state to preserve and because of increasing pressures on park and recreational facilities through population mobility, we favor the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and urge support of bill, S. 778.

Wisconsin's 1960 population, 3.95 million is expected to increase to 6.4 million within 30 years. In 1960, 10 million people lived within 75 miles of Wisconsin's border—day-use distance. Better travel could expand day-use distance to 200 miles within 30 years when an estimated 32 million will reside within this radius. In 1960 and 1959 over $580 million was added to Wisconsin's economy by recreation trips lasting more than 1 day, of this over 60 percent was from nonresidents. The demand projections of these people indicate pleasure driving, sightseeing, camping, canoeing, hiking, nature study, and swimming will all increase over 150 percent. As the south shore of Lake Sperior rates fifth in the top 10 scenic roads at this time, proper planning would improve this adding millions to the economy.

Nor need all be sacrificed to development—because of its vastness a separate wilderness are could be set aside, forests and marshes could be preserved. Public pressure to use this area is bound to come. The time is here to save the last resource of this area—its natural beauty—before improper planning and lack of foresight makes a shambles of this exceptional asset.

Statistics quoted were taken from "A Comprehensive Plan for Wisconsin," published in 1966.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thanks you, Mrs. Stencil, glad to have your statement.

Mrs. Ken Gustafson, Hurley.

STATEMENT OF MRS. KENNETH GUSTAFSON, HURLEY WOMAN'S CLUB, HURLEY, WIS.

Mrs. GUSTAFSON. I, Lucy Gustafson, representing the Hurley Woman's Club and members of the 10th District Federation of Women's Clubs, want to go on record with this testimony in favor of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore project.

Naturally, there are many pros and cons on this proposed Federal development, but as an overall scope, it is my opinion that this national park will greatly enhance our area both economically and recreationally. We have the potential and we should create this dream. I have had occasion to sail along this vast Apostle Islands area and others should have their chance to view the beautiful and dramatic scenery involved in this proposed project.

The objectives laid out in favor of this proposal are:

1. To preserve for public enjoyment a major, unspoiled stretch of Lake Superior shoreline and 21 unique islands, which otherwise would be subdivided and commercially exploited.

2. To protect one of the finest wildlife and fishing areas in the Midwest.

3. To stimulate tasteful recreational development of northern Wisconsin.

4. To provide jobs and business opportunities for Bad River and Red Cliff Indian Tribes.

I say support the Apostle Islands Lakeshore bill.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mrs. Gustafson, for your statement.

Mrs. Leo Shattuck, Amery. Not here.

Wallace Anderson, Rice Lake. Not here.

Leslie Bunker, Rice Lake. Not here.

Ed Mohr, Port Wing. Not here.

Herb Johnson, Port Wing. Not here.

Earl Anderson, Iron River.

STATEMENT OF EARL ANDERSON, IRON RIVER, WIS.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, Senator Nelson, I have been a resident of this area for 58 years. I have seen the change from the horse and buggy days to our high speed motor cars, from the logging road to sand and clay road to the modern highway which can stand a lot of improvement. I have seen the change from logging days to a fairly prosperous farm era which is now rapidly declining.

Our area is now becoming a recreation area. The young people, and others as well, are leaving for the urban areas seeking employment. These people and millions of others are and will be seeking the wide-open, fresh-air spaces to rest and relax. What finer vacation land could be found? We have no mountains, glaciers, nor grand canyons, but we do have an area uniquely different from all the others. I have visited a number of our national parks and found them already crowded. The availability of lands such as this for a national park is coming to an end.

The increase in property values and economy of this area, plus the well-being of our Nation, will far outweigh the temporary tax loss and the losses to a few individuals. I sincerely approve of the proposal to make this area a national park.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Anderson, for your statement. We appreciate it.

Mr. Lyle Cowley, Port Wing, South Shore Lions Club, please come forward sir.

STATEMENT OF L. M. COWLEY, SECRETARY, SOUTH SHORE LIONS CLUB, PORT WING, WIS.

Mr. COWLEY. Members of the hearing panel, at the May 15 meeting of the South Shore Lions Club, the members present voted unanimously to go on record supporting the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, and they named me to represent the South Shore Lions Club at this hearing. The membership of the South Shore Lions Club includes men from the town of Lakeside in Douglas County and the towns of Orienta, Port Wing, Clover, and Bell of Bayfield County, as well as many others. The above-named towns are all lakeshore towns. Discussion at the meeting named the following reasons for supporting the proposal:

(1) Increased employment due to developments both within and adjacent to the area within the proposed lakeshore area.

(2) Increased permanent employment in the area. This could help keep some of the young people in the area instead of their leaving the area as at present.

(3) Developments in national parks, etc., are characteristically of a more refined and permanent nature than those of profit taking private developments.

(4) The promise of increased traffic due to the program would give local governments a forewarning of developments to come, making possible the avoidance of carnival atmosphere developments such as those in and near Wisconsin Dells.

(5) Wisconsin is one of only six States which does not have the advantage of a national recreational area development with its attraction for travelers and tourists.

(6) The proposed national lakeshore would attract many tourists into the area with a resultant increase and improvement of the economy of the area. Many tourists, both campers and those who use commercial facilities, route their trips from one national park to another.

(7) Increased travel would necessitate improved roads and improved maintenance of those roads. It is easily recognized that the national park system insists on good access highways into recreation areas.

(8) The proposed lakeshore area would assure access of everyone for all time to the beauties of the islands and lakeshore area involved. It is increasingly alarming how much of the Lake Superior Lakeshore has already become closed to the general public because of private acquisition.

(9) The continuous decline in population of this area demonstrates that means of making a livelihood in the area is on a decline. Recent surveys have all shown that the only chance for improvement of this area is through tourism.

(10) Real estate values of the area would benefit, easing the real estate tax load. This is apparent already as real estate transfers are on the increase even now, caused by the promise of a possibility of the lakeshore program becoming a reality.

(11) People who now hunt and fish in the area would be assured of a continuance of this opportunity as the area would not be closed to such activities due to private acquisition. This would assure future generations of the same opportunity.

There would be many more benefits of the proposal, too numerous to mention.

It is the considered opinion of the members of our organization that the proposed lakeshore area program can be the salvation of this whole part of the State. It is the brightest prospect which has appeared in many years.

The South Shore Lions Club members urge that all efforts possible be expended to promote the Apostle Islands Lakeshore program, and that it be done as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Cowley, for your very fine statement.

STATEMENT OF MRS. G. L. McCORMICK, WAUKESHA CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN, WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Mrs. McCormick. I am Mrs. G. L. McCormick, Waukesha, Wis., State conservation chairman for the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 313 clubs and approximately 22,000 women in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Federation went on record May 18, 1965, in support of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The urgent necessity for public land acquisition is too glaringly apparent to need reiteration here; the stress, it would seem, should be in keeping those wilderness values intact which have contributed so much to the unique beauty of the Apostle Islands area. The proposed development on Sand Island, for example, of overnight accommodations and a concession stand seems to be at variance with the expressed objectives of the bill—to preserve an unspoiled area of great natural beauty. We would like to suggest that visitor accommodations be kept on the perimeters of the park, on the mainland, and that development on the islands themselves be kept to simple foot trails, toilets, and minimum boat docking facilities.

The need for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is all too obvious; the wonder is that there is an era with such scenic and wilderness values still available when most of the Great Lakes shorelines have long since been privately owned. As a property owner on Lake Superior with a summer cottage in northern Michigan, I have seen needless and unplanned development along the lakeshores; the rush to cut down trees, the building of wide highways as close to the lake as possible, and the mushrooming growth of snackbars, small motels with neon signs, and taverns all attest to the fact that time is running out. Surely this Congress will move to preserve some enduring values for thousands of people in the Midwest.

This is a great opportunity which will not come again. The Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs asks that the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore become a reality, and that it be designated a wilderness area at the time of its establishment.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mrs. McCormick, for your testimony and your recommendations.

Gib Felshow, Mellen. Not here.

Maurice A. Hirshberg, Minong. Not here.

William Lee, Mellen. Not here.

William Carroll, Wakefield, Mich.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM CARROLL, WAKEFIELD, MICH.

Mr. Carroll. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson. I appear before your committee as the president of the National Finnish-American Festival, Hurley, Wis. At the April 1967 meeting of the festival a resolution was presented and passed unanimously endorsing the creation of a national park in the Apostle Islands.

The festival is a nonprofit organization dedicated, in our small way, to preserving some of the traditions and culture of the earlier pioneer

immigrants to this great north country. The festival is centered around a summer-long exposition that will be held on the permanent site west of Hurley on Highway U.S. 2 in the town of Kimball, Iron County, Wis. The site when completely developed will have an authentic Finnish village, a culture center and museum, a Finnish restaurant and coffee shop, a public sauna, picnic and camping facilities and a picturesque lake and trout pond. The festival hopes to be able to augment the programs needed for the added number of tourists that will be visiting the Apostle Islands by presenting a summer-long series of events that will be centered on family-style entertainment.

With a cultural background that has always accented the need for the conservation of the earth's resources, the members of the National Finnish American Festival encourage the committee to express to the Congress the sincere interest the festival has in seeing that the Apostle Islands Park becomes a reality.

The proposed Apostle Islands National Park will bring in large numbers of visitors to this entire northern region and the festival extends its facilities in helping in the entertainment of these guests.

The nearest section of the park will be only some 30 miles from the festival site, and this relative proximity of the park should help to make it possible for the festival to work very closely with developments in the park. We are thinking primarily of events such as folk dance and music festivals, summer theater and summer session educational programs that could draw upon the facilities of the park.

To the Committee, the festivals sincerest "thank you" for allowing us to present this testimony.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Carroll. We are glad to have you come and testify and to give us this insight on the Finnish Festival that is organized in this area.

Mr. O'Leary, Ashland. Not here.

John Susienka, we are happy to have you, sir, and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF JOHN SUSIENKA, MASON, WIS.

Mr. SUSIENKA. Ladies and gentlemen, Senator Nelson, Senator Moss. I am a resident of Bayfield County and I operate one of the few full-time dairy farms left in this area, and I feel that the economic advantages of the lakeshore development far outstrip the disadvantages or hardships that may possibly be caused upon some individuals.

I believe that we are at a point in this northern area where we must make a decision. We need road improvements badly. I believe that we cannot afford to let this opportunity slip by. We are at a point where we are either going to move forward or we are going to continue our economic backslide and this is about all that I have to say, Senator Nelson, is that I feel, as I think many of the other people engaged in agriculture in this area, that economic advantages of the lakeshore are such that I do not believe that anyone engaged in any business in this area would afford to be opposed to the project.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Susienka.

Mr. Ted Rhinehardt.

STATEMENT OF TED RHINEHARDT, MERRILL, WIS.

Mr. RHINEHARDT. I just came here. I want to support this bill for the Apostle Islands. I am going to give you a few reasons.

The older that I get, the more that it appears to me that one of the greatest resources that we have got is this water.

About 20 years ago, I logged part of Outer Island, about 8,000 acres, on the north is the station from the Coast Guard and on the south there is a pretty nice beach. And, that area is just like Lake Superior, too mighty for an individual to develop. It takes something big enough to do it, like the Government, and I think that it is great natural resources.

I thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Reinhardt, and I can appreciate your coming to testify.

During the recess there were two telegrams that were sent to me. I don't have the full text of them, but they will be mailed in and placed in the record at an appropriate place. One comes from Michael A. Connors of Milwaukee, speaking, he said, for the Woodland Indians of Wisconsin in opposition to the bill. The other is from William Showpeace, and he is supporting the bill. Both of these telegrams will be in the record.

We have completed those names printed on the morning list. I am going to call some names from the afternoon people. These will be called again so nobody will be excluded, but we will be able to go on for a short time longer this morning.

I have a request from Mrs. Melvin Meyers to be heard today, since she did not get a chance yesterday. Mrs. Meyers, would you like to come forward?

STATEMENT OF MRS. MELVIN MEYERS, SQUAW BAY, WIS.

Mrs. MEYERS. Gentlemen, my name is Mrs. Melvin Meyers and I am from Squaw Bay.

Well, I am not here to make a speech, but I would like to have a question answered.

Senator Moss. You want to ask questions, you say?

Mrs. MEYERS. Yes, if it is permissible.

Senator Moss. Yes it is, to the extent that either Senator Nelson or I are able to respond to it, yes.

Mrs. MEYERS. My property has been aired to the public for over a year now and for the answers that I ask you, why didn't you folks tell us what you planned to do? I have read, seen pictures, maps of my property in different papers that I had to buy at a newsstand. Now, was there anyone around to the homes? That is my question?

Senator Moss. I don't know if I can answer that. That isn't normally the procedure.

Mrs. MEYERS. Well, it isn't, but where are we going to find out about it? How are we going to find out about it?

Senator Moss. The only thing that I can answer is that I know that there was a bill in last session of the Congress on this same matter. I have heard it discussed in the Congress for some period of time, so I

suspect that there has been a good bid in the newspapers about it in this area. Beyond that, I don't know of any efforts to go house to house.

Mrs. MEYERS. Well, there has been no one at my house.

Senator Moss. Well, that isn't the normal thing, like I said.

Mrs. MEYERS. I own 800 acres, 1 mile of Squaw Bay land shore, lakeshore in Big Squaw Bay. I have 19 acres of the Squaw Bay caves and arches, 10 acres belongs to my son, who was in the Navy in 1942 and went into a 4-year period of war. He saved his war bonds and came out of the Navy and bought the property on section 18. He has six children to inherit the land, build on and also for him in his retirement. I own 800 acres of Big Squaw Bay, selling some to William Caldwell. He is the speaker this afternoon. He sold lots and people built their homes, very nice homes, on Squaw Bay. Now, I want to know, what are you going to do for us? Your going price and what is this rent that we hear about that we are going to have to pay? They say that when they take the property, you will pay me back a fifth of the money and that will be our rent, what is that now?

Senator Moss. Well, I don't know whether I could answer you accurately. I could read the bill to you. If the lakeshore is created, the Secretary is then authorized to go ahead with the acquisition of land, which he can do by negotiated purchase or by exchange. Each person, of course, has the right to negotiate whatever price he feels is proper for his land. If they cannot come to an agreement by negotiation, of course, they may take it to a jury and then have the jury decide how much it is worth. I would think that perhaps, the best thing to do, Mrs. Meyers, would be to have you submit in writing the questions that you have. I will see that they are answered with full information that we have available in the staff and by reference to the National Park Service. To the extent that it is possible to answer them, we will answer every one of them to you in writing.

Mrs. MEYERS. Well now, Mr. Donald Schumacher bought a large parcel of Squaw Bay and it puts me—I am the middle man; I lost my husband 2 years ago, and I have since sold a large parcel to Mr. Schumacher, but a week before this all broke in the papers Mr. Schumacher bought the property and that leaves me—I feel very badly about selling. Also, others, Mr. Carlson has his home there, we have beautiful homes there. My property was sold just before this broke.

Senator Moss. I don't see that you need to feel any responsibility at all. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Schumacher would receive as much as he paid, and perhaps more, when the property is acquired, if it is acquired, for the lakeshore. There is no reason to believe that he would lose anything.

Mrs. MEYERS. Everyone is sitting here this morning but they are not asking questions. We have sat in our yards, we have sat in our homes, we have sat all over the country, but we buy a newspaper and we read what you are going to do to us.

Senator Moss. Will you submit your questions in writing? I will see that you get an answer very promptly, so that your questions can be answered. The purpose of this hearing is to have people in the area state their position on the proposed legislation.

Mrs. MEYERS. I know, I realize it and I am a little out of line with this, but this is the only time that I have been able to sit down and talk to anyone about it. They just put it in writing.

Senator Moss. I can do one other thing. I can assure you that some member of the Park Service will come and discuss this with you, if you want that.

Mrs. MEYERS. You do that.

Senator Moss. All right, I will see that that is done. They will make an appointment with you this coming week. We will have somebody from the Park Service call and discuss this with you sometime during the coming week.

Mr. Virgil Muenh.

STATEMENT OF V. J. MUENH, GREEN BAY, WIS.

Mr. MUENH. I am V. J. Muenh, Green Bay, Wis., representing the Brown County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League and also the Northeastern Audubon Society.

In 50 years since I first took an inquisitive interest in my outdoor environment, unbelievable and disheartening changes have occurred.

I have seen areas of Lake Michigan, which once were as crystal clear as Lake Superior, take on a sickly pallor, a tragic victim of our progress and economic development. I have seen wonderful Green Bay degenerate into a dirty basin for industrial and municipal wastes, unfit for any contact recreational uses—a disgrace to man's sense of responsibilty for his natural resources.

I have seen beauty spots on rivers, cathedral-like forested areas, jeweled inland lakes and waterways and countless numbers of nature's most artistic masterpieces, desecrated and destroyed in the name of progress and economic development. If we had the honesty and the courage to do so, we would call much of what we say is "progress and economic development" for what it really is—nothing more than greed, overemphasis of the belly and worship of the golden calf.

Man is indeed a paradox. He is capable of so many kind, thoughtful, and marvelous things. That is why it is so difficult to understand how, in this era, with all his educational advantages, with all of his exposures to the simple basic and powerful stimuli of the truths of religious morality, all his technical and scientific advances, he should be so indifferent and complacent to the wantan and ruthless destruction of his natural environment, and so eager to sell this priceless heritage for a mess of pottage.

Perhaps, man needs his "honky-tonks." Perhaps he must have the pounding of drums and the clink of glasses, if for not other reason than to drown the wailings of his own conscience—for, while these diversions may be the symbol of his human frailties, he need not, however, deploy them in his few remaining sanctuaries.

But when he stands in the magnificence of one of nature's still unspoiled, undeveloped beauty spots, then he becomes conscious of his own true image. Here he needs not the drums nor the glasses to divert him.

It is here he recognizes he is but an insignificant part of the community of life on this planet. And, because he does have the mental and spiritual capacity, not only to recognize this insignificance but to wonder, marvel, and appreciate what "God has wrought," does he prove to himself that he is something more than just another animal—and that there is justification and assurance for this faith and for his hopes, and his future.

Let us not make our entire natural environment the victim of the same false values we have already applied to vast areas of this land of ours, under the conscience placating terms of "progress and economic development."

Let us preserve and protect one of our last remaining areas, the Apostle Islands area, so that our children and those of the future too can find inner security and assurance in what "God has wrought," rather than the dismay and disillusionment that follows in man's willingness to sacrifice every precious natural asset on the altar of the golden calf. Remember, we can't have our cake and eat it too.

Senator Moss. Thank you for your statement. Is Mr. Stuart Wright here? He is on for this afternoon, but if he is here I will call him now.

Mr. Gibeau. Is Mr. Gibeau here?

We will resume in 45 minutes, because we must get through early this afternoon. We are going to fly over the area and examine this beautiful spot that we have been talking about. We will be in recess for 45 minutes.

(Whereupon, the hearing was recessed, to reconvene in 45 minutes.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator Moss. We will resume the afternoon hearing. Our first witness this afternoon is Stuart B. Wright, of Madison, American Automobile Association. Is Mr. Wright here? Not here.

Bob Root, of Washburn, Mr. Root. Not here?

Roger Bodin, of Bayfield. Not here?

Gary Russell, of La Pointe, Mr. Russell come forward please.

STATEMENT OF GARY W. RUSSELL, BUSINESSMAN, MADELINE ISLAND, LA POINTE, WIS.

Mr. Russell. Gentlemen, I wish to thank you for this opportunity to express my support for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore proposal. I feel that this proposal can have a tremendous impact on the future of this area. We have here an opportunity to preserve a beautiful natural resource, and at the same time expand the area's tourist industry. Northern Wisconsin at present is seriously lagging behind our neighbors in providing recreation facilities to attract vacationers. This will be a great step forward in making our area a first-class recreation spot.

I feel that it is likewise important for the Federal Government to work with and encourage the State, county, and local units of government to expand and improve their facilities in the area. As is indicated in the Federal study, 90 percent of the people will stay outside of the park area. This will undoubtedly mean that we will see a need for lesser park facilities in the surrounding areas. I am afraid that the attitude of some of the areas local officials might be, that now the Federal Government has assumed full responsibility for providing park facilities. We cannot expect this project to solve all of our problems in this field. It should be instead a base upon which we can build a recreation complex as a result of the efforts of all levels of government and private development.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Russell, glad to have your statement. Roger Bodin, glad to have you, sir, and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ROGER BODIN, BAYFIELD, WIS.

Mr. BODIN. Mr. Chairman, I am Roger Bodin, president of Bodin's Inc., of which Bodin Fisheries is the major part, and president of the Minnesota-Wisconsin Fisheries Association, and we are in favor of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill, S. 778 providing that Wisconsin's oldest industry, commercial fishing, is protected. Let it be for the records that (1) we feel the State should control all commercial fishing activities and water within the lakeshore area, (2) the quarter-mile limit be excluded from the bill. We are now restricted to the point of nonexistence and this colorful occupation adds much interest to our area and to restrict it further would be a mistake. Fishing is extensively done within the quarter-mile area, especially in the winter. (3) That the commercial fishermen be given permits to use the access roads and landings for getting off and on the ice with no restrictions for winter fishing as they have done for hundreds of years in this area.

With these changes we feel that this would be the best possible solution for prosperity to an area so long dependent on others.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Bodin, glad to have your testimony for the record.

Albert Milligan, Jr. Not here.

Jim Gibeau, Bayfield. Not here.

Bob Weber, Bayfield. Not here.

William Caldwell. Not here.

Julian Nelson, Bayfield. Mayor Nelson, very glad to have you, sir.

STATEMENT OF JULIAN B. NELSON, MAYOR, CITY OF BAYFIELD

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, as mayor of the city of Bayfield, I would like to say that I think it is an obligation of all forms of government to recognize the need for preserving the natural resources which this bill represents, for the use by as many people and as many generation as possible. The Federal Government is best equipped to do this.

As a businessman in Bayfield and an owner of property which is included in this proposal, I feel that we have much more to gain than we have to lose. For a sustained economy, we need both business and people. These things this bill will give us.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mayor Nelson, we appreciate that.

Don Quinn, Mr. Quinn.

STATEMENT OF DON QUINN, JOHN MUIR CHAPTER OF THE SIERRA CLUB

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Chairman, my name is Don Quinn and I am from Germantown, Wis., and I am appearing here in behalf of the Sierra Club, John Muir Chapter, in general support of the proposal of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

This statement was authorized by the executive board of the John Muir Chapter and I will speak for less than 5 minutes.

I would first like to read two stanzas from the heretofore unpublished prose poem at which we have permission to use, and the author of this poem is a very famous American wilderness conservationist. The title of the poem is "Lake Superior Speaks".

I am Lake Superior,
mightiest freshwater lake in the world.
My vistas fade into purple distance,
my islands lie like battleships off my coasts.
My headlands crowned with spruce and pine
stand bold as the capes of the oceans.
Down the valleys from my heights
march hosts of aspen and birch,
gay as the winds of morning.
I am a lake of the wilderness,
and from my northern shore
the wild immensity of forest and bog,
of rock rimmed rivers and endless lakes
stretch far to the vastness of Hudsons Bay

Sigurd F. Olson.

The Sierra Club was funded by John Muir in 1892 and has as its premise the preservation of some of our natural, scenic natural areas. The Sierra Club, John Muir Chapter, holds to over 400 members and whose founders are those from the State of Wisconsin submit the following statement for inclusion in the official hearing record.

THE RED CLIFF UNIT

We strongly object to the proposed scenic road that will be constructed around the Bayfield Peninsula, from a point just west of Red Cliff to the vicinity of the shore of rocks on the western edge of the peninsula. We believe this to be an unnecessary and extremely expensive undertaking in view of the obvious and wholly adequate alternates available.

Presently there are town roads which provide access to almost every scenic vista mentioned in the proposal and which there will be developed. We believe that it would be far more economical and serve a much higher purpose to improve the existing roads and to provide the necessary access to the scenic vistas without the need of endangering the delicate geology of our wild and beautiful land.

We believe that this road and its proximity to the shoreline is the very reason for its inclusion in this proposal. It is only reasonable and fair to assume that this vista far off and off-shore islands have the right to experience wild shoreline without the affront of an automobile thoroughfare which is completely incompatible for the purpose of this proposal.

We strongly urge that a scenic road be deleted from this proposal and that the present county road be improved for the purpose of providing access to the scenic points around the peninsula.

We further urge that no intersecting roads be constructed within eyesight of the shoreline and that all parking areas be kept at inconspicuous distances.

In lieu of the proposed scenic road we suggest a primitive hiking or backpacking trail to be constructed around the peninsula. This trail could provide many links between the access roads leading to the scenic vistas.

KAKAGON-BAD RIVER SLOUGHS UNIT

These marshlands and sloughs are marvelous mechanical biological and geological classrooms, to say nothing of the unique geological interns. We believe that it would be a gross injustice not to consider any of these wetlands for protection under the national wilderness preservation system.

We recommend that the Secretary of Interior be requested to review this unit for possible inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system at his earliest possible time.

The chapter also suggests that Bad River from Copper Falls to the mouth of Lake Superior and its main tributaries, the Potatoe, from Gerney to the Bad River, and the Marengo River from County Trunk C and north of Highbridge to the Bad River be considered for special scenic status as an adjunct to this unit in the proposal. These rivers lie, for the most part, in the Bad River Indian Reservation and it presently enjoys a very high degree of wild free-flowing character. We urge that this suggestion be given serious consideration for inclusion in this proposal.

THE APOSTLE ISLANDS UNIT

The chapter believes that this unit has been softely considered and that minimal plans for development make this unit wholly compatible, with its companion units, of the proposal. We would, however, suggest that the islands are effectual and are such and should be recommended for immediate inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system.

We believe that no additional manmade facilities are necessary. We are deeply appreciative for the opportunity to be heard at this public hearing and for the speed at which the hearing has been held.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Quinn, for the recommendations from the John Muir Chapter of the Sierra Club.

Walter Schnitzler.

STATEMENT OF WALTER SCHNITZLER, EMERALD, WIS.

Mr. SCHNITZLER. My name is Walter Schnitzler, address Emerald, Wis. I am chairman of the St. Croix County Fish and Game Commission of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress; member of Wisconsin Conservation Congress Water Quality Committee; member of executive committee, Wisconsin Resource Conservation Council; and a representative of St. Croix County Alliance of Conservation Clubs. I am appearing in my own behalf in support of the proposed Apostle Islands National Park.

I believe my own feelings as an ordinary citizen, interested in the preservation of one of the most beautiful and awe-inspiring pieces of nature's handicraft is all that I need to represent. I would hope that my own feelings are about the same as anyone elses feelings, once they become acquainted with the piece of geography in question. I have no statistics to quote, and no doubt there will be others taking care of that.

But I do have many fond memories of my first and many subsequent visits I have made to his wonderful region. It was perhaps 35 years ago that I had the good fortune to visit this region for the first time and see the awe-inspiring beauty and wonder of the Apostle Islands,

rising suddenly out of the clean, cold, clear blue water of Lake Superior. Covered with their virgin coat of pine, oak and birch forests, they were truly a work of nature's art.

Their "once in the world" characteristics make them something worth traveling long distances to see. Their enchantment is something that cannot be captured by statistics. There is no way of measuring the beauty of their green-timbered shorelines, their high rocky shoreline walls and the ever-angry waves trying almost eternally to eat away their very existence.

There is no way to measure the moonlight as it rises between them, or the sunrise as it brings out their silhouette for a few fleeting minutes in the morning, in a setting of white-capped waves or at times the calm of waves that are resting or sleeping.

I find it difficult to find the words to describe the thrill I felt as I boarded a fishing boat for the first time for my first trip out among the islands, in an attempt to try my luck to catch the lake trout. The water seemed so pure and clean that we could drink of it right out of the lake without fear of pollution or the feeling that it needed to be boiled or chlorinated. How different from the water that millions of people draw from their taps today.

Serious pollution had not yet reached that far back into Nature's pantry. I shudder to think of what conditions might be like today, if yesterday the legendary Paul Bunyan and his helpers had had the chainsaw, the bulldozer, the blasting powder, the chemicals and the technical know-how that we possess today. And so, because we do have these tools and weapons today, it behooves us to guard well and carefully the few remaining treasures of unspoiled nature that we have while there is still time.

We cannot preserve that which is already destroyed by the encroachment of modern civilization. We will never be able to restore the rivers that once flowed full of water that was pure and clean enough to drink. We can never restore the inland lakes to their natural beauty, reforest the barren hillside with the virgin timber and protective cover that it once had.

But we have here before us today a piece of Nature's most marvelous and majestic handiwork, that took millions of years to create, and it is ours to preserve a little while longer if we so desire. Or we can ignore its priceless value and let modern progress defile and descrate it, and it, too, will soon go the way of many other pieces of natural beauty and wonder.

So today we have two big and important questions that must be answered. First: Do we want to preserve this area as it is today? The answer to that must surely be "Yes."

Second: Can we afford the cost involved? The answer to that must just as surely be "Yes." And, I would qualify that yes by pointing out that any nation that can spend billions of dollars in an attempt to get to the arid, frigid, and inhospitable and uninhabitable surface of the moon, surely cannot hesitate to spend a few paltry dollars to save something that any one of us can get to with just a car or a boat.

So, in closing, I would hope that there be quick action in taking the steps necessary to create and establish this proposed Apostle Islands and Shoreline National Park. I would that those who may come after I am gone from the scene might have the privilege and oppor-

tunity to thrill to the same scenes that I did 35 years ago, and now is the best time to start preserving for tomorrow.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Schnitzler.

WILLIAM MAKI. Not here.

Arne Wicklund, Hurley.

STATEMENT OF ARNE WICKLUND, COUNTY JUDGE, IRON COUNTY COURT, HURLEY, WIS.

Mr. WICKLUND. My name is Arne H. Wicklund and I am the judge of the Iron County court of Hurley, Wis.

I believe that this project consists of a well-conceived economically feasible plan to utilize all of our resources with the object being to save for future generations the wilderness areas within its limits. While preserving an area so richly endowed by nature its proposed development will attract an ever-growing tourist trade and thus broaden the entire economic base of northern Wisconsin. It will resolve in further growth beyond the limits of the proposed project.

One has had the opportunity to view the Lake Superior shoreline has to be awed by the irregular caves carved out of the red stone by wind and erosion over the centuries. Since studies indicate that sightseeing ranks high on their list of items the touring public prefers the elaten beauty of the shoreline may be revealed by the proposed drive betwen Red Cliff and Squaw Bay.

The proposed project decides encouraging sightseeing will increase all other aspects of recreation—picnicking, camping, photography, hunting, fishing, boating, hiking, and so forth.

The development and growth of the Red Cliff and the Bad River Bands of the Lake Superior Tribes of the Chippewa will be encouraged.

The 21 islands included in the Apostle Islands unit will have the wilderness aspects preserved. I have, as a tourist, toured the Mohawk Trail in Massachusetts, the Blue Ridge in Virginia and the Rip Van Winkle country in New York. For 8 years I was employed by the State Highway Commission of Wisconsin and I have traversed time and time again the area in the proposed project. I often ask myself, "Why can't we develop and preserve that which is in our own backyard?"

Through the tireless efforts of our farsighted Senator, Gaylord E. Nelson, we now have a chance to save this wilderness area. Let's not fail, the time to act is now. If action is not taken now, the future development of this area will be for commercial and private gain. Lost forever will be your placable and natural assets.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Judge Wicklund, we appreciate your statement.

Joe Vecchie, Clam Lake. Not here?

George Moravchik, Mason. Not here?

Richard Neff, Mellen. Not here?

Charles Trudell, Spooner. Not here?

Charles Raul, Spooner. Not here?

Robert Dorn, Abbotsford. Not here?

Vince Martin, Birchwood. Not here?

Herman Jessen, Phelps. Mr. Jessen, glad to have you sir.

STATEMENT OF HERMAN F. JESSEN, PHELPS, WIS.

Mr. JESSEN. Senator Moss and gentlemen; I would like to make a statement. I am from Phelps, Wis.

I am supporting Senator Gaylord Nelson's bill to create a Federal park of 57,511 acres to be known as the Apostle Islands, and 30 miles of Lake Superior Shoreline.

It is our duty now to save this wilderness for future generations—not only for ourselves—before this land becomes a melon for subdividers who will make another Coney Island, as they have in many resort areas.

This national park will do a great deal in helping the economy of northern Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, as we need the tourist trade of the people who will come to this Apostle Islands paradise. This will increase taxes in the communities affected.

Thank you very much.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Jessen, glad to have your statement.

Mrs. Marge Pattison, Durand. Not here.
Carl Wiese, Fall Creek. Not here.
Lloyd Mireau, Rice Lake. Not here.
George Mireau, Rice Lake. Not here.
John Kavajiecez, Washburn. Not here.
Richard Cudahy, Madison. Not here.
Carl Lauri, Madison. Not here.
Ray Westergren, Tripoli. Not here.
Robert Mercier, Shell Lake. Not here.
George Hellberg, Rice Lake. Not here.
Robert Bodin, Barronette. Not here.
Marvin Zum Hoffe, Cumberland. Not here.
Fred Moser, Cumberland. Not here.
Howard Gilbertson, Barron. Come forward Mr. Gilbertson.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD GILBERTSON, BARRON COUNTY, BARRON, WIS.

Mr. GILBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I am Howard Gilbertson, dairy farmer from Barron County, Wis.

I am speaking for our local Audubon Society which is in favor of the Apostle Island National Lakeshore Park. One of our 60 or 70 members is Ernie Swift, who is former director of the Wisconsin Conservation Department, and who is now conservation adviser to the National Wildlife Federation. I am sure Ernie has many friends here today who would be interested to know that he is making good progress after a serious illness last fall and winter.

In visiting with him yesterday, I found he was vitally interested in the proposed park. He said it was one of the last gems in Wisconsin, and by making it into a park would benefit more people than by having it bought up by developers and finding "No Trespassing" signs.

He also thought that this area being in the park system would be less apt to contribute to lake pollution.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Gilbertson. I appreciate your statement.

Mrs. Idile Duffy, Red Cliff, Wis.

STATEMENT OF MRS. IDILE DUFFY, MEMBER OF THE RED CLIFF BAND, CHIPPEWA INDIANS

Mrs. DUFFY. Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to be here. As a matter of fact, I didn't think you were actually going to give me a chance to speak.

I have never spoke before this many people or a very important group before. So you will have to excuse any expressions that I may use. I can only hope that you can understand what I am trying to say.

I am a member of the Red Cliff Band of Chippewa Indians. I am opposed to this national park bill.

They want quite a bit of our land, quite a bit, and the boundaries that you have on these maps, to my knowledge, have been changed several times already. Maybe not major changes, but they are changed.

Just as this entire bill is subject to change. Can we be assured, any of us actually, can we be assured, the Red Cliff Indians, that at no time in the near future will any of these boundaries ever be changed so as to include the rest of our land, our little village of Red Cliff?

I don't think that we can be, if this bill is subject to change at any time, it is possible.

I am very disappointed from what I have heard here today, most of what I heard and read in newspapers have always been white people's opinion of the white people sayings. You people that actually listen to us Indians and I am very glad that at least some of us will have a chance to speak here today.

I hope that in the future, perhaps the near future, some of the gentlemen from the press will come to our reservation and interview some of our local Indians and get their opinions, and they would almost have to be opinions, as to my knowledge there has not been any concrete substantial literature delivered to our reservation to be distributed among our people. We don't really understand these technical terms that are used in the bill. Lots of us have never even seen the bill or read it and we would like to do so. We have been promised by many people, some that work for the Government and some that are in favor of the park, and so forth, we have been promised so many things, but this is the proposed bill and subject to change and these promises, although they are given now, will very possibly never be fulfilled.

I had written a speech here but after hearing what I have heard today and it was always, like I said before, white people's opinions, I decided then not to read it.

This park, you want most of our land of the Indians and it has been told to us time and time again that we are the people who will actually decide whether or not this national park will become a reality and I resent very much all of you people who are sitting up there, as committee members and Senators, reading and everything else, when you are supposed to be listening to us. I resent it very much because we came over here in the belief that we would be heard and

that we would be listened to. When someone is reading a book or looking at a map or anything, I would hardly think that they would understand anything that anyone is trying to say. I resent it very much and I am sure that many other people do, too.

Many, many, many people have said that this bill is termed an Indian bill. I don't know why it is termed an Indian bill; the only thing in the bill that we can be assured of is that they cannot take our land without our consent. That is the only thing. Yet, several people have come and spoken to us up in Red Cliff and they have promised us jobs, good-paying jobs, but can we ever expect these promises to be fulfilled? Do you think that we can ever get any of these jobs? We are not well-educated people. We are very poor. The few of us Indians who are educated, and there are few, have already gotten jobs elsewhere and we don't have plumbing in our homes, we don't have a lot of things up there. And I hardly think that any of these educated Indians that are working elsewhere would give up their homes and jobs that they now have to come up here for just a possibility of a promise that can be easily broken, of getting the job.

