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PROPOSED CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL
PARK AND RECREATION AREA

GOVERNMENT
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CUMENTS PART II

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HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 7167 and Related Bills

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROPOSED
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND
RECREATION AREA

HEARING HELD IN AKRON, OHIO, JUNE 8, 1974

Serial No. 93-43

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PROPOSED CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATION AREA

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1974

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS
AND RECREATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Akron, Ohio.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:15 a.m., in the Blossom Music Center, Akron, Ohio, Hon. Roy A. Taylor (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation will come to order.

We meet today to conduct field hearings on H.R. 7167, and related bills, that would establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

We had a tour of the valley yesterday. It was indeed beautiful and we appreciate the kindness and hospitality of the many people who met with us here. The valley is unusual. It is remarkable to find a valley of this type in an urban setting. I think it is unusual to find a valley of this type in the middle of two cities.

We have already conducted hearings on the legislation in Washington and Federal agencies and national organizations were heard. We come here today in order to give the local people and those who are closest to it an opportunity to give us the benefits of your views and the benefits of your thinking.

We do have a time problem. We have more than 80 witnesses. We already have had a press conference which causes us to be a few minutes late in getting started, and we are hoping that various witnesses can summarize their statements in perhaps 3 minutes. All statements in their entirety will be placed in the record for other members of the committee to read.

The hearings will be held open for 10 days so that you or anyone else who wishes to extend your views in the record can do so.

Now, I will introduce the members of the committee who are here and who will not be testifying in a few minutes. I have over here on the left Tony Won Pat, the Representative in Congress from the island of Guam. Tony, hold up your hand.

We also have Ron de Lugo, who is the Representative in Congress from the Virgin Islands where they have a very beautiful national park. Ron, hold up your hand.

I believe the others will be recognized as witnesses.

This is one of the most beautiful settings we have ever met in to conduct any kind of hearings. [Applause]

Not only beautiful, but it is comfortable.

Our first witness is the author of the bill. I might also add he is one of the most faithful members of our committee. He was very regular in his attendance, except he is on the Judiciary Committee also and they have been very busy here lately. A man who represents many of you in Congress, the Honorable John Seiberling. [Applause.]

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN SEIBERLING, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE 14TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I am going to try to adhere to this 3-minute rule. You all have copies of my full statement and therefore it is not necessary for me to read it.

As the Congressman who represents this area, at least this part of the valley, I want to welcome you. You have already had a very busy and a very interesting day yesterday and I do not need to tell you what we have here. You have seen some glimpses of it, at least. And you have seen what the valley is. The purpose of this hearing, one of the purposes, is I believe to try to convey to you a sense of what the people of this area think it could be as a national urban recreation area.

There are many things that are not here that would be needed to develop the full potential of this area. Better access, for example. The existing Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks could be used for commuter trains from Cleveland, Akron, and Canton. Steam trains and old fashioned equipment—which a lot of people already in this area are operating—could give people a sense of the transportation system of our past and at the same time bring them into the area.

We are talking about mostly day use, so that day facilities, picnic grounds, hiking trails, and biking trails are the things we most need. Yet there is also a place for overnight facilities, for Boy Scout and other family camping.

Historical tours have a tremendous potential in developing and presenting the historical assets of this area. You were at the Hale farm and the Western Reserve Village last night and you began to see the possibilities there. Park programs reflecting our cultural and ethnic heritage are also part of the potential of this great area. And finally, education, a vast outdoor teaching laboratory, exists right in our midst. It is already being used by many school and college students and can be developed into a magnificent laboratory for ecological study.

I could go on at great length but I will only mention one other point. People fear that if we take tax money for national urban recreation areas, we will be depriving the traditional national parks, like Yosemite, Yellowstone, and the others, of their support. My answer to that, as you know, is that instead of fighting over scraps, those who believe in outdoor recreation should increase the amount of the allocation available for this purpose. And I certainly commend you and the other members of the subcommittee for cosponsoring a bill that would do just that.

The proposed park would be a park by, of and for the people. The resources are there but are perishable. Time is running out and I think we must act now or it will be too late.

I thank you for this opportunity. [Applause.]
[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the Cuyahoga Valley and to thank you for coming here to see this lovely and historic area for yourself. Support for the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area has grown tremendously in recent months. Since the Subcommittee hearing in Washington on March 1, over 40 organizations and government bodies have added their support to the Cuyahoga Valley park bill, bringing the total to over 100.

Today you will hear from representatives from many of these organizations, as well as from some who do not favor the legislation. It is important that all sides be heard, so the Subcommittee, in working on the bill, can take into consideration the needs and concerns of our citizens.

Mr. Chairman, during your visit here, I encourage you to look at what the Cuyahoga Valley can be, as well as what it is. What you see in the Valley today are the resources for a major park and recreation area—an extensive and centrally located swath of open space, laced with historic and scenic treasures and dotted with sleepy farms, pockets of public and private park lands and some fragments of development. Many of these resources are the result of very substantial local, State and Federal investment in parks and recreation. But the investment required to do the whole job is beyond State and local capabilities.

A Federal park would give the Valley focus and definition. It would bring together the Valley's many and diverse resources into a harmonious whole. Most important, it would make these resources available to millions of Americans who would otherwise never know they existed and would otherwise never have the chance to see them.

A UNIQUE FEDERAL PARK

As envisioned by the bill, the Cuyahoga Valley would be a unique Federal park. Unlike most national parks, it would not be wholly Federal owned, as much of it would be protected from development through scenic easements and local zoning. Many farms would remain in production, which would have both agricultural and educational benefits, while preserving the integrity of the landscape. Historic villages would remain outside the Federal boundaries, as well as nearby public and private parks. Yet each, in its own way, would contribute to the whole, enhancing and enriching all of the park's resources.

The Federal role would be to develop and manage the Federal core of the park—to protect and enhance the area while making it accessible and useable. But the Federal park would not operate in isolation. It would work in cooperation with other State, local and private park bodies. It would be the cornerstone for linking up other park and recreation resources and, with sensitive planning and management, could spur a host of complementary programs and activities among the other park jurisdictions.

A park, after all, is not just a place. It is an experience. So when we talk about the proposed Cuyahoga Valley park, we are not just talking about conservation of a piece of land. We are talking about conservation of people as well. In planning the park, the people must be considered as a resource, as well as the trees and flowers and birds and waterfalls.

Access is the key to the park. Without a reasonable public transportation service, most city residents would be excluded from using the park because they lack the means for getting there. The rail system offers great potential. Existing B&O tracks could be used to carry visitors by train to the park. The railroad terminals in Cleveland and Akron could be used for visitor contact and orientation. Trains operated with historic steam equipment would provide both transportation and education.

Within the park, mini-bus shuttles could provide connections with rail and bus stops in the valley. Tourists arriving by car would be encouraged to use the shuttles from their parking lots on the edge of the Valley. By limiting certain roads to local traffic, more of the park would be opened up for use by the public. This would avoid automobile congestion and decrease air pollution.

The park would generally focus on day use activities. But some over-night and short term resident facilities—such as youth hostels, primitive camping and environmental study centers—could also be provided. Areas would be developed

for low density recreation such as picnicking, hiking and nature study, with rental services for canoeing, floating and biking. Trail systems for biking and hiking would be integrated with those of the Akron-Cleveland parks.

Ohio's old canal system has great potential for historical interpretation. Historic structures include an operating water-powered mill, remnants of locks and diversion dams and a lock-keeper's house. These structures—as well as the nearby Hale Homestead, Western Reserve Village and the Peninsula and Boston historic areas—would be an excellent basis for historical tours. An 1800's aura could be restored in the Valley. History would come alive with demonstrations of crafts, working artifacts and the widespread use of film media to recreate the past.

The park could also be the means for highlighting the area's diverse ethnic and religious groups. Cleveland and Akron were populated by immigrants from over 60 nations. Park programs could reflect cultural and ethnic themes and would become a catalyst for a deeper understanding of other people.

The park would also provide a tremendous educational resource. It would, in effect, offer a vast outdoor teaching laboratory to enhance the education of our children, and to enrich the lives of adults as well. Eco-float trips, adventure camps and history walks could introduce people to the Valley environment and provide both fun and facts about its history, nature and wildlife. A full-scale environmental study program could be coordinated with school systems and interested organizations. Projects for cleaning up the river could become models for education in environmental controls and restoration techniques.

These are some of the possibilities. Only a determined Federal commitment can make them a reality. Only the Federal presence can give cohesiveness to the diverse resources of the area. And only the Federal Government can afford to preserve the Cuyahoga Valley now, before its many treasures are lost forever to development.

INCREASED FUNDING FOR PARKS

Mr. Chairman, some people have voiced concern that increased Federal funding for urban recreation areas such as the Cuyahoga Valley would reduce the already limited funds for traditional parks like Yellowstone. I think this represents a defeatist philosophy which can only injure the entire cause of national parks, at a time when these parks are already threatened by overuse. The pressures on our great national parks and our fragile wilderness areas would be greatly lessened if more opportunities for a true outdoor experience were available closer to home. Wilderness areas will be kept wild only to the extent that people can experience nature in their everyday lives and learn to cherish its values.

Instead of fighting over a few scraps, park supporters should band together to obtain an increase in Federal funds for parks and recreation. I have recently introduced a bill to increase the Land and Water Conservation Fund from \$300 million to \$900 million a year. This would ease the financial burden of both the States and the Federal Government. The increased funding would allow the Federal Government to expand its role in preserving critical open areas, like the Cuyahoga Valley, and would allow states to assist the many local projects that have gone begging for lack of funds. I am deeply gratified at the support this bill is receiving, especially the cosponsorship of the distinguished Chairman of this Subcommittee.

We cannot rest on the laurels of parks past, comforting ourselves with the thought that we have saved the best of America. Like it or not, the future for most of the people in our country is in our cities—and it is there that we must work the hardest to preserve the natural treasures that are left and still worth preserving.

A recreation area in an urban setting is different from a national park, and it offers an important alternative for American people. A place where people can enjoy an outdoor experience that is close to home and readily accessible to them. A large area where people can enjoy the outdoors without feeling overcrowded and without damaging the resource. An open area where city people can learn about country life and how to appreciate the natural world.

The proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would be this kind of park—a park by, of and for the people. The resources are there. But they are perishable. They are increasingly threatened with erosion at more and more points from the mounting pressures of urban growth.

We must act now, or our dreams of what the Cuyahoga Valley could be will become only memories of what might have been.

Mr. TAYLOR. Wait just a moment. We may have some questions.

We thank our colleague for his testimony. He also testified on the bill when we had hearings in Washington.

Let me emphasize at the beginning that which is the fundamental issue. The area is now being acquired for recreation purposes by the cities of Cleveland and Akron, aided by the State of Ohio and by the Federal Government through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Now, the issue is, should these plans continue and should the area be administered locally as a recreation area or should the Federal Government step in and administer the area as a national area.

You favor the national approach. Why?

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, as you know, Mr. Chairman, I think the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Interior Department are to be commended for the amount of support they have given to the State and the metropolitan park districts in terms of 50-50 matching funds to acquire land in the valley, and I would not minimize that in the slightest. Our problem is that that approach takes much longer than going the route of full Federal funding, and we do not think that we have that kind of time. We also feel, and I believe you will hear from the Ohio Director of National Resources, Mr. William Nye, that the State does not have the resources to do the full job within the amount of time that we think is needed, the short amount of time. Over a period of 20 years they might, but in 20 years the possibility of doing this as a whole and saving the value of the whole 18-mile span will have evaporated, and therefore we feel that somehow or other we must accelerate this process.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, I would hope that neither process will take 20 years. But I would like to point out so as to get the record straight that if the bill is approved, there will be some delay in financing because the acquisition process on national parks nationwide is running well ahead of the appropriation process.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, I think we recognize that. A delay of 3 to 5 years in completing this would be a delay that I think would be workable. A delay of 18 to 20 years, which is the time span envisioned by the contract between the State and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, would be just unrealistic.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, we thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to be here with you and the other members of the subcommittee.

Mr. TAYLOR. Our next witness is also a member of the House Interior Committee and a member of our National Parks Subcommittee and he has been a hardworking and faithful member and we are proud to be up here in his district as we are in John's district and Charles Vanik's district. The Honorable Ralph Regula.

STATEMENT OF HON. RALPH REGULA, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE 16TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. REGULA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Very briefly, since I have submitted a statement for the record and I think it is advisable that we hear from the people that live here, I do want to thank you and the other members of the subcommittee that took time to come to see the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas Valleys. Nothing can be as im-

pressive by way of testimony, as viewing this beautiful valley as we did yesterday from the helicopters and as you did on foot. To see the valley is to believe in it because it can only capture your imagination and your heart as you look at the beauty of the valley and the river and see in your mind's eye the potential of this area.

I would only mention one other thing and that is let us hope that others will say in the future that we had the vision and the wisdom to preserve the beauty of this valley for the future generations. We owe a great debt of gratitude to those who had the vision in years past to do what has been done with the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Systems, with the Akron Metropolitan Park System, with the Blossom Center and Hale Homestead and many other areas of great interest and what we are really talking about today in terms of a national park is to put it all together into a facility that will truly meet the objective as enunciated by President Nixon "we should put parks where the people are," there is a grand opportunity to do that. Certainly on behalf of the people in the 16th District just to the south of this, that this proposal is an opportunity for them to have great recreational, historical and wilderness areas in their backyard for future generations.

Again, thank you, Mr. Chairman, and our other colleagues for coming out to Ohio. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Ralph.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. RALPH REGULA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. Chairman, members of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, ladies and gentlemen, I hope and trust that in time we will look back on today, and upon the numerous events closely preceding and following it, as representing considerable preception and appropriate conviction in our efforts to bring forth the establishment of a significant new unit of our national park system and the only one in the State of Ohio.

This section of the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas Valley which is proposed for preservation as open space in the form of a Federal park, is truly a unique resource. Its natural values are of great appeal, and represent but a remnant of the natural landscape which once was, and has all but disappeared through the years, as cities have expanded and commercial development has moved across the land.

Coupled with these natural values, and a factor of perhaps equally compelling importance in establishing the rationale for the creation of a Federal park here, is the great benefit the area offers as a recreational playground for millions of people in this highly urbanized section of Ohio. It is this combination of significant natural values, along with the splendid and greatly needed recreational outlet which such an area can provide, that characterizes the principal justification for incorporating this area into our national park system.

There have been a few who have questioned the propriety of the Cuyahoga as a unit of the national park system. Let me address that point for a moment. A Yellowstone, a Yosemite, or a Grand Canyon—the Cuyahoga is not! But let me quickly point out that these forementioned areas are "national parks." There are currently about 300 units of the national park system, and only 38 of those are "national parks." The category of national park has evolved to represent those areas which truly do embrace superlative, unique and one-of-a-kind types of natural features and resources of unquestioned national significance. The Cuyahoga probably does not quite meet the standards for a "national park" label.

But the Cuyahoga is not proposed as a "national park," despite the fact that we all may at times tend to loosely refer to this proposal as a national park. The Cuyahoga is proposed as a National Historical Park and Recreational Area—a

somewhat different category of the national park system, even though its management would have a great deal in common with the national parks. The Cuyahoga would be managed by the National Park Service principally in a recreational area management category designed to meet the need for open spaces and recreational facilities near urban areas—the same as are those two important recreation areas authorized by the last Congress on the east and west coasts—the Gateway National Recreation Areas.

The early beginning of the national park system principally involved the establishment of parks carved from the public domain. Most embraced areas and features of unique qualities and great natural splendors. Most of these areas also happened to be located in the West, rather remote from population center then and now, and many of them were established as national parks.

With the passage of time—with the great surges of industrialization, population growth, urbanization, and overall expanded impact of man's activities upon the natural environment, there has resulted the growing and pressing need for recreational outlets near where our populations are concentrated.

About a decade ago, we saw the beginnings of a new category of park area in the national park system—the national recreation areas. The central theme for this new category has been that of satisfying outdoor recreation needs, while trying to couple this objective with appealing natural resource values. Most of the national seashores, lakeshore and other recreation areas now administered within the national park system are managed in this category—as are the two recently established Gateway areas I mentioned, and as would be the Cuyahoga.

The Cuyahoga Park proposal easily meets the qualification criteria adopted by the National Park Service for national recreation areas. In fact, the Cuyahoga represents a perfect example of the type of area for which the recreation area qualification criteria was designed. The Cuyahoga truly represents a parks-to-the-people opportunity. It is well in accord with, and helps to further implement, that important Federal commitment of bringing parks to the people.

I believe that most people want and need to find recreation reasonably close to home. The older national parks, these one-of-a-kind areas, are distant from most of the nation's population centers and require a planned and special effort to visit. Most people cannot afford the time or expense to go often. With the fuel shortages which have come upon us, the need is all the more pressing to establish outdoor recreation opportunities closer to home.

The pendulum has been swinging toward the need for intensified effort to establish sizable, high quality outdoor recreation areas close to population centers. The fuel shortage has probably permanently and significantly intensified that need. The Cuyahoga is a prime candidate for the satisfaction of this need.

Federal legislation proposing the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area is supported by at least 50 of my colleagues in the Congress. The recognition of the worthiness of this project is high by the local citizenry. Development pressures on the resource are constant and intensifying. This splendid green space cannot last much longer without strong comprehensive and unified protection. We cannot delay. The most viable protection would be afforded by the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

I am most pleased that the National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee has shown such interest in this proposal to come here this weekend to inspect the area and to take the pulse of the interest in and the concern over this proposal by those of us living nearest to the valley.

I hope that we will see this legislation continue to move along, culminating in its enactment in the very near future. The Cuyahoga must be saved, and it appears that this legislation offers the best opportunity available to us to save it.

Mr. TAYLOR. Our next witness—I might just state that in the interest of time it might be well to not applaud even though you feel like it, because in the course of the day, with 80 witnesses, that can take a substantial part of our hours and minutes.

Our next witness is also an Ohio Congressman, very able and effective, though not a member of our committee, the Honorable Charles Vanik.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES VANIK, REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE 22D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE
STATE OF OHIO

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I want to urge your support of this proposal. As a legislator, I think we must provide for the future. National parks or recreation areas are one of the really lasting things a Government can make in their legacy to the community. As one who deals in national financing, I think the benefit ratio of this park project is one of the best in the whole area of public spending.

I think that this land and this park must be acquired and if it is going to be a reality, it must be done as a national park or the cost of it will go above all expectations.

I think that it is in our providence as the public's representatives that we move to acquire this facility now so that it can reduce the expenditures of the Government over the long term. National Park Service acquisition will insure that the facilities of this great and beautiful valley that we want to make available to our people can be acquired before it is out of reach financially.

And so I urge your committee to adopt this proposal to save taxpayers' money; to avoid having to pay more for it later on. It must be done now and I certainly hope that the committee will speed it on its way.

Thank you very much. I ask unanimous consent that the rest of my statement be included in the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Charles. I might state that without objection all statements in full will be placed in the record when printed. And then the witnesses can comment as they see fit, summarize, read a portion, either way they choose.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES A. VANIK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. Chairman, I would like to add my warmest welcome to you and your distinguished Committee. It is an honor and a privilege to have you here in the Cuyahoga Valley.

I appreciate very much having the opportunity to testify before the Committee, and in the interest of hearing what the many other witnesses have to say, I will be very brief.

Mr. Chairman, the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area has been a dream of thousands of people for many years. They have watched the relentless urban advance of Akron and Cleveland and they have hoped that somehow these lands would be spared—preserved in their natural state for the enjoyment and recreation of the public, now and for future generations.

Mr. Chairman, I think a fundamental consideration in your review of this proposal is the right of the public to be able to enjoy their country—unspoiled and undeveloped, and in a state undisturbed by man's intrusions. In a country whose pace has become frenetic with "modernization," the government must set aside areas of open, undeveloped, natural space—places where noise and pollution and speed can be forgotten, at least temporarily, in a return to nature where all of us can find solitude.

The 15,000 acres proposed for the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area represent one of the last expanses of unspoiled land close to major metropolitan areas in the United States.

It is an opportunity that truly will not come again—for if we do not preserve it now, it will be lost forever to the developer and his bulldozer. If we do not act

now, these lands will simply be another block in what would eventually be either Cleveland or Akron suburban communities.

Mr. Chairman, Ohio is the sixth largest state in the Union. But, despite its population and its obvious proportional contribution to the Treasury, it does not enjoy the privilege of even one national park. Ohioans, along with millions of other Midwesterners, must journey to the far West, at least a two day drive, before they can enjoy the national parks that their tax dollars helped purchase and operate.

Related to the remoteness of existing national parks is the potential of recurring gasoline shortages. Although current supplies seem to be "adequate" despite 20 cent per gallon increases, the vagaries of international politics could any day cause another embargo of U.S. foreign oil supplies. Obviously, remote parks cannot serve the American public if the people cannot reach them.

The proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park is within easy reach of large numbers of people. Nestled between two large urban areas, its green beauty is available and accessible—without requiring tankfuls of gasoline or days of travel time. It is a chance to put parks where the people are, rather than requiring people to journey to parks.

But availability and accessibility are not the only reasons these proposed lands deserve to be saved for a park for the people. The Cuyahoga River and the adjacent Ohio Canal are rich with national and local history. Connecting the Great Lakes with the Ohio River, the Ohio Canal made it possible for the first time for ships to travel from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The Canal and its locks are noble examples of the history of our country as well as our state.

Additionally, other witnesses will tell you that the Valley is a botanical anomaly—where plants of the far north flourish next to others characteristic of the American Great Plains of the South. These and other natural attributes alone make the land worthy of preservation.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 7077 has received amazing support, both in quantity and breadth. After its initial introduction by Congressman Seiberling, Congressman Regula, and myself, the bill attracted a bi-partisan co-sponsorship of 45 other Members of the House of Representatives from all over the United States.

At last counting, over 80 Ohio organizations, representing labor, municipal government, regional planning commissions, conservation groups, and newspapers, had formally endorsed the Cuyahoga Valley Park.

My Office, as well as the other sponsors of this bill have received a never ending stream of letters of support. In the many months since the early 1973 introduction of the bill, I have received no more than six or seven letters critical of the proposal. This fact alone speaks volumes for the local support of the park.

Mr. Chairman, you and the Committee have already heard in Washington the near unanimous support for the Park. Even the Administration and its representatives, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the National Park Service, have agreed that the lands under consideration are unique and should be preserved. They differ only on *how* they should be preserved. I would like to address that area briefly.

While H.R. 7077 calls for a Federal purchase by the National Park Service of the proposed 15,000 acres, the Administration contends that the acquisition should instead be accomplished through the existing Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a program where the purchase of land and water and park space is cooperative—with the Federal government matching the amount of money committed by state or local governments. This 50-50 state-federal purchase arrangement has already enabled the State of Ohio to acquire over 800 acres of land in the Cuyahoga Valley.

But despite this excellent start toward preserving Cuyahoga Valley lands, we cannot rely on this share purchased procedure to adequately accomplish the acquisition of the remaining lands necessary for the park. Though the Land and Water Conservation Fund has proven to be an effective means of preserving relatively small areas, particularly small city parks, it is not adequate to the task presented in purchases of very large or expensive lands.

It has been estimated that the Land and Water Conservation Fund acquisition of the 15,000 acres proposed for the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would take up to twenty years to complete, since the Fund simply does not have enough money available in any one year. Purchases of large amounts of land cannot be done except over a period of many years. On the other hand, a National Park Service purchase as provided for under this bill, could be done in as little as three to five years.

If the purchase schedule was stretched out to such a twenty year timetable, inflation and land speculation could be expected to double the final purchase price—thus costing both the state and the federal government the same amount of money it would cost the National Park Service alone under H.R. 7077. While the Administration's approach provides only short-term advantages for the budget, it creates long-term disadvantages to the Treasury and the American people.

This is the basic problem with the alternative purchase plan. Although it seeks to preserve the same lands, the protracted purchase schedule increases costs enormously.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that you and the Committee will decide favorably on this proposal. I hope that you have seen the value of these lands to the public and you will see fit to act to preserve it for their use. I appreciate being able to address myself to the Committee and am anxious to answer any of your questions if I may.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the Congress we refer to the Senate as the other body. So we have here your Senator who is furnishing leadership for this bill in the other body, Senator Howard Metzenbaum. [Applause.]

STATEMENT OF HON. HOWARD METZENBAUM, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Senator METZENBAUM. I never knew I would be the other body.

Congressman Taylor and Delegate Won Pat, Delegate de Lugo, I am delighted to welcome you here to Ohio and, of course, the leadership of John Seiberling and Charles Vanik and Ralph Regula with respect to this legislation is well known to all of us concerned with this particular bill.

It so happens that 2 months ago, as you know, we conducted similar hearings here on behalf of the Senate Subcommittee on Parks and I am just so pleased that these hearings are moving forward and could not give more enthusiastic support to the passage of this legislation in the House so that we might go forward with it in the Senate.

I should say to you, Congressman Taylor, that I have a special reason for—another reason for indicating my appreciation to you. That is, as I sat out there on many occasions a visitor to this Blossom Music Center I often wondered if there was any way I could get up to the stage, because I knew my trombone playing and my singing would not get me here, but I am glad you figured out a way to get us on stage.

The Cuyahoga River as we all know is famous. The Nation knows it as the one that caught on fire from pollution in 1969. When an oil slick ignited, the debris in the river burned for days. The river in Cleveland is so polluted that no marine life can live in its waters. The shoreline is given over to factories, warehouses, and docks, and the people do not even have access to it.

What the country did not know about the Cuyahoga River is that a few miles upstream it flows unimpeded, its tributaries unpolluted, through a lovely valley of steep wooded slopes, a tranquil wilderness whose natural history is one of the richest on the continent.

The country's ignorance of what is here may spell the doom of the valley except for the action of committees such as this. For the century, the valley's own physical barriers separated it from urban growth. But today the urban noose is tightening on Cuyahoga. It is threatened on all sides by commercial and industrial developers. From Akron to Cleveland, asphalt and brick are going to cover the valley in the next few years. The valley can no longer protect itself.

People in this country do care. There is today a greater concern about our wild and unprotected areas than ever before in the history of the Nation. Just the other day the Senate passed the amendment to the National Wilderness Act with great enthusiasm and acclaim and I am aware of your leadership in that area, Congressman Taylor.

The Federal Government has a responsibility to care; for it cannot ignore its responsibility to preserve the best in this country for the people in this country. We here in Ohio, the sixth largest State in the Nation, have been shortchanged. The region comprised of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin contains one-fifth of the total population of the Nation. Yet Ohio does not have one national park. The whole five-State region has just 1 percent of all federally administered recreation areas.

Not only that, but counting every one of its State parks, Ohio is one of the five States in the Nation with the lowest ratio of parks to people. Of the other four States at the bottom of the list, three of them have one, two, or three national parks. Only Rhode Island, the smallest of all States, has none. But even it has four national parks closer to its residents than any in the country are to Ohioans. It is not too much to say that Ohioans may have less access to national parks than any other Americans.

Consider another fact. Ohio's State parks are clustered in the south and west of the State, hours away from the Cleveland-Akron area. Even public access to Lake Erie is limited by private and commercial preemption of the shoreline. The citizens of northern Ohio have even less access to parks than the rest of the people of the State. We need this park.

Let me note an interesting fact. If every State had an equal share of national park acres, Ohio would have 491,000 acres. I'm not saying that parks should be apportioned even-stein among the States, which would be silly. But I am saying that Ohio has natural beauty in plenty and I am saying that much of it is located in the Cuyahoga National Park.

President Nixon talked eloquently in 1969 about the urgent need of most Americans—and that means urban Americans—for green and open spaces near homes. A park near home is a park people can use for the leisure they are actually likely to have at a price they can actually pay. A park for Sunday outings, for weekends, costing no more than one tank of gasoline. We cannot go to the Grand Canyon, although we might like to, every weekend.

So President Nixon called for what he named "Parks for People." Yet only two urban parks have since been developed, one in New York and one in San Francisco. In Ohio 4 million people live within an hour of the valley. Yet neither the valley, nor any other urban park in the heartland of this country, is now being considered.

We can develop "parks for people," but let us make the goal clear and the intention firm. "Parks for people" must mean "parks near people." Unfortunately, the Department of Interior has opposed establishing a Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreational Area. The Department feels that the State of Ohio is already doing a fine job of buying land in the valley by splitting the cost fifty-fifty with the Federal Government.

But that depends on what you mean by a fine job. The State of Ohio has committed \$125 million since 1965 to buying and developing parkland. State and regional authorities are buying valley land.

But the financial reality is that the prices will run away from us if we do not do something on this subject and do something soon.

There will be no rolling back, like a carpet, asphalt paved where forests grew before. The National Park Service knows this, but has conveniently forgotten because its budget problems have absorbed all its energy. I am aware of the fact that you, Congressman Taylor, you, Congressman Seiberling, and you, Congressman Vanik, and you Congressman Regula, have provided leadership in this area as well, to provide additional funds for the national land and water conservation program. And I know that in the Senate you have proposed similar legislation and now have 17 cosponsors in the Senate for that legislation.

The Federal Government cannot sit by idly while a scenic and historic valley, irreplaceable to the people of Ohio, now and for generations to come, is gnawed away at in the name of industrialization.

I cannot tell you how pleased I am that these hearings are being conducted here today. I support totally your effort in this respect and assure you that to the best of my ability I will attempt to take comparable action in the U. S. Senate.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Senator.

We might have a question. I do have a comment. As the Senator said, it is true that most of our national parks are located out West. In the Rocky Mountain area, of course, you have very spectacular scenery and in addition the land belongs to the Federal Government and it was just converted into park use and did not have to be acquired. Back East in the main we have to acquire land in order to develop national parks.

But back East, some of the States have done much to help themselves.

Take the State of Florida. They have the big Everglades National Park but the State acquired all of that land and gave it to the Federal Government many years ago.

Recently we considered legislation adding Big Cypress Swamp Area for preservation next to the Everglades. A very expensive project. But the State came before Congress with a proposition that the State pay the first \$40 million of the cost and this type of a partnership arrangement is encouraged by Congress.

In my home State of North Carolina—I introduced everyone else; I am Congressman Taylor from North Carolina—in my home State of North Carolina we are proud of our park areas. We have one-half of the Smoky Mountains National Park. Tennessee has the other half. That park was acquired by the two States with the aid of private donations and given to the Federal Government, and next week we have a ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Smoky Mountains National Park.

We have Cape Hatteras which was the original national seashore area in North Carolina. That land was acquired entirely by the State and donated to the Federal Government back in the fifties. We have another seashore area down there, Cape Lookout, and it is being

acquired by the State and donated to the Federal Government. The Blue Ridge Parkway goes through the State and the States are acquiring land and have acquired the land. The Federal Government did the development.

In the five-State area that you mentioned, you have Indiana Dunes which has been created in recent years. You have Sleeping Bear in the State of Michigan which has been created in recent years. You do have Isle Royale, which is a very very beautiful island-remote park. But I agree with you, that there is a great need for more parks back East where the people are.

Any questions?

Mr. SEIBERLING. I would just like to ask the Senator one question. But first of all, let me say that Senator Taft and former Senator Saxbe as well as Senator Metzenbaum all cosponsored or introduced in the Senate the same bill that is before us in the House. But it was not until Senator Metzenbaum came into the Senate and became a member of the Senate Interior Committee that hearings were held on that bill which the Senator himself presided over. And I would just like to ask, Senator, if you could tell us what you think is going to be possible in the Senate, very briefly, in terms of moving this bill through the Senate?

Senator METZENBAUM. I talked with Senator Bible, the chairman of the subcommittee, about a week or 10 days ago on this subject and he knew that these committees were going forward. I think he is receptive to passing the action of the Senate depending upon the action of the House and I hope to talk with you, Congressman, after this hearing and perhaps together we might talk with Senator Bible relative to moving the bill.

I do know that he felt that since really you are the original author of this legislation, and I respect that as well, that if you were going to move it first in the House, we really did not want to get out so-called in front of you. The main point is that we would like to work together with you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, speaking only for myself, it is more important as far as I am concerned to see the results than to worry about who gets the credit. If Senator Bible can move it before we can, more power to him.

Senator METZENBAUM. You and I might talk the first of the week about your addressing a communication to the Senator along this line and urging him to move forward with dispatch. I think it would be helpful to my effort.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Wonderful.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you. [Applause.]

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The statements of Representatives William E. Minshall, Clarence J. Brown, and Tennyson Guyer are included at this point.]

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Subcommittee and fellow Ohioans, we have the makings for a unique national park, that would combine scenic, natural, historical and recreational features in an area immediately accessible to 2,680,000 people and conveniently located for millions more. In the past the

federal government has tended to choose areas for its national parks that include natural phenomena. However, President Nixon in February 1971 announced a new era in which parks will be created for the people, especially the city dweller. We now have the opportunity to realize this goal by enacting H.R. 7167, which I co-sponsored, to create the Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Recreation Area.

The proposed federal park land would include about 15,000 acres and would connect the existing metro parks of Cleveland and Akron plus certain quasi-public land such as the Hale Farm, the Western Reserve Village and this modern open-air music center. In human interest terms, the future national park would guarantee the preservation of archeological sites, of a valley similar to that which greeted the Indians and the earlier settlers and of picturesque nineteenth century villages by the canal. Biologically speaking, the Valley is a virtual laboratory for plant and animal life. With its irregular terrain, the Valley also offers its geological history to all who venture through. Last but certainly not least, a variety of recreational activities would be made available, including fishing, swimming, hiking and horseback riding.

Cleveland and Akron are trying their best to acquire this area on their own. However, total acquisition of the land would take at least 20 years at increasingly higher land prices. The price of the land would not be the only increasing factor. The pressure from private industry and organizations to buy and build in this area which is already great will keep growing.

Local support for this project is quite evident today. Now we in Congress need to provide the additional impetus by designating the Cuyahoga Valley as a Federal Park to achieve the best results of a truly integrated park and recreational area. Therefore, I strongly urge your favorable consideration of H.R. 7167.

STATEMENT OF HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: It is a pleasure to be able to make this statement in support of the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area, a cause which not only has great importance from a national perspective but also is extremely popular and desirable in my native state of Ohio.

With a rapidly expanding population concentrated primarily in huge urban areas, there is a pressing need to create sufficient recreational areas to provide an outlet from the congestion, noise, and pollution of our cities, to preserve and protect our natural heritage of lands untarnished by the growth process which accompanies modernization, and to maintain an environmental balance. This need has been well documented by urban planners, environmentalists, and government officials at all levels. Clearly, there is a necessity to make provisions to correct the "recreational gap" today and to plan ahead in order to provide for the recreational needs of the future.

The Cuyahoga Valley, located south of Cleveland and north of Akron, Ohio, is the last major unurbanized and undeveloped open land between these two major industrial and metropolitan centers. It is an oasis of greenery and foliage consisting of some forty thousand acres of sloping rugged woodlands. It is an area steeped in Indian history and the early history of the Northwest Territory. Tell-tale signs of this history, in the form of Indian artifacts and even a large portion of the old Ohio-Erie Canal, are to be found along the Cuyahoga River and throughout the River Valley.

Four million residents are served by the metropolitan areas adjoining the Cuyahoga Valley, and thousands of Americans from all parts of the country travel through this area every year. Yet it is an area which, although rich in beauty and American history, is characterized by a critical shortage of Federal and State recreation facilities.

As in all conservation or preservation issues, the problem is truly one for which time is of the essence. If we want to provide a recreational system more significant than crowded municipal parks, if we want to preserve this area which is a very significant part of our natural resources and history, we must act now to protect it from the encroachment of industrialization and population growth which threatens to ruin it. Delay now will not only result in greater effort and expense in meeting tomorrow's recreational needs, but, at the same time, will deprive the

people of the State of Ohio, as well as the rest of the American people, of sorely needed recreational facilities.

Before closing, I would like to add that I support this legislation to include the Cuyahoga Valley as part of the national park system just as in 1968 I supported the inclusion of the Little Miami River, which begins in my own Congressional district (the Seventh of Ohio), in the study section of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The portion of the river from Clifton to Loveland, Ohio, was included as a state-administered Scenic and Recreation River for which the dedication was held last May 22. That dedication was the capstone of years of effort by the citizens of Ohio in cooperation with the State and Federal Governments and Congressional action to save the Little Miami's beauty and recreational features from urban encroachment for future generations.

Mr. Chairman, in this same fashion and in the tradition which has characterized our admirable national park system, I believe that the people of Ohio, and of America, should be given the use and benefit of a national recreational area in the Cuyahoga Valley.

STATEMENT OF HON. TENNYSON GUYER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

This committee is to be commended for conducting hearings on bills to put parks where people are. For years, it has been the dream of many people to stop the spreading urban growth of Akron and Cleveland and to preserve the surrounding lands in their natural state for future generations, and bill H.R. 7077, introduced by Congressman Seiberling, is the first step toward fulfilling this goal.

H.R. 7077 calls for a Federal purchase by the National Park Service of the proposed 15,000 acres, thus placing the entire financial responsibility with the national government. Although this will obviously have its short-term disadvantages and burdens on the Treasury and the American people, it will alleviate any rise in the final purchase price by enabling the Government to purchase the land in as little as three to five years and thus avoid the effects of inflation and land speculation.

The only alternative plan, suggested by the Administration, provides for the acquisition through the existing Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Land and Water Conservation Fund. This plan, however, would require up to twenty years to complete the purchasing of the land, and could be expected to double the final purchase price. Obviously, this long-term effect is far more costly than the short-term disadvantage of H.R. 7077.

Thus, H.R. 7077 seeks to preserve a section of the Cuyahoga Valley by the least expensive means, and therefore, insure the right of the public to be able to enjoy their beautiful country without having to travel long distances and wasting a lot of time en route.

But availability and accessibility to an undisturbed, natural track of beautiful woodland are not the only reasons these proposed lands deserve to be preserved. The Cuyahoga River and the nearby Ohio Canal are well endowed with national and local history. The Ohio Canal enabled ships to travel from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico for the first time and thus plays a monumental role in the history of our country as well as the State of Ohio, and should be preserved for educational purposes.

In addition, according to botanists, the Valley region is a botanical anomaly, where plants of the far north flourish beside those of the American Great Plains and the south. These and other natural attributes alone make the land worthy of preservation.