We have been promised so many things in the past by our great grandfather, so to speak, these treaties that were signed with our people over a hundred years ago, none of these promises have been fulfilled. Will they ever be? It has been over a hundred years. We were promised that we would be given the right to and we would always have the right to hunt and fish on our land at any time. You are thinking, I imagine, that we do have the right to do that now. Maybe the Senator gave his opinion that we would, but we don't, we cannot. But I imagine that we can go and hunt if we want to, that is, if we don't get caught. But, if we get caught, we get thrown in jail and we get fined and everything, just like everyone else.

And, if the promises that they are making us now that are supposed to be for us in this national park, and they are promises, will they ever be fulfilled? We have waited over 100 years and not one of the other promises have ever been fulfilled. How can you people ask us to accept your promise again?

Senator Moss. I think that you have made that point very clear, Mrs. Duffy. Now, do you have any other points that you want to make on the legislation?

Mrs. DUFFY. When we came over here today, we registered this morning and it was kind of doubtful that we would get a chance to speak; however, we are now getting a chance, but until last night or until yesterday when some of us came over here, we had all understood, as the people have come up and told us, that this session here that we would be the ones to be heard first, of Indians, we come over here and we registered and we were to be the ones to be heard first.

Senator Moss. Well, I would like to point out that on the first morning of the hearing that opened there were representatives of the Bad River Band and the Red Cliff Tribal Council. The former chairman of the council appeared, so I don't think that there is any complaint that the Indians haven't been heard. They have been invited and we have heard from a number of them, and we are glad to hear from you, even though you were not on the list. Now, we would like to get your opinion on the bill. You objected to my looking at the bill, but the reason why I was looking then was because you said that you didn't think

that the Indians ever would be consulted on the land. I just turned to section 4, paragraph A, which reads, "lands or interests therein within the boundaries of the lakeshore that are held by the United States in trust for the Bad River Band or the Red Cliff Band may be acquired by the Secretary only with the concurrence of the beneficial owner." What I was pointing out to you is this, this is written right in the legislation.

Mrs. DUFFY. What else do they say there about our land? They don't say that we can lease it any more, we can't lease our land any more.

Senator Moss. Well, it says, "Any leasehold, acquired in the lands beneficially owned by the Bad River Band or the Red Cliff Band, shall not exceed a term of 99 years and shall grant the Secretary the option of renewing the lease as long as the lands are used as part of the lakeshore."

Mrs. DUFFY. You people who have, I imagine, read our constitution and bylaws, can make a statement that a lease will be 99 years when to my knowledge and our bylaws that no lease can be over, I believe that it is 25 years, I am not sure, but I know that it is definitely not 99 years.

Senator Moss. Well, as you may know if you were here yesterday, your attorney appeared representing the Indians and I think that you can depend upon him for protecting your legal rights. I would——

Mrs. DUFFY. Let me correct you for a minute. I don't believe that we actually have an attorney on this proposed national park bill.

Senator Moss. All I have is his representation. He came in saying that he was representing you.

Mrs. DUFFY. He was representing Odanah. Miss Hawkes was here this morning and I didn't hear her too clearly, but from what I understand, she said she was representing the Red Cliff Indians.

Senator Moss. No, she did not. She said that she was a friend of the Indians and she was anxious to see that their rights were protected.

Mrs. DUFFY. And she also made mention of the, should we say, "riot."

Senator Moss. Have you completed then, Mrs. Duffy?

Mrs. DUFFY. No.

Senator Moss. I must insist that you make the point you want to make and move on, because we have about 40 people yet to hear this afternoon.

Senator NELSON. Could I say just one word? I am sorry that I missed your testimony and maybe you covered the point. The bill does provide that no aspect of this bill affecting any tribal lands could go into effect without a referendum of approval on the part of the members of the band.

Mrs. DUFFY. It says in this bill that we would be given preference for some special concession and since we are very, very poor people and we don't have any money, we cannot expect to have any concession stands. There is supposed to be $6 billion in the trust fund order in Washington. It may be in a trust fund, but it is very, very untouchable. Without any money, we defintely aren't going to have any concession stands. We won't be able to build any motels or hotels that we could put to use. We definitely will not have them and they keep saying, and I am sure that we all realize at home, that our land is unspoiled and beautiful and they want to preserve it, they want to

keep it that way. Yet, they intend to build a public highway all along the shoreline and building a highway is definitely going to spoil it. And if it is going to be a lakeshore highway, I imagine that there will be picnic tables, and so forth ,which means that they will be clearing a lot of the land and cutting down many of the trees along the shore and there will be concession stands and things like that. If this is keeping land unspoiled, I wonder what they would do to it if they were going to spoil it.

The think that I would like to impress upon my people at home is the fact that they cannot take our land without our consent.

Senator Moss. That is in the bill. I read the section to you.

Mrs. DUFFY. I know that is in the bill, that is the only right that we do have, anything else can be changed, but I want to make sure that that won't. If we will be guaranteed that we do have, it is the only promise that has never been broken. It is the only thing that we have and you are asking us to give it up for a lot of probable things. I don't see how you can ask it. There have been so many white people here and so many different people here speaking in favor of the park. People that don't live here and they are here and they are so willing, so very willing, to give away our land.

Senator Moss. I don't think that that should stand in the testimony that way. The bill is drafted so that if either tribe says that they don't want to participate, that is the end of it. So there is nobody taking advantage or pushing anything off onto either tribe, so that ought to be made clear for the record.

Mrs. DUFFY. I would like to say so that it is in the record that it has been mostly white people's opinions stated here that have been in favor of this park.

Senator Moss. I think that is true, the majority of the people have been for it in the hearing.

Mrs. DUFFY. Yes.

Senator Moss. And that is the reason why we have a public hearing, is to hear from a lot of people and find out what they believe, what they want.

Mrs. DUFFY. The majority of the people who I know in our village are not at all willing to give up their land. That is the only thing that they do have, the only thing that no one can take from them and I, for one, will not support the Apostle Islands bill, never.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mrs. Duffy.

Mrs. DUFFY. I certainly do hope that we will hear more of the Indians that have come hear to speak.

Senator Moss. We have heard every Indian who has applied. A lot of you came in this morning and you had placed your name on the list and we will try to get to you. We took you, although you were not listed as a witness, but we did appreciate hearing from you Mrs. Duffy and——

Mrs. DUFFY. May I ask a question? The hearings will be over at 3 o'clock and if all of us Indians who are here can't be heard today, will this hearing be continued tomorrow here, so that we can speak, so that the people who are here can hear us too?

Senator Moss. Possibly, we will do everything that we can to get you heard. One reason why I have been urging you to make your point and let us go on is so that we can get the record made complete. So

thank you, Mrs. Duffy, and we will do our best to hear everyone who wants to be heard.

Mrs. DUFFY. I was assured that if we came over here that every one of us Indians would be heard——

Senator Moss. Well, I don't know who made the assurance, but I am glad that you came, Mrs. Duffy, and your point is clear.

Mr. Mineau, Paul J. Mineau, you may go ahead, sir.

STATEMENT OF PAUL J. MINEAU, PRESIDENT, NORTHEASTERN CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Mr. MINEAU. I am Paul J. Mineau and I am president of the Northeastern Conservation Council. The Northeastern Wisconsin Conservation Council is made up of clubs and alliances of the following seven counties: Brown, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto, and Shawano. We have taken a vote of seven counties and it was overwhelming in support of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill S. 778.

I would like to say that since the Department of Interior in Canada has taken initiative and gone ahead and planted trout in our Great Lakes, some of this land has gotten an awful lot of value to it all at once for private development.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Mineau, for your statement.

Marilyn Allen. Is Marilyn Allen here.

STATEMENT OF MARILYN ALLEN, LAC DU FLAMBEAU

Miss ALLEN. My name is Marilyn Allen and I am a teacher in Lac du Flambeau, but live in Little Sand Bay.

My family own 58 acres of lakeshore in Little Sand Bay and they also own York Island. I am here to represent my five brothers and sisters. My one brother cannot be here to speak for himself as he is currently in Vietnam and has asked to have his letter read and this letter was sent to the Honorable Senator Jackson and reads as follows:

I am a Marine in the 3d Reconnaissance Battalion. I understand that you will shortly hold hearings on a proposed bill to create an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Recreation Area. I wish to go on record as being unalterably opposed to this bill. I am presently engaged in fighting a war not of my seeking because the leaders of my country tell me it is necessary that we combat Communism whenever and wherever it threatens a free people. Is the taking of private lands for uses other than those necessary for the common safety or necessity very much different than the seizure of private lands by the State in a foreign land of a different ideology?

My parents made many sacrifices that they might acquire a part of our great country. As children I and my brothers and sisters had to forgo many things dear to a child's heart, in order that mortgage payments and tax payments might be met. Since I was a child my vacations were spent on our property on Lake Superior in Bayfield County. Later my parents built a home on this property and the family moved there, although for several years my father continued to work down state, spending only weekends with the family. Now he has managed to build up a small business and live in the area has has loved so many years.

It is ironic and unfair that we should now be forced to give up that which we all worked so hard to acquire. My personal plans had always been predicated on my living on our property on Lake Superior. Am I to be denied this right to further a vote getting plan of ambitious politicians? Why is it that the people trying to push this bill have no property in the area? My parents tell me

that a somewhat discredited promoter, Tony Wise by name, who was supposed to be involved in a bribery attempt and two brothers, Hanson, by name who have a large estate immediately south of the area involved, are very active in promoting this proposed bill. It would seem that with all the public land in our area, further acquisition is unnecessary. Is my reward for serving my country to be deprived of my inheritance and that of my brothers and sisters?

Very truly yours,

MERLIN R. ALLEN.

Needless to say, this letter expresses not only his feelings, but my own and my brothers and sisters. I would also like to say that in all of the years that we have lived out there, people have always been welcome on York Island, Mr. Chapple, and they have also been walking on our beach. Only once did we ever tell anyone to leave and these were tourists who had thrown a light bulb out into the lake and they were throwing rocks at it to try to break it.

I think that we should put a halt to land acquisition and concentrate money, thought, time, and effort to winning the Vietnam war and settling the Middle East crisis, rather than to worry about playgrounds for the idle people.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Marilyn.

Robert Palzer. You may go ahead, sir.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT PALZER, TWO RIVERS, WIS.

Mr. ROBERT PALZER. I am Robert Palzer from two Rivers, Wis., and I am here to express my opinion on this bill and I am in favor of the proposed bill, but I feel that it is unfortunate that there has not been proper information conveyed to the Indians living in the areas which will be part of the proposed recreation area and the area residents whose land might be acquired. I think that it is unfortunate that there has to be concern that land will be lost due to improper selling or by force removal of a lot, but I think that there are protection for the people in the bill——

Senator Moss. May I interrupt for the record? The proposal has been discussed widely for about 7 years. There have been meetings here in Ashland and there have been meetings all over the north with discussions of it, loads of literature has been sent out. It is impossible to get to everybody; but this is the most widely discussed bill that I have ever seen before a legislature here or in Congress. Now, it isn't possible to get to everybody, but there have been public meetings after public meeting, discussion after discussion, with property owners, with Indians, with conservationists, almost endlessly.

Mr. PALZER. I appreciate the efforts, but apparently they haven't been totally successful.

Senator Moss. All the energy and all the time that could be put in to explain has been put in.

Mr. PALZER. For the reason why I am in favor of the plan, I think you might make the analogy to health; if you have good health you cannot think about it until you lose it or become ill, and the same thing is with our waters and air and free status. Right now pollution is becoming a serious problem, free space is becoming a serious problem, there are very few areas of wilderness left. The islands themselves right now have a wilderness atmosphere and if this can be preserved and if areas along the shoreline can be made more of a multiple-use area I think that this recreational area will benefit a maximum number

of people. It is very well situated in the Midwest, economically it is quite easy to obtain and I think that it is a very worth while venture.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Palzer.

Robert Roberts. Not here?

Elmer Broker, Poskin. Not here?

Mrs. Helen Barness, come forward. Mrs. Barness.

STATEMENT OF MRS. HELEN BARNESS, BARRON, WIS.

Mrs. BARNESS. Senator Nelson and members of the committe, yes, there is a land of sky-blue waters. Unspoiled as the great north country itself.

As a result thousands leave their concrete jungles every year to visit this land of magic enchantment and take home its unique scents and sights, its sounds and tastes, as memories to be shared.

We in northern Wisconsin are in an exodus area. We now must depend more and more on our recreational possibilities for our livelihood and existence.

Surely the time to protect this area as a scenic and recreation resource for all people is now, before commercial exploitation makes the acquisition of the necessary lands difficult and expensive.

My neighbors and I support Senator Nelson's Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mrs. Barness, for your statement.

Walter Monson of Clear Lake. Not here?

Robert Stilin, Mellen.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT STILIN, MELLEN, WIS.

Mr. STILIN. My name is Robert Stilin. I am a lifetime resident of Mellen, Wis., motel owner, and employed as manager of the Mellen branch of the Northern State Bank.

(1) The establishment of this lakeshore area will have a large and beneficial impact on the entire region with the added number of tourists coming into this area.

(2) This Apostle Islands Lakeshore will put this area on the map nationally.

(3) Highways into northern Wisconsin will have to be improved and expanded to handle the additional traffic.

(4) This proposal will protect an important natural resource for all time and for all to enjoy.

For the above reasons I endorse the proposed Apostle Islands lakeshore area.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Stilin, glad to have your statement.

Richard Bodin. Is Mr. Bodin here?

STATEMENT OF RICHARD BODIN, SUPERVISOR, TOWN OF BAYVIEW

Mr. BODIN. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, on behalf of the people of the town of Bayview, I wish to make the following statement in favor of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Park.

The town of Bayview is locatel along the shore of Lake Superior between the city of Washburn and the city of Bayfield. No new in-

dustry has ever presented itself to our township that can offer any greater economic opportunity for our citizens than the prospect of an Apostle Islands Park. In the fact that our township is located near to the park boundary, our people feel that new job opportunities and choice of employment would be expanded. No other industry, or business, or any other form of economic advancement has ever been presented to the people of our area that can offer nearly a $7 million investment in our natural resource and assets without destroying the very resource of asset itself.

Our one concern for caution, however, in favoring such a park is that upon approval of the park that work on development would commence immediately so as to not stifle the economy of the area any further. Development within the proposed area of the park has been held back because of the possibility of the park being approved. Therefore, let us favor the park but also favor its immediate placement into operating park system so that its economic impact on our area will become affirmative as soon as possible.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Bodin.

Mr. Wright, Stuart B. Wright.

STATEMENT OF STUART B. WRIGHT, MADISON, WIS.—WISCONSIN DIVISION, AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Mr. WRIGHT. I am Stuart B. Wright, general manager of the Wisconsin division, speaking in favor of the Apostle Islands national lakeshore proposal on behalf of our more than 230,000 members.

One of the principal reasons for the founding of the American Automobile Association in 1902 was to work for the improvement of motoring and travel conditions. Over the years AAA has consistently labored to implement these objectives. Today, this continues to be one of our prime goals.

I certainly agree with Senator Nelson that "A tourist area which preserves its natural beauty and its unique flavor is far more valuable both economically and esthetically over the long run." If the Apostle Islands area is to become a major tourist attraction, we must quickly provide the necessary safeguards.

Last year more than 115 million Americans took at least one vacation or pleasure trip in this country. During these trips they spent more than $28 billion. Travel assumes greater importance each year as a prime mover of our national economy, with resulting benefits to all. It creates untold numbers of new jobs.

The travel dollar is quickly distributed to every channel of trade and commerce. Of each dollar, 28 cents goes for food; 27 cents for lodging; 21 cents for transportation; 12 cents for entertainment; and 12 cents for miscellaneous related purposes.

Our country's population explosion will create far greater demands for additional recreational facilities of a national scope. It is particularly appropriate that we are planning a national lakeshore attraction in this area. Our current highway improvement program—both State and Federal—will make this area extremely easy for motorists to reach. I ask you to consider that 90 percent of the vacation, recreation, and pleasure travel in this country is by private passenger car.

The Wisconsin AAA strongly supports the need for a national recreational objective in this specific location. The Great Lakes area is a tremendous potential as a tourist attraction and no finer choice can be found anywhere than this Apostle Islands proposal.

We sincerely hope that the committee will recommend establishment of this facility at the earliest possible time. Only in this way can we properly preserve some of our most outstanding natural scenery. This will be an invaluable addition to the bank of our national resources which must meet the soaring demands of the future.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Wright, glad to have your statement.

Eric Lundberg, Barron. Not here.

Edward Ludwig, Mellen. Not here.

Walter Schiede, Mellen. Not here.

John Whalen, Mellen. Not here.

Kenneth L. Jansen, Ashland. Not here.

Donald Josham, Washburn. Not here.

Eugene Anderson, Washburn. Not here.

Ray Kyle, Cable. Not here.

S. G. McCoy, Cable. Not here.

John O. Anderson, Cable. Not here.

Dan Vickers, Park Falls. Not here.

Thomas I. Cress, Phillips. Not here.

Mike McEvoy, Milwaukee. Not here.

Vincent E. Beacom, Ashland.

STATEMENT OF VINCENT E. BEACOM, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. BEACOM. My name is Vincent E. Beacom, and I live at 715 Second Avenue West, Ashland, Wis. I am appearing in favor of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

I was born and raised at Souix City, Iowa, and received my college education at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. I have lived in Wisconsin since 1954, In this period, I have lived and worked in the communities of Beloit, Madison, Fond du Lac, Sun Prairie, Portage, and Ashland. I have lived in Ashland for the past 21 months.

Based on my experience of living in various communities of the Middle West, I would have to state that the Apostle Islands area is a unique, natural resource. I would also have to state that compared with the population growths in other areas, the Apostle Islands area could certainly be termed as underdeveloped. In view of the population growth within 1 and 2 days driving distance of the Apostle Islands area, I think it is an unchallenged fact that the area will be developed in one manner or another due strictly to population pressures.

I have read the proposal regarding the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and I have attended hearings where the matter was explained in detail. I feel that this is a good proposal and would develop the area in the best possible manner. The proposals, as I understand them, would be fair to all concerned, protecting the rights of the individuals, and yet developing the area for public use.

Members of my family have been coming to this area for many years for their vacations. These people come from Kansas City, Mo., Grand Island, Nebr., Onawa and Sioux City, Iowa. In discussing the

proposed development of the Apostle Islands with my family, it was the general consensus that its development would make the area much more attractive for themselves, and for others.

My reason for appearing here is to put on the record that I have come to this area on vacation for many years, and have lived in this particular area for 21 months, and I am in full support of the proposal to establish this national lakeshore recreation area.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you for that fine statement. We are glad to have it, Mr. Beacom.

Mr. Hershey, J. R. Hershey.

STATEMENT OF JAY R. HERSHEY, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. HERSHEY. I am appearing before this committee to testify in favor of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill and to indicate my support for its passage.

As a family man, I am concerned for the development and further utilization of the recreational opportunities and for the preservation of the scenic benefits for which this bill provides. As an employee of Northland College, I am concerned for the attraction of the area to students and other potential college personnel, and to people to be hired by other area employers. As a citizen of the area and a potential property owner, I am interested in the economic growth and development of the area. It is my belief that the passage of this bill will provide for greater utilization of the local area with respect to these areas of concern.

However, I would urge this committee, the National Park Service, the Wisconsin State Department of Resource Development, and other interested agencies, to immediately begin working with the local governments in providing for the proper zoning regulations such that it will be impossible for the Apostle Islands area to be developed commercially in the "honky tonk" fashion which is so objectionable of the Wisconsin Dells area.

Senator Moss. Rev. Don Skinner.

STATEMENT OF REV. DON COVILL SKINNER, ASHLAND, WIS.

Reverend SKINNER. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, my testimony is on behalf of American Youth Hostels, Inc., a private corporation with a national membership of some 40,000 citizens. So that you may understand the nature of this testimony, allow me to state that American Youth Hostels exists for the purpose of providing educational and recreational opportunities through inexpensive travel, primarily by the simple means of cycling, hiking, canoeing, and the like; and thus, to stimulate a greater knowledge and appreciation for the out of doors, and of the peoples of the world; and to develop self-reliant, community-minded, and world-minded citizens.

Both the national office of AYH, and its 25 regional councils and numerous youth clubs, annually sponsor trips across the Nation and overseas, utilizing simple means of travel, and taking advantage of the 4,000 youth hostels sponsored by the national groups which compose the International Youth Hostel Federation. Increasingly, members

of these other national groups travel in the United States, utilizing our hosteling facilities.

It is therefore of primary interest to us to encourage the establishment of prime, outdoor recreational areas in the public domain, where the citizens of this Nation, especially those from our expanding urban areas, may experience the joy of traveling under their own steam, separated from the hazards of high-speed highways; in sum, to provide for all the people the very finest natural and recreational resources our Nation can boast.

We feel the Apostle Islands region is a natural and recreational resource of the first magnitude, which for its prime beauty and splendor should properly be set aside for the enjoyment of all the people. May we encourage you to proceed as expeditiously as possible with the authorization and development of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

This testimony is authorized by letter to me from William A. Nelson, national field director of American Youth Hostels, Inc. Please accept our thanks for this opportunity to testify on this most important issue.

MAY 24, 1967.

REV. DON SKINNER,
Northland College,
Ashland, Wis.

DEAR DON: The American Youth Hostels wishes to go on record as endorsing the work you and your Committee are doing to preserve the Apostle Islands as a recreational area for all the people.

It is important in this day of spreading urban blight that areas of open space, forest, lakes, and beaches, be preserved so that man will have room to breathe fresh air and find some room for relaxation.

Be assured that this organization is interested in what you are striving to accomplish, and wish you every success in your endeavor.

Cordially yours,

WILLIAM A. NELSON,
Field Director.

I would like to add one remark that is not in my written testimony by me, Mr. Chairman, that as a resident coming to this area recently—I am now a resident of Ashland—one of the things which concerns me most in the potential development of the area is that the various town and county groups who are responsible for the action of the local citizens, if they have not already done so, should begin very serious consideration of the zoning proposals. I have not yet had an opportunity to visit the Wisconsin Dells, but from anything I have heard, some friends of mine who have been there, I am not sure that I am going to bother going there. It seems to me that it is very critical for those of us living in the area, if we are to carry our part of the responsibility for the area, that we should either continue and increase or begin very serious consideration of zoning problems and regulations to meet the situation should the park become a reality.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Reverend Skinner, for your fine statement.

Don Johnson, Ashland. Not here.

W. B. Randby, Ashland. Not here.

James R. Davies.

STATEMENT OF JAMES R. DAVIES, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. DAVIES. Senator Moss and Senator Nelson, I am pleased to be able to add my statement to the record of the hearings on the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill.

From my own observation, the Apostle Islands area is a superb scenic and recreational resource. There is nothing—nothing—equal to it in the Middle West, and this is an area which has a great and increasing need for such resources. Without prompt action, however, this area will not remain in its present state.

Already, cabins, and I am sorry to say, trash piles, are multiplying through this area. If we do not act now to save for everyone the beauties of this area, they will soon be available to no one. I urge your favorable action upon this proposal.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Davies.

Mr. Spielman, A. B. Spielman. Not here.

George Wartman, Ashland. Not here.

Gale Otis, Ashland. Not here.

Alfred Bergmann, Ashland.

STATEMENT OF ALFRED BERGMANN, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. BERGMANN. Senator Nelson, Senator Moss, the proposed national lakeshore is Wisconsin's chance for a national park—complete with all the advantages and facilities that such a national project will provide.

Along with this influx of tourists and the dollars they bring into a national park, will come an economic boost to everyone in this area—labor, salaried workers, business, and also much-needed part-time employment.

With increased employment and an upgraded prosperity, Ashland will find the means to suport the much needed new community facilities—schools, streets, and so forth. This will not only be true of Ashland, but other communities in the area who have found themselves behind the rest of the country because of the low economy.

This park will not only economically benefit the State of Wisconsin, but also provide everyone in the country for generations to come of a natural wilderness area of lake, trees, and islands of which this is one of the few remaining.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Bergmann, glad to have your statement.

Lyle P. Hartwig, Ashland. Not here.

Rudy Anich, Ashland. Not here.

Dean Roffers, Ashland. Not here.

Tom LaBlande, Hurley. Not here.

James Bonney, Glidden.

STATEMENT OF JAMES BONNEY, GLIDDEN, WIS.

Mr. BONNEY. Senator Nelson, Senator Moss, I am James Bonney, age 52, lifelong resident of Glidden, Wis., southern Ashland County.

I have been in business on Highway No. 13 for the greatest share

of my adult life. It has been my past experience in business that any activity in the Glidden area or north of Glidden, Wis., creates a decided increase in business.

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill, S. 778, in my opinion, definitely will create an additional tourist attraction for us here in the north and will therefore create much needed business. In view of the above statements, I am very much in support of bill S. 778.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Bonney.

William Frahm, Minong. Not here.

Howard Sibbald, Grandview. Not here.

Richard Rookey, Superior. Not here.

James Strand, Hurley. Not here.

George A. Corrigan, Hurley.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE A. CORRIGAN, HURLEY, REPRESENTING THE FIVE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT GROUP

Mr. CORRIGAN. Mr. Chairman, I am representing the Five County Development Group consisting of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Iron, and Price Counties, of which four counties border on Lake Superior, have sponsored this project from the beginning, including the visit of former President John Kennedy.

The five county group is made up of the county board chairmen and men they select from their respective counties. The men are dedicated to do what they can to improve the economy of the region. They spent much time willingly, without pay, to accomplish that end.

We backed all the industries coming into this area in the last 10 years, never expecting credit, but expected and recevied criticism.

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore was one of the pet projects as they could all see the tremendous impact a recreational project of this kind would have on the region, without taking away any or very little of the present assets of the area involved.

I have heard the statement many times "What does the Federal Government want to do—take over all the land?" when the people who make such a statement know it is not so.

We who have lived in this area for over half a century know that sometimes it is necessary for the Federal Government to take over some lands in order to preserve the lands for future generations.

Take the Chequamegon National Forest the heart of which is in Ashland and Bayfield Counties. Who can say the officials in charge have not done a good job?

It is an area I personally know something about as I was born in an Ashland Hospital while my parents were living on a homestead near Mineral Lake and have lived and worked in the timber industry in Ashland and Iron Counties all but a few years of my life.

The area had been a victim of the timber baron days when the rule was to cut the most valuable species of timber, burn the slash, and move on, with no thought to the future until the depression days of the 1930's when the then President Franklin D. Roosevelt was instrumental in setting up the CCC project, which in my estimation was the start of real forest fire protection. Again, it was a Federal project but the States soon fell in line and working with private interests as well, results really started to show.

You hear some criticism in this area of the Chequamegon National Forest controlling so much land but in or around 1936 or 1937, anyone could have picked up that land for tax title or 25 or 30 cents an acre. Where were those people who criticized the Federal officials then?

I had very little money at that time but I did try to interest people who had a little money to buy some of that land; but they only laughed at me, saying who would put money into wasteland such as that. Today it is probably worth $100 per acre or more.

The result was the Federal Government took over that land and by good management in every way, especially in keeping out forest fires, the most serious threat, look what you have today. A good harvest of forest products from natural growth, along with new plantations of pine planted in the late 1930's and early 1940's which are now being harvested. Also many campsites, good roads, streams, lakes, and hunting grounds—all well taken care of.

The officials in charge of the Chequamegon National Forest have worked harmoniously with the five county group, always attending our meetings, offering suggestions and doing whatever we would ask in gathering data on the forest. With their help, a feasibility study was made of the five county area to see if the area was capable of supplying wood enough for a large pulpmill—all figures were made on a selective cut basis. The answer—plenty of wood.

The mill will come in due time—it is badly needed.

There is no reason the same mistake be made today as 50 years ago when most of the forest products were shipped out to be manufactured.

It is our belief that the Federal Government is the only one who can make a successful Apostle Islands National Lakeshore area. Keep it in a wild state as it should be for future generations.

With the wild game and fowl now abundant in that area, along with the care which will be given, it will be a natural wild game and fowl showplace for generations.

This area will never have another chance to get such a natural recreational lakeshore, if we let this slip by.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Corrigan, glad to have your statement.

Roy G. Knutson, Superior. Not here.

Thomas A. Higgins, Superior. Not here.

Roland Kannenberg, Mercer. Here yesterday.

W. A. Stuart, Mason.

STATEMENT OF W. A. STUART, CHAIRMAN OF ZONING AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES OF THE BAYFIELD COUNTY BOARD

Mr. STUART. Gentlemen, the creation of the Apostle Island region into a national recreation area as proposed in Senate bill (S. 778) would be desirable for the following reasons:

(1) It would create employment for the residents of the Red Cliff and Bad River Indian Reservations as well as other residents of the Chequamegon Bay area.

(2) It would stimulate economic growth in the entire Chequamegon Bay area.

(3) It would eventually increase the tax base of both Ashland and Bayfield Counties which would result in maintaining the present services in the Chequamegon Bay area.

(4) It would preserve the natural beauty of the Apostle Islands region for posterity and make this area available for use by the general public.

If this area were to be developed by private individuals, some important points to be considered are:

(1) Much of the soil of this area is not adapted for the use of sewage disposal systems and it would not be economically feasible in many cases for private individuals to build private or commercial buildings in much of this area.

(2) Road construction necessary for the development of this area in Bayfield County would not be economically feasible for the county and State governments.

For these reasons I give my unqualified support of Senate bill 778.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Stuart, we appreciate it.

The Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee. Now, I have four names listed under there—Mr. Dettman, Mr. Rife, Mr. Brunner or Mr. Schink. Are any of them here?

I remember Mr. Brunner and Mr. Schink. I suppose that they have testified.

Eric Jacobson. Mr. Jacobson, we would be glad to hear you.

STATEMENT OF ERIC S. JACOBSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOOFERS OUTING CLUB, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WIS.

Mr. JACOBSON. There are four of us up this afternoon from Madison to represent the Wisconsin Hoofers, an outdoor-oriented organization with an annual membership of about 4,000 students. Three of us will be submitting written testimony. The fourth I would like to introduce is June Weinstock.

Senator Moss. You may do that.

Mr. JACOBSON. We, and I mean here the members of this organization, consider outdoor recreation to be a very important part of our lives. Furthermore, our most popular area of activity is that of water sports. About 2,000 of our membership belong to the sailing club; and 400 are in the outing club, whose main activity is canoeing.

As young professionals when we graduate we will be a highly trained group, but also a highly mobile one. It is a fact that many of the students at the University of Wisconsin are from out of State, myself included, and that more highly trained people leave the Middle West for the east and west coasts than settle in this region. The departure of these people represents an important loss of technological and industrial potential by the region.

When one asks why this exodus, one of the most frequent references is to the outdoor recrational resources of the east and west coasts. Opportunities for such recreation are a very important part of the promotion campaigns of the cities and industries of New England, California, and the emerging industrial complex in North Carolina.

Thus, one route toward helping the economy of the entire region would be to convince people with skills and training that here, too, they can enjoy the outdoors. In this context the Apostle Islands Na-

tional Scenic Lakeshore proposal is more than just another national park and more than just a way of boosting the economy of a few counties in northwestern Wisconsin. It represents an assertion of the beauty and grandeur of the North.

The fact that four of us have driven 300 miles to speak for 5 minutes speaks for our admiration for the area. Members of the Hoofers Outing Club have greatly enjoyed canoeing among the Apostle Islands. The sailing club is considering trailing some of their boats up for a cruise. A glance at the map indicates that there is not a comparable cruising ground closer than Georgian Bay of Lake Huron.

Besides creating great beauty and variety, the islands shelter the area from storms on Lake Superior, and themselves offer refuge. Thus, even we canoeists can feel that we are never more than 20 minutes from safety.

The Apostle Islands have been compared to New England, and this comparison does honor to both regions. But one of the most disappointing things about the New England coast is the discovery that it is almost impossible for the ordinary man to get near the water. The shore is lined with cottages and private resorts. Even the highways are set far back from the water. So it is seldom that one catches even a glimpse of the water.

In the Apostle Islands private monopoly and speculation are only just beginning. If the project which we are now considering succeeds, we will have saved the islands for all the people. I do believe that if the proposal fails, then over the next few decades most of the Apostle Islands will be completely removed from public access.

As part of our contribution to outdoor recreation in northern Wisconsin, our group has published a guide to "White Water Canoeing in Northern Wisconsin" and I would like to give a copy of this guide to Senator Nelson and Senator Moss for their approval.

Senator Moss. Thank you, they will be accepted. Thank you very much, Mr. Jacobson, for your fine statement. We welcome you making such a long trip to be here.

D. B. Richards. Is Mr. Richards here? Glad to hear from you, Mr. Richards.

STATEMENT OF D. B. RICHARDS, UNIVERSITY OUTING CLUB, AMES, IOWA

Mr. Richards. I grew up feeling at home in the wilderness. Among my earliest childhood memories are family camping trips by car, and later hiking and backpacking trips throughout the Cascade Range in Oregon and Washington. Even as a high school student I looked forward to the granduer and solitude of these areas.

Since moving to Iowa as a graduate student, my wife and I, along with three other friends, have made several 10-day canoe trips into Quetico Provincial Park and the boundary waters of Minnesota. The planning for these trips would begin during the winter, for even the hours spent pouring over the charts of this vast canoe country provided relief from the pressures of school and the day-to-day routine of life in the city.

During the summer of 1964, some friends in Madison suggested that we join them for a canoe camping trip in the Apostle Islands.

My wife and I were pleasantly surprised by the isolation and varied beauty of these islands. They seemed to have the resiliency to the visits of man that had made the boundary waters one of our favorite retreats. In fact, there was nothing on the beaches where we camped to testify to the previous presence of man. But these pleasant, yet primitive, beaches were just a part of the charm of the islands. The rocky, weathered shores facing into the lake offered many dramatic vistas as we paddled through the islands. It was easy to lie off these rugged shores and dream of the history they must have witnessed.

Now that I have become a father, I am even more concerned about the pressures on America's wilderness areas. And I would very much like to see the Apostle Islands in the public domain, for as soon as my children can travel by canoe we will return to the Apostle Islands. They are truly ideal for a young family—they are close to civilization yet unspoiled by it; they offer fine beaches for camping, a great variety of rocky shores, as well as forested interiors to explore that are sure to delight children.

Yes, I want the Apostle Islands to remain unspoiled, for I consider them, along with the rest of America's wilderness areas, to be part of my childrens' birthright.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Richards. Glad to have your statement.

I am going to recall the names of four or five whom I called when we first came back in. They may not have been here as early as we started the afternoon session. Is Bob Root here?

STATEMENT OF BOB ROOT, WASHBURN, WIS.

Mr. Root. I am Bob Root from Washburn and I have a repair shop over there and I was born in Ashland and raised in Ashland and I have been in 25 to 50 States and I do not think that there is any other State that has anything more to offer to us than the State of Wisconsin.

The Apostle Islands lakeshore would be a boom to all people of northern Wisconsin and to the Nation as a whole. It is what the small businesses of this area needs to get them on their feet. The economical advantages of the people of northern Wisconsin make its passage not only desirable but necessary.

The bill has my support of the businessmen and as a representative of the Washburn Jaycees.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Root. Glad to have your statement.

Albert Milligan, Bayfield. Not here.

Jim Gibeau. Not here.

Bob Weber, Bayfield. Not here.

William Caldwell. Not here.

Mrs. Walter Newago.

STATEMENT OF MRS. WALTER NEWAGO, RED CLIFF RESERVATION

Mrs. Newago. I am Mrs. Walter Newago, a Chippewa Indian from the Red Cliff Reservation. From what I understand, we Indians are supposed to be your main concern, but it seems to me all you people are giving us is a bunch of promises again, just as you did 100 years

ago. Why should we believe the promises you are making now will be kept, when the ones made 100 years ago were never kept?

You want our last remaining land we have. Then what will we have? Nothing but a lot of people we have no understanding for.

I have heard a lot of people from all over, with the exception of the Indians, are for this park, but what have they got to lose. If you wanted their land we would probably say, "Take it," just as they say, after all, they don't have any land here, nor do they live here.

I see nothing good for my people if this park did go through. The people who live here have no education that would qualify them for a job that would be available in the park, except maybe to pick up paper and such things, after the white people left. We can do that now without the park.

Why don't you use some of the money you would put into the park and pay us Indians the money we were promised for lands taken from us many years ago?

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mrs. Newago, your statement is part of the record and we are glad to have it.

Caroline Newago. Is that another lady? Or is your name Caroline? This is Caroline Newago.

STATEMENT OF CAROLINE NEWAGO, RED CLIFF RESERVATION

Miss NEWAGO. I am Caroline Newago of the Red Cliff Band, also a member of the council. I oppose this proposal as to selling my allotted land. I also have the same allotted land which Elizabeth Hart speaks for John Daly. I have never been contacted by John Daly or is Miss Hawkes speaking for me and my children, who have the same heirship to lands. One son I have in Vietnam who I lost. This allotted land was willed to my children and myself. I think a vote should be taken by the two feelings of the Indian people.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mrs. Newago. You heard us discussing the bill insuring that no land will be taken without the consent of the Indians who are the beneficial owners.

Mr. Alden Allen.

STATEMENT OF ALDEN ALLEN

Mr. ALLEN. I am opposed to the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore recreation area for the following reasons: At the present time, there is nearly 40 percent of the total acreage in the United States in public ownership. Of the total population in the United States, less than 25 percent utilize available facilities for outdoor recreation such as hunting, fishing, bird watching, and so forth. Why then, do we need further acreage for this minority group? If lands and waters are as urgently needed as the Interior Department would have us believe, why not spend the money to aid in reducing pollution in some of our southern Wisconsin waters much nearer metropolitan areas and set up a land acquisition program in that area; thus killing two birds with one stone.

The proposed park would create conditions which would be intolerable to the Red Cliff and Odanah Indians. This bill whose proponents

say is an "Indian bill" designed to safeguard all their interests, would in one stroke destroy their privacy and the freedoms which they now enjoy.

Conditions adjacent to the park would destroy the peace and quiet so enjoyed by area residents and replace it with neon lights, motels, cheap curio shops, and so forth. One can be sure that very few area residents would benefit; rather, outside promoters will have grabbed all strategic sites and be waiting for the first tourist to appear on the horizon.

This park proposal was instituted by persons outside the area, without consulting any concerned property owner and it in no way expresses the majority desires; a referendum of the immediate area would verify this.

Why are the resources of the people squandered by the Interior Department in their desire to "sell" this park to the public? When one considers all the proposed park bills it looks very much like "empire building" on the part of the Park Service. Is it appropriate that the Interior Department be engaged in this huge land acquisition program while we are committed to the costly war in Vietnam?

In many instances the people owning the land involved in this proposal made real and substantial sacrifices to acquire and hold their property. I, for one, haven't owned a new car since buying my property. My children and my wife had to forego many luxuries to enable us to hold onto this land. These are sacrifices we gladly made, for we love the area as it is. Why should my children be forced to give up their inheritance because it is politically astute to provide a group, who has little desire to own property, a place to play? In most instances these people chose expensive automobiles and boats rather than investing in real property. It is unfair to expect me to sacrifice that they might eat their cake and have it too.

The proposed park would destroy the very things it is supposed to preserve; scenic beauty, unpolluted waters, wildlife, and solitude. Can one envision preservation of any or all of these with several hundred thousand people using the area in the course of about 90 days? How can a highway through the very heart of a strip one-fourth to one-half mile wide do anything but completely disrupt all solitude and serenity? Such pretensions are rather ridiculous.

This area needs more light industry to provide stable employment the year around. A park would be, at best, a boom and bust proposition creating pandemonium in summer and a vacuum in winter.

If a small percentage of the money proposed for this park was to be spent attracting small, sound industries to this region, along with a highway improvement program, the area would benefit to a far greater extent. The population trend would commence to reverse itself and we would be on the way to a sound economy. In all of Wisconsin only the "Dells" enjoy any prosperity derived wholly from recreation and scenic attractions. Do we want a repetition of conditions existing at Wisconsin Dells?

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Allen.

Mr. Allen. I have a letter here from a man who lives at Wausau, Wis. His wife was very ill and he was unable to attend. May I read that letter?

Senator Moss. You wish to read it or just put it in the record?

Mr. ALLEN. I wish to read it, if you don't mind.

Senator Moss. Well, all right.

Mr. ALLEN. Would you rather I put it in the record?

Senator Moss. Well, we are a little pressed for time, but may read it if you wish to.

STATEMENT OF CARL D. CAMP, PRESENTED BY MR. ALLEN

Mr. ALLEN. To the committee hearing testimony regarding a bill, S. 778, before the Senate of the United States providing for the establishment of the Apostle Island National Lake Shore: Honorable Gentlemen, my name is Carl D. Camp, a resident of the State of Wisconsin and I desire to set forth to you my reasons for opposing the above-mentioned Senate bill 778.

Reason 1: A recently passed law; namely, Public Law 89–668, established the "Pictured Rocks Area" authorizing the acquisition by the Federal Government of approximately 35 miles of Lake Superior shoreline which is geographically as near the centers of population of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan as the lands proposed under the "Apostle Islands" proposal. Further, examination of land ownership of shoreline property from Superior, Wis., to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., indicates that the ownership of a major portion of this shoreline is already in the hands of some governmental authority.

Reason 2: I fail to see the justification of penalizing those property-owners who had the foresight to see the beauty and wonderment of this area many years ago and acquire property, only to have their rights to own property usurped by the U.S. Government. They will be forced to sell their land to the Government and at the same time watch the propertyowners of land adjacent to the area reap the benefits of increased prices while they themselves are powerless to do anything to reap the rewards of an earlier decision to own property in the area.

Reason 3: The proposition that this area will be retained in its majestic beauty is nothing but pure propaganda. One has only to look at the clutter, litter, and general messyness of our parks such as Yosemite, Yellowstone, and others to see that it would be only a short period of time before our roads were paved with empty beer cans and the ditches filled with refuse thrown from cars by the itinerate people who have no basic love for the area, but only come to see, abuse, and desecrate. These people have no intention of ever making a permanent investment anywhere and probably never will. The people who already own property in this Apostle Islands area would benefit most by the development of permanent summer residences, resorts, and industry.

Reason 4: I have observed in the last 4 years of boating around the island that a majority of the sightseers prefer to observe the scenic wonders of this area from the water and that they very rarely land on any of the islands. If this pattern should prevail then there is no need for additional land acquisition on the part of the Government, they already own more than enough land to provide ramps, launching sites, and so forth for those who wish to see this country in the manner which they apparently most desire.

Reason 5: I note that in the bill and in testimony given at the Washington hearings on May 9, that considerable thought has been given

to the protection of the Indians. I note, however, that the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, may prohibit hunting and fishing in this area; but I do not find where the Indians have been specifically exempted from this prohibition. Hunting and fishing being one of the primary pursuits of the Indians of this area, it would appear that they are being deprived or potentially deprived of one of their basic rights.

Reason 6: Since 1965 this type of a proposal, regarding this area, has virtually stopped all building and development by individuals because of their fear of confiscation of their property by the Government. It is noted that the bill, S. 778, specifically states that only the owners of improved property have the right of life tenancy and it is implied that the unimproved property owners must relinquish their property immediately. Further, it is noted that the Government will not pay for any improvements started subsequent to January 1, 1967, so the threat of confiscation continues, therefore, only the foolhearty would attempt to do any developing with this constant threat.

Summation: It would appear from the above that the best interests of the area are not being served by this proposal, as so many of its spokesmen would have you believe, but rather their interests would be better served by a constant aggressive promotion of the area through the various agencies, both Federal and State, which are already at work promoting the area for recreational and industrial development. There are many other areas throughout the Great Lakes where ownership of large tracts of land by individuals or corporations could be purchased by the Government with much less displacement of individuals, and at a much lower cost to the Government. Further, many of these large tracts have no sentimental value to their owners, such as lumber companies, mining interests, and so forth, and would not involve the Government in altercations with so many people.

This proposal is purely a usurpation of the constitutionally guaranteed right to own property without fear of its confiscation. Let the Government be satisfied with what they already own, which is considerable, but leave the people alone, who had the foresight to see the beauty and value of this area long before this became a dream in a politician's mind.

Thank you for the courtesy extended to me by accepting this statement.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Allen.

Mr. ALLEN. Now, I wish to say there was a man previous to me, I believe his name was Mr. Richards. He made known the fact that there is land on the islands that is virtually untouched, no man having ever been seen there before. I might point out to Mr. Richards that I doubt very much that that condition would prevail after this park was put in. I own one of the islands myself.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Allen. Appreciate your testimony. Jeanette Gordon.

STATEMENT OF JEANETTE GORDON

Mrs. GORDON. I am speaking for myself and my family. I am the mother of 10 children, not one of them old enough to be on their own. A Chippewa from the Red Cliff Reservation.

I am the heir of Indian land in Raspberry, Eagle Bay, and the mouth of Sand River.

I have lived on the reservation the 43 years of my life. When World War II broke out, I was not educated enough to join the WAC's, WAVES, or other branches of the service, but I was hired for defense work at the Chrysler Corp. in Detroit, Mich.

The city you can have it. When they laid off the workers, you can bet I came back to Red Cliff and I'm raising my family right here.

I sat at the meeting yesterday and heard three Indians speak. Aren't we the first Americans? All I heard from the white people was that the Indians live in shacks. Does it ever dawn on them we came a long way? We did get up to the point of leaving our tepees.

The jobs you state in this so-called bill for the Indians you can be sure is a bunch of baloney. Because we don't have the education that the white man has. Even our business people right in Bayfield today will not hire one of those Indians.

I've got my number of Indians today to see with a college degree and I know very few with a high school diploma.

Our hunting and fishing rights, I can see myself shooting a deer or even killing a porcupine among 900 people. The Indians have been raised on wild game, and now you even want to take that from us.

I may be dead within the next 25 years. What will happen to my children? Will you turn them loose in the woods with the wild game or will you use them for Indian totem poles in this so-called national park. I know one word in the Indian language, Gau-Wie, which means "No I am not for the park."

Let the Great White Father settle with the Indians first in the treaty they made with great Grandfather, and let the Great White Father put more cream on the cake before I will say "Ava-Sau" which means "Yes".

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mrs. Gordon.

Mrs. GORDON. Thank you for letting me read my paper.

Senator Moss. Glad to have it.

Mr. Alfred Bresette.

STATEMENT OF FRED BRESETTE, MEMBER, TRIBAL COUNCIL

FRED BRESETTE. Senator Nelson, Senator Moss, my name is Alfred Bresette. I am a resident of the reservation and I am also a member of the tribal council. My topic to start with has to do with the land. In these Indian lands on this proposal when I first heard of it they started out by leasing the lands from the Indians, but somehow along the line they took that out. The next thing was they wanted to buy it in a lump sum or exchange it. Exchange it for what is what I cannot figure out? Exchange it for something else that no one else wants. But, here, Senator Nelson, Senator Moss in my shirt I have two pockets and the things that I have in these pockets are very valuable to both you and to me. Take your pick. I have a lease in one pocket and I have in this pocket a national park. Take your pick. Jobs that will be provided by having a national park, so they tell me. They have, according to my understanding, around 300 or so jobs. Whose? As the women just stated before me, who will qualify for these jobs? There is only one type of a job that an Indian will work out on. I can point out Indians on

my reservation that can't qualify. They can do any kind of a work put up to them. Nevertheless don't forget any of these jobs have their own operators. I don't have to state how long I've been here. I've been here long enough. I would say I've been here as long as, oh, maybe 50 percent of the people right here. I don't have to state how long I've been here. I could go on about the rights of the Indians. Our hunting and fishing. You know yourself, Senator Nelson, you are from the State of Wisconsin. If you have 920 people running through the area I know there would be in the neighborhood of thousands of people. And once more they are curious of the life and the way the Indians lives. They would be crowded in there like bees. Well, let's forget about the hunting you know the rest.

What will they hunt for, tourists? After all an Indian does not use a toy gun or a water gun. He uses the real McCoy. A heavy weapon and you know what that can do. Fishing. The right to fish. Well, we have a few streams coming throughout reservation and there is nobody that can tell me that in those streams that there will not be these motorboats. How long will the fish be in those streams after the motorboats starting going up and down those streams? There is nobody that can tell me that they won't be there because I know.

Now, if the Federal Government wants to preserve a way for the Indians there is only one right that he can preserve. And that is the right for the Indian to stay and keep his own place.

Now, I have heard talks by a number of legislators off and on. I am what you might call a handicapped person. Handicapped in the worse possibly way that anyone can be. Nevertheless I can get around and I do get around. Occasionally people seeing me walking up the road and they stop and admire our beautiful lakes. Such beauty. Of course these people that have been living here these many years don't see the light. And for that reason again why should be leave that place. That is one reason we want to keep it. For the beauty. I speak again for my neighbors on the west end of our town. They, too, that's the reason why they are fighting and hollering. They love that place. I know there is men right today, I have seen some here today. Fellows I have known over 50 years. They spend all their time—they farm. After the farming petered out they got fishing outfits. They fished. Pretty soon that petered out. Well, when those things petered out they could have left this country and gone elsewhere where the money was. No, they stuck here, they loved the country. That's the reason they are fighting. Thank you for listening to me.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Bresette. Glad to have you speak for the record.

FRED BRESETTE. I didn't have a written statement.

Senator Moss. That is all right. If you wish to submit a written statement you can send it in by mail and we will put it in the record, Mr. Bresette.

Neil Meyer. Mr. Meyer.

STATEMENT OF NEIL A. MEYER

Mr. MEYER. I am Neil Meyer. I am here because I am a citizen that has felt the interest of the public directed at his privately owned property and yielded to that public request.

In 1964 a State official solicited our private land on Madeline Island. At that time we owned 20 acres of beach property in the proposed Big Bay State Park plan.

Our property was comprised of 20 acres of wooded land and included 770 feet of sand beach on the south end of Big Bay. We sold our land to the State for three reasons:

1. We were interested in our future plans and the sale to the State offered us a chance to regain our investment.

2. Our land occupied a key position as the only dryland corridor to the long sand beach of Big Bay. We realized a sale of our land offered the State an access to beach property on Big Bay.

3. As campers and amateur naturalists we had come to understand the beach in its many moods and varied seasonal changes. We wished to share this with our fellow citizens secure in knowledge that a State park offers a welcome to everyone including ourselves.

Much has been said about the preservation of the resources of our beautiful countryside. The wisest of us have sought and studied the patterns of nature.

Consider too, our fellow human beings, in this northernmost part of our State. They are an integral part of that scene. No part of that scene should be changed without the welcome counseling and appraisal of these citizens. Those brave enough to be vocal in these committee hearings are here to speak at the two sessions.

I speak for myself, but I believe I speak for everyone when I express my thanks that at long last, an official group of our government has gathered with us, in our counties to listen. For too many years, these same citizens, real resources in the flesh have been told, directed, and admonished. They have not gathered here for these 2 days to ask what their country can do for them. They have had that experience.

What follows is one Red Cliff Tribal member's considered opinion of how the heritage lands should be offered for the use of the many with the thought of preserving and maintaining allottee ownership as valued collateral for plans of growth of future citizens of Red Cliff and Odanah:

SUBJECT: AN OFFER TO LEASE ALLOTTED LANDS IN RED CLIFF AND ODANAH

I am representing the interests of Mr. Franklin Basina of the Red Cliff Band. Mr. Franklin Basina has share in 666.14 inherited acres within the boundaries of the Red Cliff Reservation and shares in ownership of 320 inherited acres within the boundaries of the Bad River Reservation.

As a member of the Red Cliff Tribal Unit he also shares ownership in all Tribal Land within boundaries of Red Cliff Reservation. Mr. Franklin Basina wishes to state he is in favor of the Apostle Island National Lakeshore.

In Mr. Basina's opinion the bill to establish the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore should reestablish without any limitation the hunting, trapping and fishing rights of the Red Cliff Indians within the boundaries of the Reservation.

It is also Mr. Basina's opinion that a majority of other heirs are in favor of the Apostle Island National Lakeshore. Further that these heirs would favor leasing those allotted lands to the Federal Government for twenty-five years. At the end of the lease period those allotted lands would necessarily be returned to the joint ownership of the allottees if such lease was not remade.

FRANKLIN ROGER BASINA.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Meyer. Glad to have your statement and the memo you read.

Susan Halvorson.

STATEMENT OF SUSAN HALVORSON, BAYFIELD, WIS.

Miss HALVORSON. My name is Susan Halvorson. I am from Bayfield, Wis., entering my freshman year at Bayfield High School. I was here yesterday to hear all the men speaking, most of whom were in favor of the park. Tell me, how many are landowners and have lived here all their lives as I have? Not very many, I know that.

Sure they want the park. They want America to progress, but what difference does it make to all those people who probably have never even been to this part of the country.

I don't see where making the Apostle Islands, Red Cliff Reservation, and Little Sand Bay, a national park is actually going to be any better for anyone anyway.

People have been coming here many summers from all parts of the country, to rest up from the rat race, and crowded cities, and to enjoy themselves. You say that if the national park goes through it will be better—whom will it better? The Government, that's who. Not the vacationers and tourists. They will have to pay to get into the park, and then the place will probably be so crowded, no one will get any rest anyway.

The Government wants to change this area; why? If this is made a national park, people are going to come here once. They've seen the national park, so why should they come back again? If its left just as it is, tourists are going to want to keep coming back each year. People say, "Northern Wisconsin is a beautiful place to visit" and some say they wouldn't mind living here all year round, but, then who is going to compliment and admire a place littered with garbage and so torn down, and beat up by all the other tourists that all the natural beauty is actually lost.

The Government now owns about 40 percent or more of the United States and every year they are taking several million acres more and adding that to their amount. Just think ahead a few short years, when the Federal Government owns more than one-half of the United States, and then the people who were so hasty in giving away our free land, can sit back and watch the Federal Government dominate the whole United States.

Try to picture the younger generation years from now trying to raise a family and earn a living when the Government owns and operates everything.

What makes me so sick, is that I know when I grow up, I'm going to have to abide by the rules set by all these money-hungry, landgrabbing Senators, Governors, and a few other officials of our government. It would be wise if some of the people would come to their senses and realize that if we want to continue to live in a free country they should start paying more attention to who we have as our Government officials and that what they are doing is going to be for the benefit of the country and the citizens of our country.

Senator MOSS. All right, Susan.

Albert Bresette. Is this a different Bresette or is this the Bresette that we heard?

A. J. MacCormick. Mr. MacCormick.

STATEMENT OF A. J. MacCORMICK, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN OUTING CLUB, MADISON, WIS.

Mr. MacCormick. It is important that the people of northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan be enabled to participate in the rising prosperity enjoyed by the rest of the United States. Only in this way can the present depopulation be reversed and the area once again make its full contribution to the life of the Nation. If the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore can make a significant contribution to the economy of the northern Wisconsin-upper Michigan area by acting as a nucleus for the expansion of the tourist industry, then that alone is sufficient reason to support it. In this respect, Professor Fine's report on the economic implication of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is very encouraging.

Because the economic factors have already been well documented, I want to mention a different aspect and I speak now as an immigrant to this country from Scotland. The North American continent contains geographical features of grandeur and beauty which are unparalleled in the rest of the world. When people come to visit the United States they want to see these features: The Grand Canyon, the Rocky Mountains, the giant redwoods, Niagara Falls, the Great Lakes. They want to see those things which are unique in America. In a very real sense the magnificence of our lakes and rivers and mountains is a legacy to the whole world. When we go to visit other countries we rightly expect to find historic buildings and art works and the natural beauty of the countryside preserved for our enjoyment now and for the enjoyment of our children in the future. If we expect this when we go abroad can we do any less for visitors to this country?

The Apostle Islands are unique in their beauty and as an example of unspoiled Great Lakes shoreline. Because of this the University of Wisconsin Outing Club already organizes canoeing and hiking trips to the area. And it is worth mentioning perhaps, that the outing club is rapidly expanding. It is apparent that staudents from all over the country are becoming increasingly interested in outdoor recreation of the kind offered by the Apostle Islands area. It is because of this and because of our interest in conservation that we are here today to add our support to the Apostle Islands bill S. 778. In addition to the above statement I would like to associate myself in support of the statement of Mr. Quinn, of the John Muir Chapter of the Sierra Club.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. MacCormick. Glad to have your statement and appreciate your coming.

C. David Bugher. Mr. Bugher.

STATEMENT OF C. DAVID BUGHER, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mr. Bugher. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, ladies and gentlemen, I have prefaced my remarks purposely as a "Moment of Truth." My name is Dave Bugher. I live at 611 East Lowes Creed Road, Eau Claire, Wis. My family has a cottage in the Bayfield area in the town of Russell, just north of the Red Cliff community. I also have a boathouse and a cruiser that I keep in the city of Bayfield. I am a taxpayer. I drove my own automobile up here to appear at this hearing and to oppose wasting our money to create an Apostle Islands National

Park. I am a veteran of World War II and flew 40 combat missions in that encounter. I am a member of the board of directors and a past president of the Eau Claire Chamber of Commerce. In this capacity you can be sure we are more than anxious to create new business for northern Wisconsin. I have been quite active in supporting the completion of I–94 and the improvement of Highway No. 53 and other arteries to this fabulous country. The records will show that Senator Proxmire opposed early completion of I–94 on grounds of economy.

Senator Nelson likewise did not support the highway speedup. You pay the taxes and hope to recover some of the loot, on bended knee. I have been coming to this area for 32 years. I love it. I want to share its beauties with anyone who will truly appreciate it. Waving the so-called magic wand of nationalization wil not change the basic rugged character of this great area. To attempt to make this area a family camping and picnic area is comparable to trying to make a house pet out of bull moose. You who know this area like I do cannot help but agree. Publicity and promotion will bring more tourists and money to this area. An area development association could accomplish this purpose without deeding our lands forever to the inefficient bureaucracy in Washington and then appearing at the political trough for the serfdom of enjoying that which you already have. Show me one person that will be able to enjoy this area as a national park that could not enjoy it as a land of freedom right now.

You are already observing a marvelous economic transition in this area. Most of you can remember the day when no one would dream of a sailboat on the big lake. I invite you to see for yourself the change that has taken place and to try and envision, if you will, the tremendous change that will occur when, after eliminating the burden of the war, permits tax reduction. How in the name of truth and anything decent can you justify spending money foolishly for an existing playground and in the same breath ask your sons to go east to die in the name of freedom. How can you pour money in the political trough and still slaughter thousands of innocent victims on woefully inadequate highways? How can you ask your honorable Senators to borrow money for this purpose when we are running a deficit? How can you justify an income tax increase to buy that which you already have. Thank you very much.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Baugher. Your testimony is in the record.

Mrs. Ted Brambridge.

STATEMENT OF MRS. TED BRAMBRIDGE

Mrs. BRAMBRIDGE. I shouldn't have too much to say because I only own 1.65 acres of this 57,000 acres or whatever it is that you propose to be a national lakeshore park. I have two sons and daughters and work as a waitress and I do live by this proposed little acre out at Squaw Bay. I bought it about 3 years ago. The ink was barely dry before they came out with the literature that the park looked like a pretty good proposition. I bought that land on a land contract and I mean to keep it. I will be making quite a few more payments and I suppose you will be entertaining your 9,000 tourists and I will still be "shelling" out. I bought this land for my whole family. I have their

interests at heart. Talking about future generations, why I think if everybody was interested in their own, and invested in property, why we wouldn't have to depend on the Federal Government to buy us a park. I know we already have very numerous parks in the State of Wisconsin. I also am a member of the tribe at Red Cliff and I am heir to some of the land there, and I realize the beauty and soltitude. I don't think we will have those things with 9,000 tourists trotting through our backyards. I would like to see it left pretty much as it is. What is going to happen when the park is going to go through and I am confined to this contract?

Senator Moss. Well, I can assume you bought that land because you like it.

Mrs. BRAMBRIDGE. I am working for a dead horse.

Senator Moss. No, what I am saying is, you undoubtedly bought that property because you would like to live there. There is nothing that can make you hold on to it, but, as far as money is concerned, if your property is taken you will be paid the full value of the property. So you won't pay for something that you won't get financially paid for. That is the only point I want to make.

Mrs. BRAMBRIDGE. And then they have the 25-year lease and after a certain date you will not be paid for any building that you will establish on this property. So, what do I do in the meantime, just wait until then?

Senator Moss. Of course, you hope that the matter is resolved so you know whether there is or is not going to be a lakeshore. But, this is to prevent putting on of buildings after a certain date that changes the character of the land for which the Federal Government would have to pay an added amount. That's the reason for that provision. But, as your land stands now you will be paid in full for it, if the lakeshore passes, and if the land is taken.

Mrs. BRAMBRIDGE. Well, irregardless I can postpone that and leave it the way it is. I would rather see a few tourists at my own leisure rather than take without my consent.

Senator Moss. Well, I understand, and we have it in the record that that is your position and that is what you are entitled to state.

Mrs. BRAMBRIDGE. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mrs. Brambridge.

Mr. Dahl. M. B. Dahl.

STATEMENT OF MELVIN B. DAHL

Mr. DAHL. Senator Moss, Senator Nelson, I am a landowner on Sand Island which is in the area being proposed for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore project. I, Melvin B. Dahl, am opposed to such a park. I have owned this land for the past 26 years. I was born on this island July 4, 1911, and have been out there sometime or other every year in the past 56 years. My mother died out there when I was a boy. My father was a commercial fisherman. He drowned out there in April 1929. I bought this land that I have at the island for my wife and children, which consists of five sons and one grandson.

We, the landowners, within the proposed park have written articles opposing the park but the local papers have not printed any of our

objections to let the surrounding public know how we feel about this park.

I am of the feeling that this is a free country. Three of my sons have served their country in the Armed Forces. One son has spent 7 months in Vietnam fighting for the freedom of South Vietnam. I still have two more sons to enter the Armed Forces within the next 2 to 4 years. I am not going to let the landgrabbers take something away from them that rightfully belongs to them in this land of the free.

The money that would have to be proposed for this park can go for much better causes for the boys in the Armed Forces.

We, the people, in the proposed park area have been let known by the so-called landgrabbers that they don't care how the landowners feel. They are going to get the bill passed. They have the backing of the people that have nothing to lose and everything to gain. It is quite simple for a man to get that kind of backing. If these same people were told to contribute $100, $200, or $300 to the project they would have no part of it.

I intend to fight for the rights of my sons, grandson, and myself.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Dahl.

Mrs. Carlson has a statement from Mrs. Greunke.

STATEMENT OF MRS. IRENE H. GREUNKE, READ BY MRS. CARLSON

Mrs. GREUNKE. I have a tremendous love for this area and have lived here for 22 years so I feel this Federal park proposal will be selling us out.

In one statement they propose to "conserve and save the natural beauty and solitude" here, and in the next we are informed that "almost a million people per season" will be using its facilities. Solitude and natural beauty cannot be retained should this happen, so it defeats its main purpose!

I also feel that the two Indian councils are being pushed around just too much. They both love the little areas they have left and are inately people who like this wilderness and solitude. As far as park employment affecting their economy, a 2- or 3-month payroll wouldn't amount to much and everyone who wants to work has a job.

Ever since the proposal in 1963, newspaper articles covering the subject and the publicity involved has already done much to stimulate tourist travel and much more interest in the "natural" beauty here. Tourists have always had a healthy curiosity about property, but with this proposal, they worry about buying and building and then perhaps losing their property to the Government. Any building done on any of the islands costs almost twice as much as the same installation on the mainland and usually takes twice as long to build, so there is a lot of jeopardy with an investment of any size.

I feel that people buying their own land and building on it and then living there will, besides increasing the tax rolls, bring in more revenue to the area than campers here for 2 or 3 months just during the summer.

Since the islands can be reached by boat from any ramp in the entire area involved and charter and also excursion boats are available to take people out, the entire lakeshore acquisition proposal is unnecessary and redundant.

Furthermore I understand that more than 50 percent of the land in the area is already owned or controlled by some Government agency and this additional acquisition is just too much public ownership.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mrs. Carlson, for reading that into the record.

Mr. William Caldwell has now arrived and he may come forward now if he cares to.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM CALDWELL

Mr. CALDWELL. My name is William Caldwell. I own approximately 20 acres of land at Squaw Bay which is at the western end of this proposed recreation area. I am opposed to this project in its present form. This project plans to take the last remaining natural resource of this area; its lakeshore, take it completely off the tax rolls and convert it to a grandiose campground some 30 miles long. Perhaps 5 percent of the population camp out while on vacation, yet 100 percent of the land is to be set aside to satisfy the whims of this 5 percent. For the majority of us who prefer to sleep in a bed and under a roof, the area is little more than drive through with our vacation to be spent elsewhere.

To have one's cottage or motel situated a half mile from the lake can hardly qualify as a lakeshore vacation. This project also proposes to take all the Apostle Islands (except Madaline) over 20 in number. Lake Superior is certainly not canoe country and how people are supposed to get there is a question not answered. Several of the islands are already completely owned by the Government and why any more would ever be needed is difficult to understand. Isle Royale National Park lies less than 100 miles from the Apostle group. With its meager attendance and staggering annual deficit of over $300,000 it is hard to realize why any additional island recreational sites would even be considered. Is it any wonder that the Democrats can't balance the budget. However, with taxpayer's money at stake, cost is one thing that should be paramount in this project. As my property is located at Squaw Bay I am most familiar with the situation in that area. My first summer home was built in this area in 1963—completely modern with hot and cold running water, modern plumbing, electric heat, fully insulated and entirely suitable for year round occupancy. There are now five such homes located in this area. This area comprises the first 4,000 feet of shoreline at the western edge of this proposed project. There would have been considerably more development had not the Federal Government announced their plan to revert the area to its natural wilderness state.

I would like to give you an idea as to how development was going previous to Government intervention. I have here tax statements showing the increase of value from 1963 through 1966. These statements show that without the benefit of taxes on the lakeshore homes, the taxes on the land itself have increase twelvefold over this short period. I might add that these figures do not come from Professor Fine's crystal ball down at Madison, but from the records of F. L. Comption, treasurer of the town of Bayfield. Projected over the future, the value of this land can be shown to be considerable. Although my

neighbors and myself are not of unlimited means, we do have sufficient means to fight this proposal through every legal channel open to us, and in the end, if this proposal is forced upon us, we can only promise you that this area will be one of the most exhorbitantly priced pieces of campground on the Federal rolls. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Caldwell. Your statement is in the record. In addition to several who have testified in opposition I have been furnished a list of names of those who are opposed to the bill, and this will be printed in the record showing that these people register themselves in opposition, and there are 17 additional names.

(The list referred to follows:)

Mr. E. Halvorson, Mrs. F. Halvorson, Miss E. Peterson, Mrs. R. Hokenson, Miss Nancy Hokenson, Mrs. W. Jergens, Mrs. E. Bresette, Mrs. Ruth R. Olsen, Mr. John Leask, Mrs. Ruby Leask, Carl E. Dahl, E. W. Hokenson, Mrs. Leroy Olson, Gerry Hokensen, Mrs. Eskel Hokensen, Thomas Bonney, and Susan Halvorson.

Senator Moss. Several of these propertyowners have submitted statements or letters which will be included in the hearing record at this point.

(The data referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. EMIL HALVORSON, BAYFIELD, WIS.

I am a South Shore property owner and I am opposed to a National Lakeshore Park.

STATEMENT OF FRANK HALVORSON, BAYFIELD, WIS.

I have just returned from Viet Nam. My parents own land in Sand Bay. I live in the Sand Bay area. If the government takes the lake shore what will the young people of the area do when they marry and have children. If they want to live in the area the taxes will be high, the people will be thick, and a person won't have any peace like there is now; the whole idea doesn't sound good for the young people now growing up in the Sand Bay area. I oppose the National Park. And I believe the rest of the young people in the Sand Bay area do also.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ESKEL HOKENSEN, BAYFIELD, WIS.

I am opposed to the Apostle Island South Shore Park.

As I see it from all the advertising given to this area since the park proposal the government doesn't need to buy the land. The horde has already been streamin in and many have said they'll never come again as they almost froze to death.

The land is here and always will be free to roam on. When Isle Royle has been such a white elephant why are they so anxious to spend money for another park in country with a two month tourist season.

What good is 25 years or a life time tenancy if we are to be overrun with people tromping over our land. The bill gives us no promise of protection. We were told we could build high board fences. We have already experienced what these so called people care about others. Their garbage and worse has been thrown in our fields.

STATEMENT OF GARY HOKENSEN, BAYFIELD, WIS.

I wish to go on record as opposed to the Apostle Island South Shore Park. I spent four years in the service of this country of which I thought was my privilege and duty but now is regrettable when a government can come and take my lake shore property and my inheritance. I will have to give up my job with the Lake Superior Power Co. of which I spent eight years. I will not live in a country where the government can take away what is rightfully mine.

STATEMENT OF MRS. IRENE HOKENSEN

I am a property owner in the park area. I am opposed to the Apostle Island National Lake Shore because my husband and I had planned on enjoying our golden years without being under the supervision of the National Government. We worked hard for what we have and now the people outside the park area want this for their play grounds.

The town of Russell has a free park and there is a subdivision which is all loted out and there are many lovely homes and cottages in it. The subdivision joins the town park area. This town park area will not be sold or leased to the Federal Government.

There are two other town park areas that are free to the public and these will not be sold to Federal Government either.

In the proposed National Park brochure it is stated that the land acquisition will be at an average of $8.00 a foot. This is supposed to be the jewel of the parks and can't be bought cheap. If we are forced to sell our improved lake shore property it should be worth as much as lake shore property around the cities, which is around $500.00 to $1000.00 per foot.

We the people in this community have kept this land in its natural beauty. If this park is established the visitors will soon destroy the beauty with their garbage and trash which they leave behind.

If this park is established it will cost the Federal Government 4 to 5 times more than estimated instead of the 10 million as quoted.

This bill was made for business establishments and not for the home owner who pays higher prices for goods during the tourist season. The highways alone will cost millions of dollars. I think this whole project should be revalued to get the true estimate of cost.

STATEMENT OF LEROY OLSON, BAYFIELD, WIS.

I am very much opposed to this National Park project Senator Nelson has proposed just to make it look good for himself. Where is the liberty and justice of such a proposal that takes people's homes and timberland that they have worked all their lives for. Oh yes, the Federal Government says they'll appraise and buy it. For one thing they had not intentions of selling so why should they have to? They say 25 years or life tenancy. It still won't be their own anymore. I wonder how you would feel were the tables turned. I'm sure no one could get your homes without your being plenty heartsick over it as all the land owners, home and cottage owners are here. You gave the land to the Indians also to keep for all time. Now you come in to take it away again. The Vistas who had no right went off record as being Vistas to talk for this for Gaylord Nelson and calling him by phone to tell what went on. Then they would go on record after the meeting as being Vistas. This is really what I would call a shady deal, and very underhanded. Why should they care if the Indians' land is taken away? They are gone now and it doesn't matter to them at all.

There are no bulldozers standing by as Nelson would have people believe. We have the town Board and Forestry Service who tell people where they can make roads and cut timber. The only bulldozing is to make a road or open spot to build a house, and in most cases they open a spot just big enough for that. No one had any intentions of ruining it with bulldozers, and also except for one Island, people can come and go as they wish.

STATEMENT OF MRS. LEROY OLSON, BAYFIELD, WIS.

Do you really think this Apostle Island project is constitutional? I certainly do not. You say Garylord Nelson, that the bulldozers are standing by, certainly you men in Congress and the Senate are level minded enough to know that doesn't make sense. No one has any intentions of doing this. Besides we have many people who have left their stands of timber and just cut out a few trees that many have broken off or died because they didn't want to ruin their nice timber land. Now the government plans to take it and build roads and paths and also tie it up so it won't be on the tax roll either; and also these homes and cabins that people had certainly felt would be their own and not owned by the Federal Government. They settled here to have peace and quiet, not to have the traffic of a Chicago bearing down on them. All tourists were free to come and go

and always will be, and this land will be kept in its natural habitat without the government taking over. What little profit anyone will get from these people coming in won't help anyone. They'll have their own campers, tents and trailers and food for the time they plan to stay. This is the way they always have done. Sure, some of those from out of town, and some in town want it; they know nothing about what it's all about. We aren't poverty stricken either. Red Cliff may look it, but that's what government has done for them. Why doesn't the Federal government put in a machine shop or wood-working plant or sewing factory with new machinery instead of old as they did in the sewing factory they started. Once the Indians were very quick and skillful with their hands. We can get along nicely without this stupid park project that was proposed to make it look good for a few.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS BONNEY, BAYFIELD, WIS.

I am very opposed to the Federal Government taking all this land from the people and off the tax roll. Perhaps some, but certainly not all of private owned lands and not the Red Cliff Indian land. If all these people go tromping around the trees and a lot of them will die. The natural foliage under them will be gone too, and it will look barren. If we'd had any intention of using bulldozers to ruin it we could have done it years ago. When land is purchased it is an investment and the right of ownership, the government had no authority or bylaw should not have the right to come in and make life miserable for people proposing such statements that they can sell or have life or twenty five year tenancy. Once it is bought they should have their God given right to own it and do as they please. These people want peace and quiet or they wouldn't have settled here in the first place. Why can't people have security anymore? The boys in Viet Nam and those who fought before have and are fighting for freedom, not this sort of railroading into something as unconstitutional as this is.

JUNE 2, 1967.

Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
Chairman of the Committee for the
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

DEAR SIR: There are at least eight accesses to Lake Superior where the public can put in their boat between Red Cliff Creek and Cornucopia.

Why waste taxpayer's money on projects which the public has been able to use for many years? I have been coming to this part of the country to fish, hunt and enjoy the scenery for over forty years and I have not yet been kept out of any island or any part of the mainland. My family, friends spend way over a thousand dollars a year for food supplies, equipment both for our cottage and hunting and fishing.

Aside from a few unwanted careless people, everywhere I have been property and scenery had always been left as found. The costs of building roads and bridges on such rough terrain is an unnecessary burden to property owners and taxpayers.

ANNE M. BUGHES,
Town of Russell, Bayfield, Wis.

STATEMENT OF MATILDA JURGENS, BAYFIELD, WIS.

I am opposed to the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore park, bill S. 778.