In conclusion, I hope that you, the Committee, have seen the value of these lands to the public and the economic advantages that are incorporated into H.R. 7077. I commend you in your efforts in bringing parks to where the people are so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas, and I strongly believe that all points in H.R. 7077 make good sense and should be enacted into law.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, if you do not have a copy of the witness list, spare copies are available on the table to my left down in front of the stage. When you get a copy of the witness list, if you are listed as a witness, you will know where your name appears. Perhaps if two or three witnesses ahead of the one who is testifying would come up to

the stage and be ready, so as to save the time lag of someone walking from down there up here.

Our next witness is Mr. M. G. O'Neil, chairman of the Akron Metropolitan Park Board, accompanied by John Daily, executive director, and on deck, meanwhile, will be the Honorable Ralph Perk, mayor of Cleveland.

Mr. DAILY. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe Mr. O'Neil is here. I think I should wait until he appears. I am John Daily. Would you care to pass on to the next witness?

Mr. TAYLOR. We will come back to you after Mr. O'Neil gets here.

Hon. Ralph Perk, mayor of Cleveland. On deck, John Ballard, mayor of Akron. He will testify later. So on deck is Hon. Stanley Cmich, mayor of Canton. Is the representative of Mayor Perk here? State your name please.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE J. WROST, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROPERTIES OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO; ON BEHALF OF RALPH PERK, MAYOR, OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

Mr. WROST. Honorable Chairman and members of the committee, I am George J. Wrost, director of public properties, city of Cleveland, representing the Honorable Mayor, Ralph J. Perk. As director of public properties, it is my purview to have recreation, parks, the stadium convention center and auditorium under my jurisdiction.

Honorable committee members, ladies and gentlemen, surviving pioneers remember that just before the turn of the century the Cuyahoga River Valley and its adjoining canal stimulated the growth of Cleveland's industrial valley by providing a natural transport route for important manufacturing and consumer goods and food-stuffs to the striving Lake Erie region.

This scenic area, teeming with an unusually wide variety of flora and fauna, is a beautiful historical preserve. Located between two large urban centers, Cleveland and Akron, it affords easy access to millions of people seeking the simple, yet elegant beauty of nature. It is also a blooming testimony of our heritage—an important area during a crucial period of growth that made Ohio a great State.

The Cuyahoga River Valley is a lovely refuge from the cold steel, stone, and glass cities we inhabit. It offers a tranquil perspective from which we may survive our progress and dream dreams of our future.

Nature, as found in this area, helped American civilization to grow and to prosper. Today that same civilization it helped nurture threatens to ignore it, or even to choke off its life. We must act decisively to preserve such areas, for we are entirely dependent on nature. When we neglect or abuse it, we suffer. Witness the energy crisis. We must preserve and maintain our resources.

Any governmental body or agency that wants to document and forever preserve the historical beauty of this valley—for ourselves and for those yet to come—should and must make every effort and expand all necessary funds to preserve this precious natural heirloom.

We are approaching the bicentennial celebration of the establishment of our great Nation. We must act now if we are to move to preserve this historical area for our quadcentennial and beyond.

Mayor Perk, the city of Cleveland and its citizens appreciate the opportunity afforded us by the chairman and his hard-working committee to be heard on this matter.

We wholeheartedly support the effort to designate this area as a national park and urge all citizens to support this effort too. We are proud of the Cuyahoga River Valley and we want to insure future generations will be able to admire its resplendent beauty, too.

Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Any questions? Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Wrost, I would just like to say that I personally, as a member of this committee, have been most gratified by the support that Mayor Perk and the city administration have given and I want to thank you personally, and will you please convey my thanks to the mayor for sending you here.

Mr. WROST. Thank you, Mr. Seiberling.

[The prepared statement of Mayor Perk follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. RALPH J. PERK, MAYOR, CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

Honorable committee members, ladies and gentlemen, surviving pioneers remember that just before the turn of the century the Cuyahoga River Valley and its adjoining canal stimulated the growth of Cleveland's industrial valley by providing a natural transport route for important manufacturing and consumer goods and foodstuffs to the thriving Lake Erie Region.

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We wholeheartedly support the effort to designate this area as a National Park and urge all citizens to support this effort too. We are proud of the Cuyahoga River Valley and we want to ensure future generations will be able to admire its resplendent beauty, too.

Thank You.

Mr. TAYLOR. Hon. Stanley Cmich, mayor of Canton, on deck, Joseph Sorboro, mayor of Kent. Is either one here?

On deck will be Mayor Quirk. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. BEGALA, CITY COUNCILMAN, CITY OF KENT, OHIO; ON BEHALF OF JOSEPH SORBORO, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF KENT, OHIO

MR. BEGALA. Mr. Chairman, I am John Begala. I am appearing in behalf of Mr. Sorboro. I am a city councilman in the city of Kent. The city of Kent adds its support to the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Recreation Area in the following resolutions passed by the city council June 5, last Wednesday. It is titled:

A resolution advocating the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park, urging public officials involved to share this concern and requesting Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company to reroute presently proposed high voltage lines to avoid proximity to this park.

Whereas, the goal of this Council is to foster and develop a productive and harmonious relationship between man and his environment and to encourage effort which will protect the environment and bring understanding of the ecology and history of our area, and

Whereas, expanding urbanization has threatened extinction of our open spaces, scenic areas and historic sites, and

Whereas, a national historical park and recreation area has been proposed in the Cuyahoga River Valley between Cleveland and Akron, and

Whereas, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company has proposed the construction of several miles of high voltage transmission lines through the contemplated park area.

Now, therefore, *Be it resolved* by the Council of the City of Kent, Portage County, Ohio:

SECTION 1. That the Council of the City of Kent, Ohio, urges the creation and reality of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. This Council further requests that those public officials indicated in Section 3 herein, extend their utmost energy to bring a successful realization of this worthy civic objective.

SEC. 2. That this Council earnestly requests the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company to contribute to the preservation of the historic and scenic area of the proposed park by rerouting proposed transmission lines to avoid environmental destruction of this park.

SEC. 3. That the Clerk of this Council shall forthwith send certified copies of this Resolution to the following public officials:

- a. Senator Robert Taft.
- b. Senator Howard Metzenbaum.
- c. Congressman John Seiberling.
- d. Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton.
- e. Governor John J. Gilligan.
- f. State Senator Oliver Ocasek.
- g. Congressman Charles Vanik.
- h. Congressman Ralph Regula.
- i. Congressman James Haley, Chairman, Committee Department of Interior.
- j. Congressman Roy Taylor—Chairman, Park and Recreation Subcommittee.
- k. Mr. Karl Rudolph, President Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.

SEC. 4. That this resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law."

Signed by the mayor and members of the council and certified June 5, 1974. I have approved copies.

MR. TAYLOR. Any questions? Thank you, Mr. Councilman.

MR. SEIBERLING. Thank you.

MR. TAYLOR. Robert Quirk, mayor of Cuyahoga Falls; on deck, John Pyke.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT J. QUIRK, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO

Mr. QUIRK. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, Senator Metzenbaum, ladies and gentlemen, I seem to have a problem with the mayor of Cleveland who has a name similar to mine and this is not the first time, Mr. Chairman, that someone has mispronounced my name.

I am the mayor of the city of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and I would like to take this opportunity to go on record before this committee as wholly in support of action to create a Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Recreation Area. Our city does not lay within the boundaries of this proposed park area. Our interest in seeing such a park brought to reality stems in part from a concern for preservation of this important resource.

A second reason for our support of this proposal is based on its potential for contemplating and enhancing the efforts of our own community toward rediscovering the heritage of the Cuyahoga River and the city of Cuyahoga Falls. As the name of our city indicates, the Cuyahoga River is the reason for our city's existence. Like many communities we had begun to neglect this resource. Recently, however, hundreds of citizens and several businesses have worked on cold weekends to remove unsightly debris from the river. Service clubs have begun to clean the river's banks. The city has purchased land for additional park facilities along the river. A portion of the Cuyahoga River Gorge has recently been designated as a national historic landmark. The city is now in the midst of a \$12 million urban renewal project with a major emphasis on orientation of shopping and pedestrian activities toward the Cuyahoga River.

These examples of efforts of thousands of manhours of our cities citizen's time and thousands of dollars of local money expended by our city are submitted as a measure of our concern for that great resource which is the Cuyahoga River. The city of Cuyahoga Falls is proud of our recent efforts toward making the Cuyahoga River more accessible, less unsightly, and a usable resource for our citizens. We will continue with these efforts. But it is our sincere hope that these efforts will be complemented through the development of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreational Area. A national park in this area would be of utmost benefit to the people of northeast Ohio.

Passage of this proposal is anxiously awaited by the vast majority of Cuyahoga Falls residents and I do hope that the favorable consideration is given to the saving of this vast and beautiful region of the Cuyahoga Valley.

Gentlemen, I have never been to a national park in my life. I hope that the first time that I am able to visit one is right here in Ohio. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you for your statement. Mr. John Pyke, president, Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board. On deck, William Nye.

STATEMENT OF JOHN PYKE, PRESIDENT OF THE CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN PARK BOARD

Mr. PYKE. Mr. Chairman, may I also express my appreciation for this excursion of your committee into Ohio and the park to listen to the arguments for and against this legislation.

First, may I identify myself. I am one of the three commissioners of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Commission. I hope to be this year the President of the commissioners. I speak on my own behalf and also on behalf of my two colleagues on the commission, Courtney Burton and Judge Paul D. White, and we have here in the audience today our acting director, Mr. Dale Grayham, and our secretary, Mr. Dave Dinker.

The Cleveland Metropolitan Park District is one of the original supporters, I believe, of this type of legislation for the Cuyahoga Valley and we continue to support it. We operate an 18,000-acre green base area which encircles Greater Cleveland, popularly known as the "Emerald Necklace." We have 16 million annual visitations to this park area at the present time. We are actively engaged in the process of acquisition of further land in the valley. I think that your committee saw a small part of our recreational area in the valley yesterday. We have now about 400 acres in our portion of this national park, proposed national park area. We are in the process now of attempting to acquire, with the assistance of BOR and the Ohio Department of National Resources another 600 acres. With that acquisition, we will have a very large portion already acquired of the land that lays—of the park area, the proposed park area that lays within our park district.

I might say to the committee in response to Mr. Taylor's comments that we stand receptive to the idea of donations of this land for appropriate segments thereof to the national park system if it is established. I might also say on the subject of increasing costs which was mentioned by Congressman Seiberling, we started our acquisition program in the valley about 3 years ago. We are not in the process, as I have said, of acquiring more land and our appraisals by expert appraisers are coming in at approximately 100 percent over the prices we paid just 3 years ago for flood plain vacant unimproved land. So you can see the delight of increased cost of acquisition is a realistic one.

We are very much in favor of the support of this park and we urge the committee to approve it and pass it on to the House for action.

I will be very happy to answer any further questions that you may have.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, we thank you for your statement and for your cooperative attitude, too.

The Cleveland Metropolitan Park District is a separate concern from the city of Cleveland?

Mr. PYKE. Yes. It is. It is a separate political subdivision.

Mr. TAYLOR. And it embraces a larger area of territory?

Mr. PYKE. A larger area—well, it is the largest.

Mr. TAYLOR. Than the city?

Mr. PYKE. Well, no. We are not bigger than the city in area but we are bigger than any suburb of the city in area. With 18,000 acres

we are—we are, of course, the oldest, our park district was started in 1917. We are the oldest metropolitan regional park district in Ohio.

Mr. TAYLOR. You own the Brecksville—

Mr. PYKE. Reservation.

Mr. TAYLOR. Which joins that area?

Mr. PYKE. Yes, it does and we are expanding that with our further acquisition, and as I say, if once that national park were established, we would be receptive to donating our land or appropriating segments of it to that system.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, does that include the Brecksville Reservation or do you retain that and operate it as a city park?

Mr. PYKE. We would want to retain a part of it to complete our Emerald Necklace, our encirclement of the city, but the portion that is not necessary to give us that community with our other areas we would be very receptive to adding to the national park area.

Mr. TAYLOR. I might state that the committee policy has been in cases where we have either a State park or local park adjoining a Federal area to either permit the local unit of government to keep it and operate it as its own park or to donate it to the Federal Government to be part of a larger unit. In no cases have we seen fit to purchase it.

Mr. PYKE. I understand that. I understand that and we are entirely in accord with those policies. Whichever is deemed to be the better use of the land. We would be very cooperative.

Mr. TAYLOR. In addition to the Brecksville Reservation, the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District has acquired 400 acres?

Mr. PYKE. We have 400 acres in the Brecksville Reservation. We are in the process of acquiring another 600 acres.

Mr. TAYLOR. Has money been appropriated to pay for that?

Mr. PYKE. Yes. We have the funds available to pay for that. We are in the process of appraising it and beginning negotiations with the property owner.

Mr. TAYLOR. How soon do you plan to have that acquired?

Mr. PYKE. In about 3 or 4 months.

Mr. TAYLOR. If this legislation goes through would that 600 acres be available for donation?

Mr. PYKE. Yes, it will.

Mr. TAYLOR. That will be a total of 1,000 acres?

Mr. PYKE. A total of 1,000 acres and there are about 1,500 acres of the valley area in our park system.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, we appreciate your cooperative attitude.

The gentleman from Guam has a question.

Mr. WON PAT. Does the present proposal encompass the area you are describing?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; it does.

Mr. WON PAT. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, I have no questions but I just would like to say that Mr. Pyke has been one of the foremost and longest standing supporters of the concept of saving this entire valley instead of trying to do it in bits and pieces. He has been instrumental in some of the key steps that were taken that have led us to this point, and I think we should recognize his role.

Mr. PYKE. Thank you very much. I have been happy to do that, too.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, it is quite often interest by local citizens and local officials which result in the creation of a national facility.

Mr. PYKE. Thank you. [Applause.]

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN S. PYKE, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS
OF THE CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT

The Cleveland Metropolitan Park District is an independent political subdivision which owns and operates an 18,000 acre park system surrounding Greater Cleveland, popularly known as the "Emerald Necklace". Established in 1917, it is the oldest metropolitan park district in Ohio. The District has 16 million annual visitations and in part is adjacent to the area proposed by H.R. 7077 to be nationally developed.

The Cleveland Metropolitan Park District strongly supports enactment of H.R. 7077 to provide for establishment of the Cuyahoga River National Historic Park and Recreation Area.

Several years ago the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District joined with the Akron Metropolitan Park District in a cooperative effort to preserve the Cuyahoga River Valley between Cleveland and Akron as an open space recreational area.

Because the proposed park area has more than local significance and because the required land acquisition and development cost is beyond the financial capabilities of these two regional park areas, we joined in an appeal to the National Park Service to consider designation of the area as a National Historic Park and Recreation Area.

The National Park Service responded with a survey and report which, although never adopted by the Service as policy, strongly endorsed the desirability of this proposed national park facility.

The basic objection of the Interior Department to H.R. 7077 now has been premised on its concept that the area is more suitable for regional development and does not have "great national significance".

This contention is diametrically opposed to the National Park Service's task force report that the proposed park area is in a densely populated area, that "desperately needed is a committed federal presence", and that without prompt federal action this "green shrouded miracle" will be forever lost because the "urban noose is tightening".

While admittedly the proposed national park would attract substantial local usage, once the national park designation were accomplished, usage would be truly national in scope. The area is bisected by the Ohio Turnpike which is part of one of the nation's greatest and most heavily travelled interstate highways. The park area has all of the scenic, cultural, historical, natural, and size attributes to constitute it a national attraction.

To write off this proposed park as "strictly regional" is the ultimate in bureaucratic sophistry.

As evidence of the commitment of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District to preservation of this park area, we have already acquired some 400 acres out of approximately 1500 acres of the Cuyahoga River valley park land which is within our Park District, and we presently are engaged in attempting to acquire 600 more acres with the aid of matching money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Our acquisitions would complement the proposed national park in addition to which we would be receptive to the transfer of such land or appropriate segments thereof to the national park.

In our judgment, the House of Representatives would do a great and meritorious service to the nation by enactment of H.R. 7077.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. William Nye, director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. On deck, Mr. and Mrs. Richards.

Mr. Nye was with us yesterday on the trip and we will be glad to listen to him today.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM NYE, DIRECTOR OF THE OHIO
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. NYE. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to be here before you. I am here not only in

my capacity as director of natural resources for the State of Ohio, but also in behalf of Governor Gilligan who unfortunately could not be here today. He had to attend a previously arranged legislative seminar, which is also one of the reasons why we have a limited number of legislators, State legislators here with us today.

I want at the outset to read to you a letter from the Governor addressed to Mr. Taylor, the chairman of the subcommittee:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR: I regret that due to previous commitments I will be unable to attend the House Interior Subcommittee's public hearing on H.R. 7077, Saturday, June 8, 1974, at Blossom Music Center.

A portion of the testimony I personally presented at the Senate public hearings in April will be included in that being given by William B. Nye, Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

Be assured of the continued interest and support of this administration in the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area in northeastern Ohio.

Well, in spite of the legislative seminar, we do have, later on in your schedule, Representative Troy Lee James, chairman of the Ohio House and Environment and Natural Resources Committee, who will be here speaking on behalf of the Ohio legislators.

I want to, on behalf of Governor Gilligan, thank you, for bringing to Ohio this distinguished body of Congressmen to see in the flesh, so to speak, what we consider our jewel in Ohio.

I have three documents prepared for submission to you, and I would like to summarize them. The prepared text that I have prepared deals with, as Congressman Seiberling indicated, the near impossibilities, virtually impossibilities, of the State under the ground rules laid down to comply with the proposition that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has proposed to this committee. They have complimented the State of Ohio for its job. We appreciate that compliment, that we are doing a good job. We do not think it is good enough or can be good enough under the financial resources we have available to use to do the job.

I presented or sent to you a letter for submission to the committee detailing this. My comments today in detail cover this.

The proposition, if I can try to summarize it, is that Ohio under the current appropriations of Federal land and water conservation funds gets approximately \$3.7 million for State projects, with a like amount going to local projects. The split, 50-50 split, is something that is encouraged for all States to do with their share of the land and water conservation fund money. Split half to State projects, half to local projects. We have done this. In the testimony of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, we have done a good job in bringing a \$17 million backlog of funds when we came into office in 1971 down to a zero balance. We have at present, at the present time, no uncommitted BOR funds or land and water conservation funds.

The impossibility I am referring to is the utilization of only \$3.7 million a year for State projects. We are a State of some three communities of over a million people—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati. We have five urban areas of less than a million people but have a substantial half million, approximately half million, population—Akron, Canton, Toledo, Dayton, and Youngstown area.

With this kind of population to survive in a State such as Ohio, we of course cannot commit all or even half of the funds to one particular project. There are other projects, ongoing projects, even in this

particular area of the State which must also receive some attention or be lost forever.

I would like to just quickly in the testimony pick out a few to give you some idea of the importance of them.

We have recently dedicated with Undersecretary Whitaker and Stan Hulett, deputy director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the first National Scenic River in Ohio, the Little Miami River. This is probably our secondmost, or at least among the top three most important acquisition projects within the State of Ohio.

Another one that is of major size is the Beaver Creek State Park and Wilderness Area. We have developed in Ohio our first wilderness area in the Shawnee State Forest, a State forest of some 60,000 acres. We are trying to develop a second wilderness area along with expansions of the State park in the Beaver Creek area. Beaver Creek is right below Youngstown, south of Youngstown, north of Steubenville. It is the State's first and most important wild river, in State wild and scenic recreation river status. We have many others around the State.

Perhaps the third most important area of acquisition would be Lake Erie acquisition. Senator Metzenbaum mentioned that Lake Erie is now pretty much confined by private ownership and public access is denied. We are trying to do as much as we can to preserve all that remains of potential parkland along Lake Erie which means buying from private ownership to make it public parkland. Lake Erie is probably our single most important recreation asset and, of course, it is a many other faceted asset—navigation, water supply, et cetera. But as a public recreation access, it is useless to the people of Ohio if it does not have parkland along it. We are committed almost as much to that as we are to the Cuyahoga Valley. I would point out the Cuyahoga Valley is, however, our largest project. There is more money committed to that than any other, yet nowhere near have, nowhere near the amount it would take to continue to acquire the land under the formula of 50 percent State, 50 percent BOR. It would require much more State money so that the match would no longer be 50-50. It would have to be a much higher percent of State match than Federal match. The BOR cannot keep its side of the commitment to provide funds. They just do not make that much available to the State of Ohio.

That is essentially the tenure of my comments. I would like to read to you just a couple of excerpts from Governor Gilligan's presentation, testimony, to the Senate when he was here in an earlier hearing.

The people of this Nation are faced today with the choice of including the Cuyahoga Valley in the 102-year-old national park system, thereby preserving it for themselves and future generations, or of risking its loss forever to the encroachments of the commercial and industrial development that may soon swallow the entire region stretching from Pittsburgh to Chicago.

There is no question which course of action would have been recommended by President Theodore Roosevelt, who more than 70 years ago defended his wish to protect the redwoods and sequoias of California from conversion into lumber and declared: 'That, you may say, is not looking at the matter from the practical standpoint, there is nothing more practical in the end than the preservation of beauty, than the preservation of anything that appeals to the higher emotions of mankind.'

I could not agree with him more.

And it seems that the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service has directly applied President Roosevelt's observation to Ohio's Cuyahoga Valley. In concluding that the valley is of great national significance, a study conducted by the Park Service refers to the area as a "Green Shrouded Miracle," and it

underscores the urgency of destination of the area as a national park when it warns that "the urban noose is tightening" and that this is the "region's last hope." The same study States unequivocally that "Federal expertise and funding are essential."

For more than a century the taxpayers of Ohio have willingly supported our system of great national parks all over the rest of the country, but now Ohio finds itself among the lowest five States in the Union in per capita State and local recreation acreage.

And conversely, however, of those 12 States with over \$50 million in bond issue funds committed to recreation since 1960 Ohio is only one which does not have a national park area.

Should the land of the Cuyahoga Valley which is proposed for inclusion in the national park system be designated as such, I as Governor of the State of Ohio, would be happy to transfer to the Federal Government the State-owned land for inclusion in the national park system—without, of course, asking reimbursement for the State.

I urge the Senate Interior Committee (in this case it is urging the House Interior Committee) to act swiftly and favorably on the bill before you and to recommend its passage in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.

In these days when we have come to realize that our energy sources and our clean air and water are not infinite, we would do well to heed the words of the famed conservationist and Secretary of the Interior during Theodore Roosevelt's administration, Gifford Pinchot, who said in 1910: "Danger to a nation comes either from without or within. In the first great crisis of our history, the Revolution, another people attempted from without to halt the march of our destiny by refusing to us liberty. * * * In the second great crisis, the Civil War, a part of our own people strove for an end which would have checked the progress of development * * *. In the third crisis of our history, which has now come squarely upon us, the special interest and the thoughtless citizens seem to have united together to deprive the Nation of the great natural resources without which it cannot endure. * * * A nation deprived of liberty may win it, a nation divided may reunite, but a nation whose natural resources are destroyed must inevitably pay the penalty of poverty, degradation, and decay."

I appeal to you, Mr. Chairman, to carry back to the Congress of the United States the message that Ohio urgently requests the assistance we need to preserve our unique natural resources for this generation and for generations to come

Mr. NYE. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Nye. [Applause.]

I commend the State of Ohio for its interest and for its contribution. I was impressed by the section of your statement on page 3:

In the past 4 years, \$9 million have been earmarked for acquisition in the Cuyahoga Valley, the greatest single allotment of money for park acquisition in the history of the State. As of this date, \$4,432,403 have been spent, with the remainder being committed. Collectively these funds represent the purchase of 2,467 acres.

Which is 17 percent of the total.

Now, the question—I understand from your statement whether this bill becomes law or not, it is the intention of the State to proceed and complete this planned acquisition program. If the bill does become law, would this land be donated to the project?

Mr. NYE. Yes; that is correct, Mr. Chairman, and we will not in anyway lag in that, with the underlaying reason of saving State money. We will continue to commit our utmost to it.

Mr. TAYLOR. Any other questions?

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, I have a question. But first of all I would like to say that this \$9 million that the State department of natural resources under Governor Gilligan and Director Nye has allocated should be contrasted with the zero dollars that were allocated to the valley in the preceding State administration and I say that not to downgrade the preceding administration but to empha-

size the tremendous commitment that this administration has made to preserving the valley. And I certainly want to commend Governor Gilligan and Director Nye for this commitment.

Mr. NYE. Mr. Seiberling, in all candor and fairness, I should point out to you that the prior administration did commit some funds to this valley. They did it by means of grants to the Akron Metropolitan Park District and Cleveland Metropolitan Park District which at the time of the formulation of the plans was probably the quickest way to get money into it. So I do not think the former administration should be slighted in terms of effort that they made in the last few years of that administration. If anything, that administration and many administrations previously, of course, should be slated as we look back, as we can always look back as an armchair quarterback, and criticize those in the past who did not do enough. But, of course, had enough been done over the last century with all administrations we would have land available for this park today. But I do not—I do think that it is—in fairness I point out that the last administration did make some commitment to this. It is a bipartisan park proposal which has received support of both Republican and Democrat administrations albeit this administration has done its utmost.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, comparisons are odious and I did not intend to detract from the previous administration. As a matter of fact, Governor Rhodes personally ordered the State study made in 1968 which advocated the preservation of the valley as a whole. He was morally committed to it. I am simply emphasizing the recommitment that has been made in the last 3 years.

I would like to ask you one question. The chairman has pointed out that other States have committed a tremendous amount of money or, rather, a tremendous amount of acreage to what are now national parks in their States, including his own State of North Carolina. Taking the State parks and State forests as well as the metropolitan parks of the State, could you give us some idea of the amount of commitment that has been made in terms of acreage and investment by State and metropolitan park authorities in the State of Ohio?

Mr. NYE. Well, of course, the real telling figure is that we are among the fifth lowest States, Ohio is among the fifth lowest States in terms of recreation land, including Federal, State and local, among the fifth lowest States in the country. Part of the reason, of course, is that we do not have a Federal presence in Ohio like many States do have. Had there been—we do have a Federal presence in the form of a national forest, Department of Agriculture. We do have a very small Federal presence in the form of three memorials. Perry's Victor Monument, the Mound Site, and I believe President Taft's home are the three Federal memorials administered by National Park Service, I think—less than 100 acres in total vacant, very little recreational facility. On the other hand the efforts that have been made—John Pyke told you of the "Emerald Necklace," probably one of the finest metropolitan systems in the country, the reverse of a Central Park, a park system that rings the city of Cleveland and thereby serves not only the city but also the suburbs that also ring the city of Cleveland. It is called the "Emerald Necklace" and sometimes has been referred to—the national park would then be a pendant suspending from the "Emerald Necklace" if you want to go into those kinds of alliteration.

The efforts of the other communities in Ohio has been in some cases extremely good and in others rather spotty. Of the eight major metropolitan areas of Ohio, seven of them have metropolitan park districts. Six of them have funded them rather well, Akron's is one of the outstanding ones, Cincinnati's, Dayton's, Toledo's, Columbus'. Stark County has not been able to fund theirs. They have had some land donated, some land leased to them, licensed to them, that they administer. They have tried several times to get levies passed. The probable reason they do not is that the city of Canton has a fine park system itself, and people do not yet appreciate the need for a metropolitan park system. Youngstown has a metropolitan park that would make a fine State park but they have not yet formed the regional mechanism of a metropolitan park. They still have each unit of government with its own park system.

I was just thinking of a seminar over there on this held by the League of Women Voters. They are moving now to get that. That is why the seminar and why the effort. So the cities in Ohio have done well. Ohio is a State that has sort of shunned the idea of Federal-State cooperation for a long time. They have enshunned the idea of State-local cooperation for a long time, with a very commendable attitude of doing things ourselves at the grassroots level. They are finding, however, that they just cannot do everything themselves at the grassroots level. We are in an era now of greater State-local cooperation, greater State-Federal cooperation. We certainly realize we should. We are 49th in the country in terms of Federal dollars coming to Ohio. It is largely—we are not historically good in grantmanship nor have we been interested philosophically in Federal grantmanship. I think that is changing to the point we feel that programs that bring back the spirit of cooperation are ones that we would welcome and that we are very happy to participate with the Federal Government.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, thank you very much. Personally I am very much for the idea of State-Federal-local cooperation, not only in creating parks but in managing parks. Local input of interest is irreplaceable. Thank you.

Mr. NYE. If I might, Mr. Chairman, point out, it might be helpful at this time if I just add to my usefulness up here, if we would point out some of the points on the map that might help the committee better understand. I think this points out also what you have just mentioned, the continual local cooperation. Remember the national park in this area would only cover about half. The other half would be State and local operations. Breckville Metropolitan Park is that large blue area up there, huge metropolitan park. Virginia Kendal down near the bottom is another large park. Furnace Run, which is outside the Federal concept, is an active area. Other blue areas throughout that map are all Akron Metropolitan Park areas, most of which would go into the national park concept. The big one, Virginia Kendal, stays out, continues to be operated with Akron Metropolitan operating dollars as Breckville with Cleveland Metropolitan operating dollars.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Could you point out where we are located on that map right at this moment?

Mr. NYE. Down at the bottom, the green. That is Blossom Music area. The other light green area is the Boy Scout, Girl Scout camp

that would continue to be operated. The red areas are where the State is acquiring—acquisition is going on now. All that area that is outlined in black between the Furnace Run Metropolitan Park—points out Furnace Run again—and then the white area would be acquired by the State and run by the State because it is not included in the Federal park concept. So there is still the requirement of great State and local commitment to this valley even if this bill passes.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Nye. [Applause.]

[Prepared statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM B. NYE, DIRECTOR, OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Throughout the deliberations of the quality of the Cuyahoga River Valley and its possible inclusion in the national park system, one fact is apparent. That is the near-unanimity of opinion that this green oasis does indeed possess qualities of national interest and significance and is worthy of designation in the national system.

Testimony delivered before this Sub-Committee in the last four months, as well as reams of resolutions and letters of support, has indicated the enthusiastic approval of the plan to create Ohio's first national park.

This support has come on the regional level from nearly every subdivision of government in northeastern Ohio as well as youth organizations and elementary school classes who recognize at an early age the need to preserve open space for their future use and enjoyment. From the national level, the firm backing of every major conservation group in the nation has been most impressive in its strength and constant reminders of the imperative need to preserve the valley before it is lost to incompatible encroachment of industrial and residential sprawl.

Each day that passes marks additional time slipping past allowing further degradation of the valley, more development and escalating land prices. A definite decision is imperative at the earliest possible moment to create a national historic park and recreation area in the Cuyahoga Valley.

The seriousness with which the State of Ohio views this project is evident by its active acquisition of land in the valley and the top priority assigned it in planning the expenditure of capital funds. This concern is also shared by the Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park Boards as evidenced by their committing substantial portions of their capital budgets to the project. Included with this written statement is a fact sheet detailing the statistics of both the proposed plans and the past acquisition activities.

Involvement of these three agencies—the State of Ohio, Cleveland Metropolitan Parks and Akron Metropolitan Parks—has been a significant force in initiating early action in preserving the Valley. This commitment, however, has apparently been misconstrued by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Testimony from BOR concurs with the need to preserve the Cuyahoga Valley, yet they short-sightedly conclude, as a basic premise of their position against the bill that, since acquisition is presently proceeding well by state and metropolitan park agencies, it will continue at this pace until the valley is placed in public ownership. This is not the case.

It is first of all interesting to not that BOR's sister agency, the National Park Service, in its staff recognized this truth. The study states “* * * Federal expertise and funding are essential if the Cuyahoga Valley is to be preserved. Desperately needed is a committed Federal presence”.

Before proceeding on a simple extrapolation of expenditures for acquisition under the current process, it is important to consider the status of the three principals now involved in acquiring land in the valley.

1. *Cleveland Metropolitan Parks.*—At this time 577 acres of land is under appraisal by C.M.P. in the northern end of the project area. Acquisition is expected to move to completion in the near future. When this phase is finished, there remains only 383 acres identified in the current plan for this agency to purchase. Plans are relatively firm on the method for funding this additional land, thereby completing C.M.P.'s obligation in the valley.

2. *Akron Metropolitan Parks.*—Because a preponderance of the park project is within the area serviced by this agency, Akron Metropolitan Parks has exercised early leadership and action in acquiring land. With five major metro-

politan park areas, comprising some 4,641 acres, already within the project boundaries, realization of either the national or state plan would result in these existing activity nodes being tied together throughout the valley. A.M.P. has purchased 1,687 acres since 1968, concentrating a major portion of their capital budget in the valley. At this time only two parcels, totalling 239 acres are under active acquisition. Completing these will exhaust funds A.M.P. can assign to the valley for some time.

It must be remembered that both the Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan Park agencies have a great responsibility to the general public within their service area. While recognizing the crushing need for action in the valley, they must also concern themselves with other parks in other sections of the city and counties that must be represented in the overwhelming job of meeting today's burgeoning demand for open space.

3. *State of Ohio.*—In the past four years, nine million dollars have been earmarked for acquisition in the Cuyahoga Valley—the greatest single allotment of money for park acquisition in the history of the state. As of this date \$4,432,403 has been spent, with the remainder being committed with parcels under appraisal or in process of acquisition. Collectively, these funds represent the purchase of 2,467 acres within the valley—a significant start, but only 17% of the 14,500 acres to be purchased under the state plan. As is the case with many state governments, Ohio operates on a biennial funding system. Planning for expenditures beyond the two-year period can and obviously does proceed, however, it is not until a biennial capital budget is known that a definite program can proceed to expend further funds. While we now assign the highest priority to purchasing land in the valley, funds may not be available in the future. If this possibility should become a reality, even for a two year period, development and escalation of land prices would penalize us when funds were again made available.

But, of more importance is that BOR's position that all is going well is based on a projection of continuation of full 50 percent Land and Water Conservation Fund match. Even at full funding appropriation, BOR can not uphold its end of that proposition. An extrapolation shows that Ohio does not receive enough.

A part of Interior's March 1, 1974 testimony on the Cuyahoga National Park consisted of the statement that Ohio, through the use of 50% matching funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, could acquire all of the land encompassed in the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Park. The BOR approved state park concept projects the state doing this in a 20-year period.

At the full \$300 million per year funding, Ohio receives approximately \$7.4 million under the statutory formula. All states are generally encouraged by BOR to apportion each state's allocation one-half state, one-half local, leaving state projects with \$3.7 million per year. Ohio has three major metropolitan area of approximately one million or more people each, five metropolitan areas with approximately one-half million each and four metropolitan areas with more than one hundred thousand people each. The state has ongoing recreational land acquisition programs at or near each of these metropolitan areas. Cleveland is the largest among the three largest metropolitan areas, Akron is one of the five next in size, leaving 10 of 12 metropolitan areas where we have ongoing major land acquisition projects for several years in the future other than the Cuyahoga Valley. Ohio's metropolitan areas, and thus its related state park projects, are dispersed throughout all but the southeast sections of the state. Some of the major ongoing land acquisition projects are:

Toledo—Maumee Bay (Lake Erie Beach Front), Kelley's Island State Park, and Maumee Scenic River.

Lorain/Elyria—Lake Erie Beach Front.

Canton/Massillon—Tuscarawas River and Ohio Canal.

Youngstown/Warren—Beaver Creek State Park and Wilderness Area (Ohio's first Wild River), Mosquito State Park.

Steubenville—Beaver Creek State Park.

Mansfield—Mohican State Park.

Columbus—Olentangy Scenic River, Alum Creek State Park, and Great Seal State Park.

Dayton/Springfield—Stillwater Scenic River and Great Miami River Floodplain.

Hamilton/Middletown—Little Miami National Scenic River.

Cincinnati—Little Miami National Scenic River.

In addition, we have several smaller minor acquisition projects in these urban and in rural areas of Ohio, including Akron and Cleveland, mostly additions to existing state parks.

Assume the cost of the Cuyahoga Valley land acquisition over 20 years is \$40 million which, considering recent inflation in land cost, would be more accurate than the older \$35 million projection. This will require \$2 million per year for the next 20 years. The fact that we are buying developable land first requires an even greater beginning cost, however, I will assume for purposes of this exercise the flat \$2 million per year rate. \$1 million of BOR money per year is required for the Cuyahoga Valley project, leaving \$2.7 million for the rest of the state. Although most of Ohio's Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys go to land acquisition, a sizeable portion goes to no revenue or nominal revenue producing facility development projects. This concentration of such a large portion of the entire state's BOR money in one land acquisition project would not be responsible government policy nor politically feasible. I would not have any realistic expectations of the state legislature, representing the whole geographic area of the state, going along with such a proposition.

And if they did, it would mean we would not be able to get to the other projects of recreation land preservation. Although they are not of the same national park quality as is the Cuyahoga National Park, they are of great importance to many Ohioans and the goals of the State of Ohio.

Only through use of Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys for considerably less than 50% of the cost, assuming we can obtain the considerably higher state share, can we preserve fully the Cuyahoga Valley Park.

It is an inescapable conclusion that there is a need for federal involvement in completing the task of acquiring and preserving the Cuyahoga Valley.

The State of Ohio has proceeded with this important project on the basis that all lands acquired by the state would be turned over to the N.P.S. for operation as a national park. We stand by this pledge and will continue to pursue actively the purchase of more land to the limits of our capabilities—also to be made available for the national park. In spite of progress that has been made on the park, the overwhelming conclusion must be, however, that we are not moving quickly enough to save the valley. The early involvement of federal expertise and financial resources will be required to accomplish this.

The efforts of a large number of selfless, civic-minded, far-sighted persons has gone into the herculean effort associated with moving the legislation you are considering today to this point. A deep concern and dedication to the public good has led these leaders toward a goal recognized as early as 1925 when Frederick Law Olmstead, the father of modern landscape architecture, noted the unique character of the Cuyahoga Valley and recommended its preservation.

Today the valley teeters on the brink. The next few years will decide whether the fate that has befallen so many other natural areas will be the fate of this valley. We can, and we must, insure that this will not be the case. Positive action on the bills pending before this group is the answer to saving the valley forever. Let us be sure that future generations will have no need to look back on these gathered here today and say we failed them.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN J. GILLIGAN, GOVERNOR OF OHIO

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased indeed to have this opportunity to provide testimony to the distinguished members of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

On behalf of all the people of Ohio I would like today to extend to you, Senator Metzenbaum and Senator Taft, and to the other members of the Interior Committee, our gratitude for bringing your committee hearing to the very area of the country where this park should and, I hope, will be designated. In addition Congressmen Regula, Seiberling and Vanik as well as Senators Metzenbaum and Taft are to be commended for their aggressive sponsorship of the pending legislation that, if passed, would create this park.