When we bought our place it was to get away from the hustle and bustle of the city for week ends and vacation.

Now that we are retired we are here to enjoy it all the more, the peace, the quiet and beauty. We have a million dollar view from our picture window that money cannot buy. People say that we are selfish well maybe we are, but I am certain these same people would feel just like we do if their property was to be taken for a park.

Why should we have to give up our property to the government for a park when the government already has more land than they know what to do with? Why don't the government use some of the land they already have for a park, and leave us home owners alone.

I thank you to leave us alone to enjoy our retirement in peace on our own property and then for our children and grand children to enjoy.

STATEMENT OF ESKEL HOKENSEN, BAYFIELD, WIS.

I wish to go on record as opposed to the Apostle Islands South Shore Park.

I am a world war one veteran and fought for land I had hoped to keep and live on and pass on to my children. When that privilege is taken away, what hope is there for future Americans?

I have never denied a visitor to hunt on my land but every inch of the farm my father homesteaded will be posted against the horde.

What right have the people in other states to say that my land should be taken away from me.

Mr. Nelson has had his untruths published in all the papers but the opposition letters have been relegated to the waste baskets in most cases, as they were never published. It's been an unfair fight all the way.

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE HALVORSON, BAYFIELD, WIS.

I am Lawrence Halvorson from the town of Russell; a lifelong resident.

I am opposed to the Lake Shore Recreational Area proposal by Sen. Nelson.

My grandfathers and my father came to the United States for the same reason as did yours: to enjoy the freedoms of our democracy.

The freedom of private enterprise, which includes the possession of lands and other properties. They enjoyed these freedoms of our land as I have also. We have, my son and I, served our nation militarily to protect the freedoms that you and I enjoy.

My grandfathers were two of the first homesteaders in this area which is now Town of Russell.

One of my grandfathers was the first white man to build and keep his home at Little Sand Bay, sharing bed and food with travelers stranded on the beach.

You see tourists and vacationing has been going on a long time; the shores of the Lake has little changed in the many years since. This is what is called preserved for future rise, as I am the third generation and my children the fourth, some of which are grown and one married which will soon be the fifth generation.

There is no dire need for a Park in this area because of there being so many free parks and boat landings on which the campers or boaters can enjoy the water and Islands unmolested by government control. This area is being developed, maybe slowly now, but with beautiful homes and orderly planning.

The Government owns enough lands on our counties now, with little of these developments.

Why is it necessary for the Government to control the recreation of the people? Are our people so stupid that they have to be led to a park and told where to enjoy themselves? Or are we getting to be a socialist state where every thing, including the recreation of it's people is Government controlled.

Seems to me our boys in Viet Nam and other trouble spots are fighting for an unworthy cause while the politicians here are taking away our freedoms.

The only people supporting this park proposal are people that never had any interest or property in this area. They are glassy eyed with dollar signs they hope to reap.

STATEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. ROY HOKENSEN, BAYFIELD, WIS.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN: I suppose like others that are interested in the Apostle Island Park you have received many letters for and against the Park. I am writing this letter against the Park for more reasons than one.

My husband was a commercial fisherman for many years or until the conservation closed all fishing on Lake Superior, leaving us with all our equipment and nets on shore to rot. Many thousands of dollars were lost. There was no sale for them as all fishermen were in the same fix. Now that we are senior citizens, you want to take our land away from us too, for a Park. We worked hard trying to get things so we could be comfortable in our retirement. We couldn't go on vacations as other people did. We had to work.

When fishing stopped our income stopped too. How would you like it to have been your income taken away. Another thing, my husband fought for his freedom and land in World War I, just as our boys are doing now; and you call this freedom taking our life savings away, our home and land we are living on.

This is a beautiful country. There is no question about that, but who kept it looking like this? The good people living here. There are 14 roads now that are accesable to the lake where any outsider is welcome to come, camp, fish and enjoy themselves for free. And that is just what they are doing. Why make it hard for the poor to enter a park. People around here aren't rich like the city folks. Why take from the poor to help the rich. Right now every one is treated alike.

You advertise scenery and the beautiful caves; do you realize that this can only be seen by boats and not small boats like the bill states. This is a dangerous lake and small boats and canoes are very dangerous as squalls come up suddenly and small boats may not make it to shore in time. If you look up on charts and see for yourself all the ore boats that have sunk in Lake Superior, you will know why small boats aren't safe. We have lived on the lake shore for 35 years in Little Sand Bay and had a 38 foot fishing boat and many days we couldn't leave the shore for heavy seas and many times we had to pick up stranded people on the islands; so small boats aren't safe. People don't understand this lake. There are excursion boats now that make tours around the islands for sightseers. I understand that the shore line and the islands will not be changed so why can't the Federal Government put in a good road for people to drive on and they can see the sight on land where many people prefer instead of going on the water.

If this is taken for a Park the people's taxes will go up so high they will have to move. These people aren't wealthy so why deprive them of their homes and happiness.

The government cost figures are $11,000,000.00 for acquisition. The figures here are from 40 to 60 million dollars. This money could be well spent to expand Federal cemeteries for the service men, which they claim they have no money for. What few grave sights that are left will be reserved for those in higher rank. This is a big discrepancy. The islands are estimated at $15.00 per acre because of their inaccessibility. The above statement was taken from the Apostle Islands book, distributed by Mr. Jordahl. If they are not accessible what do they want them for?

In conclusion, let the property owners keep their property and to pay taxes on which it will help the towns and counties for schools etc.

Let the people enjoy themselves as it is and let the business men take care of the tourists instead of the many going to Washington. The Park will have two to three months usage where the tax payers will have it all year round.

Let nature take care of our lake shores as people cannot destroy the caves and rocky shores.

I could say a lot more as I have had 35 years experience on the lake but I know there is a limited time for all letters.

STATEMENT OF HANS HALVORSON, BAYFIELD, WIS.

I am a tax payer and also very devoted to the well being of this area. I am very much opposed to the proposed National Lakeshore and Apostle Islands Park, and any other National land grab by the United States of America.

Senator Moss. The next statement will be from Arnold Jackson, Dane, Wis.

STATEMENT OF ARNOLD JACKSON, DANE, WIS.

Mr. JACKSON. Although a member of Wisconsin's Dane County Conservation League and of the Wilderness Society, both on record as favoring on Apostle Islands Lakeshore, I am speaking now in my own interest and what I feel are the interests of the county as a whole. I support national lakeshore in this area for two principal reasons:

First, to satisfy the needs of the explosion of outdoor recreationists. I live a few miles from the scenic recreation areas of Wevil's Lake and the Wisconsin wells. My living room window overlooks Interstate 90 and Interstate 94, the main exodus routes to the Northwest from the

megalopolis of Milwaukee, Chicago, and eastward. Consequently, I am constantly aware of this exodus as it streams past, much of it pouring into Wevil's Lake wells area. Because of sheer numbers alone the flood of tourists makes almost impossible the type of outdoor recreation most of it came to enjoy. The size of the scenic natural area is becoming insignificant when compared to the jungle of neon lights, drive-ins, souvenir stores, motels, and a miscellaneous assortment of enterprises to encourage the tourist to part with his money. These people come from many Midwestern States, a majority other than Wisconsin. Their outdoor recreation needs are certainly a national problem. They need area as extensive as our western parks but in the more immediate vicinity. An Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would be a primary step. I feel, in providing for this need.

The second reason I have for favoring a national lakeshore such as proposed here is to remove some of the mounting pressure to funnel these increasing numbers of outdoor recreationists to Isle Royale National Park.

As our parks are dedicated to preserving a variety of unusual natural and historic features, surely Isle Royale should be managed in part to preserve its most unique feature, the timber wolf. Although the only park in the continguous United States inhabited by the timber wolf, part of the uniqueness of Isle Royale is because it is possibly the only study area anywhere in the world of a major predator completely surrounded by a neutral buffer zone as Lake Superior provides. Only a few of the boundaries of our western parks are extensive enough to completely encompass the range of a large predator. Thus, we have paradoxical situations such as in Zion National Park where the declining numbers of mountain lions make them desirable not only for esthetic reasons and ecological study but for the practical reason of keeping the deer population and its food supply in balance. The mountain lion in the park is protected by a government employee while the same lion knowing no boundaries wanders out of the park and is shot by a hunter receiving a bounty from a government or even a government hunter himself.

Isle Royale should and can be, by using the means provided in the Wilderness Act, preserved in as completely natural a state as necessary to preserve the timber wolf. This, of course, would mean limiting some recreational facilities. In light of my earlier statements it would be surreptitious of me to advocate such unless alternative facilities could be provided for the recreationists. To me the Apostle Islands area with the accessibility of its mainland and islands seems ideally suited for the development of outdoor recreation and to complement a wilderness Isle Royale.

Senator Moss. Mr. Gunnar Tohansen is next.

STATEMENT OF GUNNAR TOHANSEN, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Mr. TOHANSEN. The Apostle Islands and South Shore National Park projects constitute the most certain and noblest heritage we can bestow on ourselves and future generations.

I am myself a resident of Wisconsin since 1939. I spend my summers in the Redwood belt north of San Francisco where overlooking the Pacific Ocean I have owned land and home since 1935. We in northern California can now tearfully look back on the neglect of establishing

the Redwoods entire as a national shrine—if California had had a man like Senator Gaylord Nelson 100 years ago this irreplacable heritage would still be there, for the whole world to behold. Our national parks indeed are our enduring glories.

Senator Moss. Next is Roy Hoover, Ashland.

STATEMENT OF ROY HOOVER, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. HOOVER. As an interested citizen and as a resident of the area adjacent to the Apostle Islands it is my opinion that the area designated in bill S. 778 be set aside from the public domain and maintained as part of the national park system of the United States. I am especially concerned that this area remain open to the public. Only if immediate action is taken will this beatiful area provide enjoyment and pleasure for ourselves and future generations. With judicious care and planning the Apostle Islands and the lakeshore can afford recreation for all who would like to enjoy these facilities. I would urge the subcommittee to recommend passage of bill S. 778.

Senator Moss. The next witness is Alan Bedell, an instructor here at Northland College.

STATEMENT OF ALAN BEDELL, INSTRUCTOR, NORTHLAND COLLEGE, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. BEDELL. I am Alan Bedell, instructor of German at Northland College and new resident in Ashland and Wisconsin. My wife and I have lived for an extended period in West Germany whose area is equal to that of Oregon but whose population is 32.7 times as great as Oregon's. The United States can expect its population to expand dramatically approaching Europe's greater population density in the next decades so that we who have always had unspoiled land will find ourselves living carefully in a much more curtailed, planned environment than we are now used to. We may be forced to plan our land use as carefully as Europeans have, perhaps no longer being able to afford the luxury of wilderness areas allowed to remain as they were before human settlement. In the hope of retaining the Apostle Islands in their natural state and in the hope that the area will be developed with careful local and county planning for areas adjacent to the park, we enthusiastically endorse the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Senator Moss. Next is Kenneth Andrews, chairman, tribal council, Red Cliff Indian Reservation.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH ANDREWS, CHAIRMAN, TRIBAL COUNCIL, RED CLIFF INDIAN RESERVATION

Mr. ANDREWS. I am Kenneth Andrews. I live on the Red Cliff Indian Reservation. I am the chairman of the tribal council but am appearing here today to express my own personal opinions and not those of the council which has voted to remain neutral at this time.

I am personally in favor of the proposal to include parts of the Red Cliff Reservation within the national recreation area provided that it can be done in such a way that it will benefit the economy of the Indian people. I would favor the leasing of tribal lands if it would es-

tablish a long range income base for the tribe and if it does not deprive the Indians of their right to hunt, fish, and trap.

I would hope that the bill would be written in such a way that the Indian people would not lose control of their lands until final negotiations have been made and that if the national recreation area should cease to exist, all lands that had been required within the boundaries of the Indian reservation would be turned over to the tribe.

With these provisions, I would favor the creation of the national lakeshore recreation area to include parts of the Red Cliff Reservation.

Senator Moss. Next is Paul W. Romig of the Brown County Alliance, Green Bay.

STATEMENT OF PAUL W. ROMIG, BROWN COUNTY CONSERVATION ALLIANCE, GREEN BAY, WIS.

Mr. ROMIG. Gentlemen, I am appearing for the Brown County Conservation Alliance, Green Bay, Wis. The alliance represents 16 conservation groups with approximately 3,500 members. At the May 22 meeting of delegates the lakeshore bill S. 778 was unanimously endorsed.

As an individual I have canoed, fished, and vacationed in northern Wisconsin for the past 45 years. I have seen the impact of people and more people on the outdoor resources of our State. This impact has resulted in serious deterioration of much that makes northern Wisconsin a prime vacationland and an economic asset to our people.

Huge reserves of natural beauty such as the Nicolet, American Legion, Northern Highlands, and Chequamegon Forests and now the proposed Apostle Islands Lakeshore are necessary to cushion and disperse the impact of millions of people to come and to preserve Wisconsin's priceless recreation area.

We urge your support of S. 778.

Senator Moss. We will next hear from Alex Kurki of High Bridge, Wis.

STATEMENT OF MR. ALEX KURKI, HIGH BRIDGE, WIS.

Mr. KURKI. As a lifelong resident of northern Wisconsin I heartily support the National Park Service project for the Apostle Islands region.

I believe it would be a constructive program from which not alone the people of the immediate area but the Nation as a whole, would benefit.

I am, however, a bit apprehensive as to the final institution of this national park proposal in view of the administration's continued escalation of the war in Vietnam. It is becoming evident daily that more and more cutbacks of funds for domestic programs are necessary because of the rise in war expenditures.

This also leads me to wonder as to the fate of this project should this continued escalation lead to world war III.

Senator Moss. Mr. Anich of Ashland is next.

STATEMENT OF ATTORNEY THOMAS M. ANICH, OF ASHLAND, WIS., FORMER MUNICIPAL JUDGE FOR ASHLAND COUNTY, WIS.

Mr. ANICH. What was left behind by the glacier mass that once inundated this region was some of the most picturesque and uniquely

beautiful scenery on this continent. However, the onslaught of man in his unplanned struggle for progress left behind the denuded, scarred landscape consisting of the jagged stump, the fire scarred terrain and the bleak drifting sands, where once stood the magnificient king of the conifers—the white pine. Except where the immigrants who sought to grub out the stump and the root attempted to snatch from the glacial till a 40-acre tract of an earthly domain, little hope was given for northern Wisconsin—the pine stump wasteland.

Too often when proposals were made to reconstruct and rehabilitate this area, the opposition cavalierly rejoined—but pine stumps do not vote.

We whose memories extend to the depression era are cognizant of what the Federal water and land use programs have done for northern Wisconsin.

Despite man's experience with the timber barons, the steel trusts, and the like, despolation goes on. Pollution of our waters, unwise use of our land and the pollution of the very air we breathe progresses, arithmetically and geometrically.

With jewels like the Apostles sprinkled in the verdant clarity of Superiors waters, who else should be entrusted with the preservation of this treasure for the generations of those unborn but the Government of this Republic. To object to such a plan as the creation of the Apostle Islands Lake Shore is to reject the concept of the greatness of the democratic Government whose duties and responsibilities were defined by Lincoln as being "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Preservation of these jewels of Superior and the beaches and rocky shorelines nearby can only be accomplished by our Federal Government and should it fail in this project irreparable loss will result not only to this immediate area but to the Nation as well.

Senator Moss. Several statements and letters have been handed in, which will be included in the hearing record at this point.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL A. CONNORS, FIRST SECRETARY, CHIPPEWA INDIAN YOUTH COUNCIL

Gentlemen, before the Senate Interior Committee at this moment is Senate Bill Number S. 2498, "The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore." This bill, as it now stands, is another one of Washington's double dealing tactics as they are applied to the American Indian. The Junior Senator from Wisconsin says that this bill will relieve the poverty conditions found around the Indianhead Country. It might, but for the Indian it will be the old segregated attitude of the surrounding white community. Another thing, what guarantees can the government make that it will fulfill the promises stated in the said bill. To this organization, Washington can state what it wants, but we believe these statements are just words coming from a demogogic regime, such as that found in the Interior Department.

In the said bill Mr. Nelson has included the Wisconsin reservations of Bad River and Red Cliff. It is because of the inclusion of these two reservations that this organization has taken up the position of opposing said bill, right down to its last ounce of energy. When this bill passes Secretary Udall will hand out to the burdening Indian $1.25 an acre for his land, when knowingly on the open market said property sells for a hundred dollars ($100) a foot. Now dear Senators tell me why you think the Indians don't have a legitimate case of mismanagement against Washington; to be specific the Interior Department. It is about time for Washington to start treating the Indian better than what it has been doing before it is too late. This organization warns this committee,

as it has warned the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that better treatment of the Indian is a must.

In the Indian Youth you have a militant generation, which would not hesitate to challenge the authority of Washington if it became the only means to get better treatment and understanding. (Check *Red Cliff* v. *VISTA*, Nov., 1965, and Washington State Uprising, Oct. 16, 1965.) If this should come about, the Indian Youth, unlike the Negro Youth, will not be stopped by the elders of the tribes, mainly because the youth today hold the balance of power in Indian Affairs.

By considering very carefully the pros and cons for Bill No. S–2498 will you be able to head off a Red-White clash in the future. This clash is coming more into evidence with the introduction of the Interior Department's omnibus bill. You are making one of your biggest political blunders in the history of Indian Affairs, that coming in the form of a united black-red front against the white ruled majority. By not coming to the Indian with affairs that effect his welfare, you are driving him to the brink of uniting with the Negro something you can not afford. The Negro has damaged your prestige around the world but think what the Indian could do if he chose such a course. He would most likely not stoop so low because he is a person that would stay loyal until the end.

If you pass this bill, then your hope of receiving that loyalty will be numbered. If you can show the youth that you are trying to reprimand the wrong done their fore-fathers, only then will they cooperate with the government in trying to bring the Indian from a position of ignorance to one of tolerance, and above all, break a possible black-red united front for better treatment. If you do not show these youth that you are willing to change, then they will not hesitate to achieve their goals by other means. (Check Washington Uprising, 1965.)

When you are considering how to vote on this bill try to put yourself in the place of the Indian by trying to imagine what would benefit you and what would not. If you must read up on the problems of the Indian, and there are many, or ask questions in a position to know, do not hesitate. When you have made all considerations remember that the Indian is also a human being even if he is not a white. He is not an animal that can be kicked around and done away with at someone's discretion. (Check Omnibus Bill Sections 103–107 and 505)

If, after considering the pros and cons, you stay on your old course, then this organization is justified when it says, "The American Indian is to this country what the people or Eastern Europe are to the Soviet Union," which in plain English, captives and slaves to be dealt with as the government (Interior Department) sees fit. You talk about the treatment the Soviet Union gives its Satelites, I say to this government clean out your own house before you take it upon yourself to tell others how they should handle theirs. Give the Indian rights by this bill, don't keep him under the tyranny of the Interior Department, for this organization believes, "When the white man turns tyrant, it is his own freedom that he destroys."

The following are the objections we have concerning this bill:

Section 2(a). It is stated that the Secretary of Interior can take the Reservation lands in question without any consideration of who is the administrator. You say that you will pay the individual Indians for the land they sell to the government. Prove that you mean what you say. I agree that you pay the Indian for what you take, but is it the full amount and was the land bought at standard prices. The bill goes on to state that if the Indian does not sell you will order through the Interior Secretary the condemnation of Indian Lands so as to make them sell. I wouldn't put it past the government to take the land without regard of the feelings of the Indian. This organization suggests that the individual Indian decide whether he wants to sell or not; if he decides against it, then leave his decision, as it is, don't take his land by force, its all that he's got left which he can say is his own and no one can ever take it away from him, no one.

Section 3(a). It is stated that only eighty acres of the Red Cliff Indian Reservation would be used in the Park; but on the map of this Park the sponsors have included the whole reservation. If this section means termination for Red Cliff then this organization says to the sponsors, don't play politics, state specifically what you plan on doing. Tell these Indians that they are to be terminated, don't say in a sly manner, "we would like to use part of your land in a park," then do an about face and include the whole thing on a ninety-nine year lease yet.

Section 3(b). It is stated that the Secretary of Interior can terminate any Indian Lands that he sees fit and in the best interest of the Government. To our knowledge we have always thought that the Indian Commissioner had sole jurisdiction over the American Indian, and the President, sole power of termination. In correspondence with the former Commissioner, he said he had sole administration over American and Canadian Indians, but by this bill we are governed directly by the Interior Secretary and not the Commissioner. Clarify this point.

Section 5(a). It is stated that the Indians may be allowed to hunt, fish, boat, and gather wild rice. Is there to be non or total restriction on these treaty rights by Mr. Nelson's pet organization, The Wisconsin Conservation Department. If there is to be restrictions on the wild rice, then this section violates the Constitution, Article One, Section Eight, Clause Three, which state; "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes, shall be the right of only the Congress." To change that Clause you must amend the Constitution which a bill cannot do. When the Wisconsin Conservation Department regulates our Wild Rice, as it has done in the past six years, they violate the Commerce Clause since this commodity is sold on the open market. If this situation was turned around I'm sure you would right it in a hurry and put the ignorant Indian back in his place.

Section 5(b). It is stated that employment will come to the poverty stricken areas in Northern Wisconsin with the Indian getting first choice of jobs available. If you live up to this proposal will administration of employment for the Indian be handled by Federal, State, or Local Agencies. Only by handling the employment through Federal Agencies will the Indian be given a fair opportunity to employment, then I doubt the sincerity of the Federal Government. If you grant the authority to the employment this bill offers to state or local agencies, the Indian will be segregated against, especially by local agencies. He will get the jobs that are left if there are any jobs left. Only by Federal Administration in true form, not political, will the Indian be given an equal opportunity to employment through this bill.

Section 8(a). It is stated that the Secretary will permit hunting, fishing, and trapping on land and waters under his jurisdiction. Here the Interior Department conflicts with one of its own sub-divisions and the State of Wisconsin, which have laws for certain groups of people and the American Indian. This section is a great political maneuver on the part of Mr. Nelson, for he knew that this section would conflict with state regulations. It was our understanding that the Indian had the right to hunt, fish, trap and gather his wild rice without any regulation, provided it was for his well-being and he did not harm others. Since passing of Bill No. 280, the Indian has been licensed. He does not hunt or fish for the fun of it, he uses it as a support. He is not like some other people I know who kill and leave their prey to rot while others crave for such food.

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You have heard our objections to this bill section by section, now it is up to the Congress to decide whether to give Johnson his medal for a victory over the Indian. No doubt you will not reprimand the wrong done the Indian but will stay on the old course of greediness. You had a chance to do some good in promoting better relations with my people when the Mohawk situation came up under the late President, but you played the old worn out tune of a greedy government and gave John Fitzgerald Kennedy his medal for victory over the Indian. I tell this government again consider very carefully this bill, a bill introduced to play upon the ignorance of a race of people and to benefit one particular department of government, in this case the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

If you pass this bill as is, without any revision to benefit the Indians of that particular region then you will pass these Indians into oblivion. When you have taken everything away from him who will you turn to next. No one, because the other ignorant and backward people are getting laws to protect them, but what does the Indian get? Nothing. Maybe if he blackened his body he would get better treatment from the white demagogue regime in Washington. If you grant us laws they have such severe restrictions on them that we cannot function as we see best without receiving political repercussions. You call yourself democratic, but to the Indian this government and those in the past are nothing but totalitarian states. We Indians are more fortunate than other Dictatorships, ours changes every eight years, but in name only, while the policies continue. Your own race of people want better treatment of the Indian, but will you grant him that? By

defeating or revising this bill to, for once in your life, benefit the Indian rather than the government, will you gain some prestige among the Indian.

You may say to yourself why should we grant these inferiors certain rights, but remember the inferiority and ignorance they have is your own fault. You do not have no one to blame but yourself. By blocking his quest for knowledge you built up a hatred that could explode into a possible challenge for control. If you crush us, no doubt you will, it will be your own prestige not our ignorance that you will damage, and you can not afford that at present, can you!

I warn you again to head off a Red-White clash and a possible Black-Red United Front, rebuke Mr. Gaylord Nelson and his pet the Wisconsin Conservation Department and grant the Indian certain rights like gathering wild rice, hunting, fishing, and trapping without restrictions on him. The Conservation Department would no doubt use this Park and the subjugated Indian to fatten its own pockets; but for the Indian, who cares, he is only a dumb, stupid, ignorant savage who can not think for himself.

With the endorsement of this park by the North Central Field Committee, we feel that business interests are prevalent especially that of the rice industry.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT J. GALLIGAN, ASHLAND, WIS.

I am a farmer. I just want to go on record as supporting S. 778, the Apostle Islands proposal.

STATEMENT OF HARRY E. LUTES, BIRCHWOOD, WIS., REPRESENTING SAWYER COUNTY RECREATION, RICE LAKE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HAYWOOD ROD & GUN CLUB, AND SAWYER COUNTY CONSERVATION CONGRESS

I would like to go on record as reporting that all of the associations that I am representing are in favor of the Apostle Islands National Lake Shore knowing that it will preserve their beauty for our future generations.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP GORDON, CHIPPEWA INDIAN COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE

My name is Philip Gordon. I am a member of the Red Cliff Band of the Chippewa Indians. I am secretary of the tribal council and would like to go on record as being opposed to the national park proposal (bill S. 778).

STATEMENT OF HERMAN JOHNSON, BAYFIELD, WIS.

I am the owner of Little Sand Bay, across from Sand Island which is planned for the park.

I have been in this location all my life and have built up a good resort business and also operated a commercial fishing business until the Conservation Commission took my fishing away I have three boats and a large inventory of fishing equipment and resort merchandise such as housing units store dock and car and trailer parking area.

I do not want to sell my property but if the park goes through, I would be willing to sell if the Government would be fair with me and give me what my property is worth to me.

If my place is taken it would mean that my income would be taken away for life and I have no other means of support.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD GILBUSTER, BANON COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY, BANON COUNTY, WIS.

I am speaking for our local Audubon Society which is in favor of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Park. One of our 67 or 70 members is Ernie Swift who is a former director of the Wisconsin Conservation Department and who is now conservation adviser to the National Wildlife Federation. I am sure Ernie has many friends here today who would be interested to know that he is making good progress after a serious illness of last fall and winter.

In visiting with him yesterday I found he was vitally interested in the proposal for the park. He said it was one of the last gems in Wisconsin and by making it into a park would benefit more people than by having it bought up by developers and finding no "trespassing" signs. He also thought that this area being in the park system would be less apt to contribute to lake pollution.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT T. HOLLAND, MADISON, WIS.

Gentlemen, as an individual citizen of Wisconsin, I would like to speak my piece, and, in view of the unique beauty, wilderness, actual and potential worth of this area as a relatively natural undeveloped scientific area, it is my conviction that the interests of the State of Wisconsin, her citizens and the people of the United States, will be best served by placing this area in the public ownership as proposed by Senator Nelson in the above-mentioned bill. Private development to the exclusion of the public interest will certainly lead to the selfish destruction of an irreplaceable natural resource and will keep citizens of the State of Wisconsin and the Nation from enjoyment and appreciation of this area.

I speak also as the appointed representative of the *Dane County Conservation League*, a preservationist group of Wisconsin residents, numbering 1,500 to 1,800 members who reside chiefly in Dane County and neighboring south-central Wisconsin counties.

At the May meeting of the membership at Dane, Wis., held on May 23, a resolution was offered in support of Senator Nelson's proposal and was passed unanimously. Some 1,500 citizens of southern Wisconsin have spoken in one voice to support the plan for creating a natural area open to all the public.

STATEMENT OF DEAN D. JOHNSON, DIRECTOR, MADELINE ISLAND RETREAT CENTER

Since it is my conviction that a wholesome and healthy total existence (both physical and mental) is dependent upon an individual's exposure to the wonders of nature; and since it is becoming increasingly difficult for our ever expanding population to find access to those areas where a true communion with nature is possible, I give my support to the proposed Apostle Islands National Recreational Area.

STATEMENT OF LYLE P. HARTWIG, PRINCIPAL, ASHLAND HIGH SCHOOL

Honorable Senator Gaylord Nelson: It is my pleasure to testify on behalf of the proposed national park in our immediate area.

Your foresight in preserving this wonderful area for future generations is commendable. Few people have insight to realize the necessity of saving the few large remaining "wild areas" for public use in centuries to come.

I believe the establishment of the Apostle Islands, excluding Madeline Island, as a national park should receive complete public support.

Great care should be taken in any development of this area as to the tourist and commercial use.

The "Bad River Slough" area needs special attention. This area along with parts of the mainland suggested for the national park, needs close scrutiny. Only the part of above mentioned area needed for access should be considered.

I thank you for the opportunity of expressing my view on this important proposal.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM NUNTINEN, CHAIRMAN, TOWN OF ASHLAND, AND MEMBER, ASHLAND COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

I wish to state that if any National Park is to be created in this area, that the so-called Cape Cod Formula be used in said establishment. A number of your committee are acquainted with this formula. Senator Bible is well informed on this item. I believe that using this procedure, it will alleviate to quite an extent the diverse feelings and dissatisfaction which is obviously apparent against the Park proposal in its present form.

I do want a national Lake Shore park in this area.

STATEMENT OF JAMES L. O'LEARY, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, NORTHLAND COLLEGE

My name is James L. O'Leary, Assistant Professor of Business Administration at Northland College in Ashland, Wisconsin, I speak only for myself and I urge the passage of the bill creating the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Before I state my reasons for the creation of this park, may I first state that I strongly urge that the appropriate governmental units set up zoning codes for those areas adjacent to the proposed park in order to prevent the creation of a carnival concessions complex, and secondly, that the rights of the Indians not only be protected but also more clearly defined both by the Federal and State governmental units.

Automation in the face of an expanding population by necessity will create more leisure time for the American labor force, and the entire American public. Our economy presently provides the wherewithal whereby the greater percentage of American can start to enjoy the natural resources of our land. No longer are vacation periods and opportunity to travel available only to the more affluent, but rather the blue collar and clerical white collar worker are able to plan for and take a vacation and enjoy the natural beauty of this country.

It therefore behooves society itself to provide these resources for the enjoyment of the public before it becomes too late to make this provision. The "entrepreneurs" moved into this state and area and relieved it of our natural resources, these people then took their gains and left behind a second growth economy. An economy which is now again on the increase should be and must by necessity be encouraged.

I, therefore respectfully encourage the Senate Subcommittee to help protect the natural resources now present so that they are available and accessible to all.

I thank you.

STATEMENT OF RUTH R. OLSEN, ASHLAND, WIS.

My name is Ruth R. Olsen, 813 9th Ave. W., Ashland, Wisconsin. As a property owner on Hermit Island I am opposed to bill S. 778 which proposes inclusion of all Islands in the Apostle group in a National Recreational Lakeshore, excepting Madeline Island.

As a property owner in Ashland, Wisconsin and on one of the Apostle Islands, I am very interested in the economic development of our locality, the preservation and conservation of its natural resources, including its God-given natural beauty and its youth. We live here. Most of us are native to the region, have raised and educated our children here and some of us are fortunate to have our children find contentment and a good life in the Chequamegon area for themselves and their children. Our family roots are deep in the history of this area—some as far back as the first people to hunt the forests and fish the streams, the true conservationists.

We are not wealthy in the coin of the realm. We have income and homes, pay taxes, patronize the area businesses, call on the local professional skill of doctors, lawyers, hospitals, support plans for civic improvement in our home communities, are concerned with the moral and economic atmosphere we share with our neighbors, give community service. Feeling the need for a place of retreat, we have managed to save enough to acquire a bit of land on the shores of Lake Superior, have erected modest dwellings, establishing a haven, close to nature and her author, away from the tensions and press of life—a heritage to enjoy with our children, a legacy to leave to them.

Government-owned lands, federal, state, county and town, constitute considerable acreage in Ashland and Bayfield counties. Cooperative development of these areas by the title holders and private development of scenic areas now in private hands for public use and enjoyment should be considered. The people of the Chequamegon area are certainly well qualified to tastefully build and develop the necessary accommodations to serve the tourists we hope to welcome to our region. The motels, Inns, ski chalets, marinas and tourist parks developed in the past several years are eloquent proof of this. Cooperative planning has been successful in the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the Idaho Panhandle. Quoting the July 1966 issue of the National Geographic magazine article "Parkscape U.S.A." authored by George H. Hartzog, Jr., Director, National Park Service; "Nez Perce has no boundary in the usual sense. It is 22 separate sites tied to-

gether by a thread of history, a map you pick up in the visitor center at Lapwai, and good Idaho highways. To be specific, the Park Service holds title to only four of the 22 sites. Ownership of the others rest with other federal agencies, Idaho state and county governments, private groups and individuals, and the Nez Perce Indian tribe. The Park Service coordinates the cooperative management and furnishes the interpretive services. We (the Park Service) do so because we have had the most experience in these fields. We want Nez Perce to prove that you can have a good park no matter who owns the scenery. All it takes is a common dream and determination among different groups and agencies even though they may have had little in common before." Lake Superior has many historical and scenic sites which could be linked together in a similar cooperative venture, to preserve the natural beauty, provide recreational facilities for many and stimulate the local economy.

I do not support Senator Nelson's proposal, bill S. 778. I do not wish to sell now. I do not anticipate wanting to cede at the end of 25 years. The property we own on Hermit (Wilson) Island is part of our plans for our children. The land has not been violated, nor will it ever be. The log structures, the second completed in 1966, are the consummation of a dream and nine years of persistant, patient, hard work, utilizing the native logs and stone, a part of the natural surroundings. This island, which is entirely privately owned, and all privately owned parcels within the boundaries described in the proposed bill should be excluded, as Madeline Island is excluded, and for the SAME reason, these also are "already under private development." Private ownership is not despoiling the landscape, it preserves it. It is natural to cherish that which is yours. John Q. Public is very thoughtless with public property—witness defaced park equipment, littered highways and beaches, public restrooms, broken streetlights and perforated highway signs. Too many, couldn't care less!

STATEMENT OF MELVIN AND JOYCE ERICKSON, BAYFIELD, WIS.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, and ladies and gentlemen, I am thankful to God that I live in a country where I am, as yet, free to express my opinions, publicly, on controversial issues. The Apostles Islands Park Bill is one of the most controversial to come up in this area.

We have occupational and armed fighting forces all over the world to help guarantee the personal rights and freedom of choice to people in several countries where these rights are being threatened. Yet, today, here in America, we are about to be deprived of some of these rights, if Bill S. 778 is approved as written.

This bill provides that the Federal Government may acquire your property, (owners choice of method of acquisition), with or without the consent or desire of the owner to give up his home and lands.

It is my firm conviction that there are enough publicly owned lands to provide plenty of acreage for parks—both State and Federal. Stockton and Oak Islands alone, (two of the largest in the group), are comprised of large areas of wilderness. In addition to these, there are at least two more islands now owned by the government, and parts of several more. Along the mainshore, the cities and villages have many access points to the water plus free public parks and camp grounds. These start on the South Shore of Chequamegon Bay, and run all the way around the Bayfield Peninsula, up the South Shore of Lake Superior, as far as the city of Superior. I would suggest that instead of infringing on the rights of property owners, the Federal Gov't. might assist the local communities to improve upon these specific areas which have already been established with the full consent of the people who live here, and pay the taxes to maintain them.

In regard to most of the outer fringe islands, they are absolutely inaccessible, with any degree of safety, for a major portion of the year. The Wisconsin Conservation Dept. has for many years, warned island hunters to stay off Lake Superior in small craft. This was strictly for their own safety. In spite of this warning, many people have persisted in going out in their little outboards, only to be picked up and towed in by the Coast Guard, or large qualified 40 to 60 ft. fishing boats. In one instance, our own fishing tug picked up a small boat floundering out in a rough channel. They had already thrown guns and gear overboard, and were still fighting a losing battle with the Lake, no matter how fast they bailed water. The people who are not familiar with this large lake, have no idea

of how dangerous it is, how fast a deadly squall can trap them, way out beyond shelter. This is a definite public safety factor to consider. In addition to this, I believe it is a waste of taxpayer's money to buy islands far out from the main-shore, which will be used so little.

Our family has been in the commercial fishing business for three generations. Upon questioning the Federal men who were here in Bayfield early in May, we were told that there would be an off-shore limit regarding commercial nets.

For several years, we have been severely restricted in our fishing operations by the Wisconsin Conservation Dept. At least, they had a good and understandable reason. We have gone along with them while they helped fight the lamprey and restocked the lake with trout. All indications show that the trout are back in considerable numbers. Now, in order to accommodate tourist water activity, are we to be restricted further by Federal laws? You can't set a pound net out in the middle of the channel! Even a gill net has to be set according to the contour of the bottom of the lake, and at certain places . . . at certain seasons. Only a fisherman, not the Secretary of the Interior, knows where a commercial fishing net will catch fish.

And when we are not allowed to set these nets, which we have worked for and paid for, what are we supposed to do with them? Set them where we are told we can set them, regardless of whether they will catch fish or not? Or do we let them rot in their sheds? Does our government offer any recompense for forcing us out of our livelihood? An efficient fishing rig cannot be run from Washington, D.C.