Parks are vitally important to Ohioans. Indeed in 1973 40.5 million people visited our state parks, placing Ohio behind only New York and California in total number of state park visitors.

This state administration has supported and will continue to support every government effort—whether at the Federal, State or local level—to secure additional park land and develop it for the benefit of our people.

We have devoted three-quarters of the total capital budget of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources to land acquisition. Four million dollars of these funds, which are being used to purchase land in the Cuyahoga Valley, represent

the largest single land acquisition appropriation for a biennium in the history of the State of Ohio. In terms of total dollars committed by the States to increase recreation acreage since 1960, Ohio ranks seventh.

In our People to the Parks programs, we have provided free transportation to the state parks for 18,000 elderly Ohioans who would not otherwise have been able to enjoy these facilities. This program, originally funded through the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has been continued with State money.

Ohio was the first State in the Union to be chosen by the Federal Government to operate two Youth Conservation Corps programs. Through these two programs and two others being run in Ohio directly by the Federal Government, 348 young people will be performing needed conservation and maintenance work in our parks this summer.

Among the dozens of recreational capital improvement projects completed at State parks since January 1971 are the Salt Fork State Park Lodge (under construction prior to 1971), an overnight lodge at Shawnee State Park and one at Mohican State Park, which I will open officially later this month. We have also finished construction of a dining lodge at Hocking Hills State Park, several complete marinas, and hundreds of campsites, boat docks and vacation cabins across the state.

This administration will continue to work to attain the goal of providing complete, family-oriented state park recreation facilities within an hour's driving distance of every family in Ohio, and the designation by the Federal Government of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area in the most heavily populated and urbanized area of the state would bring us many leagues closer to reaching that goal.

But the significance of the Cuyahoga Valley rests not only in the fact that it is a recreational and aesthetic oasis in the midst of a rapidly expanding super-metropolis; the Valley is important for its natural and cultural history as well.

For over 200 million years, the Cuyahoga Valley has been a verdant botanical garden, unmatched in this part of the country, remnant examples of the original vegetation of the area continue to grow in such areas as Stumpy Basin, which is located quite close to us here in Peninsula, and in Tinkers Creek which is a tributary of the Cuyahoga River.

Elements of early American living persist today equally untouched in the Valley. Claimed during prerevolutionary days by the Connecticut Colony, and known then as New Connecticut, this area is dotted today by hamlets containing the white churches, village greens, libraries, public meeting places and homes reminiscent of the New England of two centuries ago.

The people of this nation are faced today with the choice of including the Cuyahoga Valley in the 102 year old national park system, thereby preserving it for themselves and future generations, or of risking its loss forever to the encroachments of the commercial and industrial development that may soon swallow the entire region stretching from Pittsburgh to Chicago.

There is no question which course of action would have been recommended by President Theodore Roosevelt, who more than 70 years ago defended his wish to protect the redwoods and sequoias of California from conversion into lumber and declared: "That, you may say, is not looking at the matter from the practical standpoint. There is nothing more practical in the end than the preservation of beauty, than the preservation of anything that appeals to the higher emotions of mankind."

I could not agree with him more.

And it seems that the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service has directly applied President Roosevelt's observation to Ohio's Cuyahoga Valley. In concluding that the Valley is of great national significance, a study conducted by the Park Service refers to the area as a "green shrouded miracle," and it underscores the urgency of designation of the area as a national park when it warns that "the urban noose is tightening" and that this is the "region's last hope." The same study states unequivocally that "federal expertise and funding are essential."

For more than a century the taxpayers of Ohio have willingly supported our system of great national parks all over the rest of the country. But now Ohio finds itself among the lowest five States in the Union in per capita State and local recreation acreage.

And conversely, however, of those twelve States with over \$50 million in bond issue funds committed to recreation since 1960, Ohio is only one which does not have a national park area.

Should the land in the Cuyahoga Valley which is proposed for inclusion in the national park system be designated as such, I as Governor of the State of Ohio, would be happy to transfer to the Federal Government the State-owned land for inclusion in the national park system—without, of course, asking reimbursement for the State.

I urge the Senate Interior Committee to act swiftly and favorably on the bill before you and to recommend its passage in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.

In these days when we have come to realize that our energy sources and our clean air and water are not infinite, we would do well to heed the words of the famed conservationist and Secretary of the Interior during Theodore Roosevelt's administration, Gifford Pinchot, who said in 1910: "Danger to a Nation comes either from without or within. In the first great crisis of our history, the Revolution, another people attempted from without to halt the march of our destiny by refusing to us liberty * * *. In the second great crisis, the Civil War, a part of our own people strove for an end which would have checked the progress of development * * *. In the third great crisis of our history, which has now come squarely upon us, the special interests and the thoughtless citizens seem to have united together to deprive the nation of the great natural resources without which it cannot endure * * *. A nation deprived of liberty may win it, a nation divided may reunite, but a nation whose natural resources are destroyed must inevitably pay the penalty of poverty, degradation, and decay."

I appeal to you, Mr. Chairman, to carry back to the Congress of the United States the message that Ohio urgently requests the assistance we need to preserve our unique natural resources for this generation and for generations to come.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. and Mrs. Richards. Are they here? All right, I understand Mr. O'Neil has arrived, so—Mr. M. G. O'Neil, chairman of the Akron Metropolitan Park Board, accompanied by John Daily, and next will be Mr. and Mrs. Richards and then Troy Lee James.

STATEMENT OF M. G. O'NEIL, CHAIRMAN OF THE AKRON METROPOLITAN PARK BOARD; ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN DAILY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AKRON METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT

Mr. O'NEIL. Mr. Chairman, members of the House Committee on the Interior, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, it is a real pleasure to be here this morning and a duty as well to talk on behalf of H.R. 7077. I can assure you it is a duty because otherwise I would be on the golf course where I would rather be, to be very frank.

Gentlemen, I normally do not like to support spending of taxpayer's money, and, as a matter of fact, I never do support it, unless there are very adequate and sound reasons for such support. But I do support Federal tax money being spent on H.R. 7077.

The Cuyahoga Valley, as you know, is a 20-mile stretch between the two metropolitan cities of Akron and Cleveland and they do not compare in anyway with some of our national parks such as Yosemite, Yellowstone, many other beautiful sites that we have in other parts of the country. I must say that this is heresay as far as I am concerned because I have never seen Yosemite and I have never seen Yellowstone Park, and I might add that I imagine that most of the 4 million people that reside within an hour's drive of Cuyahoga Valley have never seen these national parks either and probably never will.

Gentlemen, because of this, I do not speak just for the Cuyahoga Valley and H.R. 7077. I suspect that what you gentlemen, what is being proposed here in this bill should be not only done here but it should be national in scope. Our people that live in large population groups need green belts and open spaces in order to restore themselves,

in order to maintain amenities, both physical and quasi-spiritual. And I think that these open spaces and green belts that this bill is trying to establish would do that.

In addition to being chairman of the Akron Metropolitan Park District I am also president of a rubber company in Akron and I am also chairman of a committee which we call Goals for the Greater Akron Area which I understand took about a year ago at the mayor's request and other civic leaders in the community. In the course of my duties as chairman of this group, we held 10 neighborhood meetings throughout the city of Akron and then we held a retreat in Columbus, Ohio, back in the middle of May and one of the things that had transcended throughout all these neighborhood meetings and that was brought up at a seminar or conference that we held in Columbus was the request on the part of the people for more recreation. Granted, in many cases the people in the neighborhoods wanted recreation. They wanted small parks close to their homes where their young children could play. But I am sure that these same people also would like to have the green belts and open spaces near their communities so that as their children grow and mature, they can also enjoy the open spaces.

I also testified before a Senate subcommittee in Peninsula, Ohio, just a few miles from here, and at that time a friend of mine and a friendly competitor, speaking on behalf of the Sierra Club, I believe, but he is also an executive with a competitive tire company, pointed out that such open space is very very beneficial to the industry in an area and in attracting and keeping employees. It provides the amenities for the necessary quality of life that we would like to have, not only in this community but in every community throughout the country.

I know that John Seiberling has driven up I-271. I know he has enjoyed the beauty of the Cuyahoga Valley as he drives along that interstate route.

If you other gentlemen who are not local ever have that opportunity, I suggest you do it. It is a very very beautiful thing and many, many people really do enjoy the Cuyahoga Valley who do not reside in this community or anywhere near this community on their trips across the country.

Now, the State of Ohio, gentlemen—there is no way that they can fund the type thing we are talking about. Certainly local government cannot—the Akron Metropolitan Park District has done as much as it can. It is running out of money. It is down to the level where it has just enough money in tax revenues to operate the parks. We have no stray money for land acquisition as of now.

To give you an example, back 4 years ago we tried to buy some land here in the valley, now known as Toe Path Villages, and we did not have the money. We could have bought it for \$1,500 an acre. The State recently bought it for over \$8,000 an acre. So you can see unless we move rapidly in this area, the cost of the land will increase so rapidly that not even the Federal Government can afford it.

Gentlemen, I urge your support and I speak on behalf of—as I say, I am wearing three hats. I certainly would urge the support of both Houses of Congress in Washington to be behind more open spaces and more greenbelts throughout the country.

Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. O'Neil. [Applause.]

We also have John Daily, executive director of the Akron Metropolitan Park District, who has a statement.

Mr. DAILY. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee—

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Daily, our main interest is to know just what the Akron metropolitan district has done toward preserving this valley, what you are planning to do irrespective of Federal action, and what you will do to help us in case there is Federal action. That is our main interest.

Mr. DAILY. I have the answers, I think, to some of those questions in my prepared remarks.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. You go ahead.

Mr. DAILY. I would also before I begin like to express the regrets of another member of the Board of Akron Commissioners, Mr. Edwin J. Thomas who is scheduled to appear before you later today, primarily as a private citizen but also representing the Metropolitan Park District. Mr. Thomas is a retired chairman of the board of the Good-year Tire & Rubber Co. He called me earlier this morning and indicated his wife was ill and he did not feel he could be gone from home today and regretted he would not be able to appear before you.

However, I am pleased to appear before you gentlemen representing the Board of Park Commissioner of the Akron Metropolitan Park District. The park district is a separate unit of local government, a special district, serving Summit County, Ohio.

Park district interest and land ownership in the Cuyahoga River Valley go back nearly 15 years. In 1925 the famous landscape architects, the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Mass., prepared a master plan for the park district which included much of the area encompassed in H.R. 7077 which would create the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. Through the years the park district acquired several parks in and adjacent to the Cuyahoga Valley. However, the process was extremely slow because the funds to do the complete job were not available.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources study entitled "A Recreational Feasibility Study of the Cuyahoga Valley of Ohio," released in May 1968, focused the attention of the entire Akron-Cleveland metropolitan area on the valley and its preservation.

The Akron Metropolitan Park District began to apply almost immediately for Federal matching grants for land acquisition through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Indeed, a measure of the importance of this project at the level of the Secretary of Interior is the fact that the first grant we received was from the Secretary's own contingency fund.

Since 1968 our district has acquired by purchase and gift, 1,687 acres of land in the Cuyahoga Valley. Out total acreage in the portion of the Cuyahoga Valley encompassed by H.R. 7077 is 3,730 acres at the present time. Unfortunately, even with 50 percent of the cost of land acquisition coming from the Land and Water Conservation Fund the task is too monumental to be completed by the Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park Districts. In our park district, because the source of local matching funds is so limited and because inflation has caused our operation costs to escalate, we now find ourselves in the position of not having money for significant land purchases. In fact,

in the last few years had it not been for several major gifts of land and money our land acquisition activities would have been very limited.

Fortunately, the State of Ohio has become very active in the last 2 years with a land acquisition program in the valley. But even with the State's greater financial resources the effort to preserve this unique natural and historic heritage will take so long that certain key areas will be lost forever and the cost of achieving our goal will skyrocket the longer it takes. We have already seen dramatic examples of both. Mr. O'Neil cited one of them. The pressures of urbanization are growing. The Tri-County Regional Planning Commission forecasts a population of 618,550 by 1980 in Summit County alone.

Therefore the Board of Park Commissioners of the Akron Metropolitan Park District last year unanimously adopted a resolution urging the congressional passage of both H.R. 7077 and S. 1862.

Why is it so important to preserve this stretch of the Cuyahoga River Valley? Your committee has heard and undoubtedly will continue to hear many reasons relating to the geological, archaeological, botanical, and historical importance of this beautiful valley. However, probably its most important asset and the most compelling reason for its preservation is the fact that it is here, virtually in the middle of a vast, growing megalopolis. Many predictors of urban growth and development and many planners foresee the time when a band of urbanization will stretch from Pittsburgh on the east, through Akron and Cleveland to Detroit, and to Chicago and Milwaukee on the west.

The Cuyahoga Valley is the last remaining major undeveloped open space between Akron and Cleveland. Here is a unique opportunity for the U.S. Congress to place a national park area within easy reach of millions of people. It could be a huge green oasis in a mass of urbanization, commercialization, and industrialization. These manmade elements are all essential to man's existence and well-being but equally essential is the opportunity to rekindle his spirit by contact with his natural environment. A balance of the manmade elements and open space is necessary for an economically sound and livable society.

No more land is being made. In fact, open land in its natural or nearly natural state is fast disappearing. The board of park commissioners considers it extremely important to preserve this strategically located open space. The board also considers it important to assure present and future generations in this area that they will not live in one huge, continuous city. It is imperative that breathing space and outdoor recreation opportunity be close at hand.

We do not have the money to do the job, our sister metropolitan park district to the north does not have the money, and the State of Ohio does not have the money. We urge your approval of H.R. 7077 and the early creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. We may have some questions, Mr. Daily.

You state that the Akron Metropolitan Park District now owns 3,730 acres that is encompassed by the bill before us, H.R. 7077. Is it the intention of the district to donate that to the Federal Government if this legislation comes along?

Mr. DAILY. This has not been discussed by the board at this point but I am sure there would be very strong considerations for that. Some of what I mention in the 3,730 acres, Virginia Kendall Park, is actually not a part of the Federal acquisition but is immediately adjacent to it. Now, if you include—

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, Virginia Kendall Park is not encompassed by H.R. 7077, is it?

Mr. DAILY. No. It is outside but immediately adjacent to it. There is another—actually we own within the proposal of the two metropolitan park districts in the State of Ohio for acquisition in the valley. If you include that which includes the Furnace Run Valley, we would have over 4,500 acres within that existing project.

Mr. TAYLOR. How much acreage do you own that is included within the bill before us?

Mr. DAILY. Well, subtracting Virginia Kendall, it must bring it into about 1,700.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, you would think that the park district would prefer to retain Virginia Kendall and operate it as a separate park?

Mr. DAILY. Well, apparently that is within the scope of the Federal plan, that that is to be done, because it is outside.

Mr. TAYLOR. I will state that the Federal Government—suppose the local park adjoins the area and would be suitable as part of it. The Federal Government can go either way. We can accept it by donation as part of the Federal project or we could let the district operate it side by side. Each supplementing the other.

Mr. DAILY. Apparently the latter point is the plan on the part of the Federal Government at this time.

Mr. TAYLOR. We would want a definite statement from the Akron Metropolitan Park District as to what you want to do with regard to your land holdings. I think that would help us in writing a bill.

Mr. DAILY. In the only discussion, Mr. Chairman, that the board has had thus far on this subject, there has been some feeling, without any definite action being taken, there has been some feeling that the older properties owned by the park district that have been in the park district prior to the effort to preserve the Cuyahoga Valley undoubtedly would be very willingly turned over to the Federal Government as part of the national park and recreation area. There is some concern however, on the part of the board that the lands that we have been acquiring since 1968, since we have began the actual concerted effort to preserve the Cuyahoga Valley, some concern for turning those properties over because had we not devoted the effort that we have to preserving those lands within the valley we could have used that money in other parts of the park district, other parts of Summit County.

Mr. TAYLOR. You cannot have your cake and eat it too, and when that is turned over to the Federal Government it is turned over to do the same type of job you want to have done.

Mr. DAILY. That is correct, and I understand the reasoning of Congress is that when that is done, the local government or the State government is relieved of its responsibility for development and maintenance and therefore seems to be a logical position but this has been a concern.

Mr. TAYLOR. What is your present plan with regard to further acquisition of tracts in the valley?

Mr. DAILY. At the present time we hold one additional option on a parcel and there is a large gift in the mill. Beyond those two parcels of land we have no additional immediate efforts because we just do not have the money to go any further.

Mr. TAYLOR. How much money is involved in that—

Mr. DAILY. A total of about \$48,000.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I would just like to make a comment. The Metropolitan Park System of Akron has not only put its money where its mouth is, to use a common expression, in terms of trying to help save this valley, but Mr. O'Neil, the chairman of the board of park commissioners, and his family have also done that personally, and just within the last few years have given some very valuable land, 250 acres as I recall, right next to Sherm Shumacher's farm where we had lunch yesterday, Mr. Chairman. This is one of the most significant additions and one of the most attractive to the metropolitan park system. So that is the kind of dedication we are getting on the part of some of our local citizens.

Mr. DAILY. Good point.

Mr. TAYLOR. We certainly appreciate that.

Mr. DAILY. Mr. O'Neil asked me to point out that we do have the support or have received the support of local foundations to a great extent in our acquisition program, too.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is fine.

One more question. The real issue before us is should the present plans continue with this park to be operated by local units of government, or should we make a change in plans and let it be acquired and operated by the Federal Government as a national recreation area. Why do you prefer the Federal approach?

Mr. DAILY. Because our board feels that the Federal Government is the only one capable of doing the job. We simply just do not have the money to do it.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, you are doing a pretty good job so far.

Mr. DAILY. We have run out, though. We shot our wad, so to speak.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, if the Federal Government were to step in, the action you have taken and your cooperation, of course, would make it much easier—

Mr. DAILY. I am sure that is true.

Mr. TAYLOR [continuing]. Make it much easier for us to convince other Congressmen that this is a program that should be approved.

Mr. DAILY. Yes, I can appreciate that. I am sure that is true.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, thank you. You have been helpful.

Mr. DAILY. Thank you, sir.

[Applause.]

[The prepared statement of Mr. Daily follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. DAILY, DIRECTOR-SECRETARY, AKRON METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee, I am pleased to appear before you today representing the Board of Park Commissioners of the Akron Metropolitan Park District. The Park District is a separate unit of local government, a special district, serving Summit County, Ohio.

Park District interest and land ownership in the Cuyahoga River Valley go back nearly fifty years. In 1925 the famous landscape architects, the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts, prepared a master plan for the Park District which included much of the area encompassed in HR 7077 which would create the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreational area.

Through the years the Park District acquired several parks in and adjacent to the Cuyahoga Valley. However, the process was extremely slow because the funds to do the complete job were not available.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources study entitled "A Recreational Feasibility Study of The Cuyahoga Valley of Ohio," released in May, 1968, focused the attention of the entire Akron-Cleveland Metropolitan Area on the Valley and its preservation.

The Akron Metropolitan Park District began to apply almost immediately for Federal matching grants for land acquisition through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Indeed, a measure of the importance of this project at the level of the Secretary of Interior is the fact that the first grant we received was from the Secretary's own contingency fund.

Since 1968 our District has acquired by purchase and gift, 1687 acres of land in the Cuyahoga Valley. Our total acreage in the portion of the Cuyahoga Valley encompassed by HR 7077 is 3730. Unfortunately, even with 50% of the cost of land acquisition coming from the Land and Water Conservation Fund the task is too monumental to be completed by the Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park Districts. In our Park District, because the source of local matching funds is so limited and because inflation has caused our operating costs to escalate, we now find ourselves in the position of not having money for significant land purchases. In fact, in the last few years had it not been for several major gifts of land and money our land acquisition activities would have been very limited.

Fortunately, the State of Ohio has become very active in the last two years with a land acquisition program in the Valley. But even with the State's greater financial resources the effort to preserve this unique natural and historic heritage will take so long that certain key areas may be lost forever and the cost of achieving our goal will skyrocket the longer it takes. We have already seen dramatic examples of both. The pressures of urbanization are growing. The Tri-County Regional Planning Commission forecasts a population of 618,550 by 1980 in Summit County alone.

Therefore the Board of Park Commissioners of the Akron Metropolitan Park District last year unanimously adopted a resolution urging the Congressional passage of both H.R. 7077 and S. 1862.

Why is it so important to preserve this stretch of the Cuyahoga River Valley? Your Committee has heard and undoubtedly will continue to hear many reasons relating to the geological, archaeological, botanical, and historical importance of this beautiful valley. However, probably its most important asset and the most compelling reason for its preservation is the fact that it is here, virtually in the middle of a vast, growing megalopolis. Many predictors of urban growth and development and many planners foresee the time when a band of urbanization will stretch from Pittsburgh on the east, through Akron and Cleveland to Detroit, and to Chicago and Milwaukee on the west.

The Cuyahoga Valley is the last remaining major undeveloped open space between Akron and Cleveland. Here is a unique opportunity for the United States Congress to place a national park area within easy reach of millions of people. It could be a huge green oasis in a mass of urbanization, commercialization, and industrialization. These man-made elements are all essential to man's existence and well-being but equally essential is the opportunity to rekindle his spirit by contact with his natural environment. A balance of the man-made elements and open space is necessary for an economically sound and livable society.

No more land is being made. In fact, open land in its natural or nearly natural state is fast disappearing. The Board of Park Commissioners considers it extremely important to preserve this strategically located open space. The Board also considers it important to assure present and future generations in this area that they will not live in one huge, continuous city. It is imperative that breathing space and outdoor recreation opportunity be close at hand.

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Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Richards. On deck, Troy James.

STATEMENT OF B. J. RICHARDS, ACCOMPANIED BY MRS.
B. J. RICHARDS

Mr. TAYLOR. Are you Mr. Richards?

Mr. RICHARDS. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are you speaking for yourself and your wife both?

Mr. RICHARDS. That is right.

Mr. TAYLOR. You are a fortunate man.

[Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDS. There are very few occasions on which I am permitted to speak and speak out myself, but this is one place that I do get some respect, God love her, and I do.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, your entire statement is in the record and you can comment on it.

Mr. RICHARDS. Members of the committee, I would like to particularly address my remarks with respect to Congressman Vanik who is my representative. I am sorry Mr. Vanik has left the reviewing table and I have some qualms at this point whether it particularly means anything to proceed without him here.

Mr. SEIBERLING. May I just say he is not a member of the subcommittee and he had some other commitments. That is why he had to leave.

Mr. TAYLOR. He is here. I will state we have had full cooperation from the Ohio Congressmen.

Mr. RICHARDS. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. Not only cooperation but urging.

Mr. RICHARDS. Well, I will try to make this as quick as possible, gentlemen.

I worked late this morning trying to cut this. I have very much to say. I am going to say it as quickly as possible and I am sure there will be more to follow.

The following is a commentary relating to H.R. 7076 that is construed to establish a Federal park referred to as "Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area" in Ohio.

The bill has one main purpose and that is to provide an area of land for recreational purposes, through an instrument which is designed to relieve the presumed critical shortage of Federal and State recreation facilities in the area. Our contention is that local governments with the aid of Federal funding, by decision of the executive branch, and now developing, expanding and upgrading existing parks and establishing new recreational areas in almost all of the local political subdivisions in and around the proposed valley park area, whether they are cities, villages or townships.

Congressman Seiberling's testimony on April 8 at the Senate hearings on the proposed park made specific reference to the fact that the Department of the Interior had not made Federal parks "suitable for intensive recreation" available to the urban masses. We disagree insofar as we have found that there has been Federal funding to many local communities of all sizes for development of local recreation areas suitable to the needs and desires of the citizens. If closeness is a prerequisite, most certainly these local parks cannot

be improved upon because they are within walking distance and can be used extensively day in and day out. This is what the communities need and appreciate. Please note the attached page from the Akron Beacon Journal of May 27, 1974, by a professional reporter dealing with facts. I quote in part:

What was once a wooded and unappealing swamp may soon be worth \$1 million to the people of Mogadore.

It's the Mogadore Community Park—at one time the sole responsibility of the Mogadore Lions Club, but now a community affair.

It began as a \$3,500 investment for 20 acres and will soon include 40 acres worth almost \$1 million.

There are many other recreation areas springing up in the many small communities in Summit County.

In Hudson it's the 214 acre Hudson Springs Park worth almost half a million dollars. In Twinsburg there are about five parks absorbing dollar after dollar. In Tallmadge it's a 25-acre park on Howe Rd.

The list goes on and on—Springfield Township, Lakemore, Richfield Township and Village.

The projects, many of which started a ballfield to keep kids off the streets, have become a major effort by many community organizations to provide elaborate recreational facilities or simple green spaces for the future.

Some starry-eyed community activists picture this facilities as the best—complete with huge picnic pavilions, tennis courts, covered swimming pools and other luxuries, usually built at tremendous community, state and federal expense.

Private enterprise, which is tax supporting, has already established in the valley a golf course, ski areas, cultural facilities, and non-participating sports. More are sure to come, if not in the valley then within striking distance of the valley, if need arises. Not more than one-half hour to an hour's driving time is required to reach one of some fifty areas, both public and private, which provide all of the activities mentioned in the bill for development.

Subtitle (b) page 2, lines 17 through 20 of the bill, state that "The purpose of this act to develop the Cuyahoga Valley for the recreational enjoyment of the American people in an area where there is a pressing and critical shortage of Federal and State recreation facilities." Our reasoning is that regardless of whether the facilities are Federal, State or private they now do exist and can be expanded to meet future needs, making it unnecessary to create a vast area for the purposes described in the bill.

Congressman Seiberling has also made some attempt in the modification of his bill to show some respect and protection for the communities which will be affected and the families who will remain in the proposed park confines. But what he has said will be done is too abstract in form and it would be extremely unwise for any landowner to accept the passing of this bill without more specific and concrete description, for we argue that no person can be denied the right to earn his living in a family operated business, of respectable character, any place, anywhere.

The whole bill is no more than a zoning ordinance or resolution, which is too highly restrictive and not reasonable insofar as the propertyowner is concerned. A landowner should not be forced to give up the right of using his property for its best and highest use, within reasonable zoning regulations which are designed to protect both the propertyowner and the community. Please refer to zoning in other Federal park areas where both residential and business are allowed.

The bill provides for an Advisory Commission to be appointed by the Secretary of Interior and is not acceptable under any circumstance as it takes away the right of the people to be governed in conformity to the Constitution of the United States. The only individuals that this bill directly affects are the people who remain as propertyowners, where all their rights would be determined by appointed officials, thus taking away a voting right of the majority to be governed by an electorate.

Mr. TAYLOR. Can you finish within 1 more minute?

Mr. RICHARDS. Yes, sir.

The bill purports to show that it is the desire of the authors of the bill to have residents occupy their homes, with an indeterminate amount of land remaining for their use, under specific easement agreements. As we view this, I picture some 20,000 acres of land which would be interspersed by many now existing homes, that would be surrounded for the most part, on all sides, by federally owned land. The land could be used for any activities spelled out in the bill which attracts people with the right to use such public facilities with possible disregard for protection of residents. In order to give protection to the homeowner, provisions for his security and privacy would be by providing and maintaining a chain link fence, to separate the general public from the homeowner. The Federal authorities would have to accept full responsibility for the safety and welfare of the people living within the area. I think we can say unequivocally that to conduct activities of the magnitude contemplated and attempt to integrate peaceful and quiet living with park visitors would create a chaotic confrontation. Imagine what would happen if just 2 percent of the projected 4 million people were to visit the area in 1 day which would constitute 80,000 people all doing their thing. Other Federal parks are now finding it necessary to limit attendance in order to preserve the environment. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to control ingress and egress to a park in the Cuyahoga Valley.

From my observations and studies, I would conclude that a Federal park in the area so described to function as outlined in the bill would be a costly mistake. I am sure that when all of the problems are resolved in its establishment, the purported figure of \$35 million is by far too conservative. We would estimate the figure of \$200 million to be more realistic.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Richards, we have been reading on ahead of you and have read this last page of your statement. Let me state now it appears that this area is going to be developed as a park either by the local units of government or by the Federal Government. If the local units develop it you will have more emphasis on ballfields and tennis courts and swings and recreation facilities. If the Federal Government moves in, the emphasis would be to permit the land to remain primarily in its natural state, with some trails and picnic areas, maybe some other visitor centers. There probably would be less disturbance with the Federal Government doing the job than if the local units of government do the job. Have you got any comments on that?

Mr. RICHARDS. Yes, I do, Sir. You have just heard plenty of testimony to the fact that there is not enough money for all of this.

If they acquire the land under the proposals now made, the land probably would lay in a dormant state for some time. But then it would be of no benefit, no benefit whatever to the people. So what has been said in testimony in advance of me is simply that a bill of goods, I think, is being sold to the people in which they expect to make full and partial uses of this land and I think that is what the Federal Government is all about.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, thank you for your testimony. We are anxious——

Mr. RICHARDS. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, that you had to cut me off because I do feel that——

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, we have 82 witnesses and we are anxious for the ones down at the end of the list to be heard.

Mr. RICHARDS. I know sir. I have timed other speakers and I have timed myself and I do not think you are being quite fair in your decision to cut me off. And I think that if I am asking for another 30 seconds——

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman is recognized for another 30 seconds.

Mr. RICHARDS. We are certainly not opposed to parks as such, for the benefit and enjoyment of people. But when such facilities would create a hardship on individuals and whole communities as this one is designed to do it is not acceptable.

For several years the Northern Hills Water District has been functioning on projected revenues and any taking away of land now included in this district would create a devastating and crippling economic situation. Also, for a number of years there have been plans on the drawing board to satisfy the needs of sanitary and waste water treatment facilities. Not only would this park bill, if adopted, take away the projected right to make use of these public utilities from the dwellings within the Federal park confines, it would greatly accelerate the construction costs of both sewer and water districts to be borne by the entire community.

In our judgement the park proposal is not either now or in the foreseeable future of critical need.

Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Richards, could I just ask one question? I was not quite clear—are you supporting the creation of these new regional sewer and water treatment facilities?

Mr. RICHARDS. Certainly, I am. I do because it solves the needs of the people. You are talking about solving the needs of 4 million people. I am talking about the same thing.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, of course, we have to do that. Are you aware of the effect on the flow of water through Brandywine Creek if we create a new sewer treatment plant or the Cuyahoga Valley interceptor.

Mr. RICHARDS. I am very conversant with all the facts and all the physical activities requiring, of course the installation of such facilities. There is no question about it. I am an engineer and I can say this. The waste water has to flow by gravity. If you have to force-pump it, it costs too much money and is therefore not available. I will say that the entire valley, not only the river itself, Cuyahoga River, but I will say its tributaries, and I can speak for Brandywine because I have lived there for 35 years and I lived with many people around and I can say that at one time I did fish in the stream but now, of course, you

get minnows. But when you make the statement or somebody made the statement that you cannot even get fish in the Cuyahoga River now, that is erroneous because there are fish that can live in that kind of environment.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I just would like to make one comment. That is, Mr. Vanik and I both support the use of Federal and State and local funds for local parks in each community. We think there is an important role for them, for metropolitan park and for State and Federal parks, and by supporting the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area we certainly do not intend to exclude also allocating appropriate funds for local parks of the kind you mentioned.

Mr. RICHARDS. That is a statement?

Mr. SEIBERLING. Just a footnote to—I just want to make the record clear as to our position.

Mr. WON PAT. Will you yield?

Mr. SEIBERLING. Yes.

Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Richards, do you own property in this proposed area?

Mr. RICHARDS. Yes, I do.

Mr. WON PAT. How large is your property?

Mr. RICHARDS. Approximately 85 acres.

Mr. WON PAT. Do you agree with the proposed plan?

Mr. RICHARDS. No. I do not agree with this proposal in its present stage. It is not functional. It cannot work.

Mr. WON PAT. Thank you.

Mr. RICHARDS. This is a plan that cannot function with Government. I am speaking—I am an ex-trustee. I have been a constable. I am on the museum board and I think I am a fixture in my community. So I am fairly well qualified. I hope to be now, of course, a committee member.

Mr. WON PAT. I recognize the rationale for your views. Thank you.

Mr. RICHARDS. Thank you very much.

[Prepared statement follows and newspaper page from Akron Beacon-Journal and map have been placed in the committee files.]

STATEMENT OF B. J. RICHARDS, NORTHFIELD, OHIO

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become big community assets," by Doug Oplinger. "What was once a wooded and unappealing swamp may soon be worth \$1 million to the people of Mogadore.

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"There are many other recreation areas springing up in the many small communities in Summit County.

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Private enterprise, which is tax supporting, has already established in the valley a golf course, ski areas, cultural facilities, and non participating sports. More are sure to come, if not in the valley then within striking distance of the valley, if need arises. Not more than one-half hour to an hour's driving time is required to reach one of some fifty areas, both public and private, which provide all of the activities mentioned in the bill for development.

Subtitle (b) page 2, lines 17 through 20 of the bill, state that "the purpose of this Act to develop the Cuyahoga Valley for the recreational enjoyment of the American people in an area where there is a pressing and critical shortage of Federal and State recreation facilities." Our reasoning is that regardless of whether the facilities are Federal, State or private they now do exist and can be expanded to meet future needs, making it unnecessary to create a vast area for the purposes described in the bill.

Congressman Seiberling has also made some attempt in the modification of his bill to show some respect and protection for the communities which will be affected and the families who will remain in the proposed park confines. But what he has said will be done is too abstract in form and it would be extremely unwise for any landowner to accept the passing of this bill without more specific and concrete description, for we argue that no person can be denied the right to earn his living in a family operated business, of respectable character, anyplace, anywhere.

The whole bill is no more than a zoning ordinance, or resolution, which is too highly restrictive and not reasonable in so far as the property owner is concerned. A landowner should not be forced to give up the right of using his property for its best and highest use, within reasonable zoning regulations which are designed to protect BOTH the property owner and the community. Please refer to zoning in other Federal Park areas where both residential and business are allowed.

"Land Use" bills have been under congressional discussion for several years now; but none has ever emerged which could be adopted by both houses and pass Presidential approval. There has been much discussion concerning constitutional rights of landowners and possible lengthy holdups when law suits relating to these restrictions of rights of citizens would have to make their way through the Federal courts.

The bill provides for an Advisory Commission to be appointed by the Secretary of Interior and is not acceptable under any circumstance as it takes away the right of the people to be governed in conformity to the constitution of the United States. The only individuals that this bill directly affects are the people who remain as property owners where all their rights would be determined by appointed officials, thus taking away a voting right of the majority to be governed by an electorate.

The bill purports to show that it is the desire of the authors of the bill to have residents occupy their homes, with an indeterminate amount of land remaining for their use, under specific easement agreements. As we view this, I picture some 20,000 acres of land which would be interspersed by many now existing homes, that would be surrounded for the most part, on all sides, by Federally owned land. The land could be used for any activities spelled out in the bill which attracts people with the right to use such public facilities with possible disregard for protection of residents. In order to give protection to the home owner, provisions

for his security and privacy would be by providing and maintaining a chain link fence, to separate the general public from the home owner.

The Federal authorities would have to accept full responsibility for the safety and welfare of the people living within the area. I think we can say unequivocally that to conduct activities of the magnitude contemplated and attempt to integrate peaceful and quite living with park visitors would create a chaotic confrontation. Imagine what would happen if just 2 percent of the projected 4,000,000 people were to visit the area in one day which would constitute 80,000 people all doing their thing. Other Federal Parks are now finding it necessary to limit attendance in order to preserve the environment. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to control ingress and egress to a park in the Cuyahoga Valley.

From my observations and studies, I would conclude that a Federal Park in the area so described to function as outlined in the bill would be a costly mistake. I am sure that when all of the problems are resolved in its establishment, the purported figure of \$35,000,000 is by far too conservative. We would estimate the figure of \$200,000,000 to be more realistic.

We are certainly not opposed to "parks" as such, for the benefit and enjoyment of people. But when such facilities would create a hardship on individuals and whole communities as this one is designed to do it is not acceptable.

For several years THE NORTH HILLS WATER DISTRICT has been functioning on projected revenues and any taking away of land now included in this district would create a devastating and crippling economic situation. Also for a number of years there have been plans on the drawing board to satisfy the needs of sanitary and waste water treatment facilities. Not only would this park bill, if adopted, take away the projected right to make use of these public utilities from the dwellings within the Federal park confines, it would greatly accelerate the construction costs of both sewer and water districts to be borne by the entire community.

In our judgment the park proposal is not either now or in the foreseeable future of critical need.

Mr. TAYLOR. Next witness, Troy Lee James, State representative. On deck, Robert Carpenter.

STATEMENT OF TROY LEE JAMES, STATE REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE 9TH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. JAMES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Members of the committee, I am Troy Lee James, chairman of the Ohio House of Representatives Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. As chairman of this committee, which is responsible for considering Ohio's outdoor recreation needs, I am constantly aware of the need and demand for additional outdoor recreation opportunities in our growing metropolitan areas. The Congress is now in a position to respond to this need and at the same time help preserve a beautiful and unique valley of national historical and cultural significance.

It is the feeling of myself and members of the Ohio House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources that prime recreational opportunities should be made available in close proximity to those who use them. In this regard, the Cuyahoga Valley is less than 1 hour drive for almost 4 million individuals. But time is growing short if this resource is to be saved and made available for future generations. The valley has the characteristics which, we feel, make it worthy of being included in the National Park Service system. I urge your support in implementing the concepts embodied in H.J. Res. 7077, now before the Congress.

To conclude, earlier this year, the Ohio House of Representatives adopted H.J. Res. 666. I would like to share with you.

Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Legislator. I commend you on the important position that you hold in the Ohio House of Representatives. In the absence of objection a copy of this joint resolution memorializing Congress to approve this park proposal will be made part of the record.

Mr. JAMES. Thank you very much.

[Document referred to follows:]

[H.J. Res. 66, 110th General Assembly, Regular Session, 1973-74.]

Joint Resolution To memorialize the Congress of the United States to establish a national park in the Cuyahoga Valley.