Bill S. 778, Sec. 8(a), states that hunting and fishing shall be permitted. However, "The Secretary" shall designate when, with what, and how.

In summation, I ask that you gentlemen on the committee very carefully consider the personal rights involved in this bill as it is now written. I am hopeful that it can be changed and, (or), amended enough to more fully protect the inherent individual rights of every citizen, whether they belong to a majority, or a minority group.

STATEMENT OF GUS WHITEBIRD, BAD RIVER BAND OF INDIANS

There are little objections in taking the Apostle Islands for the proposed Parks. Objections will arise when taking the highlands.

Senator Gaylord Nelson (D) has submitted many write-ups in the daily press for approval of the Bill endorsed by many organizations—by the Ashland Bayfield Counties, by the Ashland City Council—but he never published the opposition. Always in favor of the Bill—what it will take for improvements of the islands and parks—never spoke of the $12 million inserted within the Bill. For roads improvements instead of the huge parks, this money should be used. The tourists look forward to transportation instead of parks. They by-pass million dollar resorts and motels because of no transportation. Better our roads in this area and we will have tourists. For example, on Highway 61, the North-shore Drive, you see and meet tourists with boats and camping equipment.

Senator Nelson (D) in the five series of articles published regarding the proposed parks, he answered questions submitted—"What is the ownership of the 57,500 acres". He stated 'Public owns total of 21,458 acres, or 37%; Indians own 10,687 acres or 19% privately owned 25,186 acres, or 44%; the Indian-owned lands included Red Cliff and Bad River.' He is incorrect of the acreage published. Alone, the Wooster Roll 545 allottees, have 10,900 acres of restricted lands; many acres of highland allottees on Oak Point are restricted lands; 3,178 acres are tribal lands in the area. He did not mention what the Secretary of the Interior approved $2.00 an acre for all swamp lands. The wild rice field lands are priceless, especially within the Kakagon Sloughs area. He did not mention how these lands shall issue, lease, exchange assignment of highland of equal value, condemn or sold to the Tribe, State, or Federal Government. He did not mention that no lands shall be sold, alienated in any manner unless approved by the President and Congress; that he or she be given a certificate of competency if found to be competent. In every patent issued, this provision is inserted "Forever not to be sold."

Will the Indians have a chance on park jobs? Yes, they will be given preference *if they are qualified*. I will say, we must be a college and high school graduate *to qualify*. Will hunting and fishing rights be allowed in the Park? "Absolutely, the hunting and fishing rights of non-Indians and Indians will not be reduced

in any way by this bill." On January 28, 1967, Attorney General Bronson LaFollette ruled "The Indians are not subject to the State laws while hunting, fishing and trapping on the Reservation." Three months later on April 27, 1967, two (2) members of the Bad River Band namely, Raymond C. Couture and Milton J. Scott were apprehended by the State Game Warden for netting on restricted or tribal land within the Reservation, were found guilty, and fined and sentenced by the County Judge $200.00 and costs, or nine (9) months in jail, but they were paroled one (1) year to the County Welfare Department. Also, recently, the County Judge found all the Indians guilty of harvesting wild rice on restricted and tribal lands; they were sentenced and fined on charges. The State Warden posted all lands within the Reservation not to start on a certain date. The Tribal Council approved by resolution to harvest wild rice on the 15th of August. The State posted on the 20th. For years, the Tribal Council or the Indians started around the 15th of August. I bought tons of wild rice from the Kakagon Sloughs. Always the wild rice was found to be ripened on the 15th if not before. The Indians know better as to when the rice will be ready for harvest—not the State. It can be proven. If the State says "Keep off", we keep off or suffer the consequences. The State records show this to be the fact. The Indians have no rights thereon.

Advancement and development of the Kakagon Sloughs are favorable under the National Park if the Indians be given their rights under the laws that govern them today. Supervised by the Federal Government under the new Indian Reorganization Act for the past 30 years, Act approved by the Congress, Constitution and Bylaws ratified by the people on May 23, 1936, approved June 20, 1936, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by the Secretary of the Interior under the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984). Under these laws, we are governed and supervised. What have we accomplished?—Nothing! Only the loss of our lands and timber thereon. The south side of the Reservation is heavily checkerboarded. Lands on the north side of Highway 2 is restricted. Why should we relinquish our little rights we reserve in this area to the State and Federal Government for the National Park? Senator Nelson (D) said, "If the Apostle Islands Bill is not passed, the Indian rights of hunting, fishing and harvesting wild rice in the area will eventually be terminated, or can be expected within the near future as the area becomes more subdivided and privately owned and occupied." I highly recommend *not* to sell these lands involved and will eliminate these problems. The rights are already taken away. It is off limits to all enrolled members of this Band to hunt, fish and harvest wild rice on restricted and tribal lands. The State court records show it Senator Nelson also said, "Careful development is needed to prevent Honky Tonk conditions and to accommodate visitors in a satisfactory manner." If these Honky Tonk conditions exist on the Reservation, the Indian will disapprove the Bill. This project was first brought to our attention in the year of 1960 just before election. It seems to me this Bill is a political football we do not understand but are permitted to play. Senator Nelson brought this Bill to us again.

As past Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tribal Council, I know the laws that govern us today. Also I am past Chairman of the Lake Superior Chippewas of the State of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. We are governed by the Treaty of 1854, the supreme law of the land. In every agreement made with the United States Government, we have reserved the rights to hunt, fish and harvest wild rice on restricted lands and tribal lands. The State of Wisconsin was admitted into the Union in 1848 and claim these rights. Today, we are dominated and found guilty of violating every State game law within the Bad River Reservation on restricted property and tribal lands. The State Court proves it. *Not one case* (Concrete Case) was submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States for a decision. Time has come—we may appeal to the Congress for redress of our grievances and problems effecting the Bad River Band—If the B.I A. will not submit and take action soon.

It is easy to petition the present Tribal Council for a referendum on the National Park. The newly elected Tribal Council must be properly sworn in before any action be taken on the matter—unless the Bill be railroaded through Congress without first given our day in Court. The newly elected Council may change the decision of the issue—at least change or amend the Articles in the Constitution and Bylaws that only gives residents a right to vote on any matter. Members who are interested or have lands on the National Park area cannot vote even if they live in the city of Ashland to decide the issue of their

lands. The majority of the Wooster Roll (545) members and their heirs must vote. 10,900 acres is a lot of land to consider. We all were issued a patent to these lands, signed by the President of the United States, not to be sold and alienated in any manner without the consent and approval by the President, by the Congress of the United States.

The Tribal Council has control over tribal lands on the Reservation in so far as supervision is concerned, but to sell, alienate in any manner of tribal lands, it must be left up to the majority to decide. The Council has a right to suggest as to how these lands shall issue and has the right to appeal for a referendum. This has to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any action be taken on the matter, as provided under Article VIII "Lands" of the Constitution and Bylaws of the Bad River Band. Why should we be under the supervision of the State and Federal Government forever. For the past years, we have been trying to get away from this supervision and control, to live like other citizens "free". If we vote for letting our rights and our lands go for the Lake Shore Park system, we will be set back another 100 years when we are near our final discharge from the Federal Government and final settlement of our claims we have against the State and United States Government. For over 30 years, I have fought for the Indians for a proper determination of our claims, grievances and problems we may have of this Band. Let's not throw the progress made down the drain. Let's think of our posterity before we give what little we have left for the Park system—unless our rights be given us first before we decide the issue.

To improve this area, we must be tax-minded not to dissolve the taxes. Are we not spending enough of the taxpayers' money each year to create the numerous projects now effective? The WPA projects showed more improvements of yesterday than today's projects. It effected the Indians more directly by moving and building new homes in higher area away from the so-called flood area; built a new school to educate our Indian children; built a new Community Hall, now going to ruin. Many projects were set up to benefit the Indians. We must promote sound implementation of Federal and State programs effecting the community, work jointly with agencies like the Economic Development Administration to attract new industry in this region. As I have suggested before, all interested parties act NOW before it is too late. Once the Bill is approved, it will be too late. ACT NOW.

We, as Bad River Band of Chippewa Indians, will be heard if given a chance in the hearings before Congress. The Bureau of Indian Affairs must act on all problems effecting the Bad River Band. I have an "ace in-the-hole" left of the issue on the Wooster Roll (10,900 acres of allotted lands) I will use whenever the time permits. I have records, old documents pertaining to these lands. It will hold up in any court—will prove the correct status of these lands whenever these records are exhibited. Time is coming near when we will be heard in the courts for a proper decision.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF THE PROSSER-CURTIS POST, AMERICAN LEGION, GLIDDEN, WIS.

The Prosser-Curtis Post No. 247, American Legion, Dept. of Wisconsin, wishes to go on record as wholeheartedly approving the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore project.

The members of this post realize the tremendous benefits which can be attained for this area of Upper Wisconsin and the state as a whole. This wonderful scenic area, under the project, will be preserved for all generations to enjoy.

Under the present program proposed, the area will be developed for the general use of all the public. Under the present conditions, none of the effected counties would ever be able to financially develop the tracts for use.

We believe that the area has a great potential, and properly exploited by the U.S. Park Service, it will draw millions of people to this area each year. The proper development of the Park will greatly enhance the economy of all of upper Wisconsin.

Our post, representing servicemen of all wars, believe that it is our patriotic duty to endorse the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

FRANCIS W. HART,
Prosser-Curtis Post No. 247, American Legion—Dept. of Wis.

STATEMENT OF TED CARLSON, RUSTIC ROOST MOTEL & RESTAURANT

Gentlemen, my name is Ted Carlson. I live in Iron River, Wisconsin. My wife and I have two daughters. I own and operate the Rustic Roost Motel and Restaurant and Norseman Lodge, which are located on U.S. Hwy. 2 and the Pike Lake Chain respectively, midway between Ashland and Superior, Wisconsin.

I come in contact with many thousands of people each year who travel our highways looking for places to take their families and friends. The Apostle Island National Park would be a wonderful recreation area for these tourists. The reasons are many why I feel the Apostle Island National Park should become a reality.

The population trend for this area continues to go down, mainly—in my way of thinking—the fact that young people graduating from high school and colleges journey to the more populated areas where business and industry are abundant and growing; consequently, a drain on our young people trying to find a place to make a living in this complex generation we live in today.

The establishment of the Apostle Island National Park would most certainly generate added economy and business activity to our area. It would bring new people to our area as well as to keep some of our younger people here. The economic boost to this area, as well as other areas, with the creation of the Apostle Island National Park is beyond imagination as to the dollars tourists would spend to visit this great natural outdoor recreation area we have here in Northern Wisconsin.

The creation of the Apostle Island National Park is a must for the pleasure of many millions of people who live in the populated areas of our country within one or two days driving time to this park. This park would provide these people as well as people in our area with a place to go and enjoy.

Being a relative newcomer to this State after moving here from California, I can certainly say that I have seen the success and economic boosts given to the different cities in California as a result of National Parks and Monuments acquired in that State. Merced, Madera, Fresno, Tulare—towns which have prospered over the years and will probably continue to do so on account of the Yosemite National Park and Sequoia National Park.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD L. PALM, WHITE BEAR LAKE, MINN.

For lack of a better expression, this is a plea for mercy.

I am a life-long summer resident of Sand Island, the second most populated and developed island in the Apostle Islands. My grandfather, Peter Nelson, settled in Bayfield in 1890. My mother has been visiting and residing on Sand Island since 1897. I have visited and resided on Sand Island since 1923. My children are the 4th generation to enjoy this beautiful area. We spend all available time during the summer months of every year on Sand Island.

Our roots are deep.

Bill S. 2498 proposes to uproot up (either (1) leave immediately and collect full payment, or (2) stay 25 years but then donate the property, or (3) stay for the owner's lifetime and then donate the property, but if the owner's spouse should die first, the right to occupy the property will terminate at that time). It is obvious that the bill hopefully contemplates that the strings attached to Options (2) and (3) will force the property owners to elect Option (1).

On March 4, 1965 I wrote to Senator Nelson, the author of Bill S. 2498, in part as follows:

"After investigating the situation on Sand Island—the second most populated island—it is not unlikely that it could result in a conclusion that consideration should be given to excluding all or a portion of Sand Island from your bill."

I again propose that consideration be given to excluding Sand Island from the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, S. 2498, for many reasons, including the following:

1. Excluding Sand Island will have no adverse effect on the goals hoped to be achieved by the creation of the Lakeshore. Sand Island is isolated. In fact, it is often impossible to get there (or leave) due to the violent storms which frequently occur. Thus, acquisition of our particular spot of land on Sand Island is not essential to achieving the goal of creating a National Lakeshore. In fact, the presence of the residents of Sand Island would be a decided advantage to the Lakeshore—not a disadvantage.

2. Sand Island comprises less than 5% of the total land area proposed to be included in the Lakeshore. Yet nearly all of the residents on the islands proposed to be included reside on Sand Island. There are 22 islands in the Apostles. Excluding two islands would still leave 20 islands for inclusion in the Lakeshore. Sand Island is the second most populated island, surpassed only by Madeline Island which has already been excluded.

3. One of the goals of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is "to stimulate the local economy as a result of tourism expenditures and Federal investments." The residents of Sand Island contribute materially to the local economy. Such economic benefits should be retained by not forcing the residents to evacuate the area, and the economic benefits from the Lake Shore should be in addition thereto. To do otherwise is illogical. I suggest that the most effective way to "stimulate the local economy" of any area is to retain the economic stimulus which already exists and then build the economic level higher by whatever means are available.

One of the patheic results created by the confiscation of land is the unhappiness which is instilled in the hearts of the people who are forced to leave the land they all love so dearly. It is pathetic because it is unnecessary. It is pathetic because it is being done today pursuant to a law which was passed over 50 years ago—an era when vast areas of this country were sparsely populated or completely uninhabited. At that time the boundaries of a National Park were staked out with the knowledge that very few, if any, people would be adversely affected. Today conditions have changed. Today it is an impossibility to stake out the boundaries of a government-controlled vast area without infringing on the rights of a substantial number of people.

If Sand Island is not excluded from the Lakeshore, then I suggest that the residents of Sand Island be given the utmost consideration. I propose that they be allowed to live on their land as long as they desire. I suggest that the government make them a standing offer to purchase their land—at the prevailing prices at the time the residents so elect to sell such land. I predict that in due time nearly all of the land will be sold to the government, whether it be in this generation, the next generation, or the next. In this manner, everyone is happy, including the local residents. As stated by the proponents of the bill, the main benefactors will be the future generations in any event.

Due to the unique circumstances involved in this particular case, I strongly urge the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee to amend the present bill to provide that the residents of Sand Island and their heirs shall have the right to occupy their property forever, or until such time as the owners may elect to sell their property.

STATEMENT OF FRED MCGEHEE, IRON RIVER, WIS.

Gentlemen, my name is Fred McGehee. I live in Iron River, Wisconsin. My wife and I have two sons and two daughters, who are teenagers. I own and operate the Mobil Service Station and Garage in Iron River, Wisconsin. My place of business is located on U.S. Hwy. 2, almost midway between Ashland and Superior, Wisconsin.

I come in contact with many thousands of people each year who travel our highways looking for places to take their families and friends. The Apostle Island National Park would be a wonderful recreation area for these tourists.

The reasons are many why I feel the Apostle Island National Park should become a reality.

The population trend for this area continues to go down, mainly—in my way of thinking—the fact that young people graduating from high school and colleges journey to the more populated areas where business and industry are abundant and growing; consequently, a drain on our young people trying to find a place to make a living in this complex generation we live in today.

The establishment of the Apostle Island National Park would most certainly generate added economy and business activity to our area. It would bring new people to our area as well as to keep some of our younger people here. The economic boost to this area, as well as other areas, with the creation of the Apostle Island National Park is beyond imagination as to the dollars tourists

would spend to visit this great natural outdoor recreation area we have here in Northern Wisconsin.

The creation of the Apostle Island National Park is a must for the pleasure of many millions of people who live in the populated areas of our country within one or two days driving time to this park. This park would provide these people as well as the people in our area with a place to go and enjoy.

Being a relative newcomer to this State after moving here from California, I can certainly say that I have seen the success and economic boosts given to the different cities in California as a result of National Parks and Monuments acquired in that State, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Tulare—towns which have prospered over the years and will probably continue to do so on account of the Yosemite National Park and Sequoia National Park. These towns and many more have economic prosperity due a great deal to the tourist dollar spent in these localities. Another National Park where I have seen tourists increasing in numbers is the Lake Mead Area on the Colorado River on the borders of Nevada, Arizona, and California.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT THOMPSON, IRON RIVER, WIS.

My name is Robert Thompson. I am an Iron River barber and active member of the Iron River Lions Club.

I am interested in community development and the economic future of Northern Wisconsin. I am concerned with the population decline of the area. Families are moving out and there are few opportunities for the young citizens.

I firmly believe that the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will provide economic improvements for all of us. A development of this type would restore faith in the future and encourage private businesses here.

I am confident the Iron River area would benefit from this proposed lakeshore development. The influx of visitors, a result of the National Lakeshore would bring added business. I am of the opinion that some of the Park visitors would stay in Iron River and visit other points of interest. For this reason the National Lakeshore should be of such size to attract visitors from all over the country.

My family and I are interested in camping, hunting and fishing. We have friends and relatives with similar interests, living in cities. The National Lakeshore would give them an opportunity to enjoy the great unspoiled area proposed as a Park.

I have studied the National Lakeshore proposal and am impressed by the thorough study that has been made of these parts.

The citizens of Iron River are hopeful that this Park will become a reality.

I appreciate having this opportunity to present testimony in support of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore to this Committee.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM WESTERGREN, IRON RIVER, WIS.

Gentlemen, my name is William Westergren, I am general manager of the Iron River Cooperatives, Inc., of Iron River, Wisconsin, which is engaged in retail merchandising of foods, dry goods, hardware and feeds.

I am in favor of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and urge the creation of this National Park because of the boost it would give to the economy of this area.

The creation of this Park will preserve a priceless natural resource of this area, and provide Northern Wisconsin with one of the nations top tourist attractions.

I believe that this Park would be a great asset for the entire area.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF STEVE PAVICH, MASON, WIS.

Honorable Senators, I am Steve Pavich and I live at Route 2, Mason, Wisconsin, in Bayfield County. I am a dairy farmers and have lived in this area all my life. I am president of the National Farmers Organization in the tenth congressional district of Wisconsin and also president of the Bayfield County unit of NFO.

In this area most of our members are dairy farmers, considering investment and rising production costs dairy farm income has not been adequate. A large number of the dairymen in the area market their milk through the federally regulated Duluth and Superior market of which Ashland is also part of. If the Apostle Island National Lakeshore becomes a reality we feel that the people coming to the area will be potential milk consumers and more of the milk we sell will be utilized as bottle milk instead of going into lower priced manufactured dairy products.

During the month of April 1967 the federal market order price for milk in this area was four dollars and ninety cents for bottle milk and three dollars and sixty-six cents for milk being used for manufactured products or a difference of one dollar and twenty-four cents per cwt.

If we can sell more of this milk as bottle milk and get a $1.24 greater return on it, this will improve dairy farm income substantially. Agriculture is a major contributor to the economy of this area so any impprovement to agriculture will be an improvement to the economy of this entire area.

I am also a member of the board of directors of the Bayfield Electric Cooperative Incorporated of Iron River, Wisconsin. Testimony has already been given in behalf of that organization by the officers but I want to say that this National Lakeshore project will be of great economic aid to the Cooperative. I therefore strongly urge the passage of the Apostle Island National Lakeshore.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM FRAHM, DOUGLAS COUNTY BOARD, MINONG, WIS.

I have lived in Douglas County for 35 years and would like to give any support I can. The national park program would help the economy of the whole northwest area and maintain these lands for the public.

We do not have nearly enough public recreational lands to take care of the ever increasing demand of parks. Even the state and county parks are inadequate at this time, and with pollution prevalent as it is, something must be done so we will not drown in our own contamination.

Let us keep the bull dozers out and maintain this magnificent God given area in its natural form in order that posterity may see the entire area in its natural state.

WASHBURN, WIS., *May 31, 1967.*

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senate Interior Committee,
Ashland, Wis.

GENTLEMEN: The Washburn Planning Commission wishes to advise you that we are firm in our belief that the proposed Apostle Island National Lakeshore Park bill S. 778 when passed will be the biggest economic boost that Northern Wisconsin has ever received.

We are very grateful to you for your efforts to establish the Apostle Island National Lakeshore Park. Not one person in Northern Wisconsin can afford to do anything but to support this bill S. 778. This is our chance of a lifetime to improve our economy. You have the whole hearted support of the Washburn Planning Commission.

Respectfully,

P. M. PETERSON,
President, Washburn Planning Commission.

WASHBURN, WIS., *May 31, 1967.*

U.S. Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
Chairman, U.S. Senate Interior Committee,
Ashland, Wisconsin.

GENTLEMEN: The Dock and Harbor Board of the City of Washburn, Wisconsin, wishes to go on record as strongly supporting the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill, S. 778.

We firmly believe that such an area is greatly needed to help satisfy the recreational needs of millions of midwestern Americans residing within easy driving

distance of this region. Its administration by the National Park Service should assure the preservation of the area's natural beauties and resources for generations of Americans yet unborn.

We are confident that this natoinal preserve will have a tremendous and favorable economic impact on this region, increasing the vacation business manyfold. The Washburn Dock and Harbor Board is especially hopeful that establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will effect the development of Washburn's great natural advantages as a small craft harbor for the hundreds of thousands of boat owners who will be attracted to the Apostle Islands-Chequamegon Bay region.

We strongly urge your committee to report favorably on Senator Gaylord Nelson's Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill, S. 778.

Respectfully,

CHARLES M. SHERIDAN,
Secretary, Washburn Dock & Harbor Board.

ASHLAND, WIS., *June 1, 1967.*

Re Apostle Islands National Lakeshore hearing, June 2, 1967.
Hon. FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senator,
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Hearing,
Ashland, Wis.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: Urgent business prevents my being able to appear as scheduled at the Friday afternoon hearing.

With very little effort, one could point out the many economic benefits that will come to this area if the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is established. It is also obvious that this is a region that needs these economic benefits. We also need the job opportunities that will keep our young people in this area after graduation, instead of going elsewhere. However, these economic factors are not the main reason why I urge the establishment of this park; they are but a side benefit that we in this area need.

The prime reason is, in my opinion, the preservation of this uniquely beautiful spot so that all can enjoy its wonders. There are objections by some, and they feel that they have some justification for their stand; but looking ahead and considering the benefits to be enjoyed by the larger number of people and their children yet unborn, it is obvious that the greatest good for the greatest number will occur when this area becomes a park.

I strongly urge favorable action on the part of your committee to cause the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore to become a reality.

Yours very truly,

RUDOLPH P. ANICH, *Postmaster.*

IRON RIVER, WIS., *June 2, 1967.*

To: Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DEAR SIRS: This is to state that I am in favor of bill S. 778, the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill. When I was a member of the Forestry Committee of the Bayfield County, we examined part of this lakeshore on foot, so I know of the physical beauty of the area. As vice president of Iron River Cooperatives, Inc., at Iron River, Wis., I am aware of what any growth in tourism can do for the economy of the area.

Yours truly,

TOIVO ELONEN.

Senator Moss. We have now completed our list, we didn't quite make it at the appointed time, but it was very close and I appreciate the cooperation of all of those who have appeared here. We have, it seems to me, a good cross-section of testimony. Those who have spoken in opposition have stated their positions fully. Those who have spoken in favor of the proposal have spoken. Various modifications have been

proposed; amendments of different kinds. This, as I say, is the legislative process. This is the way Congress informs itself when it is considering legislation.

I think that the record here will bear very deep study and I can assure you that it will get great consideration from the members of the committee and the Members of the Senate as a whole. This, of course, involves some personal problems. Every one of these propositions do. It is a matter of some emotion. One reason why I had to insist on decorum here is that what we are concerned with is the record, the objective information we can get, and not to let this descend into a simple demonstration of one side or the other or who may applaud the loudest. That doesn't show up in the record. We just waste our time if we fan emotions in that way. I would urge all of you people who live in the area and those who are concerned at all with this matter to continue to discuss it in an objective and intellectual way. Consider it carefully and to try to aside emotional considerations in making the decision as to what should be done and what will be best for the people immediately involved, the people of Wisconsin, and finally the people in the whole United States.

This is, after all, a proposal to create a national lakeshore. That has to be considered in that context as well as in the context of those who live right in the area. There should be complete fairness in dealing with all people. In fact, there should be elements of generosity in dealing with those who might have to make adjustments if the bill should become law. But, a decision should be made. One of the difficulties with matters of this sort is that oftentimes the period for consideration extends over long periods of time. It is good to get the matters settled so that definite plans can be made. I appreciate the courtesies that have been extended here. I have enjoyed coming here to northern Wisconsin, where I have not been before. I am looking forward to a chance now to fly now over the area we have been talking about for these past 2 days. It's been a long session, and you have been very patient and very receptive. Perhaps Senator Nelson would like to say a word in summary.

Senator NELSON. I certainly endorse what Senator Moss has said. I requested that the chairman of the committee of which I am a member have hearings up here so that the people who live here, and have an interest in property, would have an opportunity to express their opinions. We have had very fine hearings. Both the proponents and the opponents have present their cases very well. There is no doubt that in drafting bills of this kind that you run into technical difficulties and various kinds of problems. Those that we can correct we certainly will correct. I have heard some individuals, in testifying and some individuals in recess and other times, express a concern that if the bill did pass that the Federal Government wouldn't be fair with them in what they paid.

If the bill passes, the fair market value is the test of what any propertyowner would be paid. The Federal Government isn't out to take property from anybody without just compensation. I don't know whether of not the bill will pass, of course. I am the author of the bill,

and I wouldn't have authored it if I didn't believe it in the best interests of the State and country, although, obviously, there is a disagreement over that. As to the question about Indian lands. There isn't any doubt in anybody's mind that since the white man came here he had dealt disgracefully with the Indians. That is one of America's great tragedies. I wouldn't intentionally put anything in any bill involving Indian lands that I didn't think was beneficial. As we have said several times here, no Indian lands will be leased or rented or anything else without the approval of the members of the two tribes, without their approval, and we wouldn't have it any other way. Some people have had the view that there has been no consultation with the Indians. I would just like to say that we certainly wouldn't have proceeded without consulting the Indians.

One of the original initiatives for this bill, that is before the bill was drafted, a resolution was adopted in May 1962, by the Bad River Indians formally requesting the Secretary of Interior to establish a national recreation area in the Bad River-Kakagon-Sioux area. Before a word was put on paper regarding this bill many, many hours of conferences were held with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and with representatives of the Bad River and Red Cliff Indians. The bill was drafted with the aid of the Bureau of Indian Affairs attorneys with express instructions from Secretary Udall to be sure to protect Indian rights. Once the bill was drafted a meeting was held in August of 1965, by members of my staff and representatives of the task force which drafted the bill, to explain the bill to the Indians. One meeting was held at Red Cliff and another on the Bad River Reservation. Dozens of meetings and conferences have been held since that time. In the fall of 1965 the Red Cliff Tribal Council voted to endorse the bill. More recently the council has voted to remain neutral. The Bad River Council has voted recently to support the bill, provided certain technical corrections would be made. I want to assure everyone here that we will continue to consult with the Indians about anything involving their properties. I certainly would not put my stamp of approval on anything that I thought was unfair to the Indians or to private owners.

Again, I want to say thank you for your interest and your courtesy in appearing before the committee. I direct my thanks to both the proponents and opponents to this proposal. I want to thank Senator Moss, who has been kind enough to take the time to come here and preside at these hearings.

Mr. Chairman, A. A. Lattimer, secretary, Bayfield County Zoning Committee, has submitted a soil survey of the proposed lakeshore area. I ask that it be included in the hearing record at this point.

Senator Moss. It will be included.

(The survey referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF A. A. LATTIMER, SECRETARY, BAYFIELD COUNTY ZONING COMMITTEE, FORMER SOIL CONSERVATIONIST, U.S. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, ASHLAND WORK UNIT, ASHLAND, WIS.

The following information is relative to the Lake Superior shoreline area included in the proposed Apostle Islands Lakeshore Park.

Reference is made to the Bayfield County Reconnaissance Soil Survey, No. 30, issued April 1961. For the sake of convenience Sheet No. 1 of the Map Section and page 38 of this Survey have been removed and attached to this statement. (See Exhibit A.) The map shows the area of the Lake Superior shoreline from Squaw Bay on the west to Red Cliff Bay on the east. Approximately 95% of the soils mapped in this area fall into the Superior-Ogemaw association discussed on page 38.

Reference is now made to the Bayfield County Sanitary Ordinance, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit B. Section 4.4 of this ordinance reads as follows: "Certain soils in Bayfield County have severe or very severe limitations for successful operation of soil absorption sewage disposal systems because of slow permeability, shallow bedrock, high ground water or steep slopes." Subsection (2) of Section 4.4 reads: "The following soils have severe limitations for operation of sewage disposal systems. On-site investigations of the morphology and classification of soils is required before sewage disposal systems which operate by oil absorption may be installed. Installations shall be prohibited on very poorly, poorly and somewhat poorly drained soils included herein."

Included in this last section reference are the Superior-Ogemaw soils shown on the map—Sheet No. 1 of the Soil Survey. As these soils cover about 95% of the shoreline area from Squaw Bay to Red Cliff Bay it is apparent that extensive development requiring sub-surface sewage disposal systems would be contrary to good land use.

EXHIBIT A

A profile of Superior sandy loam, nearly level, follows:

2 to 0 inches, dark mat of partially decomposed leaves below a thin layer of loose leaves and twigs.

0 to 6 inches, pinkish-gray to light-brown sandy loam; many fine roots; gradual transition to a loamy fine sand in places.

6 to 12 inches, reddish-brown to dark-brown fine sandy loam to sandy clay loam; breaks to coherent masses; in places, fairly compact and hard when dry.

12 to 15 inches, fine sandy loam to sandy clay loam variegated with reddish brown, light brown, and gray; compact and firm in places.

15 to 30 inches, reddish-brown silty clay loam to clay; coarse, angular blocky structure.

30 inches +, reddish-brown calcareous clay; coarse angular blocky structure.

A few areas where the clay is deeper than 18 inches but less than 36 were included with this soil.

Superior fine sandy loam, nearly level, is similar to Superior sandy loam, nearly level. It differs mainly in the texture.

Orienta soils are discussed under the Superior association, nearly level.

Orienta sandy loam, nearly level, is similar to the rolling phase described under the Orienta association, rolling.

Orienta fine sandy loam, nearly level, is similar to Orienta sandy loam, nearly level. It differs mainly in the texture.

Ogemaw sandy loam is a dark, poorly drained soil. It is classified in the Ground-Water Podzol group. It occurs in the depressions and poorly drained flats. This soil is described under the Orienta-Ogemaw association, nearly level.

Ogemaw loamy sand is similar to Ogemaw sandy loam; it differs mainly in texture. It occurs in similar areas.

USE AND MANAGEMENT

Probably more than half of the total acreage of this association has been cleared and is pastured or cultivated. The nearly level relief retards runoff, however, and water stands during wet periods, especially in areas of Ogemaw soils.

The Orienta soils, which are easily worked, are fairly well suited to vegetables, small fruits, and potatoes. The Superior soils are somewhat more productive of these crops. The Superior soils are definitely more suitable for hay and grass

than the Orienta soils. The amounts of fertilizers and lime used on the soils of this association should be determined by soil tests.

The underlying clay may injure small fruits and fruit trees, in areas were water collects at the boundary of the clay and the overlying sandy material. The extent and location of such areas can be determined only by a detailed investigation that is beyond the scope of this survey. Most orchards and small fruits appeared to be thriving at the time of the survey.

Superior-Ogemaw association, undulating (Sm).—This association is one of the most extensive in the county. The areas are widely distributed througout the lake plain. Most areas occur mainly between the Orienta associations at higher levels and the Ontonagon associations at lower levels. Slopes range from about 3 to 8 percent.

COMPONENT SOILS

Soil	Percentage of association acreage	Capability classification
Superior sandy loam, undulating	40	IIe
Superior fine sandy loam, undulating	35	IIe
Orienta sandy loam, undulating	5	IIIe
Orienta fine sandy loam, undulating	5	IIIe
Ogemaw sandy loam	15	IVw

The Superior soils have a sequence of horizons like that of a Podzol in the thin smear of sandier sediments. Below that, the soils have part of the sequence of horizons normal to the Gray Wooded group, and these are mainly in red clay.

Superior sandy loam, undulating, except for slope, is similar to the nearly level phase described under the Superior-Ogemaw association, nearly level. Fewer areas of gray and compact layers were observed, however.

Superior fine sandy load, undulating, is similar to the Superior Sandy loam, undulating, in this association. It differs mainly in the texture.

The Orienta soils are discussed under the Superior association, nearly level.

Orienta sandy loam, undulating, is similar to the rolling phase, which is described under the Orienta association, rolling.

Orienta fine sandy loam, undulating, has essentially the same profile as the sandy loam, undulating. It differs mainly in texture.

Ogemaw sandy loam is a dark, poorly drained soil in swales or depressions. It is classified in the Ground-Water Podzol group. A profile of Ogemaw sandy loam is described under the Orienta-Ogemaw association, nearly level.

Areas of Ogemaw loamy sand are included in the estimated acreage of Ogemaw sandy loam and may constitute 3 percent of the total area of the association.

USE AND MANAGEMENT

Probably more than half of the total acreage of this association has been cleared. The problems of runoff and drainage are not so great as on the Superior-Ogemaw association, nearly level, but erosion control is more difficult. Strip-cropping and use of grassed waterways are the most common practices for control of erosion.

The soils of this association are well suited to crops needed in dairy farming, especially hay, pasture grass, small grain, and corn for silage. The soils can also be used for vegetables, small fruits, and apple and cherry trees, especially along the shore of Chequamegon Bay. At one time, alfalfa seed was produced profitably. Fertilizer and lime should be added in amounts determined by soil tests.

If the upper boundary of the clay substratum is uneven, water may collect in spots and retard root growth, especially of small fruits and fruit trees. The location and extent of such areas can be determined only by a detailed investigation that is beyond the scope of this survey.

Tahquamenon peat association (Ta).—Areas of this association consist of dark-brown fibrous peat. This peat has developed mainly under grass, sedges, cattails, and reeds.

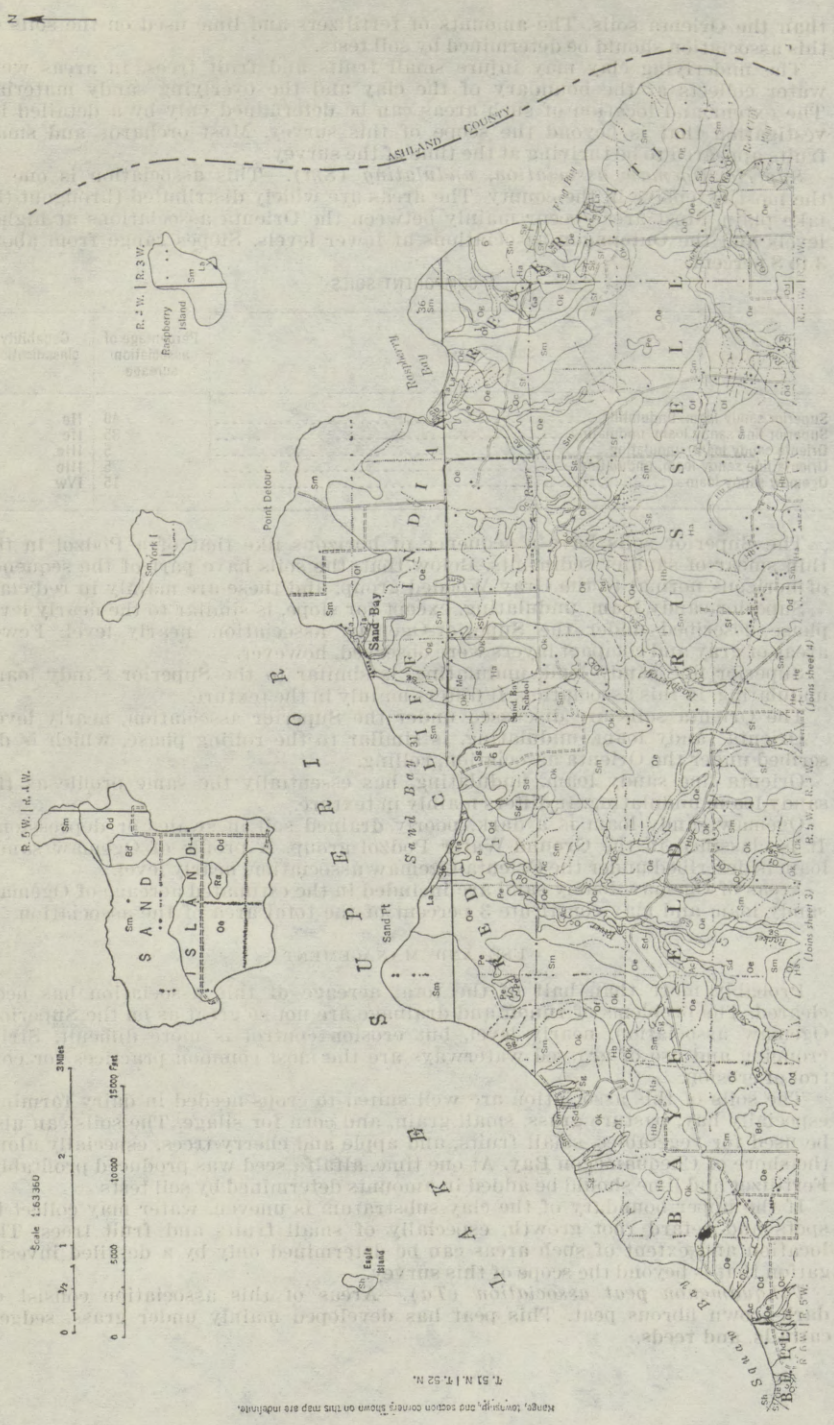
N
ASHLAND COUNTY
Raspberry Island
R. 2 W. | R. 3 W.
Raspberry Bay
Point Detour
York I.
Sand Bay
Sand Bay School
Sand Pt
Eagle Island
SAND ISLAND
R. 5 W. | R. 4 W.
R. 5 W. | R. 3 W.
(Joins sheet 3)
(Joins sheet 4)
Scale 1:63 360
3 Miles
15000 Feet
T. 51 N. | T. 52 N.
Range, township, and section corners shown on this map are indefinite.