Whereas, The members of the 110th General Assembly of Ohio are deeply concerned by the lack of national parks in the eastern part of the United States; and

Whereas, National parks should be for the benefit of all the people and there should be some located where large numbers can enjoy the beauty, serenity, and availability for recreation which they provide; and

Whereas, The Cuyahoga Valley is in one of the most heavily urbanized parts of Ohio and is accessible to residents in the eastern part of the country and truly deserving of selection as a national park site, both for the innumerable beneficial services it could provide to a great number of citizens and for the natural beauty which it could preserve in a rapidly disappearing wilderness area; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the 110th General Assembly of Ohio, in adopting this Resolution and causing a copy thereof to be spread upon the pages of the Journal, hereby urge the Congress of the United States to establish a national park in the Cuyahoga Valley for the immediate benefit of a great number of citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit duly authenticated copies of this Resolution to Vice President Gerald Ford; to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Carl Albert; to the two United States Senators from Ohio, Robert Taft, Jr., and Howard Metzenbaum; to each member of the House of Representatives in Congress from Ohio; to all the members of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in the United States House of Representatives; to The Plain Dealer, Cleveland; to The Press, Cleveland; and to the Akron Beacon Journal.

Mr. SEIBERLING. May I just ask a question of Mr. James? I think we are very fortunate to have a person in your position here testifying today. I understand that there are some activities among the State legislators which would prevent more of them from being here and we are very gratified that you were able to take this time away from your other responsibilities and come.

I take it from your statement that you particularly feel the importance of this to residents of the urban core of our urban areas here. Is that the thrust of your point?

Mr. JAMES. That is exactly right. That is true.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I would also like to say, Mr. Chairman, I believe we have statements that are to be submitted for the record from Congressman James Stanton and Congressman Lou Stokes who are cosponsors of this bill. Their districts cover the central city of Cleveland and they had hoped to be here but in any event, they have submitted their statements because they wanted to point out the importance of this whole project to the people of the area they represent.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection their statements will be placed in the record at this point.

Mr. JAMES. Thank you very much, sir.

[Congressmen Stanton and Stokes statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES V. STANTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to present to you and the distinguished members of this Committee my views regarding the proposed legislation to establish the Cuyahoga Valley Historical Park and Recreational Area. As the Representative of the 20th Congressional District of Ohio—an area which would be greatly affected by this legislation—I wish to express my strong support for this measure.

In my view, its purpose is twofold: (1) to protect a unique and valuable national resource from encroaching urban development and environmental deterioration; and (2) to develop an area rich in natural beauty as a recreation site for the American people.

I am sure that many witnesses have told you about the historical significance of the Cuyahoga Valley area. Archeological remains of Indian tribes dating back to 600 B.C. to 800 A.D. have been discovered in the Valley. The region also was an important communication and transportation link for the famous Erie Indian Nation. Moreover, during the 18th century, the Valley was the home for many displaced tribes, including the Shawnees, Delawares, Mohicans, Ottawas, Miamis, and Hurons—tribes whose legacies to this country can be found in the names of numerous villages, towns, and geographical regions. In addition, during the settlement of the Northwest Territory and the new lands to the West, the Cuyahoga Valley and River were passageways for thousands of settlers to new lands and homes. Finally, with the construction of the Ohio Canal, this region played a vital, if not the key, role in the industrial development of Northeast Ohio.

Urban and commercial development now threaten these historical sites. In addition to the archaeological remains, there are preserved in this region portions of the historic Ohio Canal, as well as numerous structures from the 19th century. It would be a black mark on the history of not only Ohio, but also the American nation, if these genuine relics of our historical past should fall victim, as so much else has, to the unrelenting advance of urban and commercial sprawl.

Besides its history, the Cuyahoga Valley is a land richly endowed with natural beauty and breathtaking landscapes. The area possesses a unique variety of wildlife and foliage, because it is, as my distinguished colleague, the Honorable John F. Seiberling, has pointed out, a veritable botanical crossroad. Needless to say, once urbanization invades this virgin territory, the accompanying environmental impact of commercial development will have a devastating impact upon the flora and fauna of the Valley.

Critics have argued that federal funds should be limited, if not prohibited, for use in establishing this park because it is "regional" in nature. Quite frankly, I fail to understand this position. Indeed, all National Parks are "regional" in the sense that each must be located in one of the 50 states. Moreover, it seems logical that citizens closest to a National Park will use it more frequently than citizens who must travel a greater distance to reach the Park. But if one were to prevent the establishment of National Parks on these grounds, then I submit, Mr. Chairman, there would be no National Parks.

But why the need for federal legislation and assistance? Why, as some have contended, shouldn't this proposed park be established as a State park by the State of Ohio?

First of all, this legislation contemplates the establishment of a National Park for the use and enjoyment of *all* citizens in an area rich in *national* history and natural beauty. I have already alluded to these factors. I wish to remind my colleagues that we also have an obligation to preserve the natural beauty of this region. As President Kennedy correctly stated: "It is our task in our time and in our generation to hand down undiminished to those who come after us, as was handed down to us by those who went before, the national beauty and wealth which is ours."

Secondly, federal legislation to establish the Cuyahoga Valley Historical Park and Recreation Area would be consistent with both previous Congressional practice and Administration policy statements.

In 1971, President Nixon asked us "to put the parks where the people are". This bill is consistent with that policy. Presently, 73% of the American people live in urban areas. Yet only 8% of *all* Federal recreation areas are located in urban areas. Ohio has no National Parks or Federal recreation areas. In the five-state area of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, where 20% of the country's population live, there is located only 1% of all federally administered recreation areas.

If enacted, this legislation would provide the opportunity to enjoy federal recreation facilities to some 4,000,000 inhabitants of the Cleveland-Akron region. Indeed I am confident that many more people, from both within and outside of Ohio, will be attracted to the splendors of this Valley. This opinion is buttressed by the fact that 79,000,000 people (38% of the country's population) are within a one-day (8 hours) drive from the proposed park. By comparison, Yellowstone National Park, the oldest and most esteemed of our National Parks, is within a one-day drive of less than 1,000,000 people (.4% of the country's population).

Congress has exhibited previous support for placing parks "where the people are". In the last Congress, similar assistance was provided when Gateway National Recreation Area in New York Harbor and Golden Gate National Recreation Area near San Francisco were established as urban area parks. Consistent with that expression of Congressional policy, this legislation seeks to establish a similar recreational area in a highly urbanized region in the interior of the United States where the need for recreational facilities is particularly acute.

Thirdly, and most importantly, the State of Ohio simply cannot do all this alone. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Chairman, that unless federal funds are forthcoming, there will be no Cuyahoga Valley Historical Park and Recreation Area. The State of Ohio has designated the preservation of Cuyahoga Valley as its number one recreational goal. The Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan districts have purchased nearly 1,625 acres within the Valley for preservation, but further purchases are limited by available funds. The State of Ohio estimates that it will take it approximately 20 years to purchase the necessary lands. During this period, many valuable parcels will be lost to commercial development while the State attempts to raise sufficient funds to purchase the additional 14,500 acres. Moreover, with the passage of time and the spread of commercial development into the region, the cost of the additional acreage will inevitably increase.

We must act now if we are to preserve these lands. If we fail to act, we will be dooming much of this land to commercial development. This will be our legacy to our children. There comes a point when citizens must stand up and insist that enough is enough. There comes a point where further development becomes destructive. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this is such an instance.

STATEMENT OF HON. LOUIS STOKES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. Chairman, I am Louis Stokes, United States Congressman representing the 21st District of Ohio. As a Representative of Cleveland, Ohio, I most often see the mouth of the Cuyahoga River as it flows into Lake Erie. On those occasions when I go upriver and around the Cuyahoga Valley, beyond the pollution, it is indeed a pleasant and refreshing experience.

I am sure you will also hear from others about an incident which received quite a bit of publicity a few years ago when the Cuyahoga River caught fire and was labeled the "burning river." An oil slick had ignited and the debris of the river burned for several days. It was a dramatic and stunning, though not entirely surprising, event. It was not surprising because it had been obvious that decades of unplanned, unwise and massive industrial development had created a river whose mouth was grossly polluted, greasy and devoid of marine life. The shoreline is covered with factories, warehouses and docks, and thus there is no access to the public, even if such access were still desirable.

But one of the most hopeful signs for the four million citizens of Cleveland and the area immediately surrounding the Cuyahoga River Valley is the proposal being considered by this Subcommittee. Those of us in Cleveland know first hand how important such a planned park area is, both because we do not have access to the Valley and deeply appreciate its existence, and because we know what the fate of this region is likely to be if a Cuyahoga Valley National Historic Park and Recreation Area is not established.

It is appropriate to point out at this time that there are no national parks or national recreational areas in Ohio, absolutely none. Indeed this is true despite the fact that nearly 11 million people are residents of Ohio. In fact, while the five states of the eastern, north-central region of this nation contain 20% of the total national population, the combined five-state total of all federally administered recreation areas is only 1% of the national total.

I feel now is the time to act to create a national park of the Cuyahoga Valley, which is one of the most scenic areas in northeastern Ohio and is the only major open space remaining between Akron and Cleveland. I am sure the record contains a full description of the magnificence and beauty and historic value of this area and I will not attempt to describe in detail the botanic wonders found throughout, or the long and significant history which this area has witnessed. However, I wish to underscore the importance of both the natural and historical significance for those millions of citizens who desire to visit the Cuyahoga Valley preserved in its nineteenth century form.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreational Area as expeditiously as possible, before the area is overwhelmed by development and the cost increases dramatically.

Mr. TAYLOR. Robert Carpenter. On deck, Robert Schmidt.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT CARPENTER, CHAIRMAN, GREATER CLEVELAND GROWTH ASSOCIATION

Mr. CARPENTER. Mr. Chairman, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Robert Carpenter. I am chairman of the Environmental Committee of the Greater Cleveland Growth Association. I will make this as brief as possible and condense the testimony that you have a copy of, sir.

The Greater Cleveland Growth Association is the chamber of commerce for Greater Cleveland. Its participants include a variety, some 5,000 or 6,000 of industrial, business, governmental, service, and social organizations throughout all of Greater Cleveland.

In supporting the Cuyahoga Valley National Park we would like to underscore both the overwhelming need for this facility and the unique opportunity available to us at this time.

In supporting the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park we note the development of major urban parks in both the New York City and San Francisco urban areas, and applaud these significant accomplishments by the Federal Government. We feel very strongly that there is a present need and a unique opportunity for the creation of a national historical park in our area—more specifically in the Cuyahoga Valley area. The area directly surrounding the Cuyahoga Valley (that is, that area within a 1-hour driving time) comprises only one-tenth of the State's land area, yet contains over 35 percent of the State's population. A significant portion of these people are in income levels that do not permit distant, extended trips to seek recreation which are both time, money, and energy consuming. In this particular area when we must be energy use and gasoline conscious, this factor alone presents a unique logic and great opportunity to act.

Amid this great need for a major recreation area is a unique asset that can be converted, if we act now, into an even greater asset that will serve our area and the Nation for decades to come. At the heart of this major urban region is a vast area ideally suited to become a natural historical park.

The 22,000 acres which comprise the Cuyahoga Valley are rich in familiar forms of wildlife and woodlands and ideally suited for a wide variety of recreation uses.

The State of Ohio, local metropolitan park boards, and numerous other organizations have indicated and demonstrated their desire to preserve the Cuyahoga Valley, thus taking advantage of the 7,000

acres of public and quasi-public parkland that already exists in the valley. Significant local and State action is underway, but Federal Government action is needed.

It is obvious that national park status is urgently needed at this time. If Congress passes H.R. 7077 now, land, at a reasonable cost, can be obtained.

It is obvious that national park status is urgently needed at this time. If Congress passes H.R. 7077 now, land, at a reasonable cost, can be obtained.

Other organizations specializing in natural and cultural history will undoubtedly underscore the national historical and cultural significance of this area. We would like to emphasize the blend of this historical significance with the economic history of the area. The Cuyahoga Valley grew from routes of primitive hunters and trappers to a commercial canal area to great industrial and commercial facilities and finally to a great urban megalopolis.

There is a clear need and a clear opportunity to develop this area as a national historical park. This will serve the needs of a vast surrounding population, provide special services to lower income groups, assist our nation's energy conservation program, be consistent with the historical requirements established by the Federal Government, most of all, this affords a most opportune time from an economical standpoint. We urge Congress to act now and to pass H.R. 7077. Thank you, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Carpenter. We are glad to know this project has the support of the business community.

Mr. CARPENTER. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Just one more question?

You recognize the need of the local parks with emphasis maybe on swimming pools, tennis courts, and ball diamonds and playgrounds and then you see a need for a national park with emphasis on preservation of nature. You recognize a need for both.

Mr. CARPENTER. That is right. Have development.

Mr. TAYLOR. The point I am making is you can see a reason why the city or why a park district would desire to keep certain lands and facilities for its own recreational development, because they have a little different point of view from what the Federal Government would have in a national park.

Mr. CARPENTER. I understand.

Mr. TAYLOR. They put more emphasis on the playground activities.

Mr. CARPENTER. Fine.

Mr. TAYLOR. And there is a need for local parks. Thank you, now. Robert Schmidt. On deck, William Giermann.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT SCHMIDT, AKRON AREA PROGRESS BOARD

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I have a very short statement.

My name is Robert H. Schmidt, executive director of the Area Progress Board of Summit, Medina and Portage Counties. These are the three counties that surround some of this area here that we are talking about. The Area Progress Board is a civic nonprofit corporation supported by business, industry and labor throughout this tri-

county area, and we are dedicated toward assuring the continued and improved economic health of this community. Accordingly, one of our primary concerns is that of new jobs and employment opportunities—both through the attraction of new industrial plants and the encouragement of our existing companies to expand here, expanding jobs and this sort of thing, I am sure you are familiar with.

When an industry is considering an investment in a new plant location, one of its first concerns is with those factors which affect its capabilities of doing business; taxes, transportation, utilities, wage rates, etc. However, we know from experience that industry also takes a very close look at the general community and what it has to offer—the general attractiveness of the area, the attitude of its citizens, the availability of educational, cultural and recreational facilities, appropriate housing for its employees, and the many other attributes which make for good living conditions.

Extremely important among these factors is the availability of parks and recreational land—such as the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park. The Park would preserve a natural, beautifully wooded area, thus assuring the continued attractiveness of this community, and would in addition, bring many recreational opportunities to this area.

Ohio—particularly northeastern Ohio—I am sure you are all aware, is heavily industrialized and many commercial and industrial developments are rapidly taking place between Akron and Cleveland, you have already had testimony to that effect. There are great pressures for additional development (especially residential) along the banks of the Cuyahoga. We know there are because we are involved in attracting and selling investments in this area. There are particular areas for residential developments along the Cuyahoga. We are located in the center of a heavy concentration of population, again you have heard testimony to that. Over 4 million people within a 50-mile radius of where we are now, the sixth heaviest metropolitan area in the United States.

We now have a unique opportunity to preserve a large, completely natural area in the heart of a growing metropolitan region. As an example of what can be done, I cite what happened many years ago in the past when farsighted citizens of New York City preserved Central Park in New York and you know what an oasis that is in New York. They thought ahead and I hope we can think ahead here to do the same sort of thing.

We must proceed as quickly as possible to acquire this property if we are to preserve the valley in its natural state—or else—and there is no question about this, it will be lost forever. We believe the best way to preserve this area is by having the Federal Government move now to designate the Cuyahoga Valley as a national park and we urge your favorable action.

There are two items, however, I would like for you to give consideration to when you do establish this as a national park, and we are assuming that you will. First, the property should be adequately policed to make sure it remains in its present sylvan state and be ready for all aspects of our community to enjoy. And second, and this is very important, the provisions should be made to allow television to transverse this park. Perhaps utility corridors should be established.

There are great developments as we mentioned taking place on either side of this park and these developments have to be served by utilities and because of the topography of the park, the valley drainage area, some of the utilities have to be placed according to topography and it is necessary to go through the park. We know how difficult it is to put utilities in an established park today and I think when the park is established, some provisions should be made for those utilities and I would like to offer this for your consideration.

In summation, we in the area progress board begin urging favorable quick action on this so that the Cuyahoga Valley can be preserved as a national park. We know if you do not move, we would not have it.

Thank you very much.

Any questions?

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you for your testimony. Questions?

Mr. SEIBERLING. I just have one question. I certainly appreciate your being here, Mr. Schmidt. You represent an extremely progressive and energetic group in this area.

I would like to ask you whether you make any distinction in utility corridors between the necessary crossings of the proposed park, bearing in mind that the park would be eventually be a longitudinal park, and utility corridors that would run north-south through the park.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Well, it is difficult to generalize in that fashion. It depends on the utility and what it has to serve, obviously, but I am not advocating—I am advocating only where it is absolutely necessary to go through the park, provisions be made in some fashion, perhaps transverse rather than longitudinal.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you. That is basically our position. We see eye to eye with that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you for your testimony.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT H. SCHMIDT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AREA PROGRESS BOARD OF SUMMIT, MEDINA, AND PORTAGE COUNTIES

My name is Robert H. Schmidt, executive director of the Area Progress Board of Summit, Medina and Portage Counties. Our organization is a civic, non-profit corporation supported by business, industry and labor throughout the tri-county, and is dedicated toward assuring the continued and improved economic health of this community. Accordingly, one of our primary concerns is that of new jobs and employment opportunities—both through the attraction of new industrial plants and the encouragement of our existing companies to expand here.

When an industry is considering an investment in a new plant location, one of its first concerns is with those factors which affect its capabilities of doing business; taxes, transportation, utilities, wage rates, etc. However, we know from experience that industry also takes a very close look at the general community and what it has to offer—the general attractiveness of the area, the attitude of its citizens, the availability of educational, cultural and recreational facilities, appropriate housing for its employees, and the many other attributes which make for good living conditions.

Extremely important among these factors is the availability of parks and recreational land—such as the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park. The Park would preserve a natural, beautifully wooded area, thus assuring the continued attractiveness of this community, and would in addition, bring many recreational opportunities to this area.

Ohio—particularly Northeastern Ohio—is heavily industrialized and many commercial and industrial developments are rapidly taking place between Akron and Cleveland—and there are great pressures for additional development (especially residential) along the banks of the Cuyahoga. We are located in the center of a heavy concentration of population—and in fact, within a 50-mile radius of

where we are now, there are over four million people—one of the largest metropolitan areas in the United States.

We now have a unique opportunity to preserve a large, completely natural area in the heart of a growing metropolitan region. As an example of what can be done, I cite the far-sighted citizens who many years ago took steps to establish Central Park in the center of New York City, thus preserving this area for the enjoyment of its citizens.

We must proceed as quickly as possible to acquire this property if we are to preserve the Valley in its natural state—or else it will be lost forever.

We believe the best way to preserve this area is by having the Federal Government designate the Cuyahoga Valley as a National Park, and we urge your favorable action.

In addition, there are two items which we believe should be given consideration when this area is established as a National Park. First, the property should be adequately policed to assure that it remains in its present sylvan state, and safe for all the community to enjoy . . . and secondly, provisions should be made to allow utilities to transverse the Park. I do not mean to recommend indiscriminate transverse, but would like to point out that many developments are taking place on both sides of the proposed park area between Akron and Cleveland. These developments must be served by utilities—water, power, sewers, etc. And, of course, the proposed park land drains a very large area—and as we all know, the location of some utilities is governed by topography. As a result, some utilities must, of necessity, be located in the Park area. Perhaps utility corridors might be established. I only mention these for your consideration in establishing the Park.

In summation, we of the Area Progress Board feel that it is vital and necessary to the continued economic health and social welfare of this community that the Cuyahoga Valley be preserved as a National Park, and again, we urge that you act favorably upon its establishment.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. William Giermann. On deck Walter Herrick.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM GIERMANN, PRESIDENT OF AKRON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. GIERMANN. Mr. Chairman, my name is Bill Giermann, Akron Division commercial manager for Ohio Bell Telephone Co. I am also president of the Akron Area Chamber of Commerce which represents over 600,000 people in this area.

The chamber endorses the concept of a national park for the Cuyahoga valley. We strongly recommend that Federal action be taken in making this proposal a reality. We see as the prime consideration public need. With a population of nearly 11 million people in Ohio and as Senator Metzenbaum mentioned about 4 million within easy access of this area, we agree with the concept of putting the parks where the people are.

I recognize there are many more people to testify. I have more information but I have submitted the balance of my statement for your consideration.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much.

If there are no questions, thank you for your testimony.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF BILL E. GIERMANN, PRESIDENT, AKRON AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. Chairman, and members, my name is Bill E. Giermann. I am the Akron Division Commercial Manager for the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. I am also serving as the President of the Akron Area Chamber of Commerce for the year 1974. The

Akron Chamber has affiliated Chambers in the City of Cuyahoga Falls, City of Fairlawn, Northampton Township and City of Stow. We represent over 600,000 people.

We are happy to join with the Greater Cleveland Growth Association. We not only endorse the concept of a National Park for the Cuyahoga Valley, but are actively working for the passage of S-1862 and its companion Legislation in the House of Representatives, House Resolution No. 7076.

We strongly recommend Federal action in making this magnificent proposal, a reality. We believe the best interests of both business and our Citizens would be served by preservation of this area as a Federal Park and Recreation Area.

Our request is that you consider immediate action from the standpoint of business, commerce and of prime consideration, *Public need*.

We are united with our "Sister" Community, Cleveland, and all of our compatible counterpart public and private agencies. We stand united as an Organization that sometimes suggests Government non-intervention. However, in this case, we petition for your immediate assistance.

We agree with the draft copy of the National Park Service Report of last year recommending this area be named as a Federal Park, and embrace full endorsement that this Park be completed now, with 100% Federal funds instead of the 20 year Local acquisition approach.

We recommend this for the following reasons: Our Communities can't wait the 20 years that it will take to acquire these properties; Development will occur if not publicly acquired now; and, even if the Area could be held open for the 20 year period, land cost would be exorbitant, if not prohibitive, and that obviously, is poor public or private economics.

We are hopeful that a promise made a few years ago will become a reality of putting parks where the people are. It is a commonly accepted principle that Governments exist only to do for the people that which they are unable to do for themselves.

We are witnessing a great effort by the State and Local Park Boards to acquire and maintain the Cuyahoga Valley as Public Land. However, no matter how aggressive their efforts, they will be unable to complete the task in a reasonable time for reason of lack of funds.

Ohio now ranks as the sixth largest state in the Union, with a population of nearly 11,000,000 persons, and a total employment of 4.5 million (per Ohio Bureau of Employment Services). In addition, the residents of Ohio pay more federal income tax than all but those in the four states, New York, California, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, yet there is not one Federal Park in Ohio.

We, therefore, appeal to you Gentlemen, as our representatives in the Federal Government to do what the Citizens, and the State and Local Public Agencies cannot do—that is to make the Cuyahoga Valley Federal Park and Recreation Area, a reality, not only for all of the people in this great area but in the United States.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Dr. Walter Herrick. On deck Jim Jackson.

STATEMENT OF J. ARTHUR HERRICK, PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

Mr. HERRICK. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee and ladies and gentlemen, first may I identify myself. My name is J. Arthur Herrick but it might just as well have been Walter. It is printed correctly in one place, wrong in the others.

To further identify myself may I say I have been teaching botany in northeast Ohio since the thirties at Kent State University. For the past 5 or more years I have been functioning as leader of a national area project to the Ohio Biological Survey and in recent years I am also functioning as a member of the Ohio National Area Council of the Department of National Resources.

As a professional I will largely confine my remarks to those areas of concern of which I feel especially competent.

During the glacial era there was no life in the valley. Following the retreat of the ice, northern Ohio was covered with a "Canadian" type of vegetation. Over the millenniums our climate has changed and our vegetation has changed to fit. But, along the steep walls of this valley, streams cut deep east-west ravines. The north facing slopes of such ravines are protected from full sun and so provide cool refuges for Canadian species. These ravines today harbor relic communities of Canadian hemlock, white pine, common juniper, buffalo berry, bayberry, shrubby cinquefoil, Canada yew, trembling aspen, red elderberry, and other equally important but less conspicuous species of plants now largely restricted to the cool climates of the Appalachian Mountains and Canada.

A few millenniums after the glacier, an era of dry climate allowed the prairies of our Midwest to spread eastward into northeast Ohio. Some six or so millenniums ago, our present moist climate developed and allowed a general coverage of our area by the typical deciduous forests which have been indigenous to our area and now dominate our land. Due to peculiar factors, small remnants of truly virgin tall grass prairie still exist in this valley. Some of the high banks consist of fragile glacial till. Erosion—not man induced—results in slumping, which from glacier days on, has prevented forests formation. The soil moves too much, too fast, too often, for trees to long survive. The result is patches of 7-foot-tall prairie grasses, along with many other species of life characteristic of much farther west. In these prairie patches and in associated wooded borders we find such western—to northeast Ohio—species as yellow oak, burr oak, rough-leaf dogwood.

Life forms tend to spread along river valleys. There is a short "portage" between the south-flowing Tuscarawas River and the north-flowing Cuyahoga River. This high spot is Akron. Akron is essentially Greek, meaning "high." Long before the coming of modern man many species of plants "migrated" north, across this portage so that today Ohio buckeye, in northeastern Ohio, can be found only in this valley. Many other less conspicuous southern species occur in this valley because of the same factor.

To summarize the above—we have typical eastern deciduous forest species, Canadian zone life forms, western prairie life, and forms from the South. This adds up to a unique aggregation of life forms. I should also like to point out that within the valley we find a great diversity of habitats, including river, ponds, swamps, bogs, dry upland forests, moist mesophytic forests, swamp forests, prairies, sandstone cliffs, et cetera. This wide variety of available habitats has allowed for the survival of a great diversity of species from each of the above-mentioned sources. Today, in my opinion, there is no area of so few acres, in all of Ohio, that offers so much in diversity in environment and species. It is truly Ohio's No. 1 natural area.

For the above reason, I strongly recommend that our Congress act now, before it is too late. Federal Government involvement is important because there appears to be no other way to do enough, fast enough to save the critical areas.

Thank you. Questions? [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Dr. Herrick.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Dr. Herrick—Mr. Chairman, if I could ask one question—would you say that the Cuyahoga Valley is of national significance?

Dr. HERRICK. I would say the Cuyahoga Valley is of national significance. I should like to mention that a few years ago I was involved in the dedication of a natural land park in the valley up in the Bedford Reservation of the Cleveland Park System and I believe the Stumpy Basin portion of the valley where we visited yesterday afternoon is not only equal but even greater. It just has not had anybody to push for it.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, I have one other question. When we started on that tour of Stumpy Basin we came upon a shrub about 6 feet high with some white blossoms on it and you told me the name of it and said it was a western shrub and I neglected to write it down. Can you tell me again?

Dr. HERRICK. You will find the name of the shrub, downy arrowwood on the bottom line of the first page. I did not read all the stuff. I was saving time, cutting not corners, but out of the middle.

Mr. SEIBERLING. That was a most enjoyable excursion yesterday, speaking for myself, and I trust the same for the other members.

Dr. HERRICK. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Doctor. The doctor is not only a fine witness but he is a good guide out in the forest.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF J. ARTHUR HERRICK, NATURAL AREAS PROJECT, OHIO BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

First I should state that I am here to represent The Ohio Biological Survey, a state-wide science oriented institution and as a professor Emeritus of Botany at Kent State University, a state institution located in N.E. Ohio.

As a professional I will largely confirm my remarks to those areas of concern of which I am especially knowledgeable.

During the glacial era there was no life in the valley. Following the retreat of the ice, Northern Ohio was covered with a "Canadian" type of vegetation. Over the millenia our climate has changed and our vegetation has changed to fit. But, along the steep walls of this valley, streams cut deep east-west ravines. The north-facing slopes of such ravines are protected from full sun and so provide cool refuges for canadian species. These ravines today harbor relic communities of canadian hemlock, white pine, common juniper, buffalo berry, bayberry, shrubby cinquefoil, Canada yew, trembling aspen, red elderberry and other equally important but less conspicuous species of plants now largely restricted to the cool climates of the Appalachian Mountains and Canada.

A few millenia after the glacier, an era of dry climate allowed the prairies of our mid-west to spread eastward into N.E. Ohio. Some six, or so millenia ago, our present moist climate developed and allowed a general coverage of our area by the typical deciduous forests which have been present for millions of years in the southern Appalachians. Due to peculiar factors, small remnants of truly virgin tall grass prairie still exist in this valley. Some of the high banks consist of fragile glacial till. Erosion (not man-induced) results in slumping, which from glacier days on, has prevented forest formation. The soil moves too much, too often, for trees to long survive. The result is patches of 7 ft.-tall prairie grasses, along with many other species of life characteristic of much further west. In these prairie patches and in associated wooded borders we find such western (to N.E. Ohio) species as yellow oak, burr oak, rough-leaf dogwood, downy arrowwood, prairie phlox, nodding trillium, Miami mist, and many others.

Life forms tend to spread along river valleys. There is a short "portage" between the south-flowing Tuscarawas River and the North-flowing Cuyahoga River. This high spot is Akron (Greek for high). Long before the coming of modern man many species of plants "migrated" north, across this portage so that today Ohio buckeye, in N.E. Ohio, can be found only in this valley. Many other less conspicuous southern species occur in this valley because of the same factor.

To summarize the above—we have typical eastern deciduous forest species, canadian zone life forms, western prairie life and forms from the south. This adds up to a unique aggregation of life forms. I should also like to point out that within the valley we find a great diversity of habitats, including river, ponds, swamps, bogs, dry upland forests, moist mesophytic forests, swamp forests, prairies, sandstone cliffs, etc. This wide variety of available habitats has allowed for the survival of a great diversity of species from each of the above mentioned sources. Today, in my opinion, there is no area of so few acres, in all of Ohio, that offers so much in diversity in environment and species. It is truly Ohio's number one natural area.

For the above reason, I strongly recommend that our congress act now, before it is too late. Federal government involvement is important because there appears to be no other way to do enough, fast enough, to save the critical areas.

Mr. TAYLOR. James Jackson. On deck Steven Clark.

STATEMENT OF JAMES JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY ASSOCIATION

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you. I am James Jackson, president of the Cuyahoga Valley Association. I know I was listed here as Jim Jackson which everybody calls me but I do not want there to be any confusion. There is another Jim Jackson in town who is a Ph. D. and I do not want to sail under false colors.

I will not read my statement but just make a very few remarks.

Cuyahoga Valley Association has been dedicated to trying to preserve this beautiful stretch of land. We feel that the most feasible way to do it is by the adoption of the bill that you have before you creating this as a national park. There is an urgency about doing it soon because this land is really under the gun by developers. It is so beautiful that there are many things they would like to do with it. So we feel that the practical thing to do is the adoption of this legislation.

You gentlemen saw for yourselves yesterday both from the air and by the tour through the valley what a fine spot we have here. I know that you are convinced that it is worth saving and we certainly appreciate your cooperation in making this a national park.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. If there are no questions—

Mr. SEIBERLING. Can I make a comment, Mr. Chairman? A lot of these people are my constituents and I want to recognize the roles that they have taken where they are particularly exceptional. Mr. Jackson and the Cuyahoga Valley Association in particular have worked for years to encourage public understanding of the values here, the historical values, the biological values, the recreational values, and they have conducted interpretative tours. They have raised money to preserve historical buildings and restore them and have done a really outstanding job and I just wanted to put that in our record.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you.

[Applause.]

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JAMES S. JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY ASSOCIATION

As President of the Cuyahoga Valley Association, I am delighted to welcome to our valley the members of the Parks and Recreation subcommittee and other distinguished members of the Congress of the United States.

We are proud and pleased to have you here so that we may show you and tell you of the natural beauties, the historical values and the recreational opportunities of this precious bit of unspoiled land so close to the great metropolitan areas of Cleveland and Akron.

Our Association began with the simple intent of preserving an old church but has broadened its scope and purpose to that of preserving and protecting the open land of this unusual valley. In this effort, we are following in the footsteps of the pre-historic mound builders who buried their dead here, the Indian tribes who declared it neutral ground and the early settlers from Connecticut, one of whom wrote home in 1810: "This land I live on is as good as any man could wish for."

To preserve our wooded hillsides and verdant floodplains and to keep this breathing space available to all Americans, we strongly support the concept of establishing the areas as a national historical park and recreation area.

In doing so, we believe that the federal government would be fulfilling the recommendations of a task force of the Conservation Foundation which, in its 1972 appraisal of "National Parks for The Future," urged:

"1—That the National Park System reassert its traditional role as conservator of the timeless natural assets of the United States;

"2—That the National Park System serve urban America by assuring a distinctive recreational opportunity based on natural values;

"3—That the National Park System be used as a showcase of man's proper stewardship of land, water and air."

Right here in the Cuyahoga Valley is an ideal spot for the establishment of a park which could be the prototype for the worthy concept of bringing parks closer to the people.

Many statistics have been compiled concerning the numbers of people visiting the national parks. Has anyone calculated how many have never seen a park of even the limited size of the Cuyahoga Valley? Millions who will never be able to visit such great natural wonders as Yellowstone and Yosemite could get relief from urban pressures by spending an hour or a day in the woods or beside the streams of this valley and in other such accessible parks which we hope may also be established.

It is not for us alone that we of the Cuyahoga Valley Association urge that this park be created. It is for neighbors near and far in this bicentennial decade and for Americans of generations to come that we urge the preservation of this great natural asset.

If the opportunity isn't grasped quickly, it will be lost forever. Let's save this valley for the people.

Mr. TAYLOR. Stephen Clark. On deck Seigfried Buerling. Is Mr. Clark here?

Mr. Buerling will come on. Mr. Clark's statement will be placed in the record at this point.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN T. CLARK, RESIDENT OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY

The rights of land owners are being violated in the Cuyahoga Valley area today by a select group of individuals designating themselves as public servants and area "Do Gooders". I am thus referring to certain civic groups such as the Cuyahoga Valley Park Association, The League of Women Voters, The Sierra Club and other splinter groups of these organizations, as well as congressional representatives and senators interested in obtaining favorable votes from the masses at the expense of a handful of landowners.

Never in history, since the early confiscation of vast tracts of land from the Indians in the early 1800's, has there been such a land grab as is being proposed today by this bill.

Most of the proposed park areas are now owned by individuals who have struggled for over 20 years minimum to pay for their properties. Over the years of paying for and working together to make the valley the beautiful place that it is today, gave these people a sense of pride in their properties. They hope to pass on their only possessions to their nearest kin so that they too may enjoy the seclusion of privacy. Though much of this valley has belonged to the same families for generations, there has always been from time to time acres for sale for those who wished to enjoy the luxury of privacy.

The privacy does not come cheap however. They must be willing to sacrifice money, time, sweat, and in many cases their life savings for the pleasure of being

a part of the valley. Over the years, the landowners had poor roads, poor police protection and poor fire protection. However they worked together and today enjoy good roads, good police protection, and good fire protection.

Over the years their taxes increased and the high costs of keeping a community was met. With the encroaching of two metropolitan areas on either side, this valley suddenly became one of the most desirable places to live and raise a family. The land alone from the last twenty years has jumped six to eight times in value. Now all of this is suddenly becoming a nightmare to the people of the valley. Their way of life and existence is being threatened by a bill now up for hearing. This bill wants to make a federal park out of private homes and farms. They plan on buying what land they can for .25¢ on the dollar and confiscating the rest by either direct confiscation or creating such a high tax rate for those who hold out, thus forcing them to sell.

Confiscate—as termed by Webster's Dictionary means:

(1) To seize as forfeited: To the public treasury; Appropriate by way of penalty, to public use.

(2) To seize as if by authority.

Appropriate by way of Penalty.—Since when is it a penalty or a crime, to own land in the United States. Land that is not in the interests of national defense nor for progressively better transportation but land which certain groups feel they should take away from others to enjoy picnicing, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, swimming, boating etc.

In the Army we used a term of confiscation by calling it "Midnight Requisitioning". This is virtually what happened here in the valley!

The small "clique" groups of concerned citizens, of which less than 1% actually live in the valley, worked underhandedly for years with the help of congressman John Seiberling to bring this bill to the point where it is today.

I won't say they didn't have help. Our own local newspapers carried a one sided story of how all were in favor of the park. Money was suddenly made available for maps, pamphlets, and literature for the making of a park. Landowners were only notified by word of mouth at the last minute as to when meetings were to be held. Newspapers would again carry only the favorable views.

The bill supposedly is for the natural preservation of the valley leaving the natural beauty in tact however it also allows room for horseback riding, boating, bicycling, swimming, picnicing, camping, fishing, water sports and quote "Development of Canal Boat Operations."

This means changing the natural scenic beauty with stables, boat docks, rental areas, concrete swimming pools, paved areas for commercial campers, building of man made lakes for water sports thus virtually flooding vast areas of the valley and altering others. I ask you, is this preservation of the valley or a prelude to another Coney Island.

Furthermore, who will be allowed to run these concessions, surely not the people of the valley, for according to this bill they will be limited as to what they can build or whom they may sell to. Will this monopoly of concessions be politically motivated such as our current play for the State Lottery Appointments.

The park calls for a maximum of 20,000 acres of land to be set aside as park use. It is said that the estimated cost of the park would run as much as \$35,446,900. This breaks down the cost to a mere 2300 dollars per acre average. The current land value now is in the range of \$1500 for Rocky Hills up to \$8000 per acre for property suitable for housing.

This figure not only doesn't cover the cost of purchasing the land at a fair market price but leaves no room for the usual political "kick backs" or "rake offs" for contract preference on building of shelter houses, lakes, roads, trail signs, guard rails, boat docks, camp sites, trash receptacles, picnic tables, plumbing, wiring, etc. At the present high cost of labor and the ever increasing shortages of materials the tax payers would soon find themselves digging deeper and deeper into their tax pockets to pay dearly for some fancy redwood outhouses!

It states on page 7 line 17 Quote: "An individual owning property within the park may notify the Secretary that the continued ownership by such individual of that property would result in hardship to him and the Secretary shall immediately consider such evidence and shall within one year following the submission of such notice, subject to the availability of funds, purchase such property offered for a price which does not exceed its fair market value.

No real property, or interests therein, owned by the State or any local government may be acquired under this act of condemnation".

This statement alone violates the Civil Rights Act of 1960's by refusing that an individual may not sell to whom he pleases. Furthermore who determines the

fair market value in matters such as these? If the Secretary comes up with what he considers a fair market value, would he be willing to sell equal properties for that same value? The section also shows preferential treatment in favor of the State and is prejudice against the individual. What has happened to the individuals rights in this country in matters such as this?

Another "bad taste" left in the mouths of landowners are the State tactics of taking an individual to court to determine the price to be paid for the land in question. If the price to be set is in favor of the State then the owner must sell however if the price parity is set too high by the court the State refuses to buy and the landowner is stuck with paying out high attorney fees just to keep what is hi.