EXHIBIT B

SANITARY ORDINANCE FOR BAYFIELD COUNTY, WIS.

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4.4 Soils.

Certain soils in Bayfield County have severe or very severe limitations for successful operation of soil absorption sewage disposal systems because of slow permeability, shallow impermeable bedrock, high ground water or steep slopes. Locations and descriptions of these and other soils are given in the Soil Survey of Bayfield County Wisconsin U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service Series 1939, No. 30 issued April 1961.

(1) The following soils shall not be used for sewage disposal systems which operate by soil absorption because of the very severe limitations which they embody.

Map symbol	*Name*
Aa	Adolph Association.
Bd	Bruce Association.
Gn	Greenwood Peat Association.
Ka	Kinross Association.
La	Lake Beaches.
	Marsh.
Pe	Pickford-Bergland Association.
Ra	Rifle Peat Association.
Sb	Saugatuck Association.
Sc	Spaulding Peat Association.
Ta	Tahquamenon Peat Association.

(2) The following soils have severe limitations for operation of sewage disposal systems or embrace a range of soil conditions within units on the Bayfield County Soil Survey. On-site investigation of the morphology and classification of soils is required before sewage disposal systems which operate by soil absorption may be installed.

Installations shall be prohibited on very poorly, poorly and somewhat poorly drained soils included herein. Installations shall be prohibited on hilly or steep soils unless satisfactory provisions are made to overcome slope problems.

Map symbol	
Ac	Alluvial Land.
Ba	Bibon-Orienta Association. Nearly level.
Bd	Bibon-Orienta Association. Undulating.
Bc	Bibon-Orienta Association. Rolling.
Ab	Adolph-Gogebic Very Stony Association, undulating.
Ce	Cloquet-Hiawatha Association, rolling.
Fa	Freeon-Adolph Very Stony Association, undulating.
Ga	Gogebic-Adolph Assocation, undulating.
Gb	Gogebic-Adolph Association, rolling.
Gc	Gogebic-Adolph Very Stony Association, undulating.
Gc	Gogebic-Adolph Very Stony Association, rolling.
He	Hiawatha-Vilas Association, Hilly & Steep.
Hf	Hiawatha-Vilas Very Stony Association, hilly and steep
Ma	Made land.
Oc	Ontonagon Association, rolling.
Od	Ontonagon-Pickford Association, nearly level.
Oe	Ontonagon-Pickford Association, undulating.
Of	Orienta Association, rolling.
Og	Orienta-Bibon Association, Undulating.
Oh and Ok	Orienta-Ogemaw Association.
Sa	Santiago-Adolph Very Stony Association, rolling.
Sd	Steep land, Ontonagon materials.
Se	Superior Association, nearly level.
Sf	Superior Association, nearly level.
Sg	Superior Association, rolling.
Sh	Superior Shallow Association.
Sk	Superior-Ogemaw Association, undulating.
Sm	Superior-Ogemaw Association, nearly level.
Vf	Vilas-Omega Association, hilly and steep.

(3) Determination of soil conditions. An applicant desiring to install soil absorption sewage disposal facilities in sites where soils in groups (1) or (2) above are mapped shall have an opportunity to present evidence contesting the soil classification of the site at a public hearing as provided in Section 11.0 of this ordinance if he so desires. Thereafter the County Zoning Committee may affirm, modify or change the classification. The applicant shall have additional on-site investigations made including percolation tests; obtain the certification of a soil specialist that specific areas lying within these soils are suitable for the proposed facility; and meet the State Board of Health and other state regulations. Upon consideration of the factors listed above the Zoning Committee may attach such conditions in addition to those otherwise listed that it deems necessary to fulfill the purpose and intent of this ordinance. Violation of any of these conditions shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance.

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Senator NELSON. Also, Mr. Chairman, I ask that a list of the organizations which support the bill for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore be printed in the record at this point.

Senator MOSS. Thank you, Senator Nelson. The list will be included.

(The list referred to follows:)

ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSING APOSTLE ISLANDS BILL

BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

Antigo Area Chamber of Commerce
Ashland Chamber of Commerce
Lake Superior District Power Company, Ashland
South Shore Scenic Drive Association, Port Wing
Bayfield Chamber of Commerce
Chippewa Falls Chamber of Commerce
Cumberland Chamber of Commerce
Danbury Chamber of Commerce
Eau Claire Chamber of Commerce
Elkhart Lake Service Club
Glidden Area Chamber of Commerce
Hilbert Advancement Association
Hortonville Commercial Club
Loyal Chamber of Commerce
Sheboygan Area Chamber of Commerce
Sayner—Starlake Chamber of Commerce
Sharon Commercial Club
Tomah Area Chamber of Commerce
Washburn Industrial & Area Development Corporation
Watertown Association of Commerce
Waupun Chamber of Commerce
Wauwatosa Chamber of Commerce
Oregon Chamber of Commerce
Rice Lake Area Chamber of Commerce
Wisconsin Indian Head Country, Inc.
Highway #13 Association
Shawano Area Chamber of Commerce
New London Chamber of Commerce
Sparta Area Chamber of Commerce
Balsam Lake Commercial Club
Clinton Chamber of Commerce
Hammond Business Association
Wisconsin Rapids Area Chamber of Commerce
Waukesha Chamber of Commerce
Sawyer County Recreation Association

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

Madison Business & Professional Women's Club
Finnish American Festival, Inc.
Iron River Lions Club
South Shore Lions Club
Mellen Lions Club
Moquah Men's Club
New Lisbon Business Men's Association
Beloit Outlook Club
Iron County Historical Society
Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs
Blair Education Committee
Shorewood Hills Democratic Club
Washburn Lions Club
Barren County Democratic Party
Saxeville Improvement Association
Brule River Lions Club
Milwaukee Public Museum

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Automobile Association
Citizens Committee on Natural Resources
National Park Association
Wildlife Management Institute
Izaak Walton League
National Wildlife Federation
Save the Dunes Council
Sierra Club
Wilderness Society

FARM ORGANIZATIONS

Barron County Farmers Union
Bayfield County National Farmers Organization
Bayfield Electric Cooperative
Clark Electric Cooperative
Duluth-Superior Area Milk Producers Association
Jump River Electric Cooperative
Managers Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives of Wisconsin
Oakdale Electric Cooperative Association
Pure Milk Producers Cooperative
Wisconsin Electric Cooperative
Wisconsin Association of Rural Electric Cooperative Office Managers
St. Croix County Electric Cooperatives
Vernon County Electric Cooperative
Taylor County Electric Cooperative
Price Electric Cooperative

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Duluth-Superior Labor Council
Wisconsin State AFL–CIO

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Wisconsin Northwoods Council
Northwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
Northeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee
Northern Great Lakes Area Council
Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Commission

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ashland County Board of Supervisors
Ashland City Council
Bayfield Common Council
Bayfield County Board of Supervisors
Bayfield Harbor Commission
Iron County Board of Supervisors
Polk County Extension Service
Town of Iron River
Town of Bayview
Washburn City Council
Wisconsin State Board for Preservation of Scientific Areas
Washburn Planning Commission

CONSERVATION CLUBS

Cumberland—Almena Sportsman Club
Gile Flowage Association
Kenosha County Conservation Club
Daniel Boone Conservation & Education Society, Milwaukee
Burnett County Audubon Society
Eau Claire—Chippewa Falls Field Archery League
Eau Claire Archers
La Crosse State University Faculty Fishing Club
Fairchild Rod & Gun Club
Fon du Lac Chapter of Izaak Walton League
Fon du Lac County Conservation Alliance
Hillcrest Garden Club of West Allis
Milwaukee—Hunting & Fishing Club of Globe Union, Inc.
New Richmond—Green Thumbelina Club
Lincoln County Sports Club, Inc.
Mapleton Hook & Shell Club
Milwaukee—McKinley TNT Family Campers Association
Milwaukee Audubon Society
Milwaukee Nature Club
Milwaukee Organic Gardening Club
Milwaukee Post Office Sportsman Club
Wisconsin State Division, Izaak Walton League
Northland College Outing Club
Ozaukee County Fish & Game Association
Milwaukee County Conservation Alliance
Pigeon Lake Sportsman Club
Portage County Chapter of Izaak Walton League
Rib Lake Fish & Game Association
South Bay Sportsman Club, Cable
Watertown Chapter of Izaak Walton League
West Bend Garden Club
Eagle River Conservation Club
Indiana Division, Izaak Walton League
Duluth Chapter, Izaak Walton League
Fin 'N' Feather Sportsmens' Club, Inc.
Illinois Audubon Society
Audubon Society of Park Ridge
Pabst Sportsmens' League
Brown County Sportsmens' Club
North Dakota Chapter, Wilderness Society
Citizens' Natural Resources Association of Wisconsin
Public Lands Committee, Izaak Walton League
Colorado Open Space Co-ordinating Council, Inc.
Conservation Agriculture Committee of the Minneapolis Jaycees
Winnebago Conservation Club, Inc.

NEWSPAPERS

Appleton Post Crescent
Ashland Daily Press
Bayfield County Press
Chippewa Herald Telegram
Fon du Lac Commonwealth Reporter
Green Bay Press Gazette
Kenosha News
Madison Capital Times
Madison, Wisconsin State Journal
Medford Star News
Mellan Weekly Record
Minneapolis Star
Milwaukee Journal
Milwaukee Sentinel
Portage Daily Register
Racine Journal Times
Rib Lake Herald
Wisconsin Farmers Union Herald
Sheboygan Press
Superior Evening Telegram
Vilas County News Review
Waukesha Freeman
Wausau Record Herald
Wisconsin AAA News
Station KDAL–TV, Duluth
Station WITI–TV, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Horizons Magazine
Badger Sportsman

Senator Moss. I again want to announce that the record will be held open for 2 weeks' time. If any of you have any additional information to amplify your statement, or if you didn't get a chance to testify and want to put in a statement, you may send it in writing. Send it to me or send it to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate in Washington, and it will be included as part of the record. Now, every person who testified will receive a copy of the whole printed record when it is completed. If you did not testify and you would like to get a copy, you may leave your name with Mr. Griswold here and it will be mailed to you when the transcript is printed. With that, the hearing is concluded.

(Whereupon, the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)

APPENDIX

(Under authority previously granted, the following communications were ordered printed in the hearing record:)

STATEMENT OF EDWARD W. KILEY, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

My name is Edward W. Kiley. I am Rural Areas Development Specialist for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, which is a non-profit association serving some 1000 rural electric systems in 46 states who, in turn, serve roughly 10 percent of the population with electricity.

We wish to add our support to the growing support for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, the establishment of which is proposed by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, in his bill S. 778. This measure would create a 57,000 acre national recreation area in Ashland and Bayfield counties in northern Wisconsin. It would include 30 miles of Lake Superior shoreline, 21 wild islands, and a 10,000 acre wild rice marsh. This park—the largest recreation project ever proposed for Wisconsin—would be administered by the National Park Service.

Rural electric systems and their membership have consistently supported worthwhile recreational developments such as this. Developments of this type will stimulate excellent economic progress in an area and, at the same time, conserve for the people our greatest natural resources.

As Rural Areas Development Specialist, I have traveled throughout the state of Wisconsin, speaking at many rural electric systems' annual meetings, so that I personally know the beauty of this state and the potential of this project. Currently, I understand the state of Wisconsin has only one National Park area, the National Ice Age Scientific Reserve, which was authorized by the Congress in 1964. The areas covered by this Scientific Reserve are in the western, central and southern parts of the state, whereas the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would be located in the northern part of Wisconsin.

As major National Park projects go the cost of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore project is unusually low. We therefore urge your Committee to look favorably on this important project.

Attached to this statement is a 1967 resolution in support of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore proposal adopted by members of Wisconsin Electric Cooperative, the statewide association of rural electric cooperatives which is also a member of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our views before your Committee.

RESOLUTION OF WISCONSIN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Whereas, it always has been an important part of our mutual concern that this nation's rich heritage of natural resources must be conserved and added to, and

Whereas, legislation now pending in Congress would help assure the preservation of an important part of that heritage by establishing the 57,511-acre Apostle Islands National Lakeshore on the south shoreline of Lake Superior, and

Whereas, this woods and water combination of untouched natural beauty will provide unexcelled opportunities for wilderness camping, hiking, natural science studies, boating, fishing, cave exploration and game-sighting and will be affording these opportunities to an estimated one-million people annually by 1970: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask Wisconsin's representatives and senators, and all other members of the Congress, to support the legislation which proposes to establish this recreation area.

STATEMENT OF JULIUS J. DINGER, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

My name is Julius J. Dinger and I am speaking for my family and myself as interested citizens. I have acquainted myself with the provisions of Senate Bill 778 and fully endorse its intent and purpose and urge its passage so such a national park would be created.

Not only do the Apostle Isles and the 30 miles of mainland shoreline which is contained in the 57,500 acre area of proposed park, answer all criteria generally expected for consideration as a national park, but in addition, this area, in my opinion, possesses some unique advantages not often found coupled with the usual park situation.

I mention only two such single advantages:

1. The proposed park close proximity to one of the nation's large area of urban population and close to the very center of the nation's population density;

2. The economic advantage accruing to a local and regional area long in need of growth incentive.

If the proposed Apostle Island National Lakeshore project were a national park, it would be very near the center of population of the entire United States. The nation's growing population will need a major recreational area within easy access. Here in northern Wisconsin we have such an area available with one-quarter of our nation's population living within a 500 mile radius, and no more distant than a day's car trip. Almost all of our fine national parks are located in the far west, over a thousand miles away from our nation's population center.

At the present time, several million visitors to Wisconsin state parks, comprised of Wisconsin people and visitors from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and other contiguous states, already prove the recreational value Wisconsin affords. Annually, the three major state parks of Kettle Moraine, Devils Lake and Interstate on the St. Croix, together have more visitors than any of the national parks, except Great Smoky Mountains! Actually, these three state parks yearly count more visitors than do ten of all the twenty-nine national parks combined! The Kettle Moraine State Forest alone has more visitors annually than at least sixteen of the national parks and Devils Lake State Park, totalling only 2,500 acres, has 1¾ million visitors yearly!

The present Wisconsin state parks, which are excellent and well managed and strategically located, cannot continue to furnish the sole recreational opportunity for 50 million people. A national park such as proposed will fulfill a demand that is already present, a demand that increases yearly.

The economic benefits of a national park for northern Wisconsin has been estimated by various sources at 7 to 10 million dollars a year. None of these studies question that a resounding benefit will result, they disagree only as to the amount of such benefits.

The impetus generated by the creation of the Apostle Island Lakeshore National Park would be the major factor in building a new economy for this northern region. Traditionally in the past, this region has been dependent on a comparatively few industries such as mining and logging which are characterized as "up-down-industries".

Much of this northern part of the state, spreading over many countries, is in a distressed situation economically because the traditional base industry of mining and forest products are now badly weakened through exhaustion. The greatest asset northern Wisconsin has, it offers to the regional area and that is the opportunity for recreation and the resulting tourist industry. A national park as proposed would "firm up" this recreational base by fulfilling a demand already strong in evidence that no other area can duplicate.

In business life, I am a professional real estate appraiser and as such, I must be informed as to demands and trends that are taking place with real property and the degree of supply that is present to meet these demands, and is being formed by these trends. During the past 28 years of my business life, I have appraised thousands of properties in the northern half of Wisconsin and I am well conversant with the area in question.

I appraise for many different agencies, both public and private, and more specifically during the last year, I made appraisals for the Wisconsin Conservation Department on Madeline Island in the Apostle Island group. I have recently completed for the Wisconsin Conservation Department an appraisal involving many parcels that extended for some 6½ miles in Door County along the shores of Lake Michigan involving several thousand acres of land.

In my business life, I am well acquainted with the tremendous demands being made for recreational areas and I am also acquainted with the small supply available to meet these demands and the values that are being placed on property of a recreational nature, both by private individuals and by governmental agencies.

I also feel that I am extremely well acquainted with the economic problems of this area. At the present time, I am supervising the reassessment of the City of Washburn in Bayfield County which is in close proximity to the area proposed for the Apostle Island Lakeshore National Park.

In closing, this proposed national park will not only provide a recreational need already greatly in demand, but its unique location close to one-quarter of the total population of the United States, would be placing a park where it could be used repeatedly by the same people and not once in 5 to 10 years or longer as well may be the case in some of our larger western national parks. Also, the economic benefits that would result locally and regionally would bring to reality "the highest and best use of this land" which is recreational. In this manner, a large segment of northern Wisconsin would be providing for all the people of the United States "that which it can do best".

Lastly, the actual bringing into being, the physical creation of this national park, would disrupt fewer people and their activities and establish facilities in the smallest degree possible and in any event, result in a monetary loss that could not easily "make them whole".

Because I am not able to attend this hearing personally, as our family will be in New York state attending our daughter's college graduation, I would like this prepared statement to be made a part of the official record of this hearing.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF LAURIE CARLSON, MADISON, WIS.

I strongly urge the passage of the Apostle Island National Park Bill No. 778 as it is one of the most beautiful spots in the Country. Unlike some of the Parks there is ample room for Camping and fishing. My interests in the Apostle Island stems from many years of association with them. My Father and my mother moved to Bayfield in 1891. They saw the transition from the lumber days and my folks eked a living off the slashings of that country in the 1910's. We saw it emerge into agriculture and even with the great depression agriculture flourished there. Following the World war II farming declined there and with the exception of some small fruits it was the only crop that was substantial enough to bring an income. Fishing became extinct and there were but scattered herds of dairy cattle there. This bill will do a great deal not only to rehabilitate the area but will give comfort and relaxation to millions of pressure ridden Americans who are seeking solace in the wilds of this countries fast disappearing wild frontier. 34 years ago during the depression I wrote a column for the Bayfield County press under the Caption of "Frankly Speaking" in which I depicted the Apostle Islands as a haven for the blase. I am sure that there were not too many blase folks in those days but there sure are many of them today who want to go some place and relax. Today our almost entire population have fringe benefits, vacations which allows them to take their families on trips. With the skyrocketing costs of housing in motels it makes it almost impossible for the family man on a modest salary to take his family anywhere. I have been a most avid camping fan. I have found that my wife and family have enjoyed the great outdoors a great deal. It is well that you are making provisions for many campers in the area and there will be many more taking part in this relaxing experience. I have found campers one of the finest lot than almost any other group that I have been associated. They are very considerate and almost immediately become good neighbors.

I was a member of the state legislature 30 years ago representing Bayfield County when this proposition was given some consideration. It took the long planning and good work of Senator Nelson to bring this to a reality. My nostalgic feeling are shared by many and many have considered the Apostle Island one of the greatest Scenic wonders of the world if not the Americas.

I urge you to pass this bill and give the folks of the midwest to retreat to the Apostle Islands for an experience that they will long remember.

I lived and saw the Apostle Islands for the first 35 years of my life.

STATEMENT OF JOHN L. FRANSON, PRESIDENT, FOND DU LAC COUNTY CONSERVATION ALLIANCE

Gentlemen: My name is John L. Franson. I am from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. I am president of the Fond du Lac County Conservation Alliance, an organization of conservation groups in Fond du Lac County representing over 3,000 individuals. I am also one of the directors of the Wisconsin Resource Conservation Council, an organization of conservation groups throughout the state representing approximately 100,000 individuals. In addition, I am the Resource Editor of the Badger Sportsman which is circulated throughout this country, but primarily in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. We have a subscription rate of about 20,000 individuals but the magazine is published monthly and is passed around a great deal.

I have made arrangements at this hearing to have copies of last month's issue made available to people attending. Last month's issue dealt with the preservation of the Apostle Islands and we intend to do a three month series on this topic supporting the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

I am directing my remarks today to this committee strictly in regard to the Apostle Islands themselves. I will not refer at this time to the Kakagon-Bad River marsh area or to the Red Cliff unit which are a part of the proposal which will compose the Apostle Island complex. I hope that you do not feel that because I am only directing my remarks in regard to the islands that we do not support the entire complex. We do support legislation which would preserve this tremendous inheritance for our future generations. I am simply directing my remarks in regard to the Apostle Islands alone because in speaking of these I can reflect our concern for the entire area which this proposal incorporates.

Nestled in Lake Superior off the tip of Wisconsin's Bayfield peninsula rests our answer to squalid slums, urban sprawl, and the humdrum and pressures of modern life. Relaxation and solitude are offered in abundance just a day's drive from the major cities of three states. Few such chances are offered to subscribe to our forefathers' inheritance such as that which the Apostle Islands region affords.

The Apostle Island proposal involves three separate but closely associated areas. They are the Apostle Islands—23 islands off the Bayfield peninsula encompassing 4,800 acres of rock and sand—the Kakagon and Bad River sloughs and the Red Cliff areas along the shores of Bayfield County which juts defiantly into Lake Superior.

Millions of years ago Nature began to mold the Apostle Islands. They stand today as a heritage from a geological and historical past. Nature began with the emergence of a gigantic land mass known as the Laurentian Mountains. They once stood higher than our proudest Rockies. There were no witnesses to the grand volcanic upheavals or the molten deposits that finally cooled and settled to compose the Apostles. Nor did anyone witness the sinking of this volcanic land mass and the creation of a prehistoric trough which would eventually give way to the waters of the great glaciers as they gouged and washed their way back and forth across the land.

The glaciers dragged and tore at the Apostle region. Slashing and hewing, they carved the archipelago that are now the Apostle Islands. As they receded they covered the islands with a glacial wash of rich soil which would finally give vent to a lush plant growth.

The glaciers had their way, but finally succumbed to climatic changes which turned them into seas. Lake Superior, a vast resource in itself, was the awesome result, reaching to depths of over 1,000 feet and an expanse of 350 miles long and 160 miles wide. It glistens as a separate magnificent monument. Nearly two million years ago the first upheaval took place and 18,000 years ago the last glacier receded. The Apostle Islands stand in testimony.

Finally after thousands of years of restful splendor the Apostles met the Chippewa Indians who built a stronghold on the largest of the islands. The Chippewa established a complex community, practiced horticulture, and enjoyed essentially what the islands offer today—remoteness, fish and game, peace, and an atmosphere for living.

This society, as possibly with any, finally reached proportions that could not withstand its own demands. Starvation and finally cannibalism resulted and the Chippewa passed from the islands. The islands became a superstitious taboo to his culture.

The French explorers came next to name and explore the Great "le lac supérieur". Somewhere near Ashland they built a fort—the first trading post in

Wisconsin—and Pierre Espirt Radisson records that they took "stores of fishes, sturgeons of bigness, pycks 7 feet long." The land generously gave her rich resources of copper, fur, timber, fish and game. Father Jacques Marquette followed, along with Father Claude Jean Allouez, in 1685 to convert the Indians to Christianity. Later these men drew a map so accurate of Lake Superior that it was used until recent years.

Following the French, the British came. By the late 1870's the railroads had lashed the wilderness with their steel whips. With them came the sawmills that ran day and night. In traditional human greed the Apostle Islands were scalped of their lush timber as was all of northern Wisconsin. For over half a century until the lamprey came fishermen assaulted Superior's whitefish and lake trout as American delicacies. The commercial fishermen established camps on the islands and the virgin timber floated away to the sawmills on the mainland. Quarreymen cut deep caverns into the sandstone to build many of the "brownstones" along New York's Fifth Avenue.

When the lumbermen had taken all they could and the market on the brownstones had folded, Society again left the Apostle Islands. Nature began the task of rebuilding and She had Her way. For many years the Islands were forgotten. Unheeded, as man ignored her, Nature worked. She reforested them in a lush second growth of timber and plants and wildlife. As it so often does, Time enhanced the Islands and their history added character. Now steeped in the past, the white sand beaches of the Apostle Islands yield up more than agates and driftwood. They bring forth historical phantoms accompanied by solitude and recreation. The time-worn sandstone cliffs offer an explorer's paradise. Lake Superior has lashed and licked at the remnants of millions of years to create caves and caverns and formations that defy human description or understanding.

To fish or boat the crystal Lake Superior is an experience in itself. But to do so around these rustic gems is an enlightenment. The photographer or explorer camper, fisherman, hunter, hiker or nature lover can easily find the treasure subtly buried in the Apostles.

Now the Apostle Island unit is threatened with assault again. This time it will be the permanently destructive assault of the modern age—real estate. The sandstone may again be carved to accommodate modern dwellings, the timber peeled for golf courses and yacht clubs.

This is the last stand for the Apostle Islands. This is the last stand for their integrity. A unique and last remaining cluster of sapphires on a sea of emerald needs your help. Man was not present to witness their creation, but he may well witness the destruction of these Islands whose history is more ancient than the pyramids.

Gentlemen, I would like to thank you for your attention and the interest you have shown simply by holding these hearings here and now. I can assure you that regardless of any opposition that might be forthcoming in regard to this proposal, our future generations will thank you for establishing the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD G. ROOKEY, DOUGLAS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Gentlemen, as representative of Douglas County I feel that this project is very beneficial not only to our county but to all counties involved. I also feel that the recreation area will provide not only seasonal but year round activity. I also feel that it will be financially beneficial to this area.

As we all know we do need a highway program in this area, and I feel that this is one way of putting it across. We also have been trying several years to induce industry in this area, and I also believe with this park the inducement is there and an increase in travel would bring more facilities to light. I highly recommend that this project should be welcomed with open arms.

STATEMENT OF MAYOR NICK S. MASTERJOHN, SPOONER, WIS.

I am the Mayor of the City of Spooner, a community of 2500 people located in Washburn County, about 90 road miles south of Ashland. I am also a small businessman and believe me, if any one realizes the importance of tourists to our local economy, it is I.

Spooner is located at the junction of U.S. Highways No. 53 and 63, which I believe will be among the major "feeders" of the proposed national park system.

I believe that the flow of people through our area to this park can do nothing but good for all of the surrounding communities. A recent survey by a professional firm indicated that tourism was the hope of the future for our area and I have staked my business investments in that direction.

The promotional value of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore together with the stimulus of the hoped for Wild Rivers Park system between Spooner and Chequamegon Bay, is so great that I do not believe a price tag can be placed on it.

From the standpoint of conservation, recreation, business and for future generations, I hope that this committee sees fit to recommend the adoption of Bill S. 788.

STATEMENT OF ARNE J. ANDERSON, COUNTY CLERK, DOUGLAS COUNTY, WIS.

To Whom It May Concern: I hereby wish to testify that I am wholeheartedly in favor of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Project. It is a proven fact that wherever improvements such as is planned for this area become a reality, that the economy of the area improves greatly because of the influx of visitors who demand such varied services during their stay. The recreational value of this proposed National development must not be overlooked and careful thoughtful planning is an absolute necessity and can be accomplished on the national level.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH L. JANZEN, ASHLAND, WIS.

I simply wish to take this opportunity to go on record in support of the proposed bill to develop the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. I support this bill because:

(1) I feel this is the most satisfactory and practical way of preserving the scenic and natural beauty of this area.

(2) I feel it is necessary to the present and future public interest to have a national safeguard to the continued public use of this area.

In addition, I hope the national authorities will use all possible influence to insure that areas adjoining the park area will not be lost to tasteless exploitation.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD CLAUSEN, PRESIDENT, WISCONSIN HIGHWAY 53 ASSOCIATION, BARRON, WIS.

Gentlemen: In connection with the creation of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, we of the Wisconsin Highway 53 Association ask support in speeding up the construction of the new Highway 53 from Eau Claire to Superior.

This will, besides helping the economy of Northern Wisconsin, give the traveling public better access to the new National Lakeshore in the Lake Superior Region—which we back 100%.

STATEMENT OF DOM MECURE, WASHBURN COUNTY BOARD CHAIRMAN

As Chairman of the Washburn County Board, I urge the establishment of a National Park in the Apostle Islands area, for many of the same reasons that the Washburn County Board went on record in favor of the Wild Rivers Bill.

We realize that situated as we are in Washburn County, that a great number of tourists from all over the nation would be attracted to this area by such a National Park. Washburn County's major industry is tourism and located as we are at the junctions of U.S. 53 and 63, a great number of people traveling to the Apostle Islands area would pass through Washburn County. Our businesses would profit by this and free advertising that a National Park would give to our whole region could not be purchased from an advertising agency at any cost.

The greater traffic impact would urge highway improvement at both the State and National level, such improvements being long overdue and very desirable if we expect our visitors to return again.

Gentlemen, I urge the recommendation by this Committee for the adoption of this bill.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES S. RAND, SPOONER CITY COUNCILMAN

As a native son of Ashland, I learned the history of this Hiawatha country at my mother's knee and have never forgotten it. I can only hope that this Committee will see fit to recommend the preservation of this beauty oasis for my children as well as for all of America.

I can only add to the remarks of my colleagues who have preceded me here, that as one who works for wages for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, which services Ashland, Washburn and Bayfield, the stimulus of such a park system will only help in gaining more business with resultant increased employment in our particular industry. As a minor union officer, I realize the importance of this program to my fellow employees and would urge this committee to adopt a favorable attitude toward it.

If my father were living, he would say, I am sure, that this is the greatest thing that ever happened to "Shenanigan Bay," as the old timers sometimes referred to it in the old boom days of logging, mining and shipping.

I cannot express strongly enough my hope that this committee will recommend and fight for this establishment of a national monument so dear to the heart of our late beloved President Kennedy.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD L. NEFF, MELLEN, WIS.

Being a life-long resident of this great state of Wisconsin, I feel that the establishment of a national park in the proposed area would not only be good for the economy of our area, but would also be a benefit to those that are interested in having a constructive recreational pass time.

I would like to go on record as supporting the Honorable Gaylord Nelson's proposal.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE L. MYERS, IRON RIVER, WIS.

My name is George L. Myers. I live with my wife, Emilie, in Iron River where we own our home.

This year I am president of the Iron River Lions Club, a supervisor on the town board, an elder in my church and a retired power company line foreman.

Many of our Lions Club members are in business in Iron River and own property there. As a club, and individuals, we sincerely hope that the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will become a reality in the near future.

Since we are located a few miles from what will be the park proper, we fully expect much financial gain from the added traffic through Iron River. Even more than this we would hope that in the years to come, many families will settle in Iron River permanently. An increase in our population would greatly benefit our schools, churches, town government and services, clubs and business.

As a retired power company employee and a stockholder in my former company, I am vitally interested in any possible new business for them.

When this park is established we know this will require a much improved highway program leading to northern Wisconsin, possibly near or through Iron River.

The Town Board of Iron River, the Lions Club of Iron River, many business men and other indivduals I have talked with, urge the establishment of this proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

STATEMENT OF JOHN JALOWITZ, CABLE, WIS.

As assessor for sixteen year, I have seen our area decline in population. Farmers are selling out due to a shortage of help and low prices. Our young people are leaving, for there is little employment to be had. The development of ski facilities and the expansion of local resorts in our area increased town revenues through better employment opportunities.

I am in full support of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Bill, for the better living potential it will offer the immediate and surrounding area.

82-029—67——20

STATEMENT OF AXEL PETERSON, PORT WING, WIS.

I have been a lifelong resident of the Port Wing area, and have seen the many changes which have taken place in the area.

The most recent change which is very noticable is the decrease in importance of Agriculture. This change has placed a problem before the businesses and work potential of the area.

Recent surveys have all indicated that any improvement in the economy of the area will depend upon tourism. The Apostle Island National Lakeshore proposal would be a big factor in developing tourism in this area.

Having been a highway maintenance worker for many years, I well know the condition of the highways leading into this area, and of the futile attempts made to get an improvement on them. Knowing the policy of the national recreation programs to be to put approaching highways into good traveling condition, I can see this as a means of getting such improvement.

I wish to be recorded as strongly in favor of the proposed lakeshore program and urge that all possible is done to assure it.

STATEMENT OF WALDON W. ORBERG, PORT WING, WISCONSIN

I am a business man, property owner and tax-payer of this area, and as such, have followed the economy of the area with special interest. In my opinion, the proposal of a national lakeshore in the Apostle Island area promises the brightest prospects for the economy of the area in many years.

Following are listed a few of the many benefits which the national lakeshore would provide:

1. Continuous public access for many thousands of tourists to this geologically unique area. There is more and more lake shore area which is being taken for private purposes, thus closing it for general use of the people. In this respect, it is important that action be taken soon to avoid higher cost of the project.

2. The establishment of the national lakeshore would undoubtedly result in better quality highway construction and maintenance in the entire area. Greater tourist traffic would necessitate and justify the cost of such improvement.

3. Employment in the area would benefit, not only in the construction of park facilities but also in the resulting increase in privately developed accommodations to service tourists. In addition there would be some permanent employees in the service of the park area and in the privately developed accommodations.

4. With more people entering the area because of the attraction of the national lakeshore, many will undoubtedly become attracted to the area with the result that some will purchase property for seasonal use as well as for retirement purposes. Property values will thus benefit.

5. There will undoubtedly be an increase in the value of existing properties. This, added to the value of improvements and developments will help keep real estate taxes at the present level or even decrease them.

For the above named reasons and many more, I wish it to be known that I am strongly in favor of the establishment of the Apostle Island National Lakeshore and urge that such action be taken as soon as possible.

STATEMENT OF CLIFFORD E. HOAGLAND, PORT WING, WIS.

I ask that the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Bill be given favorable consideration because it would help the economic growth of an already depressed area.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DAN J. DALY, PORT WING, WIS.

The lands we are talking about today are part of our Nation's Last Frontier and certainly they should be preserved for the peoples of our whole country to enjoy. Let us not let these lands of scenic wonders become a "honky tonk" under private ownership. This development, as proposed, would be the answer to a great part of our problems in the North in providing much needed jobs, a boost to the economy of the area and new business for the area. We urge your

recognition of the fact that the Apostle Islands, the South Shore and the Kakagon Sloughs should be preserved.

STATEMENT OF JIM LANDON, PORT WING, WIS.

It is my wish to be recognized as being in favor of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Being engaged in the carpentry trade, it is easy to recognize that the development of the installations within the lakeshore area as well as construction of tourist accommodations in the surrounding area will produce considerable employment in that field.

The influx of highway traffic which the lakeshore would produce would also strengthen the economy of the area and of the businesses in the area. A side effect would be the necessary highway improvement caused by the increased traffic.

In my opinion, this proposal is the brightest prospect which has appeared in this area for many years.

STATEMENT OF LEIF GIGSTAD

Attention, I, Leif Gigstad, agriculture instructor at South Shore High School, would like to go on record as being in favor of making the Apostle Island area and surrounding areas into a national park.

Ever since coming to the north country three years ago it has been my concern as to what could be done to develop this area. I believe that the future of the North as a farming country as such is limited in many ways due to various factors and because of this have felt its greatest future lies in its development as a recreational area. Converting the Apostle Island and surrounding areas into a national park is the greatest and most encouraging thing that has ever happened to the North both from the economical and recreational point of view.

STATEMENT OF ALBERT O. MILLIGAN, JR., BAYFIELD, WIS.

I regret that I am unable to attend the meeting today but I hope that my testimony in writing will be of help.

I run a service station business in the City of Bayfield and my feelings are that a National Park in this area would be of great help to the community and the people in surrounding communities.

I think that there are quite a few questions that remain unanswered, but I presume that they will be answered. I would not like to see government control of the land in question unless something is done with it in the very near future. I don't believe anyone would like to see the land bought up by the government and not developed to the best of their ability.

If a National Park is to go in I am all for it, provided that a National Park is developed now and the land not left idle.

STATEMENT OF CARL WAHL, CABLE, WIS.

I live in Southern Bayfield County and would like this statement included in the record as a part of the statement by the Southern Bayfield County Sportsman's Club.

The reason I have worked and now partially retired in this area is for its tremendous natural beauty, wildlife and recreational resources.

I have flown over the Apostle Islands, walked its beaches, enjoyed its rock cliffs, boated through the marshes, viewed its wildlife and these are experiences that I will never forget.

I am deplored by what will happen and is happening to this tremendous area by cottage development and man's poor use of the land. There has to be something done about it now or we will have lost a terrific opportunity for those who are here now and those who will follow us.

I strongly urge the congress to give quick approval to the Apostle Island National Lakeshore bill.

STATEMENT OF EUGENE E. ANDERSON, WASHBURN, WIS.

Gentlemen: I have just a few statements I would like to make.

1. This beautiful area should be preserved for the use and pleasure of as many people as possible. I have traveled over much of the Great Lakes area and this is one of the few unspoiled areas left that can be made into a park area.

2. Facilities such as these are needed in this area where recreation is becoming more important each year.

3. With the pressures of the need for more recreation by urban people, with shorter work week and longer paid vacations, there will be a need for areas like the Apostle Islands—and where can a better area be found?

4. This can be a way to elevate the under employment of the people and improve the economy of Northern Wisconsin.

Gentlemen, I support the park in the suggested area.

STATEMENT OF CARL M. HULBERT, REPRESENTING THE WISCONSIN BOWHUNTERS ASSOCIATION AND THE ROCK COUNTY (WIS.) CONSERVATION CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

We *favor* the proposal for these reasons:

1. The proposal is in accordance with the important principle that outdoor recreation is a major aim of the use of public lands.

2. The proposal will secure one of the very few remaining heritages that is still within our power to save for a growing population.

3. The area needs the stature which will be provided by Federal acquisition under the National Park Service.

4. Will restore "wilderness" aspects to a share of the area by proper Federal administration.

5. Will produce an economic contribution to a needy area.

6. Can be provided without a major disruption of private interests.

7. Will provide publicity on a national scale for a little known but justifiably beautiful recreation area.

8. Can be established at a minimum cost.

9. Will provide more hunting and fishing area for the public by blocking private encroachment.

10. The proposal can be consummated with a minimum development problem.

11. The development will provide a reasonable number of job opportunities for the area.

12. Could provide one of the North's finest bird sanctuaries.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION,
Hudson, Wis., June 7, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission would like to add its enthusiastic support to Senate Bill 778, proposing the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

This Commission is charged by interstate compact with the responsibility of reviewing and correlating studies relating to the boundary waters between the two states and making recommendations thereon, with a view to coordinating regional planning for the development of the boundary areas.

The Commission concludes, after study that the proposed National Lakeshore forms an appropriate piece of the general framework for regional and inter-regional development. The economic and social benefits of the Lakeshore will extend to both states.

The Lakeshore will be the critical link to complete the Circle Tour.

It will be the key attraction on the Circle Tour that will succeed in tieing it to the Great River Road, providing an alternative northern terminus to the park-way on the Mississippi River, and drawing the states together through extending the linkage of history, culture, natural science, and natural heritage.

The Commission is particularly concerned that the National Lakeshore serve to the advantage of the Indian Bands and suggests its immediate development as a functioning park.

We strongly urge that the Federal Government take advantage of the almost unqualified regional support, the enthusiastic local pressure in behalf of the park, and attempt to insist that the counties, cities, villages and towns ring the National Lakeshore with local controls, setting high standards for zoning, setbacks, sign control, outdoor sales display and the like.

The Commission also urges the wisdom of involving the Upper Great Lakes Commission in the project at an early date.

Respectfully submitted.

H. PETER ODEGARD,
Executive Director.

ASHLAND AREA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORP.,
Ashland, Wis., May 12, 1967.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Ashland Area Industrial Development Corporation, this week, favorably endorsed the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Bill, and the writer was commissioned to convey this endorsement to you.

We feel that every facet of this Apostle Islands Lakeshore Project is favorable, and full of merit. It will preserve, and yet make available, under good supervision, a unique area. It would make this area, through roads and national ownership, available to millions of people, for it is now relatively inaccessible. It will create great benefits for the two Indian reservations involved. Economically, it will have tremendous favorable impact on this whole section of the State at a minimum of dislocation and sacrifice by a minimum of present occupants.

We beg your favorable influence for passage of this bill.

Truly yours,

ARTHUR J. HANSON, *President.*

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST,
Madison, Wis., June 15, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: The Wisconsin Conference of the United Church of Christ meeting at annual session at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, June 14, 15 and 16, has, on this day, instructed that the action of the Conference in adopting Resolution numbered 110, "Apostle Islands Lakeshore Bill," be transmitted to your respective offices.

With personal pleasure I herewith comply and accomplish transmittal of the adopted resolution.

Sincerely,

THEODORE P. CRUSIUS,
Secretary, Wisconsin Conference, UCC.

RESOLUTION 110—APOSTLE ISLANDS LAKESHORE BILL

Congress will soon decide whether to establish an Apostle Island National Lakeshore in northern Wisconsin.

The Apostle Island bill—S. 778—would create a 57,000 acre national recreation area in Ashland and Bayfield Counties. It would include 30 miles of Lake Superior shoreline, 21 wild islands, and a 10,000 acre wild rice marsh. This part—the largest recreation Project ever proposed for Wisconsin—would be administered by the National Park Service. (The main difference between a "national lakeshore" and a "national park" is that hunting and fishing would be allowed in this project.)

Objectives of the Apostle Islands bill are as follows:

1. To preserve for public enjoyment a major, unspoiled stretch of Lake Superior shoreline and 21 unique islands, which otherwise would be subdivided and commercially exploited.
2. To protect one of the finest wildlife and fishing areas in the Midwest.
3. To stimulate tasteful recreational development of northern Wisconsin.
4. To provide jobs and business opportunities for Bad River and Red Cliff Indian tribes.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Wisconsin Conference, United Church of Christ, affirm itself as approving of this legislation, and the conservation efforts of Senator Gaylord Nelson, and that the Secretary of the Conference be directed to send within three days a copy of this resolution affirming our support for the Apostle Island Bill to Senator Nelson. The Secretary should be directed to send this resolution to Senator William Proxmire and the U.S. Congressmen from Wisconsin.

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB,
Madison, Wis., April 7, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Senate Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: At the April 6th meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Madison the club voted to go on record as supporting the Federal Bill S. 778—"The Apostle Island National Lakeshore Proposal" as a club and as an individual.

We have also advised our State Federation of our action and have suggested to them that they take proper action to advise our members throughout the state.

Good luck!

Sincerely,

LOUISE BUSCHKE,
Mrs. F. W. BUSCHKE,
President.

BOSTROM CORP.,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 31, 1967.

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a Milwaukee businessman and a property owner in northern Wisconsin, I am deeply cognizant and appreciative of the beauties of northern Wisconsin and the need to preserve what few areas we have left for parks, recreation and wild life.

The Apostle Islands National Lakefront proposal presented in bill S. 778 is a large step toward the conservation of such areas, and it deserves the support of all members of Congress. As Chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, you have the opportunity to promote the support of S. 778, and I sincerely urge you to do so.

Very truly yours,

H. W. BOSTROM.

THE ASHLAND EYE CLINIC,
Ashland, Wis., March 23, 1967.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I wish to give my complete support to the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore which will be situated in my area.

This is a priceless national resource with miles of sand beach and more miles of rugged sandstone shoreline which has great natural beauty as well as use for recreational purposes. The Kakagon Sloughs present an excellent marsh area for both water fowl and for fish and the adjacent waters of Lake Superior are excellent for various types of fishing. The increase in the popularity of boating in this area because of the protection provided by the Islands has been tremendous.

I certainly feel that this priceless natural resource should be preserved for the people of this country and if it is it will become increasingly more valuable to future generations if it is protected from exploitation. The great majority of the people in this area are in favor of this proposal.

I certainly hope that the Senate Interior Committee acts favorably and will provide hearings in the near future so that this area may be protected before it is too late.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. SNEED, M.D.

PRAY, PRAY & CLARK,
Ashland, Wis., May 1, 1967.

Re Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill S. 778.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Congressman O'Konski has sent to me a copy of your letter of April 21 to him in which you acknowledge receipt of a copy, delivered by Mr. O'Konski, of my letter of February 28, 1967 to Senator Nelson.

I had expected to write to you to request that I be given an opportunity to appear in opposition to the bill at the time of the hearings scheduled in Ashland on June 1 and 2. My interest is a personal one and I am not representing any client in this matter.

It is my understanding that the witnesses who will be heard on June 1 will be public officers, representatives of the National Park Office and persons who are representing clubs and organized groups of one type or another and that appearances by persons, in their individual capacities, will follow. I have just learned that it will be necessary for me to be in Madison on June 2 to take part in a meeting of the Board of State Bar Commissioners, of which I am a member. Distances and plane schedules being what they are, my latest plane departure for Madison will be 2:15 P.M. on June 1. This seems to make it impossible for me to appear before the Committee.

In spite of my inability to appear, I trust that I may be recorded as being in opposition to the present bill and that the comments made in my February 28 letter to Senator Nelson may be included in the record. Had I anticipated that this letter would be used in such a manner I would probably have taken the time necessary to write a shorter letter and I am sure I would have made some additional comments. Principal among the comments which I feel I would like to make is that I do not believe that the development would improve our economic situation which, without benefit of the park development, is enjoying a healthy and substantial growth. Admittedly there has been little recent development in the area proposed for inclusion in the park but no one would undertake any such development in face of the threat of losing his property.

I have no particular objection to the inclusion of the Apostle Islands, other than Madeline Island, in a National Park and I have no objection to, and I would welcome the development of part of the Bayfield County shore as a park. Such a park on the shore, four or five miles in length, would accommodate an awful lot of people and would leave, for private development for the good of the public and private economy of the area, land which will be privately developed and taxed for the benefit of the public just as soon as the threat of this park development is gone.

Sincerely,

THERON P. PRAY.

PRAY, PRAY & CLARK,
Ashland, Wis., June 1, 1967.

Re Apostle Islands Lakeshore.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Thank you for your letter of May 19 in which you state that you will see that my earlier letter to Senator Nelson, of which you have a copy, gets into the hearing record. You also asked for further comment that I might wish to make.

I would like to have time to make a logical analysis of my feelings but just have not had that kind of time.

If I were to make but one comment it would be that I feel keenly that considerable of the local support for the bill has resulted from propaganda which can be demonstrated to be based on false premises. This propaganda has been generated and paid for by the federal government and it is certainly all slanted in support of the bill. There has been no opportunity for the opposition to organize and no funds with which they could assemble facts.

As I commented in my letter to Senator Nelson, I am satisfied that the data in the economic report of Professor Fine concerning the present tax revenue from the land in question is not up to date and that a current study would

show much greater tax income than he has reported. I am satisfied that no one can support the claim that this lake shore would generate an annual attendance of almost one million people. I know, from my own knowledge, that a number of the groups which have endorsed the bill have done so on the basis of the propaganda I have referred to above. This includes local governmental bodies and organizations of one kind or another. I know that the person who has probably done more to generate enthusiasm for the bill by local organizations is Martin Hanson, the younger brother of the Wisconsin Democratic Chairman Louis Hanson. I have been in the audience when Martin Hanson has discussed the bill and he has used, without any qualification whatever, the statistics which Professor Fine has erroneously produced.

I cannot conceive of a need for thirty miles of shore line park in Bayfield County. The temperature of the water is such that people do not swim in it and the nature of the lake is such that no one should venture on to it in anything but a large boat which is going to mean that the average person will not go on the water or that he will be foolhardy in doing so in a small craft. It seems to me that the most that can be said for the proposed park is that there can be a scenic drive on it. Present Highway 13 is, in part, such a drive. There are presently a number of good county roads which provide access to the shore and there is no reason why (at a much smaller expense than the present plans contemplate), a beautiful drive cannot be constructed along the lake and still preserve, for private use and for tax income, a substantial part of the thirty miles of shore line.

As I have stated in my letter to Senator Nelson, I have no objection to the development of a relatively small national lake shore area and I am not being at all facetious when I state that I think an area running four or five miles along the shore will provide all of the space and all of the variety that can be used to any advantage. When this area is gaining a substantial degree of economic stability (and this is definitely apparent over the last two or three years), it seems to me to be reckless to remove presently taxed property from the tax rolls and to foreclose the probability of there being private development which will substantially increase tax income.

As I have previously advised you, I am leaving town today and I am dictating this letter on the morning of June 1. I assume that you are here in Ashland for the hearing. Being opposed to the plan, I can only say that I am sorry that the Lord has provided such a beautiful day here. I had hoped that it would be a cold, windy, rainy day of the type which are not uncommon here throughout the summer.

I repeat that I do not own any interest in any property which is considered for inclusion in the park and that I am not writing this letter on behalf of any client who has any such property.

Very truly yours,

THERON P. PRAY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis., May 29, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: It is my great regret that I will not be able to come to the Ashland hearings June 1–2 and testify in favor of the Apostle Island National Lakeshore. Nevertheless, I hope that the enclosed comments will be of value in supporting this great and worthwhile project.

Botanically, the shores of Lake Superior, including all the islands as well as the Bayfield County mainland are a botanical treasure house. There are many plants that in Wisconsin grow only there, such as the carnivorous Butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, or the Orangefruited Twistedstalk, *Streptopus amplexifolius*. Rigorous protection, not only from exploitation but from overuse, is therefore essential.

I would like to propose that as large a part of the proposed lakeshore as possible be placed from the start into a Apostle Islands National Wilderness Area in which, as by the provisions of the Wilderness Act, no or only most limited development will be permitted.

Secondly I feel that the Kakagon-Bad River Area is too small, and should be enlarged to include more land, especially along the rivers and streams in the

area, and *additional lakeshore* as well. I think, furthermore, that this area also should be largely wilderness area, with minimal development.

Thirdly I am concerned that the road along the lake, as beautiful as it is pictured, will involve a great deal of destruction of irreplaceable values. I would suggest that the present county road is sufficiently scenic, and that the only changes to be made are occasional improvements and perhaps a few additional overlooks. I think also that most if not all the land north of highway 13 should be surveyed as a buffer zone, and that here much land should be acquired for camping sites and developments which if placed close to the lake would do damage.

In summary, I think the proposal is excellent, except that the land area is too small, the need for providing Wilderness protection to at least two of the three units is imperative (as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System), and lastly that development, especially of a newly laid out and extensive road along the lake is detrimental to the area and should be supplanted by slight improvements of the present road.

Wishing you all the success in the preservation of this biologically most valuable and unique area.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

HUGH H. ILTIS,
Associate Professor of Botany.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis., May 23, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I should like to register, for the record, my strong support of Senate Bill 778 (Apostle Islands National Lakeshore).

The presentation of the few remaining suitable natural areas in our densely-populated Middle West for the recreational needs of future generations is a matter of desperate urgency. If it is not done right now, it can never be done, and we must bear the responsibility of having deprived our gandchildren—and their grandchildren—of one of the most important elements of the "good life" in this country. What is for us today a pleasure will become a crucial necessity with the growing pressure of population and heightened tensions of urban living.

No remaining available area in this part of the United States so well meets these needs as the proposed Lakeshore. To realize its full potential, it is vital that all three of the proposed units be included. It is also highly desirable, to conserve its full values, that substantial portions be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System for the benefit of future generations, who may otherwise never be privileged to see an unspoiled area.

Very truly yours,

CHESTER S. CHARD,
Professor of Anthropology.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
Madison, Wis., May 25, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR NELSON: May I offer three points that I believe are relevant to your hearings on the Apostle islands:

1) Wisconsin has more Great Lake frontage than any other state except Michigan, but only a small fraction of it—on the order of 5%—is now in public ownership.

Wisconsin has jurisdiction over 10 thousand square miles of the waters of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. The state has a total of 820 miles of shoreline on these two lakes, counting only the mainland and not including the Apostles and other islands.

There is no national forest land situated on the Great Lakes and, as far as I can determine, no federal land at all except for land administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Red Cliff and Bad River Indian reservations.

The state owns 45 miles of frontage, exclusive of the Apostle islands, distributed as follows:

	Great Lakes frontage (miles)
Brule River State Forest (Douglas)	1.1
Europe Bay (Door)	6.2
Peninsula State Park (Door)	8.8
Potawatomi State Park (Door)	2.9
Point Beach State Forest (Manitowoc)	5.5
Terry Andrae (and Kohler) State Park (Sheboygan)	2.1
Rock Island	3.9
Game and wildlife holdings (6 tracts in Marinette, Oconto, and Brown counties	14.5
Total	45.0

2) Wisconsin does not have a great deal of public land as compared with other states.

In a recent study on payments in lieu of taxes on state-owned land, the committee said:

"Federal, state, and Indian lands comprise 7.9% of the total land area of the state, well below the 48-state average of 27.9% and also below the neighboring lake states, Michigan (20.8%) and Minnesota (17.9%). . . . Inclusion of county and locally-owned public land raises and Wisconsin average to approximately 14%. Considering all kinds of public land—federal, state, and county—Wisconsin probably ranks somewhat above the median but still well below the average of the 48 states".

This particular study was not primarily concerned with federal landholdings, but appendix table 1 shows that federal lands comprise 5.1% of the land area of Wisconsin, as compared with 8.9% in Michigan, 6.5% in Minnesota, and 21.2% for 48 states. Both Michigan and Minnesota have twice as many acres of federal land as Wisconsin.

Appendix table 2 of the report—a copy of which is attached—indicates that the acreage of federal land in Wisconsin has not increased and has probably decreased somewhat over the past 20 years.

3) In making the study cited above, the committee gave particular attention to the question of whether local communities benefited from the public lands. Considering all types of public land, the committee could only conclude that ". . . while there are many unresolved questions about the magnitude and measurement of local benefits from the public lands, there does not appear to be any real doubt that such benefits exist or that they are substantial in some cases". (p. 14)

In committee discussions, it was agreed that some categories of public ownership produce the greatest local benefits. Research literature and surveys of national parks are particularly impressive on this score.

My personal opinion is that giving national status to the Apostle islands will materially increase local economic benefits from this natural resource. From all indications, the word "national" in designating recreational areas is, in itself, a powerful attraction for out-of-state visitors.

Sincerely,

C. W. LOOMER, *Professor.*

CRESS INSURANCE AGENCY,
Phillips, Wis., June 2, 1967.

Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMAN: It is my opinion and the opinion of about 95% of the people of the Phillips, Wis. area that I have talked with, that Bill S. 778, The Apostle Island National Lakeshore Bill should be passed.

The only people that have objected to it were people that presently hunt and fish the area and who wish to keep it their own private domain.

The general feeling was that passage of Bill S. 778 would not only expand the economy of Northern Wisconsin, but preserve one of our natural resources for generations to come.

I urge passage of this bill.

THOMAS I. CRESS.

APOSTLE ISLANDS CRUISE SERVICE,
Bayfield, Wis., May 29, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am in the excursion business making daily trips among the Apostle Islands. I haul tourists, campers, deer hunters, fishermen and residents to and from the various islands along with their freight.

I feel that the Federal park will help our business and that it will bring a lot more people into our area. Providing of course the Federal Government puts in a decent highway.

We have some of the world's finest scenery and vast stretches of beaches and timber that I'm sure the rest of the country would love to see. I hope this park goes in.

Thanks.

Capt. BOB WEBER.

CAMP HORSESHOE ON HORSESHOE LAKES,
Minong, Wis.

To: U.S. Senate Interior Committee on National Parks.
From: Gordon F. Morrison, Director, Camp Horseshoe for Boys.
Subject: Proposed Apostle Island's National Lakeshore.

I have read Maurice A. Hirshberg's memorandum and agree with it entirely. I have a few additional comments to make here.

Most Americans live in cities, of necessity. But cities take a toll of man's spirit. They foment tension, frustration, anxiety and all of the other ulcer-producing baser emotions that prey on man's equanimity. To salve and repair these ravages man traditionally seeks the grandeur and tranquility of a natural setting, hence parks and preserves have come into being to meet a very real need.

Children too, inherit these spiritual depradations, and in addition present a further need. Their cities strangle the growth of self-reliance, ingenuity, the "I can" attitude. They live "at second hand" far removed from our ancestors who extracted not only their basic needs, and a truly great nation from the wilderness, but far more important a feeling of self-worth and self-respect. All of their basic needs are met, usually by someone else. Trucks and trains and grocers and haberdashers and restaurants and carpenters and electricians ad infinitum provide all of their necessities and most of their luxuries. They open a faucet and water flows, they open the refrigerator and find (prepared) food, they throw a switch and they have heat; this is living at second hand. When, in cities, do they learn to cope, to do for themselves, to respect their inherent but latent natural abilities?

Where are we, who strive to help children escape from living at second hand, to accomplish this tomorrow? Natural America is rapidly being flushed down the drain of civilized progress. Those areas designated for these purposes today have already been inundated by the vast and accelerating recreation explosion. We feel tomorrow's needs must be prepared for today, for once despoiled and desecrated this area could never be restored for anyone's progeny.

For these reasons, and many others, on behalf of all young Americans we strongly urge the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States to declare this area the Apostle Island's National Lakeshore.

SHELL LAKE, WIS., *May 29, 1967.*

SENATE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR COMMITTEE MEMBER: I am writing this letter to express my desire to see the Apostle Island National Park become a reality.

As a citizen and educator of the youth of the United States I believe that it is imperative that areas such as the area under consideration should be set aside for our generation and the generations to come. The scenic beauty and the richness of history of the area are impossible to state. I believe firmly that it should be preserved and held public for all to enjoy.

Each year thousands of young and old alike journey to our National Parks and Shrines and becomes imbued with our nation's heritage. In this day and age this is every so important.

Economically it can only aid our youth of the area by bringing them in contact with people from all walks of life which normally they would not experience.

Respectfully,

ROBERT MERCIER.

SPORTSMAN'S BAR,
Ashland, Wis., June 1, 1967.

THE HONORABLE GAYLORD NELSON: We are the owners of the Sportsman's Bar, downtown Ashland, and co-owners of one of the finer hunting lodges on the Kakagon Sloughs. We feel the proposed Apostle Island Park is absolutely necessary to the economy and preservation of our northern area. Also, with our deep natural harbor and long break wall, we feel it to be of great advantage to build a sizeable marina on the Ashland harbor.

Very sincerely yours,

ESTHER MONROE.
EVERETT I. MONROE.

THE WILDERNESS WORKSHOP,
COLORADO OPEN SPACE COORDINATING COUNCIL, INC.,
Denver, Colo., May 29, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: We request that it be made a part of the Senate Bill 778 hearing record that we strongly support this bill to establish an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM B. MOUNSEY,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the
Colorado Wilderness Workshop.

HUNTING AND FISHING CLUB OF GLOBE-UNION, INC.
April 19, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senate, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The entire membership present at the April meeting of the Globe-Union Inc. Hunting & Fishing Club voted unanimously to go on record as favoring passage of the United States Senate Bill 778, Apostles Island.

Yours truly,

WAYNE A. TURKIEWICZ, *Secretary.*

MILWAUKEE AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Franklin, Wis., May 7, 1967.

Re Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill S. 778.

Hon. GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: The Milwaukee Audubon Society highly recommends the passage of the above bill. We feel it is essential to save this area as a great island wilderness area while it still remains greatly unspoiled. Please enter our plea to the Committee on Interior Insular Affairs.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

ROSEMARY CARLSON, *President.*

WAUPUN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Waupun, Wis., May 22, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: On behalf of the Waupun Chamber of Commerce, the Directors and myself we wish "to go on record" as approving the Apostle Islands project. Especially if this development is a plan for continued hunting and fishing open to the public.

The location is fine for vacationers and would bring many more tourists to Northern Wisconsin. The tourist trade is the most important asset to that area. The Apostle Islands, being a beautiful and natural setting for such a project, should be developed into a recreational area; especially since it would give many jobs and business opportunities to the Indian Tribes living there.

Since the cost of the project seems low for its size, and the tax loss is negligible to the area, the income of such a development, if it could reach $7 million dollars a year seems fabulous.

We have local people who hunt deer up there but since they plan on including hunting and fishing; we see no reason for opposing the development.

Yours sincerely,

AUGUST F. STAEHLING, *President.*

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HORTONVILLE,
Hortonville, Wis., May 16, 1967.

Senator NELSON,
U. S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: The Commercial Club of Hortonville at a meeting held May 15, 1967, went on record as requesting your assistance in establishing the Apostle Islands National Lakshore project in Northern Wisconsin.

Our Club, consisting of approximately one hundred and twenty five members, will be most appreciative of your efforts to convince the government that the citizens of Wisconsin are in favor of the Apostle Islands project.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. MORRISSEY, *President.*

GLIDDEN AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Glidden, Wis., May 20, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The Glidden Area Chamber of Commerce has voted to go on record as unanimously endorsing the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore project. Because of much discussion on the proposal, we wish to announce our support at this time, hoping it will be of some help to you in your promotion of the project.

In view of the fact that woods-working and tourism is about the only income for the majority of people in this area, we feel it would be a tremendous economic boost. We, in this northern part of Wisconsin, are very appreciate of the move our federal government has taken to stimulate our economic growth.

Sincerely,

MERTON PARFITT, *Secretary.*

CLINTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Clinton, Wis., May 31, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: The Clinton, Wisconsin, Chamber of Commerce has had a number of discussions and speakers on the subject of the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Project and are very much impressed with same. We believe it would be a wonderful asset to our great State.

As a result of this The Clinton, Wisconsin, Chamber of Commerce would like to go on record as being 100% in favor of this Great Project.

Sincerely,

J. A. BATTALIO,
President, Clinton Chamber of Commerce.

SPARTA AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Sparta, Wis., June 2, 1967.

Re Apostle Island bill, S. 778.
Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: After a great deal of discussion, the Sparta Area Chamber of Commerce would like to go on record as being in favor of creating a National recreation area in the Bayfield, Ashland area—to wit: the Apostle Islands.

Sincerely,

FRED P. HEFFLING, *President.*

WATERTOWN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE,
Watertown, Wis., May 11, 1967.

Hon. GAYLORD NELSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: The Board of Directors of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce wishes to go on record in support of your efforts to have the Apostle Islands proclaimed a National Park area.

We would also like to extend to you our sincerest thanks for your untiring efforts to get this job done.

If we can be of any assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. CARROLL, *Executive Secretary.*

MISSOURI VALLEY CLINIC,
Bismarck, N. Dak., May 23, 1967.

Senator GALORD NELSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: The North Dakota Chapter of the Wilderness Society strongly supports the feelings of Mr. Stewart Brandborg, Executive Director of the National Wilderness Society, in regard to National Lake Shore designation for the Apostle Islands.

As outlined by Mr. Brandborg, the potential for wilderness units within this National Lake Shore and the Red Cliff-Bad River Indian Reservations is very significant. Apparently, the possibility of one of the finest inclusions within the National Wilderness Preservation System is in this area.

Please add my letter to the statements in the hearing record. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

G. M. JOHNSON, M.D.

THE ASHLAND EYE CLINIC,
Ashland, Wis., May 12, 1967.

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I will be unable to attend the hearings on Bill S–778 which will be held in Ashland on June 1st and 2nd. For this reason I would like to have the following statement submitted for the record.

I wish to give my whole-hearted support for the Apostle Islands Lakeshore project. The area which would be included in this development provides a large variation in topography and consequently provides a very rare and varied recreational potential. Private development at the present time is not extensive and consequently this is the ideal time for the establishment of the National Lakeshore project.

I have a particularly strong feeling that this area is best suited for a national Lakeshore project rather than for private development. The reason I can speak due to personal experience is the fact that the area which is included is basically one of sandstone outcroppings overlaid by a thin soil layer which consists of clay. The remaining areas in which this soil type is not present are areas which are very low and sandy and only a few feet above the lake level. Neither of the soil types are satisfactory for sewage disposal and present a tremendous number of problems. A large number of the people who have built on the lakeshore in this area are experiencing sewage disposal problems and in many cases the effluent from their septic tanks is running directly into Lake Superior.

I, personally, had a similar situation in which the routine septic tank and field were installed and it immediately became apparent that there was no absorption and the effluent was running into Lake Superior. This necessitated installation of a miniature sewage disposal plant in order to give adequate treatment for the waste from my house. This was a very costly installation.

Because of the problems which are involved if a large number of private homes were built in the area which is to be included in the project I feel that this area is much better suited for a recreational area. In a recreational area the areas of the camp grounds and hotels would have adequate sewage disposal systems and we would not be contributing to a water pollution problem which is already present.

I wish to again give my whole-hearted support to Bill S–778 and wish to also state that the great majority of the people with whom I have talked in this area support the bill. I certainly hope that your committee will report favorably on this bill and that it will pass the Senate in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. SNEED, M.D.

TOWN OF IRON RIVER,
Iron River, Wis., May 4, 1967.

Re bill S. 778, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Park.

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior Senate Committee,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: On May 3rd the Town Board of the Town of Iron River, Wisconsin, held their monthly meeting and Bill S. 778 in regard to the proposed Apostle Island National Lakeshore Park was discussed among the members of the Town Board and the interested citizens present.

It is the desire of the Town Board to urge your support for passage of Bill S. 778 as it appears the proposed area is highly desirable for recreational purposes. The preservation of the natural beauty in the northern area of the United States and development of this area will result in many hours of pleasure and enjoyment to citizens throughout the United States and will continue serving the future generations in the years to come.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT PHILBY,
Town Chairman.
LLOYD DENMAN,
Town Superivsor.
LILLIAN MOREY,
Town Clerk.
LOUIS J. BROST,
County Supervisor.
WM. H. CARTER,
Town Assessor.
VIRGINIA KUCERA,
Town Treasurer.

WASHBURN INDUSTRIAL & AREA DEVELOPMENT CORP.,
Washburn, Wis., May 5, 1967.

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This is to inform you that the board of directors and officers representing 240 stockholders of the Washburn Industrial and Area Development Corporation is highly in favor of the formation of the Apostle Island Lake Shore Park. We agree with the idea to preserve an unspoiled area of Lake Superior shoreline and the tasteful recreational development of northern Wisconsin.

Please be advised that our organization will support this plan locally, and also feel free to call upon us for any help that you believe we could afford.

Yours very truly,

JOHN H. MAITLAND,
(And 5 others).

MADELINE ISLAND,
La Pointe, Wis., June 12, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Comimttee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please enter the following comments into the record of your Committee's inquiry into the Proposed Apostle Islands National Lake Shore.

I am the new chairman of the Town of La Pointe, although here my comments are of a personal nature since prior to my taking office there had not been an official stand on the Apostle Islands National Lake Shore Bill as presented by Senator Gaylord Nelson. However, in a person-to-person poll of Madeline Islanders, the majority of the electors of the Town of La Pointe were found to be in favor of inclusion of the Apostle Islands in the Apostle Islands Unit of the Proposed Apostle Islands National Lake Shore. Most of us, of course, regret the necessity for taking established homesites in other units of this proposed park, i.e., owners not able to pass lands onto heirs, and disturbing some of our Indian residents whose historical rights have often been abrogated—although under Senator Nelson's Bill, their rights appear to be fully protected.

You will note that the Town of La Pointe consists entirely of the majority of the Apostle Islands group, including Madeline, which is not a part of the Lake Shore Proposal. We regret the initial loss of some few thousand dollars in taxes and fees received from islands other than Madeline; particularly in reference to State funds supplied the township in lieu of taxes for State forest lands, if the State should decide to include such lands in the National program.

You will note that the Town of La Pointe will thus be reduced to one island, Madeline. Senator Nelson readily understands the loss of even a few hundred dollars to a Wisconsin township here in the northern part of the State. Certainly this loss, initially, will hinder our own local programs, which are required to bring Madeline Island up to contemporary standards.

Despite these reservations, I am in favor of including our islands in the Apostle Islands National Lake Shore, fully understanding the Country-wide urge to set aside lands for public use.

Kindest personal regards,

DANIEL B. ANGUS.

BAYFIELD, WIS., *June 13, 1967.*

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

DEAR MR. JACKSON: The following are opinions expressed regarding the Senate hearings which took place at Northland College on June 1 and June 2 regarding the establishment of a national park in this area. We submit the following to be attached to the record on the hearings.

Mrs. Willard Jurgens: "I think it is going to cost too much money. We don't need a national park here, but if the government is going to establish a park, they should use only the land they are already in possession of."

Mrs. Roy Hokenson: "Those persons expressing approval of the proposed park had absolutely no consideration for the property owners and didn't care where we relocated, just so we got out."

Marilyn Allen: "I feel we should worry about winning the war rather than worry about a national playground."

Art Krone: "It is my opinion that our state and federal government has too much land in their possession now, so why should they have more. Our local government has preserved this area very well and it is in no way being ruined or abused."

Harold Nilssen: "Why can't the federal government take 'skim milk' instead of the cream; take the hinterland rather than the lakeshore. Why should people have to pay $7.50 to visit this area when a national park is established when they can visit it now for free?"

Roy Hokenson: "Why should the government compete with private business?"

Mrs. Harold Nilssen: "It is my opinion that when the people realize the amount of money that is required to successfully develop this park, they will not approve. When we land owners realize what has happened to other national parks—dumping grounds for the spoiled children of the nation—we will truly be disgusted with our national leaders."

Mrs. David Good: "The privately owned land totals 44 per cent of the land to be included in the proposed national park area. Yet, not once have the government persons representing this Bill S. 778 asked to meet with these land owners to discuss the bill and the effect it will have on the property owners. They have taken the time to write numerous newspaper articles, meet time after time with the Indian Tribes involved, contact many businessmen, social clubs, civic clubs, organizations, etc. but have not alloted so much as one hour solely to the land owner. Therefore why should we, as property owners, agree to any or all parts of Bill S. 778?"

Mr. Jurgens: "I am opposed to the establishment of a park because it forces the people from their own property. It grants the Sec. of the Interior unlimited powers and does not provide adequate protection to the private land owners. The value placed on the land is not a true estimate, being far below the actual figures spent on the improved properties."

The above persons are members of the South Shore Property Owners Asociation, and organization which unanimously opposes the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Park.

We thank you for the attention given this matter.

Sincerely,

MRS. DAVID GOOD,
Acting Secretary,
South Shore Property Owners Association.

ASHLAND, WIS., *June 13, 1967.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I was unable to attend the so-called public hearing held in Ashland, Wisconsin, June 1st and 2nd, concerning Bill 778—Proposed Apostle Island National Lake Shore. Therefore, I am taking the opportunity at this time to express my opposition to this proposal.

I have just recently examined a substantial number of petitions of those oposed to this park, and the fact is very apparent that over 90% of these said signers are people from this immediate area, many of whom are directly affected. This is in quite contrast to the number of proponents in favor of the park and the area from which they come. Here we find about 75% of those in favor represented areas substantially away form here, indeed many of them as far as 500 to 1,000 miles away. It is also interesting to note the obvious discrepancy of values used as a contention by the proponents of this park. A substantial number of those for this proposal most vociferously and vehemently called for the establishment of the park to protect its (and I quote) "primeval and primitive glory". Side by side with these proponents were other advocates which on the other hand called for the establishment of this park because of the colossal amount of commercial dollars it would bring into this area through tourism, etc. Not bringing in the particulars of the proposed bill, it does appear to the writer that the proposal is found wanting.

Further investigation discloses that some of the greatest advocates of this park are people who own huge tracts as private estates who we know would not suffer any government interference in the taking over of their property. One of these individuals in this category lives only thirty miles from this territory, a Mr. Martin Hanson, who resides on a 1,500 to 2,000 acre private estate which is all marked "No Trespassing" and "Private".

To the writer, this is very inconsistent, and if I were a property owner in the area affected, it would be extremely difficult to sell me on the fairness or equity of this bill. If indeed a park has to be established—and I must say that at this time it is beyond my comprehension how we should continue to appropriate monies in view of the situation where the country finds itself today both on the domestic and foreign scene—I believe that the Cape Cod formula should be applied. That is, it should be a joint effort between the County, State, and Federal governments. Property owners would not be given a twenty-five year lease nor expected to pay personal property tax to the National Park nor would these property owners be expected to sell any of their holdings for commercial purposes without letting the State, County, or Federal government acquire the presumptive property for marketable value, if they so desire.

There are a few more facets concerning this proposal which I would like to discuss further with you, but time does not permit me to do so unless there would be a genuine interest in establishing procedure such as this kind.

I trust therefore you will enter this as a protest and give it your usual courtesy and sagacity.

Very truly yours,

FRANK KEENA.

JUNE 8, 1967.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman of Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Enclosed are signatures of protest against the passage of Bill 778. Very significant is the fact that these signatures were obtained in only a few days after the hearing held in Ashland, Wisconsin, June 1 and 2. We desire that these petitions of protest be entered as official documentation of said protest.

It certainly appeared that the conduction of the hearing in Ashland was biased and weighted heavily for those in favor of the Park. The only two Senators conducting the meeting were Senator Nelson, author of Bill, and Senator Moss, an outspoken advocate of the Bill.

We must also call your attention to the fact that very strangely only those in favor were accorded almost unlimited progression in order to speak, while the opposition was held to pre-permission to voice objections. With seven (7) more persons to speak in opposition, the meeting was suddenly adjourned at 3 P.M. Mr. Donald Schumacher, attorney who represented two organizations at the hearing May 8 in Washington, D.C., desired to appear and for 1½ days attempted but was refused on grounds he had not previously signed up and that he (Senator Moss) had heard enough from him anyway at the Washington, D.C. hearing.