The scenic easement as proposed by this bill is supposed to be the happy media between government and landowner. However landowners do not feel this way. An example of easements prime abuse goes back directly to the Ohio Canal itself. When the canal went through, the local farmers signed papers giving an easement to the State for canal and towpath purposes. Some twelve years later the State legislature enacted a bill stating that all canal properties automatically became property of the State. Then some 100 years later the State saw fit to sell a large tract of canal property without even notifying the landowners affected by the canal, thus landlocking many acres. Once a landowner signs a scenic easement he is bound to it, but what stops the government from later changing or alternating it?

The State of Ohio now enjoys 67 state parks of which over $\frac{1}{2}$ are hardly used. This figure does not include the many local metropolitan parks. This allows the public several hundred thousand acres for recreational enjoyment of all types. Over 18 of these parks are within a 1 hour drive of the Akron-Cleveland area. In a recent radio advertisement the State admitted that most of its individuals were unaware of the number of State parks available for public use.

In my opinion the State has enough parks and recreational facilities for its people now without violating the privacy and rights of the landowners of the Cuyahoga Valley or by "midnight requisitioning" of their land at twenty five percent of its value.

Ladies and gentlemen the United States has always been a country in favor of the minority group or the "little guy" both abroad and at home. We the people of the Cuyahoga Valley feel helpless at this point due to the heavy political machinery being used against us to virtually take our lands away from us. I personally ask that you "favor the little guy" so to speak and defeat this bill.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. On deck, Mike Sayers.

STATEMENT OF SEIGFRIED BUERLING, DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, HALE HOMESTEAD

Mr. BUERLING. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the committee, I am Seigfried Buerling and I am an employ of the Western Reserve Historical Society which operates one of the more unique installations in the park here. Our director will later on this afternoon appear before this committee. So I will keep my remarks especially to the Hale Farm which I am most familiar with.

I have to start about 160 years back. On July 13, 1810, Jonathan Hale drew up his horse and wagon in front of the property that would be his home to the day he died in 1854. After 646 miles and 32 days of difficult traveling he had arrived at his new property in the Western Reserve, a bit of land located prominently in what hopefully will become a national park. The unique thing about Jonathan Hale and his farm is that he was not an important person in our history, but rather one who was just one of many that came to develop the land and make this country grow. The first 15 years were years of hardship, a hardship that was experienced by thousands of settlers in this region—a hardship that would have gone unnoticed had it not been

for the Cuyahoga River being the pulse of Connecticut's Western Reserve.

This condition existed until the Ohio Canal was opened. Economic improvements came along with the canal. The Hales and others along with them prospered. There were ups and downs 'till the farm and 178 acres were willed to the Western Reserve Historical Society in 1957, by his great-granddaughter, Miss Clara Belle Ritchie. "Since my family took a prominent part in the settlement and the development of the Western Reserve, I accordingly direct that the Hale Farm shall be established as a Museum, so that the maximum number of people be informed of the culture and history of the Western Reserve."

In accordance with the will, the Hale Farm has been developed as a museum. Buildings from all over northeastern Ohio have been moved to the 178 acres of the Hale Farm, complementing the original Hale House. A living historical village, similar but not like Williamsburg, Old Sturbridge Village and Greenfield Village, is growing rapidly in the area proposed to become a national park. Its phenomenal growth is a good indication of the need for recreational facilities in metropolitan areas. 1973 saw over 100,000 people visit the Hale Farm. This was an increase of almost 60 percent over the previous year. The first month of 1974 is running 50 percent ahead of the corresponding month of 1973 which should mean we maybe have 150,000 visitors this year. Visitors from near and far enjoyed the scenic drive up the Cuyahoga River.

Located near five interstate highways I-80, I-271, I-77, I-76, and I-90, the proposed park and with it the Hale Farm are of primary importance for travelers. It will give transcontinental travelers an opportunity to learn about the early boundaries of the Northwest Territory. They will get an opportunity to learn about the Treaties of Greenville and Fort Industry, both extremely important in the development of the West.

As a resident of the Cuyahoga Valley, I urge this committee to do anything within its power to make the proposed national park a reality.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. TAYLOR. If there are no questions, thank you, Mr. Buerling.

I was impressed with the number of people that visited the farm. Last year 100,000?

Mr. BUERLING. 100,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, that shows the interest that people in this area have in open spaces.

Mr. BUERLING. And we feel they are to the largest extent local people. We have not been suffering at all like installations far away like Colonial Williamsburg is down some 17 percent, Strubridge Village is down. Dearborn is down. This is the local interest of the people here.

Mr. TAYLOR. You have an interesting operation. We appreciate the opportunity to see it.

Mr. SEIBERLING. May I simply ask Mr. Buerling whether that the reason why the attendance has gone up this year, have you any evidence that it is because people are concentrating now on traveling to areas, nearer at hand and therefore they are coming to your facility instead of going to more remote places?

Mr. BUERLING. Well, we definitely feel it has quite a bit to do with it. Besides, people think of the gasoline shortage. Also they feel—that

they have suddenly discovered they really do not have to go as far as they used to go. Another big indication in the support of the park is our bike visitors have practically gone up a thousand percent or more. We have not gotten any statistics on it but every Sunday we see 150, 200 bikes, I mean regular bikes, not motor bikes, in our parking lot, something that up until 2 or 3 years ago, if you saw one or two it was all that ever came down the valley.

Mr. SEIBERLING. One other thing I have noticed in traveling in the valley recently is the tremendous increase in bike traffic and yet there are no bike trails in the valley. To me this demonstrates the importance of preserving the entire stretch of the valley so that we can put bike trails and hiking trails in it because if it is chopped up then that is going to be more difficult. I think bike trails leading off from Hale Farm and other areas like that would be a tremendous new recreational asset and I am sure you all agree.

Mr. BUERLING. As far as I am concerned one of the most important things of the park would be adjoining each of the roads having a bike trail, because definitely it is very dangerous to travel—all of the roads have speed limits of 55 miles on it and I do not really like to have my kids riding on those things.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SEIGFRIED F. BUERLING, MANAGER, THE HALE FARM AND VILLAGE,
BATH, OHIO

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As a resident of the Cuyahoga Valley, I urge this committee to do anything within its power to make the proposed National Park a reality.

Mr. TAYLOR. Michael Coffey. On deck E. K. Preston.

**STATEMENT OF MICHAEL COFFEY, PRESIDENT NORTHEAST OHIO
AREAWIDE COORDINATING AGENCY**

Mr. COFFEY. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. Please excuse my cold.

I am Michael Coffey, president of the Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency and I am also a locally elected official. NOACA, as it is known, represents about 35 percent of the people of Ohio. The proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area, within which boundaries these hearings are being held today, merits addition to the National Park Service roster of significant diverse areas worthy of preservation and historical interpretation. When extravagant comparisons of topographic magnificence have been drawn between the Cuyahoga Valley and such established national parks as Yellowstone or Glacier, the Cuyahoga Valley is found wanting. The valley, it must be acknowledged, cannot rival the sheer wilderness and scenic grandeur of the geologically youthful Western United States. But, it must also be remembered that the National Park Service has established criteria for three types of areas—natural, historic, and recreational—and that the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreational Area, while possessing ample evidence for its biological and geological significance, presents its case primarily on its historical and recreational merits.

Other speakers here today have dealt with (or will deal with), in greater or lesser detail, on the proposed park and recreation area's individual points. Speaking on behalf of the governmental officials within this seven-county area which are makers of the board of the Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency, the purpose of this testimony can best be served by emphasizing the historical and recreational importance of this area to the Nation.

The criteria for historical areas covers both archeological and historical sites and state that the "building, sites, objects, or districts to be included in a historical area must possess, among other qualities, a strong representation of some great idea or ideal of the American people." To be considered archeologically significant, sites must be those which have shed or may "be expected to produce data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas to a major degree." Additionally, all prehistoric and historic sites must retain a characteristic integrity, which is interpreted to mean that the structure, site, or object in question must be undamaged.

What, in light of these criteria, does the Cuyahoga Valley possess that would make it worthy of historical designation?

The valley's geologic position at the western boundary of the Appalachian Plateau has made it a natural transportation and trade route for prehistoric times. Only quite recently, with the advent of the train, the automobile, and the airplane, have we been allowed the luxury of forgetting how closely mankind depended for most of its existence upon valleys and watercourses for communications among civilizations, cultures, and settlements.

Hard evidence exists that the valley was occupied, along its bluffs and perhaps in its floodplain, from 2000 B.C. and it is considered

very possible to find evidence of habitation as far back as 8000 B.C. At present the Ohio Historical Society has identified at least 13 diverse sites within the proposed park boundary and some of these, if not significantly damaged, are thought to be suitable for nomination to the registry of historic landmarks. A local expert sets the number of identified sites in the seventies. All agree, however, that no matter how many sites now exist, that the prehistoric worth of the valley is not in what has been found but in what might be discovered if a systematic survey, never before done, were undertaken.

Mr. TAYLOR. Can you finish within about 1 more minute?

Mr. COFFEY. Yes, sir. I will, if that is all right, move on to the last page.

You, the members of the House subcommittee, have traveled here from Washington to consider why this valley should be taken under the sponsorship of the National Park Service, why national funds and energy should be expended in a corner of northeastern Ohio. We, the members of the staff of NOACA believe there are real and compelling reasons for designating this land as the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

Our written testimony, which will be submitted at a later date, will enumerate additional rationale with more detailed documentation than is possible to bring forth in this hearing.

We feel quite strongly that the stated criteria of the Park Service will gain added credibility when this land is granted the Federal status which it deserves. We ask you please pass House Resolution 7167.

Mr. TAYLOR. Why do you favor operating the valley as a Federal recreation area in preference to having it operated by local units of government?

Mr. COFFEY. Well, I believe, Mr. Chairman, if I can speak as a politician, local politicians might be pressured by local political values because of our electoral system and fail to respond to what is needed for people outside the local boundaries, political boundaries. We are talking here not of a local park, speaking strictly of local people down the street. We are talking of a national park that has national history to it and we believe it is only proper that that agency with the best supply of capital, the best supply of expertness, take control of it and that is the National Park Service.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Could I—

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I think that is a very precise and very cogent point. Mr. Coffey, who is a county commissioner as well as the president of the Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency, is particularly aware of that type of problem. I want to state for the record that the Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency, in addition to Mr. Coffey personally, has been a strong supporter of this whole valley concept from the very beginning and both in terms of the State plan of acquisition and this Federal park plan. It is gratifying that you are here, Mr. Coffey, and I want to commend you and NOACA for supporting it.

Mr. COFFEY. Thank you, Congressman Seiberling. Any other questions? Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL COFFEY, PRESIDENT, NORTHEAST OHIO AREAWIDE
COORDINATING AGENCY

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What, in light of these criteria, does the Cuyahoga Valley possess that would make it worthy of historical designation?

The valley's geologic position at the western boundary of the Appalachian Plateau has made it a natural transportation and trade route from prehistoric times. Only quite recently, with the advent of the train, the automobile, and the airplane, have we been allowed the luxury of forgetting how closely mankind depended for most of its existence upon valleys and watercourses for communications among civilizations, cultures, and settlements.

Hard evidence exists that the valley was occupied, along its bluffs and perhaps in its floodplain, from 2000 B.C. and it is considered very possible to find evidence of habitation as far back as 8000 B.C. At present the Ohio Historical Society has identified at least thirteen diverse sites within the proposed park boundary and some of these, if not significantly damaged, are thought to be suitable for nomination to the registry of historic landmarks. A local expert sets the number of identified sites in the seventies. All agree, however, that no matter how many sites now exist, that the prehistoric worth of the valley is not in what has been found but in what might be discovered if a systematic survey, never before done were undertaken. This unanimity of expert opinion on what might be discovered, falls within the stated park service criteria and a survey, quite obviously, can only be undertaken in the area that has retained, for whatever reasons, its integrity of site, as the Cuyahoga Valley has to this day.

In historic times, the valley and surrounding area have attracted explorers, missionaries, farmers, and craftsmen. Indeed, many diverse and historically prominent persons have spent a portion of their lives in this area of Ohio when it was a part of the Nation's western frontier. The construction of the Ohio canal, several locks of which have already been placed in the registry of historic landmarks, only serves to remind us of the primacy water-borne transportation has had for mankind in one period of the Nation's history.

It is difficult to deny that these events, sites and structures, when taken together, do not constitute a significant, and therefore, commemorable chapter in the Nation's history. It would be a real tragedy if the Cuyahoga Valley fails to receive designation as a national historical park.

The second designation which the park seeks is that of a recreation area. While this designation has been considered more thoroughly than the previous one, let me briefly recapitulate a point to be made. One of the primary criteria for a recreation area is that the land itself be nonurban in character but located

within 250 miles of urban centers. The Cuyahoga Valley, the land which surrounds us now, meets that requirement, for it is free of the urban densities which prevail in the two neighboring urban areas, Cleveland to the north and Akron to the south. Yet, instead of being 250 miles apart these urban areas are but 30. It would be unfortunate, indeed contrary to the spirit of the national recreation criteria, to let so ripe an opportunity for preserving a recreation area slip through our hands.

You, the members of the House subcommittee, have travelled here from Washington to consider why this valley should be taken under the sponsorship of the National Park Service, why national funds and energy should be expended in a corner of northeastern Ohio. We, the members and the staff of NOACA believe there are real and compelling reasons for designating this land as the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

Additional testimony, which will be submitted at a later date, will enumerate additional rationale with more detailed documentation than is possible to bring forth in this hearing.

We feel quite strongly that the stated criteria of the Park Service will gain added credibility when this land is granted the Federal status which it deserves.

The Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency (NOACA) is a comprehensive planning and transportation agency formed for the purpose of coordinating and reviewing federal and state funded planning activities and proposals in a seven county area of northeastern Ohio, which includes the urban centers of Cleveland, Akron, and Lorain/Elyria. NOACA serves as the areawide program coordinator for the following federal and state agencies: U.S. Executive Office of Management and Budget (OMB), designated metropolitan clearinghouse (OMB Circular A-95 Revised); HUD, metropolitan regional council; FHWA (Federal Highway Administration); UMTA (Urban Mass Transportation Administration); ODOT (Ohio Department of Transportation).

INTRODUCTION

So much has been written and said, both in behalf of and in opposition to, the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area that at this point it is beneficial to review the National Park Service's published criteria for the three basic categories of areas—natural, historical, and recreational criteria for the three basic categories of areas—natural, historical, and recreational—and, in light of these criteria, ask anew if the Cuyahoga Valley merits inclusion in the National Park system.¹

This is not an elementary exercise, for too often the essential merit for the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area's establishment has been lost when the northeastern Ohio topography is compared to that of northwestern Wyoming or north central California, the respective locations of Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks. Realistically, one must acknowledge that the proposed Cuyahoga Valley area cannot rival the sheer wildness and scenic grandeur of these selected sites in the western United States. One must also remember that the aims and purposes of the proposed Historical Park and Recreation Area differ from those which animated the acquisition of Yellowstone in 1872 and Yosemite in 1890. Therefore, to utilize the proposed area's topography alone as a basis for an acquisitional judgement is to miss the point of the proposed park's rationale by drawing poor comparisons from the National Park Service's present holdings.

Because the Cuyahoga Valley seeks the designation of a National Historical Park and Recreation Area, a more appropriate set of analogies can be drawn from the developments of Golden Gate Recreation Area in San Francisco and Gateway Recreation Area in New York City. Here, within close proximity of metropolitan areas, the establishment and preservation of relatively unspoiled, undeveloped acreage as national park land is being attempted. A pertinent example of a National Historical Park might be the Nez Perce National Historical Park, near Lewiston, Idaho. This park, a relative newcomer to the National Park Service system, is rather unique by virtue of the multiple subjects its establishment honors. Its master plan, prepared by the National Park Service, emphasizes that the Park's purpose is not solely the preservation of a single spectacular natural feature [although the park does have many attractive natural features], nor the commemoration of a single significant historical event [although the sites of numerous prehistoric and historic events are memorialized by acquisitions and interpretive

¹ NPS: Criteria for Parklands, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Revised 1971, Washington, D.C., 35 p.

makers]. Rather, the Park's purpose is complex: to preserve and interpret those diverse regional events and features which were ultimately important to the history of the United States. As the Master Plan states:

The Nez Perce National Historical Park protects and provides interpretation for various component sites relative to the early Nez Perce country of Idaho, the Lewis and Clark expedition through the area, the fur trade, missionaries, gold mining and logging, and the Nez Perce war of 1877, as they depict the role of the Nez Perce country in the westward expansion of the Nation. (page 2)

The Historic theme at Nez Perce National Historical Park is complex, not commemorating a person, a period in our brief history, nor the success of a battle, but rather, the year-in, year-out struggle of an Indian tribe against the elements and the encroachment of a conflicting culture of a young, vigorous, expanding nation hungering for land and natural resources. (page 12).²

Here, then, are three examples of recent National Park Service developments, more appropriate to the Cuyahoga Valley situation than Yellowstone or Yosemite, which can be examined to see if the proposed area fits the NPS criteria, as they are written and as they are utilized.

HISTORICAL AREA CRITERIA

The criteria for historical areas deals with archaeological and historical sites and states, in part, that "the building, sites, objects, or districts to be included in a historical area must possess, among other qualities, a strong representation of some great idea or ideal of the American people." To be considered archaeologically significant, sites must have shown or reasonably "be expected to produce data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas to a major degree." All sites, prehistoric and historic, must retain a characteristic integrity, which is interpreted to mean that the structure, site, object, or district in question must be undamaged.³

What, in light of these criteria, does the Cuyahoga Valley possess that makes it worthy of historical designation?

The Valley's geologic position at the western boundary of the Appalachian plateau has made it a natural transportation and trade route from prehistoric times. Only quite recently, with the advent of the train, the automobile, and the airplane, have we allowed ourselves the luxury of forgetting how closely mankind depended, for most of its existence, upon valleys and watercourses for communications among civilizations, cultures, and settlements.

Hard evidence exists that the Cuyahoga Valley was occupied, along its bluffs and perhaps in its floodplain, from 2000 B.C. and it is considered very possible to find evidence of habitation as far back as 8000 B.C. At present the Ohio Historical Society has identified at least thirteen diverse sites within the proposed park boundary and some of these, if not significantly damaged, are thought to be suitable for nomination to the Registry of Historic Landmarks.⁴ A local expert sets the number of identified sites in and near the proposed park boundaries in the seventies.⁵ All agree, no matter how many sites have been tentatively identified, that the prehistoric worth of the Valley is not in what *has* been found but in what might be discovered if a systematic survey, never before done, were undertaken. This unanimity of expert opinion on what might be discovered falls within the stated Park Service criteria. Any survey, quite obviously, can only be undertaken in the area that has retained, for whatever reasons its integrity of site, as the Cuyahoga Valley has, to a significant degree, to this day.

In historic times, the Valley and the surrounding area attracted explorers, missionaries, farmers, and craftsman. Indeed, many historically prominent persons spent a formative period of their lives in northeastern Ohio when it was a part of the nation's western frontier. Construction of the Ohio Canal, several locks of which have already been placed on the Registry of Historic Landmarks, only serves to remind us of the continuing primacy water-borne transportation has had in this nation's history.

It is not difficult to concede that these objects, sites, and structures, when taken together, constitute a significant and, therefore, commemorable chapter in the nation's history. Although the Valley's archaeological sites remain unevaluated, efforts at reconstructing and interpreting the historic past are now underway.

² A Master Plan for Nez Perce National Historical Park, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, June, 1968, 36 pp.

³ NPS: Criteria for Parklands, 13-15.

⁴ Conversation with an Ohio Historical Society archaeologist 6/74.

⁵ David S. Brose, Chairman, Department of Anthropology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, in an unpublished statement to NOACA, June 7, 1974, 6 pp. (Attached to this testimony as Appendix I.)

Within the proposed park, the Western Reserve Historical Society (Cleveland, Ohio) is developing the Jonathan Hale Homestead, a working farmstead with a growing collection of representative 19th century residential, commercial, and public buildings relocated from their original northeastern Ohio sites to a restored village setting. When one considers the diverse elements which have passed through and near the Valley—prehistoric Indian cultures, frontiersmen, farmers and craftsmen, canal hands, Underground Railway fugitives—it would be a real tragedy if such a microcosm of the national experience failed to be designated as a National Historical Park.

RECREATION AREA CRITERIA

The second designation which the proposed park seeks is that of a Recreation Area. Seven primary criteria are mandated for all proposals. They include that the acreage, though nonurban in character be located within 250 miles of urban centers and that the area have outdoor recreation opportunities significant enough to insure interstate patronage within the service region. Any of six secondary criteria can be applied to the specific proposal when a relationship is demonstrated. One of these is that "National Recreation Areas may include within their boundaries scenic, historic, scientific, or disappearing resources, provided the objectives of their preservation and enjoyment can be achieved on a basis compatible with the recreation mission."⁶

The proposed park land, presently undeveloped, contains within its boundaries opportunities for year around outdoor recreation. The Cuyahoga River is capable of being developed for boating and fishing, essentially spring, summer, and fall recreations, while the Valley's land proper can be used all year for hiking and environmentally educational experiences such as bird watching or biological identification. Winter recreational opportunities can include ice skating and skiing, both downhill and cross-country, the latter being more suited to the terrain and, therefore, attracting more participants. Without a specific plan it is impossible to state what the outdoor recreational cast of the Valley will be but one can readily speculate on its potential.

Another criterion is that the land itself be nonurban in character but located within 250 miles of urban centers. As has often been pointed out, not only is that requirement seemingly met in the closeness of Cleveland and Akron, both less than thirty miles distant from the proposed facility, but also there are within a radius of 150 miles, seven other major urban areas: Columbus, Youngstown Canton, and Toledo in Ohio; Erie and Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania; and Detroit in Michigan. Limited access, high-speed roadways connect these metropolitan areas, thus making day use of the park by non-local residents a reality.

Some have argued that the Valley's scenery is not spectacular enough to draw visitors from long distances. That is true if the sole criterion for the Park's establishment is scenic. It must be pointed out, however, that several of the Park Service's present holdings, if subject to that visual test, would be deficient. It is unlikely, for example, that a tourist would schedule an entire vacation around the Platt National Park in Oklahoma, but that does not deter tourists from visiting the facility when in the region.

ADDITIONAL FACTORS

One of the secondary criterion of a recreation area is that it may include within its boundaries scenic, historic, scientific, or disappearing resources if the preservation of these can be compatible with the recreational function. The proposed park acreage seems ample, once specific historic and scientific resources are pinpointed, to fulfill all stipulations under wise management.

The biological and geologic features of the Valley have been discussed often and at great length so that only a short reiteration is necessary here.

The geology and climate of the area is such that in particular locations having definite geographical orientations—that is, on the north, south, or west facing slopes—there are to be found complete ecological systems mirroring those orientations. Thus, prairie flora will harbor prairie fauna in one west facing area while, close by, an entirely different, but terrestrially appropriate ecosystem will prevail. Such a unique feature can, without protection, be aptly termed a disappearing resource. Some attempts at preservation have been made, notably Kent State University's acquisition of Stumpy Basin, but, as with the historical sites, federal status will serve to strengthen and extend these efforts.

⁶ NPS: Criteria for Parklands, 17-19.

Lastly, the Valley is one of several routes (on the Eastern flyway) used twice yearly by migratory birds and insects. Some land and marsh areas—such as West Sister-Island, near Toledo, or the Mentor marsh, near Cleveland,—have been set aside specifically for migratory birds and waterfowl protection. The Valley's park and recreational area designation will not create a preserve, but it will be an oasis free from continued destruction of habitat.

CONCLUSION

With good reason, it has been asked why the Cuyahoga Valley should be taken under the sponsorship of the National Park Service; why national funds and energy should be expended in a corner of northeastern Ohio.

We at NOACA feel there are real and compelling reasons for designating this land as the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreational Area, and that these reasons are fully consonant with National Park Service criteria for historical and recreational areas. Further, we feel that the constant and unfavorable comparison of the proposed land with the nation's first acquired and admittedly spectacular but relatively unaccessible western parks fails to recognize the purpose of this particular proposal or the direction National Park Service acquisitions and programs have taken in recent years.

Therefore, we submit to the House Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation this written testimony on behalf of the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. Stated criteria of the Park Service will be satisfied when this land is granted the federal status it deserves.

APPENDIX I

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY,
June 7, 1974.

Memorandum to: Mary Deal, Planner, NOACA.

Prehistoric and historic archaeological sites constitute a fragile and non-renewable cultural resource. They represent the sole evidence for understanding the lifeways of prehistoric Man in Northeastern Ohio, and form a major part of our cultural heritage in the northern United States.

The region of the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Park contains a rich and varied ecology which has developed over ten thousand years. The prehistoric inhabitants of this area have developed a number of unique and distinctive cultures over this period, representing their particular life styles, their social interrelationships, and their adjustment and utilization of these natural resources.

While the distribution of known archaeological sites within this region is quite thin, the methods by which about half of these sites were discovered by Case Western Reserve University field survey parties were carefully controlled to represent (at a .85 confidence level) a statistically valid random sample which was operationally stratified to deal with varying ecological parameters such as soil type, topographic relief, ranked drainage system, and pre-contact vegetation communities. It is thus possible to make a limited number of predictive statements concerning the probable location, nature and significance of Archaeological sites in the area which have not yet been reported. The following summary is thus an extrapolation with statistical probability at a level above .67, derived from the controlled survey and excavations performed from 1968 through 1971 and tested against work performed in 1972 and 1973. In other words, more than two-thirds of all Archaeological sites can be expected to fall within the following framework:

Following the retreat of Glacial ice about 13,000 years ago, much of this portion of the Cuyahoga River Valley was filled with a large river depositing silts, sands, and gravels across a broad floodplain, as it entrenched itself deeply into pre-existing channels cut through the older bedrock. Much of the region was covered with a boreal forest with spruce as a dominant. The fauna included mammoth, mastodon, and caribou as well as most of the modern species. Small hunting and foraging groups of "Paleo Indian" wandered seasonally along the developing river bluffs and along the floodplain river banks. These early Indians established short campsites in interfluvial rock shelters, on the bluff edges, and along the floodplain. Most of the bluff-edge sites have been eroded away. Most of the floodplain sites have either been washed out or deeply buried, although the latter may occasionally be exposed by seasonal erosion or industrial operations. We thus have most of our information from the few rock shelters which have been investigated. I recommend a thorough archaeological reconnaissance of all such locations within

and adjacent to the proposed park area for the purpose of determining whether or not such early occupation exists therein.

Following the period around 8,000 B.C. present drainage systems were established. Floral cover gradually changed to a mixed spruce-pine forest, then a pine-maple forest and, by 3500 B.C., to the mixed deciduous forests with their modern fauna which were present at the time of European contact. During the 4500 year period, and lasting as late as 1500 B.C., the prehistoric Indians of the region began to shift their ecological adaptation to take greater advantage of particular local plants and animals during seasonal periods of maximum abundance. Population size grew and archaeological sites were more closely spaced, larger, and occupied for longer periods. Most large campsites were located along bluff edges overlooking the secondary tributaries (e.g., Furnace Run; Brandywine Creek). Smaller hunting camps were apparently located in upland rockshelters along the headwaters of such streams. If such Archaic sites were sometimes established in floodplain locations they have not been discovered. Further intensive reconnaissance is surely needed.

From 1500 B.C. to at least A.D. 800 two major changes occur in the prehistoric record: The introduction of maize and squash agriculture as a basic part of subsistence activities; and the development of mortuary ceremonialism, characterized by the construction of earthen burial mounds containing high-status individuals with exotic grave goods. The basic locations of Archaeological sites appears to have undergone a shift to establishing larger villages along particular types of forest-river floodplain edges. These villages were occupied for over half the year, probably from sowing in the spring through the fall harvest periods. Small groups of burial mounds were associated with such villages along the lower edges of the steep river bluffs. Several such Early and Middle Woodland mound and village settlements have been excavated or tested along Furnace Run, Dickerson Run, and Chippewa Creek. Other mound-village groups have been reported within the proposed park boundaries but have not yet been investigated. These sites, especially the burial mounds with their exotic inclusions, are in great danger of looting. Their identification by testing and preservation must receive high priority.

The Archaeological periods from about A.D. 700 to A.D. 1200 are poorly understood at present in this area of northeastern Ohio. There are some sites known but most of these represent short duration winter hunting camps, primarily located on upper bluff edges or in the steeply dissected headwater regions of small tributary streams. It is clear that larger spring-through-fall agricultural villages existed and several of these have been located in the deeply buried soils of the River valleys at secondary stream function floodplains. One such site (Kurtz) has been located in the Middle Cuyahoga River Valley and a second such prehistoric village site is known from the area of the Hale Farm in Bath township. The location of other such sites, while difficult to predict, should be the focus of intensive Archaeological survey and testing strategies for all relevant areas under developmental consideration.

The final prehistoric period of aboriginal occupation in the proposed park area is relatively well understood. At the beginning of this period (A.D. 1000-1350) summer agricultural villages are established along the edges of mixed hardwood ecotones. Small seasonal collecting stations, reoccupied for short time periods over several generations, are found on the interfluvial plateaus, in secondary upstream rock ledge shelters, and along the steep upper bluffs overlooking the main Cuyahoga Valley. By A.D. 1300 several shifts in settlement are apparent. Population shows increased density and semi-permanent agricultural villages are growing maize, beans, and squash along the alluvial bottoms at secondary stream junctions. Small winter hunting and fishing camps are scattered along bluff edges and at gravel bars and riffles along the secondary streams. During the latest aboriginal period, from A.D. 1450 to A.D. 1650, a number of large, year-round, fortified agricultural villages are established on steep isolated promontories along the bluff tops. Agricultural fields (many of which are now destroyed) stretched along the alluvial bottom lands below these stockaded villages. Small temporary hunting camps were primarily located on the uplands between rivers. Some of these small campsites were also fortified. Numerous such sites exist within the proposed park area.

These late prehistoric occupations of northeast Ohio have been radiocarbon dated as late as A.D. 1620 but *no* sites have been reported which suggest occupation during the period of initial European contact (A.D. 1660-A.D. 1750) in this region. When the first reliable reports of European observers are analyzed it

appears that as the result of European Fur Trade and Iroquois pressures, most, if not all, of this area was occupied from A.D. 1640 to perhaps as late as A.D. 1720. After the 1720's groups of Indians from the Western Great Lakes began to establish small villages along the lake shore. By 1780 a small Ottawa village was established along the west bank of the Cuyahoga opposite Tinkers Creek. This site has been destroyed by gravel quarry operations. In 1796 a Moravian Mission was built along the east bank of the Cuyahoga just north of the proposed park boundary. This site needs further testing and may even deserve reconstruction.

The historic archaeological sites within the park boundary include the Ohio-Erie Canal and several of its locks, as well as numerous farms from the 1800-1840 period. Several of these have been located and archaeologically tested. Others are documented but untested archaeologically.

In general, then, the more than 70 known prehistoric sites alone within the proposed park area represent a rich non-renewable archaeological resource. Further archaeological reconnaissance, testing, and analysis are necessary to fully locate, identify, and evaluate such resources for protection and possible development. I will be anxiously awaiting further developments regarding such matters.

Sincerely,

Dr. DAVID S. BROSE,
Chairman, Department of Anthropology.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. E. K. Preston. On deck Carolyn Bemis.

STATEMENT OF MRS. E. K. PRESTON, AKRON GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I am Jean B. Preston of the Akron Garden Club, and I would like to read a statement prepared by Mrs. John Floberes, president of the Akron Garden Club.

Akron Garden Club was founded in 1924 out of a concern for the "preservation and enhancement of the natural beauties of Akron and vicinity." Fifty years later, our 100 members reaffirm the purposes of our organization as they endorse the concept of a national park for the Cuyahoga Valley.

It took hundreds of millions of years for nature to produce this valley as the settlers found it in the early 19th century. Whatever pollution and defacement we find here today has been introduced by man in just over 100 years. As Rachel Carson has pointed out, for nature "time is the essential ingredient; but in the modern world there is no time." Man has acquired the significant power to alter the nature of his world.

Industrial communities, particularly, have an urgent need for ready access to areas of natural beauty and recreation. Therefore, the Akron Garden Club urges the favorable action of the Congress to protect the Cuyahoga Valley. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Let me ask you the same question I asked before. Why does the Akron Garden Club favor a national recreation area rather than one administered by local authority?

Mrs. PRESTON. I think the answer to this is very simple. Money. The National Federal Government can provide the money where State and local cannot.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, of course, if you go the local route, part of the money comes from the Federal level.

Mrs. PRESTON. Well, sir, I was a resident of the valley when it was growing up, and there is so much to be protected I just do not think there is enough money here to do it.

Mr. TAYLOR. I thought you would probably emphasize the idea of protection. The Federal Government does go in for more preservation and protection, I think.

Mrs. PRESTON. I think that is naturally part—

Mr. TAYLOR. And local units of government go in for use and playground activities.

Mrs. PRESTON. Yes; that is true.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Could I ask Mrs. Preston: the Akron Garden Club is the oldest garden club in Akron, is that not correct?

Mrs. PRESTON. Yes.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Do you know how many garden clubs there are now in the Akron Federation of Garden Clubs?

Mrs. PRESTON. No. I do not know exactly.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I do not remember the number either but it is a very large number. It is astounding. I think there are over 100 garden clubs, and the federation has been supporting this whole concept for a good many years. I certainly welcome your support as well as your presence here.

Mrs. PRESTON. Thank you. [Applause.]

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MRS. E. K. PRESTON, AKRON GARDEN CLUB

Akron Garden Club was founded in 1924 out of a concern for the "preservation and enhancement of the natural beauties of Akron and vicinity". Fifty years later, our 100 members re-affirm the purposes of our organization as they endorse the concept of a National Park for the Cuyahoga Valley.

It took hundreds of millions of years for nature to produce this valley as the settlers found it in the early 19th century. Whatever pollution and defacement we find here today has been introduced by man in just over 100 years. As Rachel Carson has pointed out, for nature "time is the essential ingredient; but in the modern world there is no time". Man has acquired the significant power to alter the nature of his world.

Industrial communities particularly, have an urgent need for ready access to areas of natural beauty and recreation. Therefore, the Akron Garden Club urges the favorable action of the Congress to protect the Cuyahoga Valley.

Mr. TAYLOR. Carolyn Bemis. On deck Peter Reed.

STATEMENT OF CAROLYN BEMIS, PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE CLUB GARDEN CLUB; PRESENTED BY PHYLLIS DORSEY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE CLUB GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. DORSEY. Honorable Members of the U.S. Congress, I am Phyllis Dorsey, vice president of the College Club Garden Club of Cleveland. I am representing Mrs. Bemis.

The College Club Garden Club (76 members) believe this bill is vital to preserve the only major open space remaining between the highly industrialized cities of Cleveland and Akron, Ohio. The sixth most populous State in the Nation has no national parks or recreation areas. Over 4 million people live within a half hour's drive of this proposed park. As the area becomes one vast urban-suburban sprawl it is of utmost importance to have breathing spaces to help preserve the sanity and balance of the people.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. If there are no questions, thank you for your testimony.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROBERT O. BEMIS, PRESIDENT, COLLEGE CLUB GARDEN CLUB IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 7077

The College Club Garden Club (76 members) believe this bill is vital to preserve the only major open space remaining between the highly industrialized cities of Cleveland and Akron. Ohio, the sixth most populous State in the Nation has no national parks or recreation areas. Over four million people live within a half hours drive of this proposed park. As the area becomes one vast urban-suburban sprawl it is of utmost importance to have "breathing spaces" to help preserve the sanity and balance of the people.

Mr. TAYLOR. Peter Reed. On deck Dr. Walter Sheppe.

STATEMENT OF PETER REED, TRUSTEE AND VICE PRESIDENT OF MUSICAL ARTS ASSOCIATION AND THE BLOSSOM MUSIC CENTER

Mr. SEIBERLING. Before you start, Mr. Reed, on behalf of the committee, I want to express our thanks and gratitude to you and the Musical Arts Association for making available to us this magnificent facility and for all the hospitality you have extended and I understand will continue to extend throughout the day.

Mr. REED. Mr. Seiberling, you took my speech right out of my mouth. I am here to welcome you all on behalf of the Blossom Music Center and the Musical Arts Association. We are delighted to have you here and we are very proud that you have chosen this as the place to consider the matter of creating a park. It is of vital interest to us.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think this area, this facility, does fit the thinking in terms of national parks. We have held field hearings on Redwood National Park, California, and North Cascades in Seattle and Golden Gate in San Francisco, and Gateway in New York, and Cumberland Island off the coast of Georgia. We have held many of them in a variety of places. I say again, this is the most beautiful setting that we have been permitted to enjoy while we have been listening.

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, we thank you for those comments. We are delighted to be called a beautiful place.

I presented a short formal statement. I am going to read a few parts of it and then I will be happy to answer questions if you have any.

My name is Peter Reed. I am a practicing lawyer in Cleveland, Ohio. For over 10 years I have been a trustee of the Musical Arts Association, Cleveland, Ohio, and for 8 years have served as vice president and chairman of the site development committee for matters relating to the acquisition, construction, and operation of Blossom Music Center, which is the summer home of the Cleveland Orchestra.

This statement reflects the view of the executive officers of the Musical Arts Association, but at this time has not been officially acted upon by the board of trustees which is the governing authority.

Your committee is considering legislation to create a national park in the Cuyahoga River Valley, consisting of some 15,000 acres.

The Musical Arts Association has a definite interest in the development and creation of such a national park, since Blossom Music Center is situated in the midst of the proposed park area.

In 1965 and 1966 it became apparent to the Musical Arts Association that it would be necessary to establish a summer home for the Cleveland Orchestra which would, among other things, provide year-

round employment for the orchestra personnel. Such a plan was deemed vital to the maintenance of the orchestra as one of the leading orchestras in the world, a reputation which it then had and which it now enjoys. Studies were made of summer sites and programs of other orchestras, such as Tanglewood, Saratoga, Ravinia, and the Hollywood Bowl. The best features of each were considered and a search was instituted for an available site wherein our objectives could be attained.

The first consideration was a location which would be accessible to the citizens of Cleveland, Akron, and the other cities of northeast Ohio. Site specialists were employed and more than 80 different sites were considered.

Other controlling factors were space available for the pavilion and its supporting structures, a lawn area which would accommodate overflow crowds, ample parking space, available highway access from all directions, and very importantly, distance from main highways to assure freedom from the sounds of truck traffic and other disturbing noises.

The site where this meeting is now being held was chosen, and subsequent experience has proven the validity of that choice.

Another question of importance was the number of acres to be acquired. We needed not only the area to be developed and used, but additional surrounding acreage necessary to insulate and protect the center from encroachment by developers of all sorts of industrial, residential, and other projects which we felt would be attracted to the site by reason of the creation of the center. For this reason a substantial additional acreage was acquired for such protection and as a buffer zone. Ultimately, nearly 900 acres were acquired in all.

Approximately \$9 million was spent to complete the project.

It appears to us that the objectives of Blossom Music Center and the proposed national park are parallel. More than 300,000 people attended our concerts and performances in the 1973 season. Blossom Music Center has become an important element in the cultural life of northeast Ohio, where there is a population in excess of 4 million.

Other than the metropolitan parks of Cleveland and Akron, there are no similar park areas of the character you are considering. The combination of cultural activities of Blossom Music Center and recreational activities proposed for your national park should make an outstanding contribution to the good life of the people of northeast Ohio.

Now, if I may add a word, not in my formal statement, we feel that the circumstances here are unique and present some possibilities which could not be found anywhere else, not only in northeast Ohio, but in the Northeastern United States. We know of no place where we could have acquired 900 acres within 20 miles of two major cities, and your park, it seems to us, has the same characteristics.

I will be happy to answer any questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is your feeling that the music center and the park would supplement each other?

Mr. REED. That is our view, very much so, very much so.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Reed, do you have any estimates as to the number of people who have come to the Blossom Music Center, how many of them come from outside the State of Ohio, of those over 300,000?

Mr. REED. We wish we knew, Mr. Seiberling. We do know to a reasonable degree the ratio between Cleveland and non-Cleveland. We know there are many from Erie, Pa. We know there are a good many from Sharon, Pa. We know of a good many from Columbus and Cincinnati. We also know of many from Toledo. And we have no doubt—that we have many visitors from as far as Chicago and Detroit because of the—well, because of the great programs that we have been putting on in the summer. Our orchestra puts on great musical programs. Then we have ballet, rock, everything.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I personally know of people who come from New York City and also from as far away as California, and what I am leading up to is, would you consider that this is not just an Ohio cultural center but certainly a regional one?

Mr. REED. Oh, indeed so, Mr. Seiberling. While we aim our objectives at providing for the people of northeastern Ohio, we believe that we have duplicated the interest in the musical and cultural events that parallels Tanglewood, parallels Hollywood Bowl. It parallels the Wolf Trap in Washington. We are attracting people from all over the United States because of the quality not only of our music but of the place where we present it.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you.

Mr. REED. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF PETER REED, VICE PRESIDENT OF MUSICAL ARTS ASSOCIATION, CLEVELAND, OHIO

My name is Peter Reed. I am a practicing lawyer in Cleveland, Ohio. For over ten years I have been a Trustee of The Musical Arts Association, Cleveland, Ohio, and for eight years have served as Vice President and Chairman of the Site Development Committee for matters relating to the acquisition, construction and operation of Blossom Music Center, which is the summer home of the Cleveland Orchestra.

This statement reflects the view of the executive officers of The Musical Arts Association, but at this time has not been officially acted upon by the Board of Trustees which is the governing authority.

Your Committee is considering legislation to create a National Park in the Cuyahoga River Valley, consisting of some fifteen thousand acres.

The Musical Arts Association has a definite interest in the development and creation of such a National Park, since Blossom Music Center is situated in the midst of the proposed park area.

In 1965 and 1966 it became apparent to The Musical Arts Association that it would be necessary to establish a summer home for the Cleveland Orchestra which would, among other things, provide year-round employment for the Orchestra personnel. Such a plan was deemed vital to the maintenance of the Orchestra as one of the leading orchestras in the world, a reputation which it then had and now enjoys. Studies were made of summer sites and programs of other orchestras, such as Tanglewood, Saratoga, Ravinia, and the Hollywood Bowl. The best features of each were considered and a search was instituted for an available site wherein our objectives could be attained.

The first consideration was a location which would be accessible to the citizens of Cleveland, Akron, and the other cities of northeast Ohio. Site specialists were employed and more than eighty different sites were considered.

Other controlling factors were space available for the pavilion and its supporting structures, a lawn area which would accommodate overflow crowds, ample parking space, available highway access from all directions, and, very importantly, distance from main highways to assure freedom from the sounds of truck traffic and other disturbing noise.

The site where this meeting is now being held was chosen and subsequent experience has proven the validity of that choice.

Another question of importance was the number of acres to be acquired. We needed not only the area to be developed and used, but additional surrounding acreage necessary to insulate and protect the Center from encroachment by developers of all sorts of industrial, residential and other projects which we felt would be attracted to the site by reason of the creation of the Center. For this reason a substantial additional acreage was acquired for such protection and as a buffer zone. Ultimately, nearly nine hundred acres were acquired in all.

Approximately \$9,000,000 was spent to complete the project.

It appears to us that the objectives of Blossom Music Center and the proposed National Park are parallel. More than 300,000 people attended our concerts and performances in the 1973 season. Blossom Music Center has become an important element in the cultural life of northeast Ohio, where there is a population in excess of 4,000,000.

Other than the Metropolitan Parks of Cleveland and Akron, there are no park areas of the character you are considering. The combination of cultural activities of Blossom Music Center and recreational activities proposed for your National Park should make an outstanding contribution to the good life of the people of northeast Ohio.

MR. TAYLOR. Before Dr. Walter Sheppe comes up, let me state that we will be resting in a few minutes for lunch. There are 56 additional witnesses on our list. Some of you might find it difficult to remain this afternoon. Any that would like to submit your statements and take 1 minute for a summary of your position or point out some one aspect of the statement come up and give your name to counsel over here. Anyone who wants to accept this proposition, we will take you after the next witness regardless of where your name appears on the list.

All right. Dr. Sheppe. And those who want to accept that proposition, just come on up and see counsel.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER SHEPPE, NATIONAL SIERRA CLUB, BIOLOGY FACULTY MEMBER, UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

MR. SHEPPE. My name is Walter Sheppe. I am on the Biology Faculty of the University of Akron. I am speaking today on behalf of the Sierra Club. The Sierra Club strongly supports this bill and establishment of this park for reasons that have been covered by speakers this morning. The park is badly needed for the recreation and open space by the people of this area. It will also be used by many people from other parts of the country passing through the area on nearby interstate highways.

In addition there is another need for this park that is of special interest to me as a biologist, indeed, clearly justifies including this area national park system.

Recreation is the best known of the functions of our national park lands, but there are other functions equally important. I am especially concerned with the need for a nationwide system of lands set aside to preserve representative examples of all our major ecosystems. Growing populations and increasing development place ever greater stresses on the ecosystems which support us. If we are to provide optimum management for these ecosystems we must understand them much better than we do now, and this understanding can come only from scientific study of intact and functioning examples of each ecosystem type. Such preserves also are needed as reservoirs of thousands of species of obscure plants, animals, and microorganisms of no evident commercial value to man today but of incalculable potential value.

Our present national park system is a great national treasure, but because of accidents of geology and history most of this system lies in the western third of the country. National park areas have been preserved more for their spectacular scenery than for their value as characteristic samples of the geology and ecology of our Nation. Because of this emphasis on the spectacular, many major ecosystems are represented poorly if at all in the national park system. This is most notably true in the Midwest. Major ecosystem types in this region have been virtually annihilated before we had a chance to learn anything much about them. Our loss is great, even though most people are unaware of it. The proposed park in the Cuyahoga Valley will be a badly needed ecological preserve, representative of the hardwood forest ecosystem that has established itself in the glacial border region since the end of the last ice age.

In closing, I would like to suggest one modification of this bill. Section 3 provides that the "park shall be located within the eastern and western rims" of the valley. This is too restrictive. It would exclude from the park all of the distinctive biological communities and geological formations of the plateau and would fail to protect the park scenically from inappropriate developments on the rim. The language should be modified to permit acquisition of lands within one-quarter mile of the rim where this was deemed desirable for the purposes of the park. I would also like to point out, that in the broader view we cannot have a sound regional development with islands of parkland, no matter how large they are, surrounded by urban sprawl and totally inappropriate development, and another type of help that we need from Congress is a strong land use planning bill.

Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Now, you recommend modifying the language to permit acquisition of land within one-quarter mile of the rim where deemed advisable?

Mr. SHEPPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Of course, the concept of the rim is a rather flexible one, but is it true that a geologist would be able to make a fairly clear distinction between the rim and the upland area?

Mr. SHEPPE. I cannot really say. That is the language of the bill. I would not want the park to be unduly restricted by that language.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, I think you make a very good point. When we get to drafting the bill I think we should certainly take that into consideration.

Mr. SHEPPE. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Dr. Sheppe.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER SHEPPE, CHAIRMAN, SIERRA CLUB PORTAGE TRAIL GROUP, AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

My name is Walter Sheppe. I am on the Biology faculty of the University of Akron and I am speaking today on behalf of the Ohio Chapter of the Sierra Club.

When I first arrived in this part of the country six years ago I expected to find it a continuous urban-industrial area extending from Lake Erie south to Canton and beyond, an area so overdeveloped as hardly to be fit for human habitation. Instead I found a pleasant mixture of cities, small towns, farms, and even extensive wooded areas. This was a welcome surprise, but in just the few years that I have been here I have watched sadly as the region developed rapidly toward the megalopolis condition that I had feared.

This region is continuing to grow in population, but the rate of destruction of open space is far greater than the rate of population increase. Lands once considered unsuitable or uneconomic for development now is highly valued for subdivisions, shopping centers, or industrial parks. Land use controls in this region are very weak, indeed, and the pattern of growth is determined largely by the wishes of landowners and developers. As a result, development is occurring in ways that are socially and economically far from optimum.

As our farms, fields, and woodlands become urbanized there are more and more people but there is less and less open space available for them. This is occurring at a time when the demand for outdoor recreation is increasing rapidly. All of this is leading to a deterioration in the quality of life in this region.

Heroic measures are needed to stop this deterioration and assure that development will enhance the lives of our people, not degrade them. On the most general level, we need great improvements in the structure and functioning of our local governments, and we especially need greatly strengthened public processes for deciding the nature, place, and timing of development. The Congress can help us with this by enacting strong land use planning legislation.

We also need help from the Congress in preventing the deterioration of specific areas that are of unusual value. The Federal Government cannot tell us how to use every acre of our land, but it does have an obligation to help protect areas that are of unusual value and that cannot be replaced once destroyed. That part of the Cuyahoga Valley covered by H.R. 7077 is the prime example of such an area in this region, and we believe that preserving this part of the valley is the most important single land use issue in the region.

There is strong support in this region for preserving the valley as a park. In fact, I do not know of any other issue on which there is so much agreement, and the Sierra Club strongly supports this objective. The real controversy is over the nature of the park, who will pay for it, and who will operate it. The Sierra Club is not necessarily committed to any one answer to these questions, but in practice there seems to be only one answer. Because of the rate at which this area is developing, protection must be provided for this land quickly or not at all. As far as we can see, this can be done only by the Federal Government. The issue that the Congress must decide seems to be whether to adopt H.R. 7077 or permit the Cuyahoga Valley to become a largely urbanized area with small islands of state and metropolitan park land. The latter alternative is not acceptable to the Sierra Club or to the people of Ohio.

This park is badly needed for recreation and open space by the four million people of this area. It also would be used by many people from other parts of the country who are passing through the area on the nearby interstate highways. In addition there is another need for this park that is of special interest to me as a biologist, a need that clearly justifies including this area in the national park system.

Recreation is the best known of the functions of our national park lands, but there are other functions equally important. I am especially concerned with the need for a nationwide system of lands set aside to preserve representative examples of all our major ecosystems. Growing populations and increasing development place ever greater stresses on the ecosystems which support us. If we are to provide optimum management for these ecosystems we must understand them much better than we do now, and this understanding can come only from scientific study of intact and functioning examples of each ecosystem type. Such preserves also are needed as reservoirs of thousands of species of obscure plants, animals, and microorganisms of no evident commercial value to man today but of incalculable potential value.

Our present national park system is a great national treasure, but because of accidents of geology and history most of this system lies in the western third of the country. National park areas have been preserved more for their spectacular scenery than for their value as characteristic samples of the geology and ecology of our nation. Because of this emphasis on the spectacular, many major ecosystems are represented poorly if at all in the national park system. This is most notably true in the Midwest. Major ecosystem types in this region have been virtually annihilated before we had a chance to learn anything much about them. Our loss is great, even though most people are unaware of it. The proposed park in the Cuyahoga Valley will be a badly needed ecological preserve, representative of the hardwood forest ecosystem that has established itself in the glacial border region since the end of the last ice age.

In closing, I would like to suggest one modification of this bill. Sec. 3 provides that the "park shall be located within the eastern and western rims" of the valley.

This is too restrictive. It would exclude from the park all of the distinctive biological communities and geological formations of the plateau and would fail to protect the park scenically from inappropriate developments on the rim. The language should be modified to permit acquisition of lands within one-quarter mile of the rim where this was deemed desirable for the purposes of the park.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

Mr. TAYLOR. Michael Duermitt. He happens to be the next witness and he also wants to take us up on this one minute proposition.

Mr. DUERMITT. Right.

Mr. TAYLOR. You are recognized for one minute and your entire statement will be placed in the record.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL DUERMITT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE OHIO CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

Mr. DUERMITT. My name is Michael Duermitt, executive director of the Ohio Conservation Foundation. We are a statewide private foundation concerned with all sides of the environmental issues. For this reason we strongly urge the enactment of the National Historic Park and Recreation Area in the Cuyahoga Valley.

For the last 6 months a substantial part of our staff time has been used in continuing research concerning the potentials of the Cuyahoga Valley. We feel that the only alternative within the Cuyahoga Valley is national park. It is our belief that we do not have 20 years as the BOR proposal mandates to preserve the valley. If the valley is not represerved within the next 5 years it is going to be lost forever. Development pressures are so great and one only has to tour through the valley to see the pressures that the stadium and CEI's transmission lines, interceptor have, the urbanization that is taking place with single family detached houses, to realize we do not have 20 years to preserve this valley. It is within 4½ hours of almost 20 million people. It is our project if the valley is designated as a national park, it will exceed by almost two-fold the annual visitation of the Great Smokey National Park which has a million visitors a year. For that reason the Ohio Conservation Foundation strongly urges designation as a national park.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much for your testimony.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL D. DUERMITT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, OHIO CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

The Ohio Conservation Foundation is honored to have the opportunity to testify in support of House Bill 7077—the proposal to create a Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. In addition to our written testimony, we would be happy to provide any additional information the subcommittee might deem necessary.

The Ohio Conservation Foundation is a private non-profit organization working to improve the environment throughout the State of Ohio. Our trustees hail from all parts of the State and represent diverse interests in the working community. A twenty-five member Citizen's Advisory Committee representing government, industry, community organizations, citizen environmentalists and educational institutions, advises the Foundation on its activities and strongly supports its efforts to establish a National Historical Park and Recreation Area in the Cuyahoga Valley.

A primary concern of the Foundation has long centered around the need for responsible land-use planning in Ohio. In this respect, we can think of no better alternative for the citizens of Ohio, and, indeed, for the nation as a whole, than

to grant immediate National Historical Park and Recreation Area status to the Cuyahoga Valley between Akron and Cleveland. It is miraculous that this valley, surrounded as it is by a metropolis of over 4 million people, still exists today in such a well-preserved natural state. Now, this subcommittee has the opportunity to preserve forever a place which has given this country much in the past and could provide it with much in the future.

President Nixon, in his January 1971 State-of-the-Union message, promised the citizens of this country that he would work "to expand the Nation's parks, recreation areas, and open spaces in a way that truly brings parks to where the people are". While we have been pleased to witness the recent establishment of two great urban parks; one in the New York City area and one in San Francisco, we hope that these two areas will not comprise the sum total of national urban parks in this country, for certainly the need extends well beyond the regions served by them.

To this date, however, we have witnessed little desire on the part of the Nixon administration to continue their stated program of bringing parks to the people. The Ohio Conservation Foundation sincerely hopes that the Federal government has not abandoned this policy and feels that to do so at this point in time would do a tremendous disservice to the American people. With almost 80 percent of the nation's population living in large urban areas, we are reminded of the fact that America is an urban nation and demands recreation areas close to major population centers. This need is all the more clearly emphasized by the recent fuel shortage and the restrictions it places on the American traveler. With the drastically increased costs and limited supplies of gasoline, millions of Americans in our eastern and mid-western states will no longer be able to drive to the great National Parks of the West and South. Even last summer, many of the National Parks in the West were reporting a sharp decline in the number of visitors.

Ohioans, traditionally, have been among the most frequent users of the National Park system—60 percent of our state residents annually go out of Ohio for their vacations. Most end up driving great distances to visit the national parks in Florida and the West, consuming tremendous amounts of gasoline in the process. We have set up a hypothetical example to demonstrate the energy savings that could be realized from the establishment of a National Recreation Area in the Cuyahoga Valley.

It has been computed that there are approximately four million individuals living within 15 miles of the proposed park boundaries—that's an average of 1,142,857 families, assuming a mean family size of 3.5 persons. Practically every family takes one vacation per year, and in Ohio, over 60 percent of those will travel out of state for that vacation. Most will travel well beyond the 350 miles to the nearest existing National Park (Shenandoah Valley). But let's assume that every family in our study area makes the 700 mile round trip journey to the Shenandoah National Park once a year. At an average gasoline consumption rate of 15 miles per gallon, 53 million gallons of gas would be used annually by these families in search of a recreational experience at a national park. Now let's assume that the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area existed within 15 miles of all these families. If they chose to go there instead of to the next closest national park, they would consume only 2,285,714 gallons, a savings of over 51 million gallons a year. With pump prices for regular gas averaging 59 cents a gallon, that could mean an average savings of 30 million dollars a year for Ohio motorists. We recognize that this is an extreme example, but it is unquestionable that substantial energy savings would be realized by the establishment of a National Historical Park and Recreation Area in the Cuyahoga Valley.

If any region in this country is lacking in "parks for the people," it is the industrial midwest, and northeastern Ohio in particular. The U.S.' east-north-central region—consisting of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—constitutes 20 percent of the nation's population; but contains only one percent of all Federally-administered recreation areas. Ohio, the sixth most populous state in the union, has no national parks or recreation areas. In fact, the nearest such facility (Shenandoah National Park) is over 300 miles from the Cuyahoga Valley. According to a 1972 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation study, northern Ohio, with less than .06 recreation acres per person, ranks in the lowest per capita recreation acreage category in the country. It is easy to understand why Cleveland's metro park system bears almost twice the burden of our most heavily used national park. (Attendance for fiscal year 1973—Cleveland Metropolitan Park System—16,000,000 approximate; Great Smokies National Park—9,216,000). Yet in the very middle of this densely populated region, within a half hour's drive of

over four million people, lies an area ideally suited to National Recreation Area status. The Cuyahoga Valley consists of some 22,000 acres of largely unspoiled woodlands and meadows which are capable of supporting a tremendous variety of recreational activities. But due to the mounting pressures of urban development, the open character of this beautiful region cannot be maintained for long. National Recreation Area status, however, would open this area up to the public and would protect the valley from commercial and residential development at the same time.

The natural beauty and historical significance of the Cuyahoga Valley has been well-documented and does not require elaboration here. Needless to say, the area does not compare to a Grand Canyon or Yosemite, but the Cuyahoga Valley surely surpasses both the Gateway and Golden Gate National Recreation Areas in terms of natural beauty and opportunity for recreational activities.

Both the State of Ohio and local metropolitan park boards have long demonstrated their desire to preserve the Cuyahoga Valley. Some 7,000 acres of public and quasi-public parkland already exists in the valley, and both State and local park boards are in the process of acquiring additional land there. The Federal government, too, has demonstrated its desire to establish a park in the valley through a commitment of some \$17 million worth of Land and Water Conservation Fund monies to be used for the purchase of parkland. These funds, we have been told, will be allotted by the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on a matching funds basis with the State over a period of 20 years. It might appear therefore, that the choice before us today is between a Federal park in the Cuyahoga Valley now, or a State park of similar size and cost 20 years from now. Unfortunately, the choice is not this easy. The most cursory glance at the Cuyahoga Valley today should make it obvious that we do not have 20 years, and probably not even five years, to secure the kind of recreation area that Ohio and the rest of the nation deserves.

Because the valley floor is a flood plain and its wooded slopes are too steep for low-cost development, the Cuyahoga Valley has been one of the few large land areas in the region to retain its rural character. But mounting pressures for commercial and high density residential development in the Cleveland-Akron area now pose a direct threat to the region.

Already, one housing development is under construction within the proposed park boundaries and others are planned for the near future. A huge sports coliseum, designed to serve both the Akron and Cleveland metropolitan areas, is under construction on the valley rim, directly adjacent to the park boundary line. With the completion of this stadium, the construction of accompanying commercial enterprises and concessions along with a widening of access roads traversing the valley most certainly will follow.

Presently, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company is attempting to force the construction of power lines through several miles of the proposed park. Although denied permission to construct the line along this route by the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, CEI has been granted an appeal and expects to win. Plans are also being developed for a regional sewer line along the Cuyahoga River, the construction of which could be damaging to the Valley's delicate soils and ecology and could certainly accelerate urbanization in the Valley.

Pressures for urban development in this part of Ohio are so great that land values could easily escalate fivefold over the next ten years. The state is presently negotiating for land in the Valley valued at around \$9,000 an acre—five years ago, it would have cost them approximately \$1,500 an acre. The recently completed confluence of Interstates 77, 80 and 271 just west of the proposed park is also sure to attract industry and residential development with a resulting increase in land values.

Inevitably, then, the BOR plan will result in a smaller and perhaps entirely unsatisfactory park at a much greater price. Twenty years from now, much of the finest land in the valley will have been lost forever to the bulldozer and the chain-saw. Land prices will most assuredly be higher, perhaps too high, making acquisition of sufficient acreage for a State park out of the question. As the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation itself pointed out in its environmental impact statement on Ohio's land acquisition plan, only national park status will permit acquisition at a faster rate than the State could achieve. In fact, passage of H.R. 7077 may be the only way to assure the creation of any park at all in the Cuyahoga Valley.

Commercialization of the upper Cuyahoga Valley would seem to present a classic example of poor land-use planning. First of all, it has been demonstrated

that the greatest need in this portion of northeastern Ohio is for recreation land, not for housing or industrial sites which are abundant elsewhere in the region. Secondly, it has been demonstrated that additional development would cause serious damage to the valley's ecosystem and could render the upper Cuyahoga as lifeless as the river is at the mouth of Cleveland harbor, where it caught fire in 1969. The valley walls within the proposed park boundaries are steep and heavily wooded, and the soils unstable. The cutting of trees on these slopes would undoubtedly result in erosion and, in times of heavy rain, landslides. One need only look at the badly eroded slopes in the Valley's two ski areas to understand the fragility of the area's soils.

Building on the narrow valley floor ignores all logic—the Cuyahoga, like all other rivers, overflows and could do serious damage to any structures in the flood plain. Dr. Robert Rolan, Director of Environmental Studies at Cleveland State University, has stated that additional development in the valley would increase the frequency of flooding and increase the likelihood of serious damage to property and life. Another danger to the area comes from the region's natural salt deposits. The ground water and plant life in the valley already have a high sodium content. If new roads are built or old ones widened, the necessarily increased salting for ice removal may destroy plant life and poison the water. Finally, in this heavily industrialized region, it would make sense to preserve as many trees as possible as they help filter the air and produce oxygen at the same time.

Of course, the greatest argument for a National Park in the Cuyahoga Valley must come in the form of human experience. No words can describe the beauty of seeing a whitetail deer bounding through the woods or the thrill of taking a canoe through whitewater. Passage of H.R. 7077 would make this experience available to millions of city dwellers who may well have never seen a deer outside a zoo or paddled a boat anywhere but around a city pond. In these times of increasing urbanization and the inherent hectic pace that accompanies this life style, it is important to preserve a link with our more natural, tranquil past. The astounding fact is that the possibility of enjoying these experience lies right in our backyard, not a thousand miles away in a remote forest that the less affluent will never see. Indeed, there is much to save in the Cuyahoga Valley and little time to save it. If Congress acts now to pass H.R. 7077, they will be assured of getting the most land for the lowest price. If Congress fails to pass H.R. 7077, the natural beauty of the Cuyahoga Valley will be lost forever.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Robert Metz, witness number 70. Those who are on this 1 minute list come on up where we would not have to wait for you, please. On deck is Robert Reynolds.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT R. METZ, DIRECTOR-SECRETARY OF THE METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT OF THE TOLEDO AREA

Mr. METZ. My name is Robert R. Metz and I am director-secretary of the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo area, similar to those you heard earlier this morning.

While the valley is not a Yosemite or a Kings Canyon, the value of an important natural area such as this simply cannot be determined by the yardstick of other climates, topographies, or ecosystems. We must not let such geographic chauvinism browbeat us into thinking that the natural heritage in Ohio is in anyway inferior to other parks that have been established throughout the Nation. Less splendid, perhaps, less valuable or natural, no. In 1939 as a graduate student at the University of California I testified at a public hearing before Harold Icks in San Francisco on behalf of the then proposed Kings Canyon National Park in that State. It did later become a national park but I never managed to get back there since then. The beauty of the Cuyahoga Valley as a national historic park and recreation area is that it will be here available to us all. The Metropolitan Park System of Toledo lends itself wholeheartedly in support as

evidenced by the resolution of our board that I am presenting to you today.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, could we make an observation?

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I would like to express a personal gratification that the Metropolitan Parks Director of what so many people might think is a rival urban area has come all the way over here to testify in favor of this bill. And I would also like to comment that every member of this committee I think is a member of it because we recognize that our interests extend to serving the needs of the whole country for parks and recreation and that is really our purpose in this committee. And so I think it is very fine that you emphasized that point in your statement.

Mr. METZ. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT R. METZ, DIRECTOR-SECRETARY OF THE METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT OF THE TOLEDO AREA

My name is Robert R. Metz and I am the Director-Secretary of the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area. I am glad to have the opportunity today to testify before the House Interior Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation on behalf of the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historic Park and Recreation Area. I, and the members of the Board and staff of Toledo Metroparks, feel strongly that the opportunity to preserve this valley must be met as soon as possible if the indiscretions of urban expansion are not to take their irreversible toll. The alternative that can best serve this purpose is, without question, the creation of a national park in this valley.

This is not to say this valley's merit of such status is in any way of secondary concern—one need only look around to see that the Cuyahoga Valley richly merits such a designation. It has a beauty and spirit all its own. Yes, it is not a Yosemite—but the value of an important natural area such as this can simply not be determined by the yardsticks of other climates, topographies or ecosystems. We must not let such geographic chauvinism browbeat us into thinking that our own natural heritage in Ohio is in any way inferior. Less splendid—perhaps; less natural or valuable—no!

That such a place can exist so close to so many people is a very positive factor. Its unique role as an open natural area between two great urban centers is resulting complex and important; the amenity, tranquility and environmental sanctity it provides to the millions of people in this part of Ohio is far more than could be expected of a beautiful but remote park area, isolated from people and their needs.

In 1939, as a student at the University of California, I testified at a public hearing in San Francisco on behalf of the then proposed Kings Canyon National Park in that state. It did later become a National Park and I've never managed to get back there since that time. The beauty of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historic Park and Recreation Area is that it would be *here*, available to us all. But for the park to be here in one piece and free of further encroachment, we must act now. To that end, Metroparks of Toledo lends its wholehearted support to HR 7077 as evidenced in this resolution of our Board that I am presenting today. Thank you.

METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT OF THE TOLEDO AREA RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT FOR THE CREATION OF A CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK AND RECREATION AREA

Whereas that portion of the Cuyahoga Valley as described in HR 7077 is one of the most scenic areas in northeastern Ohio, and is the only major open space area remaining between the Akron and Cleveland metropolitan communities, and

Whereas this valley is a biologically unique area, representing the meeting place of distinct geographical varieties of plant life, and also harbors many populations of animal life and birdlife, and

Whereas this valley has many unique cultural and historic features offering Ohioans and Americans a flavor of the past in marked contrast to the surrounding urban congestion, and

Whereas this valley is now threatened on all sides with the encroachment of incompatible commercial and high-density residential development, and

Whereas the creation of a National Park on this site appears to be the only means available to effectively preserve this area in the face of such urban expansion, and

Whereas there are currently no national parks or national recreation areas anywhere in the State of Ohio; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Park Commissioners of the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, an agency committed to preservation of open space and natural areas and deeply concerned with the state of such efforts throughout Ohio and across this nation, enthusiastically supports the concept described in HR 7077 that the Cuyahoga Valley be preserved as a National Historic Park and Recreation area, and similarly supports efforts towards this goal, so that this unique natural and historic resource will be preserved for posterity for the benefit and enjoyment of all people.

By unanimous vote of the Board of Park Commissioners the resolution was declared duly adopted on June 6, 1974

Mr. TAYLOR. Witness No. 55, Robert Reynolds.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT REYNOLDS, MEMBER, CUYAHOGA VALLEY ASSOCIATION

Mr. REYNOLDS. I am Col. Robert J. Reynolds, U.S. Army retired, Summit County and 11th Congressional District and a resident for 28 years, and member of the Cuyahoga Valley Association. It is recommended that this committee report favorably on the establishment of the national park in the Cuyahoga Valley. Midwest America urgently needs a recreation park located to accommodate its millions of citizens. The American Revolutionary Bicentennial Administration is asking the American citizens to participate in the 200th anniversary of the founding of the United States of America. What could be more appropriate than a national park location in the western reserve, the original land grants of the State of Connecticut. The Golden Eagle and the Golden Angle passes could be used in this area with a minimum of automobile travel, thus conserving energy.

The State of Ohio has only three national parks, yet has played an important part in the growth of the Nation over the last 200 years. During the American Revolution troops of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment were stationed in north Lawrence just outside of the proposed park. Northeast Ohio will continue to be the steel heart of America with increasing population. With offers of park and recreation areas in Cleveland, Akron, Cuyahoga, and Summit. Adding to the land acquisition program of the Federal Government the establishment of the national parks in this area will carry out the policy of the National Park Service to best serve the people of the United States.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you, Colonel.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT REYNOLDS, CUYAHOGA VALLEY ASSOCIATION

I am LTC Robert J. Reynolds, AUS-Ret., Summit County and 11th Congressional District resident for 28 years—Chairman Stow American Revolution

Bicentennial Commission, 1st Vice President Ohio Society Sons of the American Revolution and member Cuyahoga Valley Association.

It is recommended this Committee report favorably on the establishment of a National Park in the Cuyahoga Valley.

Midwest America urgently needs a recreation park located to accommodate its millions of citizens. The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration is asking the American Citizen to participate in the 200th Anniversary of the founding of the United States of America. What could be more appropriate than a National Park located in the Western Reserve—the original landgrant of the State of Connecticut. The Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passes could be used in this area with a minimum of automobile travel—thus conserving energy.

The State of Ohio has only three National Sites—yet it played an important part in the growth of the Nation over the last two hundred years. During the American Revolution, troops of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment were stationed at Ft. Laurens, just South of the proposed park.

Northeast Ohio has become and will continue to be the Industrial Heart of America with increasing population. With offers of Park and Recreation Areas of Cleveland, Akron, Counties of Cuyahoga and Summit and the State of Ohio to add to the land acquisition of the Federal Government, the establishment of a National Park in this area would carry out the policy of the National Park Service—to best serve the people of the United States.

Mr. TAYLOR. Witness No. 74. John Linsenmeier. On deck witness 78.

STATEMENT OF JOHN LINSENMEIER, SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO

Mr. LINSENMEIER. My name is John Linsenmeier. I just graduated from the University of Michigan and after a year or so of work I would like to continue in urban planning.

Although I am an urbanite, having been raised in the Cleveland area and having an interest in urban planning, I am firmly convinced that preservation of the countryside is essential to the survival of mankind. Man evolved in nature and must maintain contact with nature to maintain his mental and physical health. But if suburban sprawl continues at its present pace, this Nation will lose much of its land to careless, dehumanizing development. In the few years since Blossom Center has opened, State Route 8 has been a junky strip, and acres of irreplaceable prime agricultural land has been covered with asphalt parking lots for fast food outlets, bank, and car service centers. Mr. Mileti's Sports Coliseum will attract more of the same, and there's no telling where it will all end. I can still ride my bike from Cleveland to some fairly unspoiled areas; but soon the trappings of the automotive society will have erased the serenity, the quiet woodland between Akron and Cleveland. Only a large reserve of parkland can protect the Cuyahoga Valley from the full-scale destruction that automobile-oriented development has in store for it.

I will support a Cuyahoga National Park even if it includes plans to accommodate automobile traffic. But my strongest desire is to see a park for people. Buses or trains from Cleveland, Youngstown, and Akron should take people to and from the park, and park vehicles should provide transportation inside the park.

If people come to see woodland, let's not make it impossible to see the forest for the smog, and let's not destroy the forest for parking lots. Make the park for people, not machines.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much. I want to commend you, a young recent college graduate, on your interest in national parks and in open spaces, ecology in general. I think this is a cause to which young people have already made a great contribution.

Mr. LINSENMEIER. Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN LINSSENMEIER, SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO

Although I am an urbanite, having been raised in the Cleveland area and having an interest in urban planning, I am firmly convinced that preservation of the countryside is essential to the survival of mankind. Man evolved in nature and must maintain contact with nature to maintain his mental and physical health. But if suburban sprawl continues at its present pace, this nation will lose much of its land to careless, dehumanizing development. In the few years since Blossom Center has opened, State Route 8 has become a junky strip, and acres of irreplaceable prime agricultural land have been covered with asphalt parking lots for fast food outlets, banks, and car service centers. Mr. Mileti's Sports Coliseum will attract more of the same, and there's no telling where it will all end. I can still ride my bike from Cleveland to some fairly unspoiled areas; but soon the trappings of the automotive society will have erased the serenity the quiet woodland between Akron and Cleveland. Only a large reserve of parkland can protect the Cuyahoga Valley from the full-scale destruction that automobile-oriented development has in store for it.

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If people come to see woodland, let's not make it impossible to see the forest for the smog, and let's not destroy the forest for parking lots. Make the park for people, not machines.

Mr. TAYLOR. No. 78. Nicholas Sabadosh. On deck, Ralph Reinhart.

STATEMENT OF NICHOLAS SABADOSH, BRECKSVILLE, OHIO

Mr. SABADOSH. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Nicholas Sabadosh, and I reside at 9835 Hillsdale Road in Brecksville, Ohio.

I am here as a citizen who is concerned about the ecology and the welfare of present and future generations. Having spent my life in the field of education, and particularly as a teacher in the areas of health and recreation, I understand the importance of the various ingredients that contribute toward making a healthy life. One of the chief ingredients is availability to streams, fields, and woods for recreational purposes.

Consequently, several years ago when I first heard of efforts by Mr. Seiberling and others, to establish a national park in the Cuyahoga Valley, I directed some of my energy and time toward this objective. Today, I have in my possession thousands of signatures of people on petitions for the proposed park. Of the 8,234, about 4,000 were given to Senator Metzenbaum at the Senate hearings at Peninsula, Ohio, on April 8. The remainder will go to you, Mr. Chairman.

I also have resolutions in support of House bill 7077 and Senate bill 1862, signed by the Cleveland Board of Education, which enrolls 135,000 students; the Parma Board of Education, with an enrollment of 25,500; and the Brecksville Board of Education, with 4,369 students. There are also resolutions from the PTA's of the Brecksville-Broadview Heights School area and from the executive committee of the Cleveland Federation of Teachers, representing approximately 6,000 teachers.

If, and when, this park becomes a reality, a potential 4 million people who live within an hour's drive of it will have the opportunity to enjoy it. Many of these people cannot afford, especially with the

price of gasoline what it is, to travel 200 to 2,000 miles to a national park.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much. Your 1 minute is up. We have read the other one paragraph in the statement.

In the absence of objection, the resolutions attached to the statement will also be made a part of the record.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Sabadosh, if all the citizens showed the same kind of initiative you have shown, it would be a different country. [Applause.]

[Statement with attachments follow:]

BRECKSVILLE, OHIO, June 8, 1974.

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Longworth Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: My name is Nicholas Sabadosh, and I reside at 9835 Hillsdale Road in Brecksville, Ohio, 44411.

I am here as a citizen who is concerned about the ecology and the welfare of present and future generations. Having spent my life in the field of education, and particularly as a teacher in the areas of health and recreation, I understand the importance of the various ingredients that contribute toward making a healthy life. One of the chief ingredients is availability to streams, fields, and woods for recreational purposes.

Consequently, several years ago when I first heard of efforts by Mr. Seiberling and others, to establish a National Park in the Cuyahoga Valley, I directed some of my energy and time toward this objective. Today, I have in my possession thousands of signatures of people on petitions for the proposed park. Of the eight thousand names, about 4,700 were given to Senator Metzenbaum at the Senate hearings at Peninsula, Ohio, on April 8. The remainder will go to you, Mr. Chairman.

I also have resolutions in support of House Bill 7077 and Senate Bill 1862, signed by the Cleveland Board of Education, which enrolls 135,000 students; the Parma Board of Education, with an enrollment of 25,500; and the Brecksville Board of Education, with 4,396 students. There are also resolutions from the PTA of the Brecksville-Broadview Heights School area and from the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Federation of Teachers, representing approximately 6,000 teachers.

If, and when, this Park becomes a reality, a potential 4,000,000 people who live within an hour's drive of it will have the opportunity to enjoy it. Many of these people cannot afford, especially with the price of gasoline what it is, to travel 200 to 2,000 miles to a National Park.

Mr. Chairman, and Committee members, we urge you, and all other government groups who are concerned, and who can, by their decision, make this Park a reality, to give support to House Bill 7077 and Senate Bill 1862.

NICHOLAS SABADOSH.

BRECKSVILLE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL,
PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,
Brecksville, Ohio, May 24, 1974.

To: Mr. Nicholas Sabadosh.

From: Executive Committee, Brecksville Senior High School, Parent-Teachers' Association.