Another point which we deem it necessary to correct was the testimony of a Dr. Culver Prentice, who as one of the most violent proponents of the Bill and also does much leg work for Senator Nelson, gave as testimony that he had copies of a petition of 1095 signatures of protest registered in 1965 analyzed and he had taken it unto himself to try and change such signatures by a card follow up—at any rate his testimony was that there were only about 138 which were bona fide. For the record, we must state that *to date* not one person who signed that petition has ever requested the organizations circulating such petitions or any individual connected with it, to ask their name be stricken. Lawful and legal procedure would certainly dictate that in such matters of right of petition (Constitutional right) that any signer who later decides his name to be stricken, shall so inform the circulator or governing body of said petition. not the promoter who is attempting to deride the right of petitions and the signers thereof, we repeat—not one has rightfully requested that his or her name be stricken!

We earnestly request that this information be carefully considered and entered as objections, and perhaps of greater consequence, the apparent failure, deliberate or otherwise, of Senator Nelson and his aides and we include certain

public employees from the Department of Interior, to follow legislative procedure and respect ethical rights of the opposition in the great American tradition of Fair Play.

Attached for your convenience is a copy of protest registered at the Ashland hearing of June 1 and 2 which we want to be sure becomes a matter of record.

Your usual patience and sense of equality in the above matter is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

ALDEN ALLEN.

We, the undersigned, residing in Wisconsin, are opposed to the creation of the Apostle Islands Lakeshore Recreational Area, known as S778, for the following reasons:

There is now nearly 60% of the lands in Ashland and Bayfield Counties in Federal and State ownership. Removal of any more land from the tax rolls is unnecessary and undesirable.

A development such as this is not conducive to a sound economy for the area involved due to the extremely short season that the park would be utilized.

The proposed park could only succeed in destroying the very features it is supposed to preserve. In summer, area residents would have to fight traffic congestion driving to and from their places of employment, the proposed lakeshore drive would damage or destroy prime wild life habitat and the entire area would no longer be a place where peace and solitude is one of the areas' greatest assets. Proponents claim 920,000 people will visit the park. Bill calls for a 120 day season. How can wild beauty be preserved in view of the above contention?

At this time the United States is engaged in a costly overseas conflict, not yet resolved and likely to continue for several more years. Further, we are on the verge of honoring commitments in the Middle East which could anytime explode into large scale warfare. We believe that we owe it to our fighting men to give their needs prime consideration. Squandering millions on further land acquisition at this time is not in good taste.

(The above petition was signed by 543 residents.)

NEW BERLIN, WIS., *June 1, 1967.*

Senator FRANK MOSS,
Northland State College,
Ashland, Wis.:

As citizen I hope the Apostle Island proposal will be acted upon and the land converted into a national wilderness lakeshore.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM SCHULTHEIS.

MADISON, WIS., *May 15, 1967.*

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: As a resident of Wisconsin who is deeply interested in recreational resources for the people of this state and the midwest, I should like to express my approval over the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. I trust and urge that your committee will give a favorable recommendation to this proposal.

As in many parts of the United States, we residents of Wisconsin interested in natural recreational resources are aware of the rapidly diminishing opportunities for setting aside areas to meet the mushrooming needs and desires for out-of-door recreation. The population feels a real need for this type of thing to combat the unrelenting tensions of city life. The Apostle Islands area is a magnificent region well worthy of protection and controlled development for recreation. Furthermore, establishment of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would be a step in the direction of filling the deficit in national recreation areas provided the midwest in comparison with other parts of the United States.

I urge your favorable reaction to and support of the bill to establish the Apostle Islands National Seashore. If appropriate, I should like to have this letter be a part of the official record of the hearing on this bill.

Very truly yours,

GERALD C. GERLOFF.

NEW RICHMOND, WIS., *June 5, 1967.*

Hon. GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: As a Madeline Island property owner, please put me on record as being strongly opposed to the Apostle Islands National Park project.

Surely, it is a contradiction in terms to say the area is being saved by bringing in 900,000 people. The area is open and available to everyone's use right now, free of charge, and left alone will have its own orderly growth because the people there are interested in it; which is why they went there in the first place. If you had property there, would you feel that it was fair for the government to come along and take it? The 25 year right-of-use provision is pretty ridiculous. Who would buy it, if they knew the government would take it anyway, and what's the point of leaving it to one's children to have the government take it in the end anyway?

Have you been to Yellowstone or Yosemite lately? These are very good examples of what millions of visitors can do to a beautiful area. I feel that the people involved in the Apostle Islands project would not object to having the area declared a Wilderness Area, like the canoe country on the Canadian border. Might this not be considered? I would like to see this kind of a bill introduced.

I further feel that Senator Nelson is not so much interested in getting a park for the people, as he is interested in getting a talking point to use in his next campaign. He *does* come up for re-election next year. We've all seen the expensive propaganda brochures gotten out by his committee in favor of the park; all at the tax payer's expense, of course. May those of us who oppose the project get out brochures giving our side of the story at taxpayer's expense?

Also, is an expenditure of 10 million dollars (a pretty low figure; probably in the end more like 50 million dollars for all that's contemplated) justified at a time when this country is involved in fighting a war?

A million visitors a year would ruin any area, and so it will the Apostle Islands. I exchange for some of the most beautiful country in the U.S.A., we will have gas stations, motels, hotels, beer cans, souvenir stands, litter and ugly signs, noise and over-crowding.

And is it fair to take Indian lands in future for promises which may or may not be kept? Haven't we taken enough from the Indians already, and reduced them to a pitiable minority?

It's easy to sit in Washington, and say there things should be done, but would you like to have your government do them to you?

Mrs. W. J. MCNALLY.

JUNE 4, 1967.

Hon. GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: I would like for this letter to be made a part of the hearing record for the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Even though my home is far from Wisconsin, I have followed with interest the progress of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. I heartily support your efforts toward filling the recreational needs of the citizens of your area.

I have observed that often in the past as a bill is formulated creating a National Park or Seashore, riders are attached that automatically undo many of the things that the bill is trying to accomplish; that is, protect the land for all times. These riders provide for roads, boat docks, lodges and other construction which often degrades the quality of the Park. We have an opportunity now to depart from this trend.

The passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964 allows us to consider an area's suitability for the National Wilderness System at the same time we consider its inclusion in the National Park System. Following this process, I recommend that the 21 Apostle Islands and that Kakagon-Bad River Slough be placed in the National Wilderness System. It is my sincere wish that the National Park System and National Wilderness System receive this fine addition as soon as possible. I appreciate this opportunity to present my thoughts for your consideration.

Pfc. ROY M. DAVIS.

CUMBERLAND, WIS., *May 5, 1967.*

Hon. GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: Our Almena Sportsmen's Club, with a membership of about 250, would like to go on record as supporting the Apostle Islands bill, S. 778. We feel that some of these wild recreation areas must be preserved for future generations. Our club feels that you are doing a great job on conservation work.

LOREN MILLER,
Secretary, Almena Sportmen's Club.

POCATELLO, IDAHO, *May 26, 1967.*

Hon. GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: Regarding the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Park proposal, I urge, for the official record, that the proposals of the Wilderness Society be accepted and implemented.

TALMON R. MAGER.

MOQUAH, WIS., *April 25, 1967.*

Hon. GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: We wish to go on record favoring the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Project. It will be a "shot in the arm" to our future area economy.

Thank you.

JOHN KRAMLIS,
Secretary, Moquah Men's Club.

MONTREAL, WIS., *May 10, 1967.*

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: The Iron County Historical Society, with 139 members, would like to go on record as being in favor of the Apostle Island National Lakeshore in Northern Wisconsin. It would go along with the aims of our society in retaining Historical Sites in this area.

Sincerely,

Mrs. EDWARD KOPACZ,
Secretary.

WAUKESHA, WIS., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: I would like to urge that you strongly support the Wilderness Society's position on the proposed Apostle Islands National Lake Shore and its inclusion in the wilderness areas. Their entire position seems most reasonable and I would also urge that you consider supporting Bill No. S778 which would be necessary for successful completion.

Would you also have this letter made part of the Public Hearings Record which will be held June 1 and 2 at Northland College at Ashland, Wisconsin.

Thank you for any help you may have to offer.

Yours truly,

K. C. LEENHOUTS, M.D.

DANIEL BOONE CONSERVATION LEAGUE,
Milwaukee, Wis.

To: Senate Interior Committee.
Re: Apostle Island National Lakeshore Bill, S–778,
Hearing Record, Ashland, Wis., June 1 and 2.
From: Herbe Rheingans, Conservation Chairman, Daniel Boone Conservation League, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Daniel Boone Conservation League at its regular session on May 2, 1967 approved a motion to endorse the Apostle Island National Lakeshore bill S–778.

MAY 2, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: At the last monthly meeting of the "Mapleton Hook and Shell Club", the Apostle Island National Lakeshore bill (S. 778) was brought up for discussion. I might add this discussion took up the better part of our meeting. With over half of our 100 membership present, we had only 2 votes against the proposed park. So our club would like to go on record as being very strongly in favor of this bill.

Sincerely Yours,

JOSEPH KOPINESS,
Secretary, Mapleton Hook & Shell Club.

STANLEY, WIS., *May 25, 1967.*

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: On June 1st and 2nd at Ashland, Wisconsin, they are having the hearings on the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Bill S. 778.

I wish to here express my views for the record, in regard to Bill S. 778.

Aldo Leopold said and wrote, Wilderness is a resource which can shrink but not grow. These few words describe why in this part of United States it is important to include this unit into the National Park System, if we do not I am sure that it will turn into a honky-tonk like the Wisconsin Dells is today.

Believe me it would not take very long to spoil this area, one only has to visit the Kakagon River Slough and see the floating duck shacks to see what will become of this area in the near future.

This will be I am sure our last chance to preserve such an area as the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and it is long overdue and we should act now before it is too late.

Yours truly,

DENNIS J. GISVOLD.

RHINELANDER, WIS., *May 31, 1967.*

FRED HUYBRECHT,
Chairman, Federal Park Hearing,
Northland College, Ashland, Wis.:

We are opposed to this park because of the location and the money it will take to make it a good park that it should be to be of benefit to the people and the State.

W. B. GROTH,
Secretary, Oneida County Central Labor Council.

JUNE 6, 1967.

Hon. GAYLORD NELSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: We have long noted your sincere and dedicated interest in the welfare of our country and in the conservation of our natural treasures.

We are interested in the proposed Apostles Islands Lakeshore. As there has been little human activity in these islands it should be possible to manage in the future without using them. We hope that they will be added to the islands already set aside for the birds and for use in natural science studies. They seem to be best fitted for such use. We like the description of the proposed use of the Bad River Wilderness and the Red Cliff Unit which would give protection to the wilderness areas with accommodations for visitors on the perimetry of the area. We also like the provisions in the bill for cooperating with the local Indians—we know how much the land means to these people—they seem to have a much more sincere love for it than many whites. We hope this bill will pass.

Sincerely,

ETHEL W. THORNELEY
(And 30 others).

ASHLAND, WIS., *April 18, 1967.*

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I want to register in favor of the Apostle Islands Lakeshore bill. I am a resident property owner of Ashland, Wisconsin.

Thank you,

GENE MCNAUGHTON.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *June 1, 1967.*

Senator FRANK MOSS,
Northland College, Ashland, Wis.:

I, Michael A. Conners, secretary of the Woodland Indians of Wisconsin, humbly regret that I cannot be present because of educational reasons at these hearings of Senate bill 778. You will receive additional material from this office on why we oppose this bill. We would like you to keep in mind what the "Indian Head" booklet pointed out when you were considering the first bill, S. 2498. I must add that this organization will not back down no matter how much pressure the Interior Department deems is necessary to make us change our opinion; even personal letters from Lyndon B. Johnson will not make us change our opinion until you receive material from our office through the facilities of the National Congress of American Indians. I am sincerely

MICHAEL A. CONNERS,
Secretary, Woodlands Indians of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., *May 16, 1967.*

Hon. A. BIBLE,
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Commmittee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I have been told that you will be conducting hearings on the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Ashland, Wisconsin during early June. I would like to have the remarks contained in this letter made a part of the official hearing record.

I wish to speak out most strongly about this proposed addition to the system of the National Lakeshores which is being developed in the Great Lakes area. I have read a fair amount about the Apostle Islands, and have recently seen a beautiful and persuasive film prepared under the Department of Resource Development, State of Wisconsin, which vividly depicted the beauty and untamed wildness of this area. I think it deserves immediate protection for the following reasons:

(1) It is beautiful and still largely wild and unmolested.

(2) The coastal areas to be included are part of the flyway for many migratory birds. Also, the coastal areas contain magnificent stretches of wild rice bogs which are no longer common, but representative of what the region used to be like.

(3) An Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would increase the relatively small amount of first-rate, wild parklands within generally easy access of Midwesterners, who, up to now have had to roam to other parts of the U.S.A. for camping and other forms of outdoor recreation.

(4) The region has great historic value, worthy of being remembered.

(5) Northern Wisconsin is economically depressed, and an attractive, scenic park could help stimulate a comeback. A report prepared by Prof. I. V. Fine, University of Wisconsin ("Apostle Islands: Some of the Economic Implications of the Proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore") indicated that this could be expected. Certainly the Indians in the area would benefit, since they would be given first preference for jobs, concessions, etc.

(6) Approximately 2% of the shoreline of Lake Superior in Wisconsin is in public ownership. An Apostle Islands National Lakeshore would help assure the public an opportunity to enjoy the stunning scenic and uncrowded attractions of Lake Superior's shore.

(7) Commercial interests are eagerly eyeing development of the area of the proposed lakeshore. It is of the utmost importance that the area be Federally protected, soon.

I urge you to report favorably on Senator Gaylord Nelson's bill, S. 778, which would create an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. I believe the above reasons are compelling and in the public interest.

Thank you for the time you have given me to express my thoughts.

Sincerely,

KENNETH ALAN COLLINS.

BERKELEY, CALIF., *May 3, 1967.*

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please enter my statement, as follows, into the official record concerning the proposal to establish an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin; such hearings to be held on May 9, 1967.

I am in full agreement with such proposal and urge that legislation be enacted during this session of Congress to establish an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Such area contains some of America's outstanding examples of remaining wilderness, scenic, wildlife, and outdoor recreation type lands and waters.

This proposed National Lakeshore will be a very important addition to America's system of important reserved areas. I urge strongly that Legislation be amended to include the following essential provisions in order to establish a more worthy reserved national area, such as:

The National Lakeshore should begin at Bark Point, include Siskiwit Bay and all of Current Highway #13 from Bark Bay to Red Cliff. Thus, the current proposed Red Cliff Unit be expanded to include current Highway #13 and the area south of Highway of about two or three miles in average, to Red Cliff Community. Rather than a proposed South Shore Drive that would damage fragile resources of the Red Cliff Unit, the "Unit" should be established as a Wilderness Unit to Highway #13. And, a national Hiking Trail should be established and near the shore of the Red Cliff Unit.

All of the Apostle Islands should be included in the National Lakeshore including the Madeline Island. And, all of the Apostle Islands, excepting portions of Madeline Island should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Also, the portion of Lake Superior that forms the Apostle Islands Archipelago should be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System; a single land-water Wilderness Unit. The larger islands should have a modest trail system established. Developed portions of Madeline should be administered so that private properties be eventually purchased and entire island should be returned to a natural-scenic area. Madeline Island is a very important scenic and historic resource of Wisconsin.

The Kakagon-bed River sloughs Unit should be expanded to include Beach and adjacent land areas all the way to the State of Michigan border. This would be, then, an outstanding wildlife and natural beach area of prime national value. Much of this area should be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System due to its outstanding Wilderness qualities and adjacent water area of Lake Superior be added to National Wilderness Preservation System. Rather than a National Lakeshore, I suggest an Apostle Islands National Park. My suggested additions to above proposal warrants National Park designation.

In direct relation to above proposal, I suggest that as much of the shore and adjacent lands along Lake Superior from Superior, Wisconsin, to Michigan

border be reserved; i.e. preserved as a public administered natural, scenic and recreation area. And much of this area, from Amnicon River to Herbstor is of National Lakeshore value. Also, Highway #13 should not be re-routed along shore of Lake Superior between Amnicon River to past Bois Brule River. Such plan would destroy scenic and natural features of this area.

Inclusion of a Wisconsin-South Shore Lake Superior National Hiking Trail from Superior, Wisconsin, to Michigan State border should be established.

All of my above suggestions are based upon residence in Wisconsin and Minnesota from 1931 to 1961 and again in 1964, during which time I spent much of my leisure on and near the South Shore of Lake Superior, in Wisconsin.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. SWANSON.

THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.,
INDIANA DIVISION,
May 25, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It is our understanding that a unit of your committee will convene on or about June 1, 1967, at Ashland, Wisconsin, to receive testimony on the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. We desire that this letter be placed in the Record of that hearing in support of the proposed park, described in Senator Nelson's bill, S. 778.

Senator Jackson, I think we must be mindful in these cases of the tremendous difficulty encountered when we try to reach backward in time because opportunities were not taken when they should have been. Certainly, the members of your Committee would recognize the problems we have had (and still have) in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The losses we have suffered here, because we did not implement the vision shown half a century ago when Stephen Mather first suggested a 25-mile Indiana Dunes National Park, must surely be remembered and heeded in the case of the Apostle Islands. We are still in time at the tip of Wisconsin in Lake Superior.

We fully appreciate the demands for Federal funds for our many national endeavors, and for our oversees committments. Nonetheless, we have exhausted time even more than we have exhausted material wealth; and our national responsibility in the Apostle Islands may not return to us as inexpensively later . . . if indeed the opportunity returns at all.

The special qualities of the Apostle Islands must also be recognized. This represents a type of natural environment not in over supply in the National Park System. Establishment of this National Lakeshore would fulfill a concept developed some 35 years ago when the Apostle Islands were first proposed for public acquisition. A greatly diversified outdoor experience can be provided by this project, from conventional tourist accommodations and water-based recreation, to high quality nature and history appreciation and understanding, as well as new economic opportunities for area residents and towns, not the least of whom are the Chippewa Indian groups.

Only a very small fraction of our Great Lakes shorelines are now in the public estate. In most places, the opportunity to acquire such shorelines has long ago slipped past, and there is no turning back—a fact which we know is not lost on your Committee or the sponsors of S. 778. Only by far-sighted and determined action has our country moved ahead in the effort to save shoreline remnants such as Fire Island, Point Reyes, Cape Hatteras and Cape Cod.

The 89th Congress was successful in authorizing Indiana Dunes and Pictured Rock, but failed at Sleeping Bear; and Voyageurs National Park is not yet assured. The opportunity to accomplish something very important is now presented again in the Apostle Islands, and we join the Wisconsin Division of the Izaak Walton League in urging the 90th Congress to approve this National Lakeshore during 1967.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS E. DUSTIN,
President.

MEMORANDUM

To: Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
From: Maurice A. Hirshberg, founder, Camp Horseshoe for Boys.
Subject: Proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

The importance of wilderness camping for youth education cannot be exaggerated. Increasingly scarce are the opportunities for our young people to gain self-reliance, facility in living under primitive conditions, the opportunity to get food and shelter from the land, waters, and forests; to say nothing of the great spiritual values realized through contact with nature in the wilderness. Skills learned here, and inspiration attained by the young sustain them all their lives, and help them become appreciative citizens of our great land.

Forty years of working with young people both in camp and as Chaplain and Morale Officer with our armed forces has convinced me of the vital importance of the type of re-creation to be offered by the proposed National Park. Opportunities for learning out-of-doors skills and experiencing these natural values are becoming very hard to find in our mid-west. The proposed Apostle Island National Lakeshore is badly needed by the youth of the entire area.

MEMORANDUM

To: Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
From: Donald Kremer, Mayor, Minong, Wisconsin.
Subject: Proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

As a lifelong resident of Washburn County, and Mayor of Minong, I can assure this committee of the importance to all of us here of attracting tourists to our northern counties. The type of National Park proposed will bring many vacationers through our various communities and mean added income for our business men. I respectfully request your earnest consideration for an Apostle Island National Lakeshore for the economic benefit of all.

CABLE, WIS., *June 2, 1967.*

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS PARK AND RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE.

HONORABLE SIRS: Wisconsin Great Divide Country Recreational Association Inc., are interested to give this northern Great Lakes area an outstanding facility to help stimulate tasteful recreational development.

To preserve the unspoiled beauty of this stretch of Lake Superior shoreline, the islands, marshes, and forests, therefore we support Bill S–778 to establish an Apostle Island Complex.

Very sincerely yours,

RAY C. KYLE.

HERBSTER, WIS., *June 2, 1967.*

To Whom It May Concern:

I am in favor of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Park. I am a native of Washburn and have spent much free time boating and fishing among the islands and sloughs area. I have developed a deep appreciation for the tranquil beauty of this area and believe it should be preserved much as it is for future generations to enjoy.

In traveling west I have been impressed with the national parks and the apparent guidance to surrounding areas which keep them from becoming too commercialized and Honky Tonk like.

Sincerely,

ERVIN ROSS.

MARENGO, WIS., *June 1, 1967.*

Hon. Senator FRANK MOSS,
Chairman.
Hon. Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Hon. MEMBERS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, being lifelong residents of Ashland County, would like to state that we are 100% in favor of the establishment of an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Park.

Not only for the economic benefits we will reap, but also for the wholesome pleasure and relaxation it will bring to millions of people in the future.

CHARLES LUTNEN,
Chairman of the Town Board of Marengo; Member of the Town Board for 34 years; Member of the Ashland County Board for 16 years.
RAYMOND SCHULTZ,
Supervisor of the Town Board, Town of Marengo.
ERO HINTSA,
Supervisor of the Town Board, Town of Marengo.
FRED JENSEN,
Resident of Ashland County for 80 years.
CARL JENSEN,
Former member of Town Board of Marengo, 10 years.

THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.,
INDIANA DIVISION,
May 28, 1967.

Subject: Apostle Island Hearing, Ashland, Wisconsin, June 1–2, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Our Federal Government, in planning ahead for the future needs of its citizens, in all phases of activities, must not overlook the Apostle Islands in northern Wisconsin, as proposed by Senator Gaylord Nelson in S–778.

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore possibilities are unique in that they possess unequalled and diversified qualities, all of which would be lost or hampered under other development. Especially important, at this time, as no other, are wilderness preservation and wildlife habitat areas, and should be recognized along with some of the foremost projects of our times, by our government, because those areas would be lost, if not acted upon, now.

Other important essentials possessed by the Apostle Islands, and also, limited in supply, is the Lakeshore, with its many outdoor recreational uses, as well, as its historic, scientific, and esthetic values. All of these aspects, then, are necessary to complete and to enrich the educational needs and wholesome enjoyment for the citizens of tomorrow.

I want to submit for the Record of Hearing, as did our Indiana Division, IWL, president, Tom E. Dustin, enjoining the Wisconsin Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, in support of the proposed Park.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

WAYNE C. STAPF, *Secretary.*

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS,
May 29, 1967.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: This letter is in behalf of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs composed of 44 member clubs in nine western states with an aggregate membership in excess of 55,000 persons. The majority of these clubs are camping, hiking and mountaineering groups with deep devotion to the conservation of the American landscape.

The Federation supports and urges enactment of S. 778, introduced by Senator Gaylord Nelson, which provides for the establishment of an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Though all of the Federation's clubs are located in the Western third of the nation and Alaska and Hawaii, we have great concern for protection of the wilderness values in the Middlewest where so little of primeval America still remains. We therefore urge that this enabling legislation place within the National Wilderness Preservation System all of the islands proposed for inclusion in the Lakeshore. We further urge that this legislation direct that a study be made in cooperation with the Bad River and Chippewa Indians concerning the establishment of a 10,000-acre Bad River Wilderness area within the proposed Lakeshore.

As president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, I request that this letter be made a part of the record of the field hearing held by the Senate Committee on Interior and insular Affairs in Ashland, Wisconsin, June 1 and 2.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARK H. JONES, *President.*

AUDUBON SOCIETY OF PARK RIDGE,
Park Ridge, Ill., May 25, 1967.

Mr. MARTIN HANSEN,
Mellen, Wis.

DEAR MR. HANSEN: This is to verify that the 85 members of the Audubon Society of Park Ridge, including the Board of Directors, has adopted a resolution to support establishment of the Apostle Islands in Wisconsin.

We feel that these Islands will be a valuable addition to the National Park System. We also feel, because the Apostle Islands are located in the midwest, where a dire need for more good recreational area is needed, that it is of prime importance to have S. 778 passed.

Please enter our resolution in your records to be read at the hearings that are to be held at Northland College, Ashland, Wisconsin on June 1st and 2nd.

Sincerely,

MARY C. ALDRIDGE,
Mrs. James Aldridge,
Conservation Chairman.

MOUND, MINN., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: I am enthusiastically in favor of the proposal to create a National Lakeshore Area in the Apostle Islands, Red Cliff area and Bad River area. My wife and I fondly recall camping in the Red Cliff area some years back. We were impressed with the natural beauty, and the freedom from pressures of civilization.

Anything you can do to preserve the beautiful wilderness in this part of Wisconsin for the use of future generations will be deeply appreciated by me.

Please include this letter in the Hearing Record before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER W. REED.

CRYSTAL LAKE, ILL., *May 29, 1967.*

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Although I am unable to attend the Public Hearing at Ashland on the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore proposal, I would like this letter favoring the establishment of this area for recreational use and wilderness preservation to be included in the hearing record.

With the rapid development of shoreline areas, there are very few of the once magnificent Great Lakes shore areas which have not been drastically altered by

man's activities. The Apostle Islands area represents a rare opportunity to set aside probably the finest of these areas so that it can remain in its present state indefinitely.

Great care must be taken in developing recreation facilities in the Apostle Islands area so that the present wilderness nature of those parts which up to now have remained unspoiled will not be impaired. Toward this end, I would urge an absolute minimum of development on the islands themselves, and for those portions of the shoreline which are now wild. The proposal to construct a road along the shoreline would be a destructive intrusion into an area of unique wilderness qualities.

In conclusion, I feel that the wilderness values of the Apostle Islands area are fully as significant as its recreational potential, and should not be subverted to the latter. I would like to urge inclusion of most of the islands and significant portions of the shoreline in the Wilderness System. The Kakagon-Bad River Sloughs Unit should most certainly be so designated.

Very truly yours,

H. S. SUNDIN.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL., *June 3, 1967.*

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIRS: I would like to express my opinion concerning the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore within the National Park System and the inclusion of portions of it into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Because most of the shoreline of the Great Lakes is in private hands and is subject to their development, all shoreline areas of historic, scenic, scientific, and aesthetic value should be preserved for study and pleasure. The Apostle Islands, Red Cliff, and Kakagon-Bad River Slough have these values and therefore should be placed within the National Park System. Their preservation would create an area for study and pleasure for 52 million Great Lakes people, five million of which live within a 250-mile radius.

Because of the limited human activity and influence on the areas, portions of the 91,000-acre proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore have remained in their natural states, and by preserving the twenty-one Apostle Islands and the Kakagon-Bad River Slough Unit (with the concurrence of the Bad River Indian Reservation where the Kakagon-Bad River Unit lies) in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I recommend the establishment of a 91,000-acre Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Area, consisting of the Apostle Islands, Red Cliff, and the Kakagon-Bad River Slough. Within the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, I recommend that the twenty-one Apostle Islands and the Kakagon-Bad River Slough be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I would like to request that this statement be included in the official hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER BRAND.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,
May 24, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: I am writing to express feelings of strong support for establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, as advocated by your SB 778.

Though I will be unable to attend the June 1 & 2 hearings at Ashland, I wish my views to be included in any official records which result from the hearing.

This, I believe, is another fine opportunity for Americans to speak out for establishment of a natural recreation area in the midst of an industrially developed region—one which currently is under private ownership. Here is an opportunity to provide a fine tract of public land—for use by everyone—and at

the same time to preserve in its pristine state a 91,000 acre area of great scientific as well as recreational importance.

Further, I would urge that all of the islands proposed for inclusion by immediately designated at a National Park Service administered unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System. I try to keep myself informed on these matters and understand that possibly, by 1970, this area could have an annual visitation of some 920,000 persons. There are many reasons for its preservation and protection. This is one of the most crucial.

Very Sincerely,

MALIN F. FOSTER,
News Editor.

RIO DELL, CALIF., *May 25, 1967.*

Re Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to support the proposal to establish the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. These islands and lakeshore areas would be a worthy addition to our national park system anywhere. In the populous area where they are located, which has a dirth of similar scenic recreational resources, they are priceless.

I further urge that suitable portions of the proposed Lakeshore be designated as wilderness immediately in the legislative establishment. Especially all the islands of the proposed area without exception ought to be so classified. Also the Bad River Marsh and adjoining wild lands fully qualify for wilderness status. Any really essential development can and must be kept marginal, thus not conflicting with the paramount purpose of enjoyment in perpetually natural condition.

Please include this statement into the record of the hearing.

Yours truly,

KURT H. MUNCHHEIMER, M.D.

LARAMIE, WYO., *May 24, 1967.*

The CHAIRMAN,
U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS,
Public Hearing on June 1 and 2,
Ashland, Wis.

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the Public Lands Committee of The Izaak Walton League of America, the undersigned wishes to place our Committee of 14 members on record at your Ashland hearing as strongly supporting Senator Nelson's bill, S. 778, for the establishment of the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Our committee members have read and studied the reports of surveys regarding this proposed 57,500 acre area and some of the members are familiar with it. We are aware that the area has a long history of being considered in national park status, having first been recommended for a national park in 1931.

We believe the area has possesses unusual scenic bays, sandy beaches and shorelines, wild off-shore islands, important bird and other wildlife areas and a 10,000 acre wild rice marsh. Much of the area is yet of wilderness character and it has high potential for recreational development and use. We also note, that in the plan as provided in the bill, that the economic interests of the two Indian tribes living in the area will be adequately provided for.

We realize that monetary considerations in regard to the acquisition of the few private inholdings in the area will be paramount in the minds of Congressmen at this time, but we also aware of the immediate danger of fast developing commercial interests that may soon enter and dominate the area. Therefore we urge immediate action to establish the park and to protect this valuable area, and that sufficient funds be appropriated to bring this about.

Respectfully and cordially yours,

BURTON W. MARSTON,
Chairman, Public Lands Committee, IWLA.

MARQUETTE, MICH., *June 12, 1967.*

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I would like the following statement to be placed in the record in opposition to the proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore as outlined in Senate bill number 778.

I am a fourth generation property owner on Sand Island. My great-grandparents settled on the island in the late 1800's. My family was engaged in commercial fishing until 1952, when the fishing industry collapsed. Our place on the island has been used as a summer residence since that time.

I am opposed to the inclusion of Sand Island into the National Lakeshore for the following reasons:

1. Sand Island does not meet the criteria for a wild island. There are fifteen parcels of developed property along the east shore between the U.S. Government lighthouse on the north point of the island and the south point nearest the main land.

2. The island is being used for a minimum of 1,500 man days per year at the present time. I am sure this figure would be reduced if the island was in the proposed park.

3. There has been no land speculation on the island. The majority of the property owners have had property on the island in excess of 25 years. No one has attempted to sub-divide and sell lots to the public. There has been no property for sale on the east side of the island for the past 10 years.

I would like to suggest the following alternatives to the present proposal for your thoughtful consideration:

1. Total exclusion of Sand Island under the same reasoning as the exclusion of Madeline Island.

2. Exclusion of the developed property on the east side of the island and the establishment of a park at the west end on property offered for sale by Mayor Peters of Mellen, Wisconsin. This park to include the 1,000 acres owned by Mayor Peters and a strip of property on the north shore connecting to the Government-owned property at Sand Island lighthouse. See attached map.

3. Exclusion of privately-owned property for residential purposes. This property to be kept within the present family ownership with the U.S. Government having first option to purchase the property if it is offered for sale.

I further oppose the proposed lakeshore road as being incompatible with good wildlife management. A highway through a quarter-mile strip won't leave much room for wildlife and there is sufficient access to points of interest at the present time.

The waters among the Apostle Islands have been represented as being safe for small boating. The following quotation is from the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore proposal: "The open waters of Lake Superior are unsuited for small boats." Lake Superior is unsafe for small boats at any time and place including the Apostle Islands. It takes many years of experience in order to cope with the diverse weather conditions encountered on a body of water the size of Lake Superior. I'm sure the average park visitor will not have this experience.

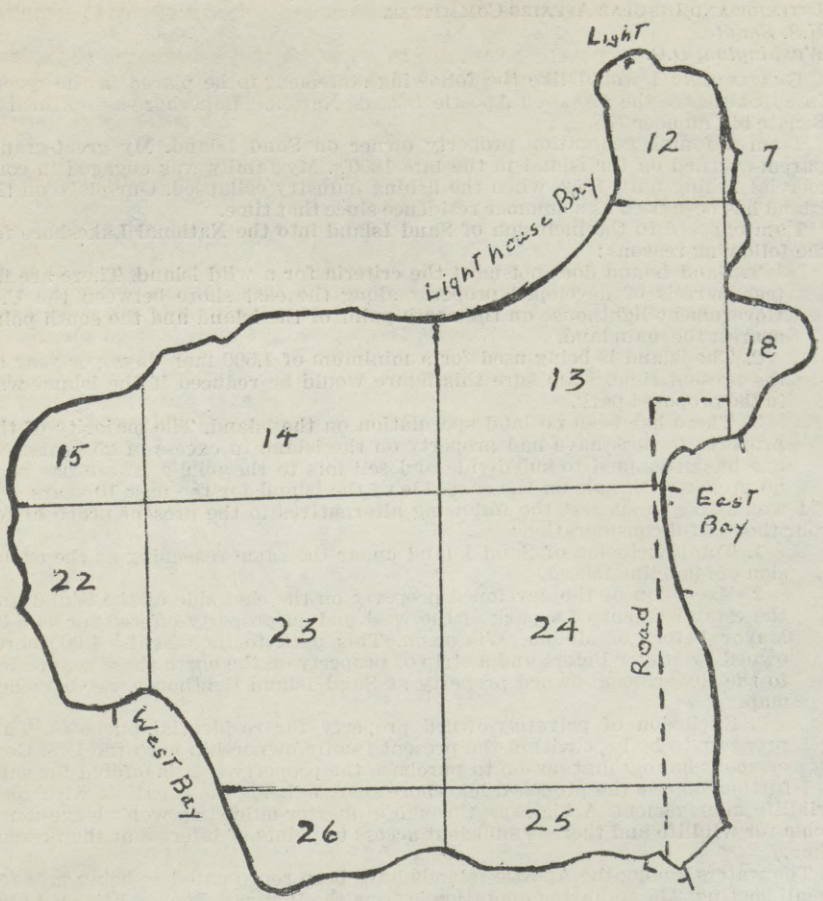
The land acquisition costs have been underestimated. The Department of Agriculture recently purchased the Sylvania tract of 18,000 acres for 5 million dollars. The study by the University of Wisconsin lists the cost of purchasing approximately 30,000 acres in the Apostle Islands Lakeshore at 1.5 million dollars. This figure seems to be ridiculously low for lake shore property which is selling for 30 dollars a front foot.

In closing, I would like to state that the proposed Lakeshore is economically unsound, both through misrepresented costs and misrepresented revenues. The proposal is morally wrong in its treatment of property owners. The proposal is biologically wrong through misrepresentation of wildlife conservation.

Yours truly,

FREDERICK H. DAHL.

SAND ISLAND



Alternate plan number 2: Include sections 22, 23, 15, 14, 12 and a strip along the shoreline of Lighthous Bay in section 13 in a wilderness park area and allow private ownership on the remainder of the island.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., *May 24, 1967.*

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: As I will be unable to be at the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore public hearing on June 1 and 2nd, 1967 at Ashland, Wisconsin, I would like my statement to go into the official hearing record.

But first let's see if we cannot work out something with the Indians up there in the way of protection of our natural resources.

I will support the following:

1. Apostle Islands Unit.
2. Red Cliff Unit.
3. Kakagon-Bad River Unit.

Yes, I will support Senate bill No. 778 of Senator Gaylord Nelson's to establish the 3 units.

Will go along with a study committee to see which they recommend in the way of how many acres should be set aside of each unit.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE M. CORNFORTH.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *May 22, 1967.*

Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
Senate Interior Committee,
Ashland, Wis.

DEAR SENATOR: We recently noted in the news the meeting of the Senate Interior Committee on June 1, 1967, relative to the "Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Project." While Mrs. Genung and I have had title to only about 8.9 acres of South Shore on Squaw Point, near Cornucopia, for quite a good number of years and have given some thought to improving it, so we have a bit of interest in the expressions of the hearing, together with findings which may be evolved.

If it may be possible that copies of the foregoing hearing and findings may be available, we should like to receive copies. I enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience.

Cordially,

HARRY S. GENUNG.
DE ETTE C. GENUNG.

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