Re: Resolution Urging Establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

Whereas the policy of this Nation is to put parks where the people are so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas and

Whereas identical bills have been introduced in the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives to develop the Cuyahoga Valley area of some 22,000 acres for the recreational enjoyment of the American people in an area where there is a pressing and critical shortage of Federal and State recreational facilities and

Whereas the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would mean the preservation in its natural state of an area that has figured prominently in Ohio history; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Brecksville Senior High School, Parent-Teachers' Association strongly supports those bills to create the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area for the benefit of the present and future generations before it is too late, and urges every citizen to join in this effort and to write their Congressmen and Senators urging them to vote for House Bill 7077 and Senate Bill 1862.

RUTH LONG, (Mrs. William),
Unit President.
 JEAN COOKE, (Mrs. James),
Corresponding Secretary.
 ROSE ANN STARKS, (Mrs. Robert),
Legislation Chairman.

BRECKSVILLE-BROADVIEW HEIGHTS COUNCIL,
 PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS,
Brecksville, Ohio, May 20, 1974.

To: Mr. Nicholas Sabadosh.

From: Brecksville-Broadview Heights Council of Parent-Teachers' Associations.

Re: Resolution Urging Establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

Whereas the policy of this Nation is to put parks where the people are so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas and

Whereas identical bills have been introduced in the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives to develop the Cuyahoga Valley area of some 22,000 acres for the recreational enjoyment of the American people in an area where there is a pressing and critical shortage of Federal and State recreational facilities and

Whereas the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would mean the preservation in its natural state of an area that has figured prominently in Ohio history; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Brecksville-Broadview Heights Council of Parent-Teachers Associations strongly support these bills to create the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area for the benefit of the present and future generations before it is too late, and urges every citizen to join in this effort and to write their Congressmen and Senators urging them to vote for House Bill 7077 and Senate Bill 1862.

JEAN JOHNS, (Mrs. T. Robert),
Council President.
 GLADYS WEIS, (Mrs. Herbert T.),
Council President.

A RESOLUTION BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CLEVELAND CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT,
 URGING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL
 PARK AND RECREATION AREA

Whereas the policy of this nation is to put parks where the people are so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas, and

Whereas the Cuyahoga Valley is the last major unurbanized and undeveloped land between Akron and Cleveland, Ohio, and

Whereas identical bills have been introduced in the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives to develop the Cuyahoga Valley area of some 22,000 acres for the recreational enjoyment of the American people in an area where there is a pressing and critical shortage of federal and state recreational facilities, and

Whereas the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would mean the preservation in its natural state of an area that has figured prominently in Ohio history; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Education of the Cleveland City School District strongly supports these bills to create the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area for the benefit of the present and future generations before it is too late, and urges every citizen to join in this effort and to write their Congressmen and Senators urging them to vote for House Bill 7077 and Senate Bill 1862.

ARNOLD R. PINKNEY, *President.*

RESOLUTION 1974-19— A RESOLUTION URGING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATION AREA

Whereas the policy of this Nation is to put parks where the people are so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas, and

Whereas the Cuyahoga Valley is the last major unurbanized and undeveloped land between Akron and Cleveland, Ohio, and

Whereas identical bills have been introduced in the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives to develop the Cuyahoga Valley area of some 22,000 acres for the recreational enjoyment of the American people in an area where there is a pressing and critical shortage of Federal and State recreational facilities, and

Whereas the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would mean the preservation in its natural state of an area that has figured prominently in Ohio history; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Parma Board of Education strongly supports these bills to create the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park & Recreation Area for the benefit of the present and future generations before it is too late, and urges every citizen to join in this effort and to write their Congressmen and Senators urging them to vote for House Bill 7077 and Senate Bill 1862.

Approved: May 20, 1974.

Attest:

ARCH STEVENSON, *President*.
J. F. KRAL, *Clerk*.

A RESOLUTION URGING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATION AREA

Whereas the policy of this Nation is to put parks where the people are so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas and

Whereas the Cuyahoga Valley is the last major unurbanized and undeveloped land between Akron and Cleveland, Ohio, and

Whereas identical bills have been introduced in the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives to develop the Cuyahoga Valley area of some 22,000 acres for the recreational enjoyment of the American people in an area where there is a pressing and critical shortage of Federal and State recreational facilities and

Whereas the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would mean the preservation in its natural state of an area that has figured prominently in Ohio history; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Cleveland Teachers Union strongly supports these bills to create the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park & Recreation Area for the benefit of the present and future generations before it is too late, and urges every citizen to join in this effort and to write their Congressmen and Senators urging them to vote for House Bill 7077 and Senate Bill 1862.

GEORGE STOWE, *President*.

Mr. TAYLOR. Ralph Reinhart.

STATEMENT OF RALPH REINHART, CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN OF UNION GRANGE NO. 2380, PENINSULA, OHIO

Mr. REINHART. Mr. Chairman, I am Ralph Reinhart, a lay member of the National Parks and Conservation Association with headquarters in Washington, D.C. That organization comprises about 24,000 members nationwide. I am also conservation chairman of the Union Grange 2380 of Peninsula, Ohio, numbering 72 members, all of whom live in or near the Cuyahoga Valley. Union Grange has supported the Cuyahoga Valley National Park concept by formal resolution May 10, 1973. The Cuyahoga Valley we believe should be preserved as a national park rather than a State park not only

so that its full potential can be realized but also for the following more urgent reasons. The land acquisition cost. That as has already mentioned. The framing of a program for this park is that it will serve intercity people as well as suburbanites will be a challenge to park-use planning. This should be done by none other than the best, worldwide, the national park system. Inner city discontent needs to be met head on now by every means possible and this is one effort that we should not delay.

The pressure of overuse of the present small Virginia Kendall Park is resulting in a fantastic erosion of park value and needs to be handled immediately.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Reinhart.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Terrific statement.

[Applause.]

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF RALPH REINHART, MEMBER, NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman: I am Ralph Reinhart, a lay member of the National Parks & Conservation Association with headquarters in Washington D.C. NPCA is a nonprofit, educational and scientific organization devoted to the preservation of the environment and particularly to the protection of the National Parks and National Monuments of the United States. Our organization comprises about 42,000 members nationwide.

I am also Conservation Chairman of Union Grange #2380 of Peninsula, Ohio, numbering 72 members, all of whom live in or near the Cuyahoga Valley. Union Grange is a member of the Ohio State Grange which in turn is a member of the National Grange. The purposes and aims of the Grange are well known. Union Grange has supported the Cuyahoga Valley National Park concept by formal resolution since May 10, 1973.

I have lived at 1745 Stine Rd., in the village of Peninsula since 1933.

My first acquaintance with the valley and the river was in May of 1926. At that time, I was amazed and astounded that so beautiful a valley could be so foully polluted. The odor of raw sewage permeated the environment. Since then the river has been wonderfully cleaned up and with the present acceleration of scientific technology another few years should see its waters clear and again teeming with fish.

That the valley should be preserved is well recognized on all sides by my friends and acquaintances among local people. It is unique—

Geologically speaking—It has been called the most striking topography of any land area in Northeastern Ohio.

Historically speaking—From the days that the river was an Indian Hiway through the Canal era, to the time of the Iron Horse, the valley illustrates a history of transportation, that can be readily dramatized.

Ecologically speaking—Due to its geographical location, it can be said that here in one small area is the cross roads meeting place for plant life of the east, west, north and south.

Recreationally speaking—Its proximity to heavily populated areas insure its wide use.

On the premise that when a man begins to appreciate his place in the scheme of creation his spirit is lifted up, his perspective is widened and his sympathies for his fellow man are deepened.

The Cuyahoga Valley should be preserved as a National Park rather than a State Park, not only so that the above potential can be fully realized, but also for the following more urgent reasons—

1. Land acquisition costs will be several times greater if dragged out for 10-12 or even 20 years as required to develop a State Park at the present rate. This is one time when the best is also the cheapest.

The framing of a program for this Park so that it will serve inter-city people as well as suburban groups, will be a challenge to Park-use planning. This should be

done by none other than what is recognized worldwide as the best—National Park Service.

3. Inner city discontent needs to be met head on NOW by every means possible. This is one effort and should not be delayed.

4. The pressure of overuse of the present small Virginia Kendall State Park is resulting in a fantastic erosion of Park Values.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mike Sayers. On deck Cecil Winters. Mr. Sayers was witness No. 22. He has changed down to 32.

STATEMENT OF CECIL S. WINTERS, CHAIRMAN, CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, GOLDEN LODGE LOCAL NO. 1123, AFL-CIO, DIRECTOR, OHIO CONSERVATION CONGRESS

Mr. WINTERS. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Cecil Winters, chairman of the Golden Lodge Conservation Committee, AFL-CIO, and director of the Ohio Conservation Congress.

It is a great pride that I have this opportunity to appear here today representing these two organizations in the support of Congressmen Seiberling, Regula, and Vanik in their efforts to create the first national urban park in the Middle West. We Ohioans are fortunate to have that historical green space that is the Cuyahoga Valley, the only major open space remaining in the highly industrialized Cuyahoga, Summit, Stark, and the Akron and Massillon urban area.

In 1971, President Nixon outlined a new Federal policy to put the parks where the people are, well, there are people here—4 million of us, and within a few minutes drive we could find ourselves in an historical park and recreation area. With the gasoline shortage, it is safe to assume that many people will be looking to all levels of their government for conveniently located open spaces. We strongly urge Congress for the passage of this bill and return to the Ohioans some of their tax dollars, which are way overdue.

Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin usually appear near last on the Federal rosters. Twenty-one percent of the total U.S. population, 25 percent of total industrial output of the Nation, pay what amounts to 25 percent of total tax dollars going to the Federal Treasury, have twice the industrial productivity of any of the other regions, twice the urban dwellers and are tied for first in agricultural output.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Winters. He was witness No. 60. [Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF CECIL S. WINTERS, CHAIRMAN, CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, GOLDEN LODGE LOCAL NO. 1123, AFL-CIO, USWA

It is with great pride that I have this opportunity to appear here today representing Local Union #1123, AFL-CIO, USWA, and the Ohio Conservation Congress, in support of Congressmen Seiberling, Regula and Vanik in their effort to create the first national urban park in the middle west. And we Ohioans are fortunate to have this magnificent scenic historical green space that is Cuyahoga Valley—the only major open space remaining in the highly industrialized Cuyahoga, Summit, Stark, and the Akron and Massillon urban area.

In 1971, President Nixon outlined a new Federal policy to put the parks where the people are, well, there are people here—4,000,000 of us, and within a few minutes drive we could find ourselves in an historical park and recreation area. With the gasoline shortage, it is safe to assume that many people will be looking to all levels of their government for conveniently located open spaces. We strongly urge Congress for the passage of this bill and return to the Ohioans some of their tax dollars, which are way overdue.

Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin usually appear near last on the Federal rosters. 21% of the total U.S. population, 25% of total industrial output of the nation, pay what amounts to 25% of total tax dollars going to the Federal Treasury, have twice the industrial productivity of any of the other regions, twice the urban dwellers and are tied for first in agricultural output. Despite these figures, this region continues to be shortchanged in the help that comes back to those states.

Last year, Ohio ranked 49th in the amount of Federal dollars received. This year, last.

In closing, may I say, we are in complete agreement with Congressman Vanik's statement that this chance to preserve the beautiful lands of the Cuyahoga River Valley and the historic Ohio Canal represents an opportunity that we will not have again, and only if we act now can we save this land for the enjoyment of Americans now and in the future.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mike Sayers.

STATEMENT OF MIKE SAYERS, REPRESENTING LEAGUE OF OHIO SPORTSMEN

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Chairman, Congressmen, my name is Mike Sayers and I am representing the League of Ohio Sportsmen. We have 125 member groups representing about 80,000 people in the State of Ohio. We are for the park. We would like to see the park. We feel that possibly if the park is a reality in a certain period of time that the fishing will be better in the park and that currently it is not so good. There are about 127,000 licensed fishermen in Summit, in Cuyahoga, and surrounding counties. We represent a sizable portion of those and we would like to see the park.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Robert Hunker, witness No. 39.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT HUNKER, ROBERT L. HUNKER ASSOCIATES

Mr. HUNKER. Gentlemen, I have an interest and knowledge of national parks which goes back a goodly number of years. By the time I was 13 years old, my parents had taken me through 47 or the then 48 States and visited all of the national parks.

I am a resident and member of the council of the village of Peninsula; and 10 years ago a founder and the first president of the Peninsula Valley Heritage Association, now the Cuyahoga Valley Association. It was our goal to preserve the Cuyahoga Valley as the future "Central Park" in the center of the rapidly growing megalopolis of Akron and Cleveland as a recreational and cultural center of the residents of northern Ohio and for the vast number of travelers from across the Nation who traverse the valley on the Ohio Turnpike, Routes 271, 77, 71, and 90.

The importance of this valley on a national basis was first recognized by George Washington and Benjamin Franklin and before them, the Indians declared it a neutral territory of busily trafficked trails.

Yes, northern Ohio needs and deserves this national park. Since the opening of the Ohio Canal in 1827 we have contributed as much or more to the national economy than any other State in the Union and have neither asked nor received a great deal in return.

We who live there have fought off the developer and have maintained, improved, and restored this valley. It is only recently that

we have had outside help such as that now rendered by the State Department of Natural Resources.

I believe that by and large we are united in the desire to preserve this historic unspoiled area and that we are willing to share. However, we must be assured that we and our children can continue to live here in a pleasant environment with some degree of privacy.

As a councilman it is my duty to protect the interest of the valley residents and our local government. I realize that the bill attempts to take into consideration local residents. However, it is necessary to have a definite plan and commitment for income for road maintenance, fire protection, police protection, and the funding of our educational system. Also, we must insist upon an immediate long-range plan of a road bypass and public transportation to protect this valley and the village of Peninsula for the onslaught of traffic usually associated with public parks and recreational areas. I particularly wish to emphasize the forthcoming effects of the new Ohio Sports Center Coliseum.

I believe these drawbacks can be resolved by the mutual cooperation of the Federal and local governments so that this much-needed national park can be a reality.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. We know of your great interest in this proposal and we appreciate your testimony.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Hunker is a one-man conservation and preservation movement all be himself and is one of these people who puts his time, efforts, money, and talents into these interests and I think it is really fitting that he wound up our morning session with his testimony. [Applause.]

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. HUNKER, ROBERT L. HUNKER ASSOCIATES INC.,
PENINSULA, OHIO

I have an interest and knowledge of National Parks which goes back a goodly number of years. By the time I was 13 years old, my parents had taken me through 47 of the then 48 states and visited all of the National Parks.

I am a resident and member of the Council of the Village of Peninsula; and 10 years ago a founder and the first president of the Peninsula Valley Heritage Association, now the Cuyahoga Valley Association. It was our goal to preserve the Cuyahoga Valley as the future "Central Park" in the center of the rapidly growing megalopolis of Akron and Cleveland as a recreational and cultural center of the residents of northern Ohio and for the vast number of travelers from across the nation who traverse the valley on the Ohio Turnpike, Route 271, 77, 71 and 90.

The importance of this valley on a national basis was first recognized by George Washington and Benjamin Franklin and before them, the Indians declared it a neutral territory of busily trafficked trails.

Yes, northern Ohio needs and deserves this national park. Since the opening of the Ohio Canal in 1827 we have contributed as much or more to the national economy than any other state in the Union and have neither asked nor received a great deal in return.

We who live here have fought off the developer and have maintained, improved and restored this valley. It is only recently that we have had outside help such as that now rendered by the State Department of Natural Resources.

I believe that by and large we are united in the desire to preserve this historic unspoiled area and that we are willing to share. However, we must be assured that we and our children can continue to live here in a pleasant environment with some degree of privacy.

As a councilman it is my duty to protect the interest of the valley residents and our local government. I realize that the bill attempts to take into considera-

tion local residents. However, it is necessary to have a definite plan and commitment for income for road maintenance, fire protection, police protection, and the funding of our educational system. Also, we must insist upon an immediate long range plan of road by-passes and public transportation to protect this valley and the Village of Peninsula from the onslaught of traffic usually associated with public parks and recreational areas. I particularly wish to emphasize the forthcoming effects of the new Ohio Sports Center Coliseum.

I believe these drawbacks can be resolved by the mutual cooperation of the federal and local governments so that this much needed National Park can become a reality.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, this afternoon when we reconvene we will start with witness No. 28. If any of the witnesses do not have time to get lunch and get back here by 2 o'clock we will first hear the testimony of those who are here and then pick yours up.

The subcommittee stands in recess until 2 p.m.

[Whereupon the subcommittee recessed at 1:20 p.m. and will reconvene at 2 p.m., June 8, 1974.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. TAYLOR. The subcommittee will reconvene.

Our first witness this afternoon is the Honorable John Ballard, mayor of Akron. On deck, Mr. Harvey Swack.

STATEMENT OF JOHN BALLARD, MAYOR OF AKRON, OHIO

Mr. BALLARD. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, first I want to welcome the members of the House of Representatives to the Akron area. I am glad to have you here with us.

I suppose perhaps the best evidence of why this—talking about this Cuyahoga Valley park is the tremendous asset we have right here in which we are meeting. It is on the periphery of the Cuyahoga Valley, a tremendous asset to both the city of Cleveland and the city of Akron.

My remarks will be very brief. The historic and scenic significance of the Cuyahoga River Valley have long been recognized by us here in this area. The Cuyahoga River and Valley are the key to the development of this entire region and today provide some of the most beautiful scenery in our area.

As residents of the area, the citizens of Akron have a particular urgent concern with the preservation of the valley. Merely, as a part of our heritage, the valley is important to us. But beyond this, there is an urgency to the preservation of the Cuyahoga River valley that can be seen in facts and figures. I would like to cite just a couple.

The Cleveland-Akron area is one of the most densely populated urban centers east of the Mississippi. More than 4 million people live within a half-hour's drive of this area in which we are now located.

The vital statistics of the city of Akron paint a picture of an urban center increasingly more heavily populated with the disadvantaged segments of society. The median family income of \$10,000 is lower than any other area in our State. The unemployment rate in the civilian labor force is 4.5 percent. Nearly one-third, specifically, 31.8 percent of Akron's families are receiving public assistance income. I want to add, of course—include in those figures social security. Of Akron's families 8.8 percent have incomes below the poverty level.

These statistics, I'm sorry to say, will continue to increase as the "flight to the suburbs" continues. The irony of the situation is that while urban dwellers experience the greatest need for public recreation, they have the least available to them. Local governments do not have the financial resources available to acquire and develop recreation land. Even where the funds are available, the urban areas have little vacant land left for such uses.

The city of Akron has taken advantage of existing matching programs to provide recreation opportunities for its citizens. Unfortunately there is still a serious deficiency and we do need help.

The nearest national park to this heavily populated area, I believe, is over 200 miles away. Considering the present energy crisis, fewer and fewer people will be able to avail themselves of the pleasures of distant State and national parks. The disadvantaged of the central city, in particular, do not have the private transportation resources at their disposal to enable them to visit these recreation areas.

These facts make it increasingly more critical that major national parks be located as close as possible to the centers of population. What better area is there than this heavily urbanized center in north-eastern Ohio?

The local interest in the Cuyahoga Valley has not been limited to merely idle chatter. The city of Akron has made an effort to acquire valley land within our corporate limits. In fact, we are carrying on this program today. Present municipal ownership encompasses over 450 acres of valley land. Unfortunately, with the resources available to us, the acquisition process is slow. The inability to acquire the land quickly results in the loss of valuable land to private development and higher land costs. Even with assistance from Federal and State programs, the process is a lengthy one.

With only State funds available through the bureau of outdoor recreation, it has been estimated that it will take 20 years to complete acquisition of the proposed park at a cost of approximately \$35 million. This is more than twice the cost which would be necessary if the Federal Government were to intercede and acquire land immediately.

In summary, the Cuyahoga Valley is a major natural resource which must and should be preserved. Allowing such an area to be consumed by private development would be a serious mistake in our judgement. Local effort alone cannot complete the task rapidly enough to avoid the loss of many key areas. Intervention of the Federal Government is mandatory if the Cuyahoga River and valley are to be effectively preserved for future generations.

Again, welcome to our community, gentlemen. Glad to have you with us. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. I will just state that you probably realize that in the Federal program that Congress has approved many national park areas that have so far been only partially funded. Some may have been approved 10 years ago and the land acquisition process is not completed yet. So our acquisition program is running far ahead of our available financial resources. So even if the Federal Government were to approve the legislation it would be some time before the land acquisition would be completed.

Mr. BALLARD. I realize, Congressman, all these things take a great deal of time. I guess the main point I am trying to make is, and I am sure you all appreciate this, the sooner we can get about the business of acquisition, the better we can preserve these areas so they are not beyond any possibility of including them in this park. It is critical land. The development can wait although development is desirable too. But I think the critical point is the acquisition of land so it is there, so it can be developed and resources are available.

Mr. TAYLOR. The fact that the State is acquiring some 17 percent of the land and the fact that the local park districts are acquiring some will be very helpful to the Federal Government if they get into it by virtue of this legislation being approved.

Mr. BALLARD. Yes, sir. I agree. I think all units of government should do what they can consistently with their resources and if we do not work together, we just are not going to achieve what we should be doing.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I think that the mayor's presence here underscores another point which some of the other witnesses did, too, namely, that the mayor of Akron and the mayor of Cleveland, are of a different political party than the mayor of Cuyahoga Falls or than most of the members of the panel, and so this emphasizes to me the bipartisan nature and support in this region for this whole concept. And, of course the city of Akron and Mayor Ballard in particular, have given this thing tremendous support. One-half of Hampton Hills Metropolitan Park, which is at the lower end of the area we are considering under this bill, was made possible by the city of Akron making available to the Akron Metropolitan Park District land owned by the city, so the city has made some very substantial contributions toward preserving the valley already.

Mr. BALLARD. Well, we are trying to.

Mr. SEIBERLING. We certainly thank you for being here, John.

Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Guam is recognized.

Mr. WON PAT. I have just one question. In your testimony you pointed out that the vital statistics for the city of Akron paint a picture of an urban area heavily populated with the disadvantaged segments of society. You pointed out that there is a problem of unemployment and that you have 8.8 percent of families below the income poverty level and nearly one-third also receiving public assistance presently.

Now, how would this situation be alleviated or in a way be helped, if and when this proposal is enacted?

Mr. BALLARD. The conclusion there, Congressman, is that these people need recreational facilities in close proximity to where they live. This would not help alleviate very much, I do not think, the unemployment aspect of it, but everybody as we all know needs open space, a place they can go, get out in the sunshine and get away from the central city, and the point I am trying to make is that there is a serious need in the large metropolitan areas for this kind of facility, so that they can get the kids in the car and maybe only have to drive 7 to 10 miles and they are out in a different world. And that is what this can be, because it only takes—a drive out here from the center

of Akron coming down here just now, it probably took me 15 or 20 minutes and they are out here, as I say, in an entirely different world. This is the thing that is so seriously in need.

Mr. WON PAT. Of course, my chief concern is the economic condition and to alleviate that I think what you need is something to prop up the economy. I feel the realization of these facilities, if enacted into law, would help the economic conditions of the people in this area.

Mr. BALLARD. Possibly it would. It certainly would improve the the quality of life here. I do not really know how many jobs a park like this would provide. Obviously it would depend upon what goes in here. I have heard and read of some persons thoughts in this, that they might even have a railroad going from Akron up to Cleveland, and so forth, and maybe even try to—the old canal runs right through here. Maybe even a canal road that goes up and down.

Obviously we are not here talking about hundreds, many hundreds of jobs. There are other areas in this—in our metropolitan area that do lend themselves to industrial development. We are working on trying to provide elsewhere, but begin in close proximity to where these people live, industrial sites where you can develop and have jobs without which, of course, nothing happens.

Mr. WON PAT. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I believe, to just comment on that, because the mayor was not here at that time, Mr. Gerry O'Neil, head of General Tire, and Mr. Giermann, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Robert Schmidt, the executive director of the Area Progress Board, all emphasized the importance of having a facility like this proposed park in terms of attracting and retaining the quality of people that you need to have an advanced, progressive industrial base in an area like this. I do not know whether that is the point you had in mind, but I think that we did have some testimony on that point.

Mr. BALLARD. Right, and this is a valid point, too.

Mr. SEIBERLING. And, of course, in turn, if you can attract the kind of people that will allow you to build and attract new industry and retain what you have got, you are going to add to the job potential of the area.

Mr. BALLARD. I think really—what we are really talking about here is a balanced approach to these problems. The problems are multitudinous, as we all know. Jobs are critical. We are working on that. But having these kinds of areas, recreation is also a part of the picture and we can not ignore one. We have to sort of do the best we can in all areas.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Many bus tours have been run for senior citizens, labor unions and others through the valley as it exists now. Every year there are numerous charter bus tours that these various groups put together to show how you can bring these people out from the inner city. And they have just barely scratched the surface on that.

Mr. BALLARD. Right.

Mr. WON PAT. Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN S. BALLARD, MAYOR, AKRON, OHIO

CUYAHOGA RIVER VALLEY

The historic and scenic significance of the Cuyahoga River and Valley have long been recognized. The Cuyahoga River and Valley were the key to the development of this entire region and today provide some of the most beautiful scenery in the area.

As residents of the area, the citizens of Akron have a particularly urgent concern with the preservation of the Valley. Merely as a part of our heritage, the Valley is important to us. Beyond this, however, there is an urgency to the preservation of the Cuyahoga River Valley that can be seen in facts and figures.

The Cleveland-Akron area is one of the most densely populated urban centers east of the Mississippi. More than four million people live within a half-hour's drive of the proposed park.

The vital statistics for the City of Akron paint a picture of an urban center increasingly more heavily populated with the disadvantaged segments of society. The median family income of \$10,000 is lower than the state-wide average. The unemployment rate in the civilian labor force is 4.5%. Nearly one-third, 31.8%, of Akron's families are receiving public assistance income, and 8.8% of Akron's families have incomes below the poverty level. These statistics will continue to increase as the "flight to the suburbs" goes on.

The irony of the situation is that while urban dwellers experience the greatest need for public recreation, they have the least available to them. Local governments do not have the financial resources available to acquire and develop recreation land. Even where the funds are available, however, the urban areas have little vacant land left for such uses.

The City of Akron has taken advantage of existing matching programs to provide recreation opportunities for its citizens. Unfortunately the deficiency is still great and more help is needed.

The nearest national park to this heavily populated area is over 200 miles away. Considering the present energy crisis, fewer and fewer people will be able to avail themselves of the pleasures of distant state and national parks. The disadvantaged of the central city, in particular, do not have the private transportation resources at their disposal to visit distant recreation areas.

These facts make it increasingly more critical that major, national parks be located as close as possible to the centers of population. What better area is there than this heavily urbanized center in northeastern Ohio?

The local interest in the Cuyahoga Valley has not been limited to idle chatter. The City of Akron has made an effort to acquire Valley land within our corporate limits. Present municipal ownership encompasses over 450 acres of Valley land.

Unfortunately, with the resources available to us, the acquisition process is slow. The inability to acquire the land quickly results in the loss of valuable land to private development and higher land costs. Even with assistance from federal and state programs, the process is a lengthy one.

With only state funds available through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, it has been estimated that it will take twenty years to complete acquisition of the proposed park at a cost of approximately \$35 million. This is more than twice the cost which would be necessary if the Federal Government were to intercede and acquire land immediately.

In summary, the Cuyahoga Valley is a major natural resource which must be preserved. Allowing such an area to be consumed by private development would be a serious mistake. Local effort alone cannot complete the task rapidly enough to avoid the loss of many key areas. Intervention of the Federal Government is mandatory if the Cuyahoga River and Valley are to be effectively preserved for future generations.

Mr. SEIBERLING [presiding]. I guess I am ending up as a witness.

Mr. Taylor has temporarily given the gavel to me and the next witness is Harvey Swack, director, Cuyahoga Valley Park Federation, following whom will be Mr. Myron Swenson who I will ask to come up and take a seat at the witness table. Mr. Swack.

STATEMENT OF HARVEY SWACK, DIRECTOR, CUYAHOGA VALLEY PARK FEDERATION

Mr. SWACK. Glad to be here, and I would like to enter into the record, Mr. Seiberling, 30—

Mr. SEIBERLING. May we have an abbreviated statement and we will put your entire statement in the record.

Mr. SWACK. Yes. I would like to give you 30 resolutions endorsing this from 30 different groups that I do not believe you know, and I would like to put into the record 11,514 signatures that have been gathered by school people, adults, all kinds of people throughout Cleveland.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Alright. If one of our staff feels up to carrying that bundle we will take it right now.

Mr. SWACK. I am glad to give it up.

Mr. SEIBERLING. That is a terrific achievement, Harvey.

Mr. SWACK. Thank you.

[Editor's note: The materials submitted have been placed in the committee files.]

Mr. SWACK. My name is Harvey Swack and I am the Director of the Cuyahoga Valley Park Federation with headquarters at 1600 Mill St., Peninsula, Ohio. The federation consists of more than 50 public, quasi-public and private organizations interested in perserving the Cuyahoga Valley and creating a park throughout the valley.

The federation and its member organizations believe strongly that the Cuyahoga Valley should be established and developed as a park area right now. Tomorrow or the day after may be too late. This area is threatened today by the flood of progress which already casts its shadow over the valley. In 1917 people investigated and proposed to establish the Nation's first metropolitan park system that would hold open spaces governed by good conservation practice and be readily accessable to the public.

A few years later a similar park was established for the citizens of Akron. These two park systems are the envy of all other cities in the United States. Whereas years, 56 years later, this metropolitial park system of Cleveland has 18,000 acres and drew over 16.2 million people. Simultaneously, the most used national park, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, drew 9.2 million visitors, on 512—almost half a million acres of land.

Now, thus, the Cleveland Metropolitan Park System drew almost twice the attendance of the Great Smoky National Park on one twenty-sixth of the acreage. In view of the comparative attendance figures the National Park Service and all of us should be alarmed by what is happening here. The uniqueness of this valley lays in its historical significance and recreational potential. The proposed area is fully qualified as a Nation recreation area demographically with 30 million people within 250 miles. Sociological, with capabilities of serve the local as well as the regional populus; geographically with adjacent adequate roadways, railways, and airline service and recreationally with the numerous public activity facilities in an area capable of withstanding a high carrying capacity.

The need for attention by the National Park Service to preserve the unique national resources should be discussed, first in light of the shorter work week, earlier retirement, and consequent recreational needs. This is a mutuality in the conservation of national and human resources.

Second, it is very obvious that serious deficiencies in the Nation representation of American's ecosystems are apparent. Specifically these gaps as the Secretary of Interior called them, including central low lands and the Appalachian Plateau. Two significant vital national regions are included in this proposed park. The Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park Districts have had over 50 years to develop their systems with raising land values and the almost daily loss of open space land to developers of the Cuyahoga Valley cannot wait 5 years. Federal assistance is needed now to establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. We recommend the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park be established quickly as a vital urban park within the national park system.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR [presiding]. Thank you, Mr. Swack.

Mr. SWACK. My statement is a little bit different, Mr. Taylor, from what I have submitted for the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. Your full statement will be placed in the record.

Mr. SWACK. Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF HARVEY R. SWACK, DIRECTOR, CUYAHOGA VALLEY PARK
FEDERATION

My name is Harvey Swack, I am the Director of the Cuyahoga Valley Park Federation with headquarters at 1600 Mill St., Peninsula, Ohio. The Federation consists of more than 50 public, quasi-public and private organizations interested in preserving the Cuyahoga Valley and creating a Park throughout the Valley.

The Federation and its member organizations believe strongly that the Cuyahoga Valley should be established and developed as a Park area right now. Tomorrow or the day after may be too late. This area is threatened today by the flood of progress which already casts its shadow over the Valley.

More than fifty years ago people with vision in this part of the country anticipated the immediate and future open space needs for the populace. In 1917 they grasped the opportunity to establish the Nation's first metropolitan park system that would hold open space land, governed by good conservation practices, and be readily accessible to the public.

A few years later a similar part was established for the citizens of Akron. These two park systems are the envy of all other cities in the United States!

Today people of vision have perhaps the only opportunity in this generation to preserve the last open space connecting the metropolitan park systems of Akron and Cleveland to provide the benefits of an enlarged park area where it is needed.

The United States government's expressed policy of "putting parks where the people are" is graphically underlined by the long experience of the 57-year-old Cleveland Metropolitan Park District. Last year this 18,000 acres metropolitan park system drew over 16.2 million people because this is where the people are. In comparison, here are the attendance figures for the top National Parks for 1973. The statistics are quite revealing!

	Attendance (millions)	Acres
Great Smoky National Park.....	9.2	512,673
Cape Cod National Seashore.....	5.5	44,600
Lake Mead National Recreation Area.....	4.8	2,000,000
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.....	2.9	85
Cleveland Metropolitan Parks.....	16.1	18,000
Akron Metropolitan Parks.....	1.2	6,000

Let's take another look at the National Park situation. The Great Smokey Mountains National Park leads all other national parks in attendance. In 1973 it drew 9.2 million visitors on 512,673 acres of land. Last year the Cleveland Metropolitan Park System drew 16.2 million visitors on 18,000 acres, almost twice the attendance of the Great Smokey National Park on one twenty-sixth of that park acreage. The Akron Metropolitan Park District had 1.2 million visitors within its 6,000 acres. It is obvious that with a total combined area of 24,000 acres and a total of 17.5 million visitors (and this figure is growing) the needs of Northeast Ohio are far from being met. We cannot wait the twenty years it will take to establish the Cuyahoga Valley Park as now proposed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, because, very simply, the open land will be gone!

The Cleveland Plain Dealer in an editorial, May 29, 1974, said in part: " * * * Ohio is still one of the five states with the lowest ratio of parks to the people. * * * The National Park Service in 1972 emphatically recommended Federal Park status for the Cuyahoga Valley area to preserve it against imminent threats to its rural, semi-wild nature. * * * Ohio is the sixth largest state, and with Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin is an area where one-fifth of the total population of the nation is concentrated. Yet Ohio has no National Park."

The Cuyahoga Valley admittedly is no Yellowstone National Park in terms of spectacular scenery and wildlife. Yet the uniqueness in this Valley is its spectrum of characteristic wild life in open space that is readily available and accessible to this and future generations.

The overwhelming attendance at the two metropolitan parks is due to their philosophy of conserving human and natural resources. We, in the park profession, frequently state that we are conserving **NATURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES** in our work. We try not to differentiate between the two, as we feel both are of equal importance.

The need for attention to the National Park Service in just preserving the unique natural resources should be reviewed. In the lights of shorter work weeks, earlier retirement and consequent recreational needs, there is a mutuality in the conservation of natural and human resources.

The location of metropolitan parks and the Cuyahoga Valley Park in particular marks them as unique in that both kinds of resources will be saved by establishing this new park. The uniqueness of the Cuyahoga Valley Park serving over 4.2 million people within an hour's drive of its perimeters is equal to the uniqueness of preserving Yellowstone whose annual attendance is approximately 2 million visitors per year!

The fuel shortage alone will prevent many people from visiting the existing National Parks in the west and place an even greater burden on the present park lands in northeast Ohio.

The current program of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to help local and state agencies to acquire more park lands with 50 percent matching Federal funds is a real help. However, purchasing this park land over a 20 year period, the present BOR plan raises grave doubt that all the proposed lands will be acquired and the cost would undoubtedly double. It is estimated that the proposed park lands can be acquired for approximately 15 to 20 million dollars if done so in the next three to four years. The cost of acquisition will double this figure to \$40 million over the 20-year period and there is no assurance that all of the land could be obtained.

The Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park Districts have had the advantage of more than 40 years to develop their systems. The Cuyahoga Valley Park cannot wait 45 years, 20 years or even 10 years to develop the financial backing and leadership to establish this park. The demands of commercial land developers for open space are so great that the Cuyahoga Valley Park is in real jeopardy if we must acquire the land under the present 20-year Bureau of Outdoor Recreation plan.

The National Park Service is so alarmed by the overuse of the Great Smokies National Park that they have now installed gates to limit park attendance! This is remarkable considering that people want parks and support them. If the National Park Service is alarmed with such high attendance figures, then they should be alarmed by what is happening here! We are alarmed by what is happening here * * * to the land and to the people of Northeast Ohio. We recommend that the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park be established quickly as a vital urban park within the National Park Service.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Myron Swenson, on deck Marjorie Sofranko.

**STATEMENT OF MYRON SWENSON, CENTRAL MIDWEST
REPRESENTATIVE, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY**

Mr. SWENSON. Representative Taylor and members of the House Interior Committee, Subcommittee on Parks. I am Myron Swenson, Central Midwest Representative of the National Audubon Society. On behalf of our 325,000 members in 324 chapters, including 13 chapters in Ohio, we support and advocate this bill.

At this time I would like to introduce to you Mr. Ed Baugh. He is in the audience. Mr. Baugh is a member of the National Audubon Society board of directors, a resident of Cleveland, and a very active and I think an interlocking communicator between Cleveland and Washington on this piece of legislation. Mr. Baugh.

We want to thank Mr. Herrick for his fine botanical expertise which he showed today which we have not included in our statement due to our lack of such expertise. Also I wish to make two comments only because my statement before the House Committee in Washington is already on record.

First of all, regarding the recent probate court decision, injunction against the CEI—Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.—I would like to make the comment that that has been appealed by them. I would ask that concerned individuals and organizations be alerted to this and join the good cause to try to seek out a court decision in our favor.

And also I wish to comment that I think in regard to the bill it is important that fringe areas within this—on the outside of this proposed park be taken into consideration since the land-use activities are poorly delegated to those areas where we do not have an overuse of commercialization.

The National Audubon Society is not only an environmental organization. We do—we are still concerned with the Audubon Society.

At this time I would like to introduce to you Mrs. Ina Honkala, who will discuss this for about one minute.

**STATEMENT OF MRS. INA HONKALA, BLACKBROOK AUDUBON
SOCIETY**

Mrs. HONKALA. My name is Ina Honkala and I am a member of the Blackbrook Chapter of the National Audubon Society. I reside in Painesville, Ohio.

We appreciate this opportunity to testify on behalf of the bill to establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Recreation Area between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio. I will mention one item here which has not, I believe, been talked about before.

That the valley can survive as a safe migration route for birds is a primary concern of the Audubon Society. Dr. Wayne Hammond, editor of the Cleveland Bird Calendar, the quarterly publication of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and the Kirtland Bird Club, states that the Cuyahoga Valley has migration routes for many birds. The Cleveland Bird Calendar is now in its 70th year. Begun by Dr. Arthur G. Williams, the first editor, the calendar was edited until recently by Mr. Donald L. Newman. Studies of the birds records so faithfully kept by these men indicate that hawks migrating through

the valley follow the lake shore west in great numbers. Warblers show up first in great numbers in the valley near Akron during spring migration and later in the Shaker Lakes area, indicating that the valley is their feeding and resting area before going east and west when the birds reach the lake shore. Other birds passing through the valley in similar migration patterns are thrushes, sparrows, vireos, flycatchers as well as blue jays, meadowlarks and common flickers. In its comparatively unspoiled condition, the Cuyahoga Valley still affords sanctuary, food, and resting for these and other feathered migrants.

The bill, H.R. 7077, pending in Congress, needs quick enactment to establish the Cuyahoga Valley and National Historical Park and Recreation Area. For, while this park qualifies as a recreation area today, maybe tomorrow there will be no such area to qualify. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF INA M. HONKALA, BLACKBROOK CHAPTER OF NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

My name is Ina M. Honkala. I am a member of the Blackbrook Chapter of the National Audubon Society. I reside in Painesville, Ohio 44077.

We appreciate this opportunity to testify on the bill to establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Recreation Area between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio. As an educational organization, the Audubon Chapter offers this testimony as information for your consideration.

A recent executive statement says, "Put the parks where the people are." The people are four million strong within an hour's drive of the proposed park area; but, at present, there are no national parks in the state of Ohio. Rich in heritage and ecologically unspoiled, the Cuyahoga Valley between Akron and Cleveland meets the criteria for a National Park.

Some say, "Let the State of Ohio do it." The State of Ohio is proceeding with land acquisition, but at a snail's pace compared to possible federal action. Buying land as funds accrue and negotiation procedures allow, state land acquisition would require twenty years to complete at a cost, it is estimated of at least \$35 million. By comparison, federal land purchase and scenic easement acquisitions could be completed in only four years at an estimated cost of \$15 million. Think of it! The formation of a national park could stem the flood of asphalt, concrete and commercialism that is destroying the valley before it is too late!

History has passed through the Cuyahoga River Valley to the splash of canoe paddles, the rumble of iron wagon wheels, the clanging of canal boat bells, the voice of train whistles, the strident automobile horn and the roar of the air jet. The valley and its river have provided transportation and served the needs of such diverse people as Mound Builders, American Indians, French explorers, Moravian Missionaries, pioneer settlers, farmers and craftsmen. In truth, it can be said of the Valley, "It has witnessed and survived generations of men."

That the Valley can survive as a safe migration route for birds is a prime concern of the Audubon Society. Dr. Wayne Hammond, Editor of *The Cleveland Bird Calendar*, the quarterly publication of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and the Kirtland Bird Club, states that the Cuyahoga Valley is a migration route for many birds. *The Cleveland Bird Calendar* is now in its seventieth year. Begun by Dr. Arthur G. Williams, the first editor, the calendar was edited until recently by Mr. Donald L. Newman. Studies of the bird records so faithfully kept by these men indicate that hawks migrating through the Valley follow the lake shore west in great numbers. Warblers show up first in great numbers in the valley near Akron during Spring migration and later in the Shaker Lakes area, indicating that the Valley is their feeding and resting area before going east and west when the birds reach the lake shore. Other birds passing through the Valley in similar migration patterns are thrushes, sparrows, vireos, fly-catchers as well as blue jays, meadowlarks and common flickers. In its comparatively unspoiled condition, the Cuyahoga Valley still affords sanctuary, food and resting for these and other feathered migrants.

The taxpayer will certainly get his money's worth from the expenditure of federal dollars for Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Recreation area. In the meantime, easement contracts will protect from trespass the lands of those who choose not to sell while their easements perpetuate "viewing rights" and green-belt open space. Historical features, such as Indian mounds and artifacts will be saved. The restored canal and railroad, as planned, will provide excursions into history. About 15% of the land will be set aside for picnic and other recreational areas. But the valuation of scenic, historic, scientific, scarce or disappearing resources, often minimized, sets an appraisal beyond price for projects of this kind.

The bill, H.R. 7077, pending in Congress, needs quick enactment to establish the Cuyahoga Valley and National Historical Park and Recreation Area. For while this Park qualifies as a recreation area today, maybe tomorrow there will be no such area to qualify. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Marjorie Sofranko, Barry Sugden on deck.

STATEMENT OF MARJORIE SOFRANKO, SUMMIT COUNTY AMERICAN PARTY

Ms. SOFRANKO. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Marjorie Sofranko of the Summit County American Party. Mr. Seiberling's office called me yesterday and scheduled me between 11 and 12. Due to the undue amount of time being given to the proponents of the park, I am 2 hours late with my testimony. Keeping in mind that I pay you, you do not pay me, you are my servants, not my master, I would appreciate if you would not interrupt me for about the next 5 minutes such as you did Mr. Richards. [Applause.]

An editorial in the Lynchburg, Va., News, July 5, 1973, placed Federal land use in the proper light by stating: "When individuals within the confines of their communities are designated the right to determine the use of their land, but must conform to a national policy set mostly by the others, they have lost the first and most basic of their freedoms, for if government controls the use of land, the people have been dispossessed in their own country."

The Beacon Journal editorial of June 2, 1974, contained the following admission concerning hearings: "Sometimes hearings are merely window dressing for decisions that have already been made."

A brief review of the past just points to the logical conclusion that this hearing is perhaps some of that window dressing. On June 21, 1973, by a vote of 64 to 21 the Senate passed the Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act which spelled the end of the traditional concept of private ownership of land as conceived and understood under the American system of constitutional government. Its companion, the Udall bill, H.R. 10294, is now pending in the House. Passing of this bill combined with S. 286, Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance threatens to eradicate all private ownership of land under the auspices of ecological concern. Springing from the Potomac River Commission this voluminous bill states in section 109(e):

In addition to the existence of the power of eminent domain by the Commission as herein above provided the appropriate officials are hereby authorized whenever requested by the Commission to acquire by purchase, condemnation or any other means.

Speaking of regional government concerning land use legislation, Robert C. Weaver, former chief, Department of Housing and Urban

Development, stated before the California State Legislature February 19, 1968:

Regional governments, means absolute Federal control over all property and its development regardless of location anywhere in the United States to be administered on the Federal official determination of it.

That is, Federal land control would supersede State and local laws. Through this authority we seek to recapture control and the use of the land most of which the government has already given to the people.

A former proponent of land use and sponsor of S. 268, Senator Paul Fannin of Arizona, upon recognizing the inherent danger in the land use policy now says such policy would do great violence to our traditional national land rights. Noting that central elements which gives the Government control under the Land Use Act is the ability to prescribe areas of critical environmental concern and subject them to severely limited use, according to Senator Fannin, "It is not folly to say that in some states every square foot of private and state land could fall within such limitless definition."

In testifying against the bill he once supported, Senator Fannin stated:

What we are doing here is embarking upon a program in which the Federal Government determines land use, not for the land owned by the Federal Government but for all the private people. The land involved might be the smallest lot in the city, it might be a five-acre patch, or it might be a farm of 10,000 acres. But the Federal Government launches into the business of determining land use. A very few years from now if we embark upon this measure the great power of the Federal Government will be used to determine the use of all land in this country.

Lest anyone sneer at the end of this testimony that I have addressed myself to Federal land bill unrelated to the valley park, I say to you that the local proponents of the park admit not only the relationship between the valley acquisition and the Federal land use policy but also that the valley is the pivot on which the nationwide Federal land grab rests. A Beacon Journal letter to the editor March 26, 1974, by Mark Dalton, Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, refers to the Udall bill:

The recent act of the House Rulings Committee passing a general land use bill out on the House floor was a step in the right direction. But by no means does it lessen the urgency of making this bill law. This bill would make federal acquisition of land for parks and recreational use a much less tedious process. One example lays very near to us all, the Cuyahoga Valley.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, could you get to the bill that is before us? So far you have been talking land use——

Ms. SOFRANKO. I knew you were going to——

Mr. TAYLOR [continuing]. Legislation before Congress. We are not——

Ms. SOFRANKO. We are talking about land use here, too. It does not make any difference which way they are talking about. They all spell the same thing.

Mr. TAYLOR. Can you address yourself to the bill before us?

Ms. SOFRANKO. Well, I am against that. I am getting to that.

Now, you give me time. We have timed the proponents of this park up to 25 minutes. I am going to finish this testimony, sir, from the

Beacon Journal's extensive article entitled "Is the Valley Grand Enough."

At a time when the existing National Park System budget is straining to cope with armies of visitors, the Federal Government is under pressure to get into what is essentially the municipal park business. Indeed it has already done so in New York, San Francisco and the Cuyahoga Valley is a pivotal test of whether it will go further.

Presumably to add impact to the acquisition of the valley the article further states:

Just about every important politician in northeast Ohio has showed up personally or sent a representative the other day when a Senate Interior Subcommittee on Parks held a public hearing in this little town in the valley.

I would like a definition of the term "important politician" since the majority of them are in favor of the Federal park and thus not concerned with the right of private ownership. I would also like to know to whom they are so all fired important.

An example of the extreme urgency of acquiring the valley for a Federal park is shown in the fact that the State is going into the interest-free loan business to private organizations to permit it. According to the Beacon Journal, May 14, 1974, the State's controlling board released \$18,901 to Harvey Swack with which to do a public relations job with promise of repayment by private groups. The Cuyahoga Valley Association chaired by James S. Jackson, the various civic groups working for the Federal acquisition of the valley are already dedicated to regionalism at least in leadership and there is no trust regardless of limits to the contrary. I would rather inject arsenic or strychnine for the statements carry through the Federal addicts in line with revenue sharing. In all acts of confiscation of private property under land use the Government examines itself from legalizations. It now laughs in the face of its own gigantic bureaucracy, the EPA, and continues its atmospheric pollution of the TVA. Once the valley here is acquired there is no barrier to the Federal Government sterilizing or using it in any other way to the advantage of perpetrating its own power. Still, through all the propaganda the most basic reason against Government acquisition of the valley has been ignored, the right guaranteed by the fifth amendment of the U.S. Constitution which states that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. Perhaps you consider \$9,615 per acre to be just compensation.

Gentlemen, for some of the people here to sell their land is to sell their heritage which is priceless. To sell their heritage for dollars, they must break their sacred faith with the past and their trust for the future, a traitorous and dastardly act, to sell one's God given rights and freedoms and to add insult to injury, they ask that they accept payment in their own tax money.

A government powerful enough to strip these people of their private rights can also take by the same power my home and small lot in the inner city and such government is totalitarian to the core. So long as the blood of my forefathers runs in my veins, God granting my strength, I will continue to brand shenanigans such as this hearing a fraud.

I thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you for your views.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Ms. Sofranko, will you stay for questioning?

Ms. SOFRANKO. Remember, Mr. Seiberling, you are the legislative branch, not the judicial. I am not on trial here.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, it is customary when we have witnesses to ask questions but if you prefer not to, I would not. Do you prefer not to?

Ms. SOFRANKO. All of the information that I gave you here can be found in the Congressional Record.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I am not challenging any of your information. Would you prefer not to answer questions?

Ms. SOFRANKO. Yes, sir. I would.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Do you favor the existing metropolitan parks of this area?

Ms. SOFRANKO. As long as they are locally controlled, sir.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, they were acquired by the power of eminent domain using tax money.

Ms. SOFRANKO. Well, we are going a lot further than that. If we are going to extend the power of eminent domain to include land use then we may as well know a way of the Constitution, Mr. Seiberling.

Mr. SEIBERLING. This is a different bill, the land use bill.

Ms. SOFRANKO. No; it is not, Mr. Seiberling.

Mr. SEIBERLING. And I might say that being on the committee in the House that drafted it I do not accept your description of what it provides and I think it was inaccurate but that is really beside the point. This park would be acquired in exactly the same way as the metropolitan park, by negotiation with individual landowners, and I find it very difficult to see the distinction between that process and the process that was used before. If you care to comment on that I will be glad to hear what you have to say.

Ms. SOFRANKO. Mr. Seiberling, I have been—it is common knowledge that everybody, everyone knows that we are coming further and further under Federal control in every phase of our lives. These two land use bills pending in Washington have which your bill is simply a part as I said in my testimony, the Beacon Journal admitted that is the pivot as to whether they can—this valley, as to whether they can acquire more land. Somewhere we have to stop or we are not going to be a constitutional republic. We are going to be a totalitarian state.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you favor taking private property to create national parks anywhere?

Ms. SOFRANKO. It all depends, sir. We do have people living here and these people do not want to sell, and it is their private property and they have lived here for many years.

I am not against parks. I am not against recreation. I am not against environment or ecology. However, I am for private ownership of property for this is guaranteed to us, and if you can take one thing by evasion or roundabout tactics or how you do it, doubletalk by upping the price per acre as has happened here from \$1,300 to almost \$10,000 per acre, there are too many tactics used. Once the Federal Government decides that something is going to be theirs, every bit of pressure and power of that Government is brought to bear on the individual and his rights.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, I would just like to point out that the \$9,000 an acre that you point out as an example of Federal control was in fact a purchase made by the State department of natural resources.

Ms. SOFRANKO. I understand.

Mr. SEIBERLING. So I do not understand what the difference is?

Ms. SOFRANKO. Mr. Seiberling, I understand that this offer was made by the State. I can read. And I understand what I read.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, how is that an example of the effects of Federal land acquisition—

Ms. SOFRANKO. What the Federal Government says and controls—as long ago as 1942, a Supreme Court ruling said that what the Federal Government subsidizes it controls.

Mr. SEIBERLING. But half of the money came from the State of Ohio.

Ms. SOFRANKO. Yes; but the rest of it was revenue sharing from the Federal Government to which all the regulations are attached and you will find that, sir.

Mr. SEIBERLING. And the purchase was made by the State, not negotiated by the Federal Government. The whole thing was done by the State, and I do not see that it proves anything with respect to the Federal Government. But I guess we have overrun our time, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. SOFRANKO. Precious time again, Mr. Seiberling arguing with me.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you for your testimony.

Ms. SOFRANKO. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Barry Sugden. Federick Pizzedaz on deck.

STATEMENT OF BARRY SUGDEN, TRI-COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION, ACCOMPANIED BY RAY ROBINSON, TRI-COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. SUGDEN. Mr. Chairman, I come to you as president of the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission. I have with me in case there are any technical questions the executive director of the commission.

I would like to just approach this matter of the valley park from an absolutely different perspective than I believe anyone has so far.

The Tri-County Regional Planning Commission is the oldest multicounty planning commission in the State of Ohio. Since our inception we have been vitally concerned over the proper use of this particular part of the area. Our first preliminary open spaces plan in 1962 recognized the Cuyahoga Valley as an area of peculiar significance, peculiar in a number of regards which I will get into in a minute. A comprehensive regional land use plan in 1963 confirmed these findings together with the actual report in 1966. A complete new comprehensive land use plan was drawn up in 1969 which also recognized a very vital need to handle the Cuyahoga River valley in a distinctive way.

In 1971, the commission went on record supporting this particular bill or its predecessor bill at that time.

These various studies approached the valley from the point of view of what is the proper use of the land. What will the land take from a true planner's point of view.

I personally am not a planner. I am a marketing man. We have a very competent planning staff behind us, however.

Upon analysis we find that the land within the boundaries of the proposed park is not adaptable for intensive development, either residential, commercial, or industrial. The only development of any nature of that type development that could be done would be on a very spotty basis and any time you have spotty development, you produce very bad land use. The soil is not adequate for septic tanks. There is a very poor water table in the area. Water would have to be brought in. There is, throughout much of the area, a very severe flood plain problem. These are some of the deterrents that dictate what is the proper use of the land.

There are many rugged slopes as much as 25-percent grade. We have seen some examples, as I am sure you have seen them as you drive through the valley of attempts to use this marginal land and some of the problems that it creates.

In essence, about 90 percent of the total area is unfit for intensive development of any major character. Our studies have been confirmed by a number of others, including the Rosenstock study which I am sure that your commission has, the committee has in its files, which was a very comprehensive study. The study in essence confirmed everything that we have been concerned about for the last 10 or 12 years. It also recommends very strongly acquisition of the valley property for park purposes.

However, on the opposite side of the coin the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in 1966 stated that they recommended against the use of this area for a park based on two criteria; one, because of the existing water pollution at that time, and second, because of the then existing criteria that parks for a national park situation had to have possibility of widespread geographic useage. People had to be able to come and should be able to come from a long distance. It had to be a major action.

However, last year, in 1973 the National Park Service, when they reviewed the OBR's recommendation, stated that conditions and criteria had changed. Certainly the pollution situation is on the way to being rectified. And also the National Park Service has recognized that the application of current standards such as those used in the Golden Gate project, those used in the gateway project, would certainly indicate, if you applied those standards to this area, that this is well within the concept of the National Park Service recommendations.

From another point of view the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as much as some of us may or may not disagree with some of their techniques, have also concurred that the obvious best use of this area is as a national park. This was in their final environmental statement and incidently, if the committee does not have a copy of the Department of Interior's environmental statement of last June, I think this is one of the best summaries of the land conditions and the environmental situation in the area. As far as—so much for land use. What are some of the significant features that would make this a good place for a national park? First of all, there are some very distinctive things here that you do not find in any other parts of the country. The Cuyahoga Valley is on a very distinctive geological

spot. The break at the Cuyahoga Valley represents the transition from the Appalachian Plateau and the mountain regions of the Appalachians to the east, to the sudden and abrupt transition to the Great Lake Plains and the graduation on out into the Great Plains. This is the one place in the country where this happens. The area, that part of which is included in the park area, sits astride the north-south Continental Divide, the watershed divide. This is the area in which when the rain drop will fall, in one place it will go into the Great Lakes, one in much to the south will go into the Gulf of Mexico. That is pure geology.

What does this mean? Well, that has produced some very significant and interesting things botanically. It is the dividing line between the eastern mountain and the western prairie cultures, botanical cultures, that is. We have excellent examples in this area of the climax forests and throughout the country as you travel around it and fly over it you see terrible examples of where we have ruins through climax forests. We have an excellent one in this area. It certainly should be preserved.

We have in this area such things as the woods diversity from the beech, maple, oaks, hemlock, hickory to the cottonwoods. This is one of the few areas of the country where you can bring all of those forms in together. The same thing applies as far as the undergrowth and as far as the plants. The wild flowers here are beautiful. At one point I embarked on a project to try to take a picture of every wild flower in the area and finally gave up.

MR. TAYLOR. Is Mr. Robinson with you?

MR. SUGDEN. Yes, he is.

MR. TAYLOR. Does he have a statement?

MR. SUGDEN. No. He is with me only to answer technical questions in case they come up. I am almost through.

Historically the area has much to offer. It traverses back to 600 B.C. when the Indian mound builders were here. The various Indian tribes who used this area as natural ground. One of the few places where the Indians came because of the portage between the two rivers—8-mile stretch in which you can portage a canoe to go from Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico. These are the things together with the development of the Ohio Canal which certainly led to the development of the Western Reserve. These are the kinds of things that I think make this a very significant area that will deserve consideration for a national park development.

Thank you.

MR. TAYLOR. Thank you for a very thorough statement. [Applause.]
[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF BARRY K. SUGDEN, PRESIDENT, TRI-COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

The preservation of the Cuyahoga Valley as open space for park and recreational purposes has long been the policy of the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission (Summit, Portage and Medina Counties). The valley area has a great number of attributes which make it ideal for park purposes. In addition, this area has a number of features which make it very poor for intensive development purposes. The combination of all of these factors has always indicated that the best use of this property is for park and recreational purposes. The various studies which have been made by the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission include—

1. 1962 Preliminary Open Space Plan.
2. 1963 Comprehensive Regional Land Use Plan.
3. 1966 Action Policies (for realization of the 1962 Regional Land Use Plan).
4. 1969 Comprehensive Regional Development Plan.
5. Resolution of the Full Commission Approving and Endorsing the Cuyahoga Valley Park Land Acquisition Project.

The basic factors considered in these various reports regarding the character of the Cuyahoga Valley include—

1. Due to the combination of the topography and soil conditions this area is not suitable for intensive development. As a matter of fact, it has been estimated that approximately 90% of the area would be improperly utilized for development purposes either residential, commercial or industrial.

2. The basic soil conditions are those of heavy clays, which render the area very poor for septic tank purposes.

3. Due to the topography, intensive residential developments would not be possible. This would mean that if sanitary sewers were to be run into the area the cost per land owner would be prohibitive.

4. The area has very inadequate subsurface water. Any residential development could not be supplied through wells. Again due to the topography, construction of water mains would be very expensive for the land owner.

5. A substantial portion of the level land is basically flood plain. Historical records prove that this area is subject to periodic flooding with all its attendant problems to built-up areas.

6. Much of the area consists of moderate to rugged slopes and sharp ravines. In many areas that slope gradient is at least 25%.

7. Portions of the area are very heavily wooded. This certainly should be preserved.

In summary, it should be firmly stated that the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission's original study and all subsequent studies confirm the thesis that this area is not adaptable to intensive development from both a topographical and economic standpoint.

There have been a number of additional studies regarding the proposed best use of this area.

1. The Rosenstock-Holland Study, "The Cuyahoga Valley of Ohio—A Recreational Feasibility Study".

This study done by Rosenstock-Holland Associates for the State of Ohio confirmed all of the previous findings of Tri-County Regional Planning Commission. It very firmly recommended that the area be acquired for park and recreational purposes. The area referred to in the Rosenstock Study included all of the Valley floor plus the areas in and around Furnace Run and Brandywine Creek. The study also recommended the acquisition of scenic rights on all slopes adjacent to the valley.

2. 1966 Study of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

This study, although recognizing many of the physical attributes of the valley, recommended against acquisition for park purposes due to the then existing pollution of the Cuyahoga River and apparent lack of probability of wide area patronage. However, the conclusions of this report were pretty much negated by a subsequent study of the National Park Service.

3. National Park Service Report (1973).

This study indicated that conditions and criteria as used in the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's report have changed considerably. It also concluded that application of current standards such as those used for the Gateway and the Golden Gate National Park Projects would certainly qualify the Cuyahoga Valley for National Park status.

After reviewing much of the natural, scenic, historical and cultural values of the area this report concluded that:

"The feasibility and suitability for national recreation area status is firmly supported by such criteria as:

Its accessibility, less than 15 miles of 4 million people.

Its resources reflecting a total spectrum of natural, historical, cultural and recreational values.

Its potential for complementing strategic peripheral regional park programs and activities.

No other federal recreation opportunities within the region."

4. U.S. Army Corp of Engineers Cuyahoga River Restoration Study (1971).

This study, the main thrust of which was the status of the Cuyahoga River as a waterway, concurred with most of the conclusions of the Rosenstock-Holland report.

5. An excellent summary of all of the attributes of the Cuyahoga Valley is contained in the Department of the Interior's Final Environmental Statement regarding the Cuyahoga River Valley acquisition. This report was published by the Lake Central Regional Office of the Department of the Interior on June 22, 1973.

At this point it would be well to briefly review some of the significant and unique features of the Cuyahoga Valley.

Geologically the Cuyahoga Valley represents the dividing line between the Appalachian Plateau and the Lake Plain. As such, it's a prime example, and a very striking one, of the transition from the Appalachian Mountain system to the Great Plains system.

Botanically the Cuyahoga Valley is the dividing line between the Eastern Mountain group and the Western Prairie group. In addition to this, because of its peculiar position, we also find examples of Canadian and Southern growth.

The area includes excellent examples of the climax forest. Similar examples are not to be found any where else in this area. Due to its peculiar location it contains excellent stands of Beech, Maple, Oak, Hickory, Ash, Red Maple, Elm, Cottonwood, Sycamore, Box Elder, Black Walnut, Buckeye, Hemlock, Yellow Birch and Shag Bark Hickory.

The area brings together the horticultures of the dry ridges, the moist uplands and the cool revines. The shrub and flower diversity is outstanding.

This heavy growth and diversity of plant life naturally results in an excellent small animal population. This ranges from the deer to the chipmunk. The only small animal life that is significantly missing is that group which is basically oriented to the water such as the beaver. However, as the Cuyahoga River is cleaned up there is little doubt that this group of animals will return.

The Cuyahoga Valley is located on one of the North-South flyways. As a result the bird life is abundant. The range is all the way from migrating warblers to the ducks and heron and the pileated woodpecker. It is not at all uncommon to be able to observe in excess of 75 different bird species on any spring morning.

Historically the area has a very rich heritage. This heritage dates back at least to 600 B.C. when the area was inhabited by the Indian mound builders. Examples of their activity are still to be found in the Valley. Beginning in approximately 800 A.D. various other Indian cultures inhabited the area. Because of its peculiar position and physical attributes the Cuyahoga Valley area became a meeting point of a number of different Indian tribes. The area contained the portage between the waterways of the Great Lakes and those of the Ohio Valley and the Mississippi. Consequently it was declared to be neutral territory by the various Indian tribes.

This area sits astride the continental water divide, which separates the Great Lakes Basin from that of the Mississippi-Gulf of Mexico. The Cuyahoga River watershed drains into the Great Lakes system while only eight miles to the south the Tusawaras River drains southward into the Ohio River and ultimately into the Gulf of Mexico. These two watersheds meet in this area.

During the 17th and 18th Centuries this area became the meeting point between a number of different European ethnic groups and the American Indian. These various groups of "white man" ultimately dispossessed the Indians from this area.

With the opening of the Ohio Erie Canal in 1827 the Akron and Cleveland areas opened up to industrial development. This Ohio Erie Canal, many remnants of which are still in existence in the area, was one of the prime examples of canal construction of the period. This canal, as was the case with the Indian portage, connected the Great Lakes Basin with the Ohio Valley area making it possible to move goods in commerce from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

The area has great significance in the western development of this nation. It is part of the original Western Reserve and was initially developed by the old Connecticut Land Company. The days of this development were very significant in the beginning of the western movement across the United States.

There are a number of historical sites in the Cuyahoga Valley area. These include—

Remnants of the canal and its locks.

Deep Lock Quarry.

Hale Homestead.

Western Reserve Village.

The covered bridge across Furnace Run.

GAR Hill in Peninsula.

Bronson Church in Peninsula.

In spite of all the development limitations and the historic significance of the Cuyahoga Valley area, we are today coming under extreme pressures for residential and commercial development. As the surrounding land inventory becomes depleted these pressures on the valley intensify. We are now seeing residential developments being proposed for marginal slope areas (one is already in existence). Immediately south of the proposed park area, commercial and light industrial development is already creeping northward up the valley floor. Much of this is located on basically flood plain ground. Already there have been recommendations made for the expansion of much of the basically rural road network into four-lane highway capacity. As these commercial and industrial developments occur they force the expansion of the water and sewer network, uneconomic as it may well be.

This development pressure comes not only from the traditional land developer but also from many of the communities themselves. These communities apparently feel a need to expand their tax base and look at land development as the best answer. The Planning Commission has made a number of studies which indicate that residential development in this kind of an area will not produce enough expansion of the tax base to pay its own way. Hence subsequent commercial and/or industrial development will normally follow most residential development. Giving in to these pressures could be the death knell for this area. There is no question in the mind of the planner that this area must be preserved in its natural state and in order to do this action for land acquisition for recreational purposes must take place immediately.

It would appear that the immediate creation of a National Park and Recreational Area in the Cuyahoga Valley is the only way we can preserve this area and protect it against intrusion by commercial interests. The commercial interests I refer to are those that are well described by the following quotation from the Executive Secretary of the Gettysburg, Pa. Chamber of Commerce:

"Private business enterprise has a constitutional right to establish itself wherever it chooses. Who has the right to stop it?"

The present day desecration of the Gettysburg area is the result of this philosophy.

Gentlemen, I say that we not only have the right but the obligation to protect this piece of our national heritage. Though many today will not necessarily concur in these recommendations from a shortsighted point of view, our descendants will be well blessed if we take the necessary action today to preserve the Cuyahoga Valley.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I would just like to point out Mr. Sugden is the president of the Regional Planning Commission and I would defy anyone to show any evidence of dictatorial powers on behalf of Mr. Sugden or his commission.

Mr. TAYLOR. Reverend Eugene Morgan. On deck, Herbert Strawbridge.

STATEMENT OF REV. EUGENE MORGAN, AKRON SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Eugene Morgan and I am a member of the Board of Education of the city of Akron and as a member of the Board of Education, city of Akron, I also serve—as a member of the Board of Education, I also sit on the Parks and Recreation Board of the city of Akron.

I really do not have anything new to add to the testimony already of a technical nature because people more versed in the technicalized of nature conservation and parks and all of these things have spoken. I do understand that the basic things that the Department of Interior look for, those things have to do with historical, botanical, and geological resources of the area and from my understanding of this area we do have all of these qualities in this Cuyahoga Valley.

It is also my understanding that it is a new concept of taking the park to the people and if that is so, it has been pointed out in previous testimony that there are four or five million people right here in Ohio to whom this park could be taken as well as there are adjoining States around Ohio that could very well profit from having a park in this area.

I am particularly interested in the availability of park land areas to urban school districts since I serve on an urban school Board of Education where it would give our children an opportunity to get out into the out-of-doors and to not only enjoy this in a simply recreation way but also to use it as a part of their nature study.

The question has been raised about the availability of this type of thing within the urban area itself. I think it stands to reason that we just do not have space. Our Mayor was here earlier, Mayor Ballard, who indicated we do not have the space. It also has been my experience as a member of the Parks and Recreation Board that this is the low man on the totem pole. We not only do not have the space, we just do not have the money. So whatever help we can get in this area we would certainly appreciate.

My concluding remarks would be that I would certainly have concern for those who live in this area. I can understand their concern in terms of their property. I serve on a board that exercises the right of eminent domain. We take property to build schools and we take property to do other things. I can understand their concern but I am sure that the Congressmen in their wise judgment will take that into consideration and that some proper compensation could be made.

I also understand that there are provisions within this bill that the land would not actually be taken away but that some other arrangements could be made and I certainly hope that these residents of the area will be borne in mind. And with that I will conclude my testimony unless there are some questions.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I think maybe the chairman has a question. While he is considering the question, I would like to say that Reverend Morgan is the past president of the Akron Board of Education and one of the outstanding citizens in the city of Akron and it is a real pleasure for us to have you here, Reverend Morgan.

Mr. MORGAN. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you have information as to the tax loss which the county would sustain by these lands being placed in a park?

Mr. MORGAN. No, I do not.

Mr. TAYLOR. I did not think you would be the one. Usually we get that information from some public official.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I think Mr. Robinson who was with Mr. Sugden might be able to supply some information along those lines, Mr. Chairman. If he does not have it with him, he could probably supply it for the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. We would be glad for Mr. Robinson, if he has that information, to give it.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Is Ray Robinson still here?

Mr. TAYLOR. Let us put it in the record.

Mr. SEIBERLING. He has heard us and if he could submit it for the record, we would like to have it. Could that be done, Ray?

He is nodding that it could be done.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is fine.

Thank you, Mr. Morgan.

Mr. MORGAN. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Herbert Strawbridge. Mrs. Beatrice Warwood will follow.

STATEMENT OF HERBERT STRAWBRIDGE, PRESIDENT, NORTHERN OHIO URBAN SYSTEM CORP.

Mr. STRAWBRIDGE. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Seiberling, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Herbert Strawbridge. I am president of the Northern Ohio Urban System Corp. The Northern Ohio Urban System Corp. is a privately sponsored non-governmental organization engaged in analyzing directions urbanization is taking in Northern Ohio and to determine the problems of urbanization that has been caused and to suggest alternative plans and programs to better our future.

The Northern Ohio Urban System Research Corp. was formed in July 1970 by the Higbee Co., the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. and the East Ohio Gas Co. Today we wish to present our findings which strongly support the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley Park as proposed in House bill 7077.

When we began our study in July of 1970, our first problem was to determine the approximate boundaries of the Northern Ohio Urban System (NOUS). I call your attention to the first chart. We examined a range of population and economic data, land use data, and transportation and communication data. After examining the data, it was determined that the urban system was a two-state, 35-county area that extended along the shores of Lake Erie from Sandusky to Erie, Pa. and on the south, from Marion, Ohio, to New Castle, Pa.

The area had 5,700,000 persons in 1970 and encompassed 17,000 square miles. If the NOUS area were to become a state, it would be the 11th largest in terms of population. The next chart will show that in this area, which is the fifth location there, if we had a park, national park, we would be the fifth largest state in the country to have a national park if this was a park. You will notice that we are considerably larger than the bottom 7 to 12 States which encompass some 15 national parks.

After determining the study area we examined the history of population movement in the area and we found a remarkable fact. The center of population for this 35-county region has remained in a 3 to 4 mile square near Boston Township for 70 years, from 1900 to 1970. As you know, Boston Township is the heart of the park. Based on preliminary population estimates for the year 2000 by the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development as well as our own study, this population center will remain in this general area.

In the past 20 years, the strongest pressures for urbanization have been in this Cleveland-Akron corridor. I show you these two charts. As you can see from these illustrations of population densities for 1950 and 1970, the Cleveland and Akron urbanized areas are growing together at a rapid pace. The Cleveland and Akron urbanized areas have both more than doubled in square miles since 1950. For the next 20 years we believe that development in the areas around the park will

rapidly accelerate because of the greatly improved access. The construction and completion of numerous freeways to the south of Cleveland in the last 5 years is just beginning to make itself felt in increased residential development. The population projects of Ohio's Department of Economic and Community Development gives some idea of the future growth patterns. NOUS's 5.7 million persons will grow to between 6.8 and 7.1 million in the year 2000. Of the additional one million persons expected in the area, 90 percent of them will be in the nine counties surrounding Cleveland, Akron and Canton. It is quite clear to us that unless the area for the parkland is acquired quickly, it will soon be developed. (See Illustration 4).

In the process of study, we also examined the suitability of all land in the 35 counties for development. We created a profile of the natural characteristics for 621 study units (mostly townships) in the area. (See illustration 5). The natural elements include such things as topography and vegetation—elements most suitable for a parkland. We concluded that the area was very well suited for parkland and open space and needed to be preserved. Therefore, when we conceptualized nine alternative plans of development, all of them preserved this parkland.

We recently made a computer analysis of the data collected in the study to determine which of the 621—

Mr. TAYLOR. Can you finish in about a minute, please?

Mr. STRAWBRIDGE. I am just about through—621 study units within the 35-county NOUS area were best suited for wooded urban park. We felt that the park should be readily accessible to the population, but the creation of a park should not displace current development if other alternatives were available; the park should have the appropriate natural features, especially vegetation, topographical contours, and surface water. We found that 10 of the top 15 study units for park sites were in the immediate vicinity of the park with the one township most readily available.

In brief summary our study supports the following contentions. A national park in the Cuyahoga Valley would be very accessible. The historical center of the region is within a few miles.

The pace of urbanization in the Cleveland-Akron corridor is so rapid that unless the area is acquired quickly, it will be developed and the possibility of a park closed forever. The natural features of the land make it extremely well suited for an urban park.

Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Strawbridge. Your presentation shows a lot of preparation. We appreciate it.

Mr. STRAWBRIDGE. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I think it was a very impressive presentation and gives a completely new perspective to me as to the significance not only of the park but the whole region in which we are located.

Mr. STRAWBRIDGE. Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF NORTHERN OHIO URBAN SYSTEM RESEARCH CORP., SUBMITTED
BY HERBERT E. STRAWBRIDGE, PRESIDENT

My name is Herbert E. Strawbridge and I am President of Northern Ohio Urban System Research Corp. (NOUS). I am also Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Higbee Company, Northern Ohio's largest depart-

ment store. I am speaking today for the Northern Ohio Urban System Research Corp. in support of the Cuyahoga Valley Park.

The Northern Ohio Urban System Research Corporation (NOUS) is an attempt by a privately sponsored non-governmental group to analyze the directions urbanization is taking in Northern Ohio, to determine the problem urbanization has caused and to suggest appropriate plans and programs to alleviate these problems. NOUS was formed in July, 1970 by The Higbee Company, Ohio Bell Telephone and East Ohio Gas to supplement competent, but limited local planning efforts. The sponsors believed that the process of urbanization transcended local planning jurisdictions and that a privately sponsored study was needed to look at the regional and long term implications of patterns of urbanization. Today, we want to present our findings which strongly support the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley Park as proposed in House Bill 7176 and Senate Bill 1862.

When we began our study in July of 1970, our first problem was to determine the approximate boundaries of the Northern Ohio Urban System (NOUS). We examined a range of population and economic data, land use data, and transportation and communication data. After examining the data, we decided on a 35 county area that extends from past Sandusky to Erie, Pennsylvania and from Marion, Ohio to New Castle, Pennsylvania, on the south. The NOUS area has 5.7 million persons and 17,000 square miles. If the NOUS area were to become a state, it would be the 11th largest in terms of population. (See Table 1 and Illustration 1).

TABLE 1.—POPULATION AND THE NATIONAL PARKS

State	Population (millions)	National Parks
California.....	19.9	5
Texas.....	11.2	2
Michigan.....	8.9	1
Florida.....	6.7	1
Northern Ohio Urban system.....	5.7	—
North Carolina.....	5.0	1
Virginia.....	4.6	1
Tennessee.....	3.9	1
Minnesota.....	3.8	1
Washington.....	3.4	3
Kentucky.....	3.2	3
Oklahoma.....	2.6	1
Colorado.....	2.2	2
Oregon.....	2.0	1
Arkansas.....	1.9	1
Arizona.....	1.7	2
Utah.....	1.0	5
New Mexico.....	1.0	1
Maine.....	.9	1
Hawaii.....	.7	2
Montana.....	.6	1
South Dakota.....	.6	1
Wyoming.....	.3	2
Alaska.....	.3	1
Virgin Islands.....	.1	1

After determining the study area, we examined the history of population movement in the area and found a remarkable fact. The center of population for the 35 county region has remained in a 3 mile by 4 mile square near Boston township for over 70 years from 1900 to 1970. (See Illustration 2). As you know, Boston township is in the heart of the park. Based on the preliminary population estimates for the year 2000, by the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development, the population center will remain within this area.

In the past 20 years, [the strongest pressures for urbanization have been in this Cleveland-Akron corridor. I show you these 2 charts. As you can see from these illustrations of population densities for 1950 and 1970, the Cleveland and Akron urbanized areas are growing together at a rapid pace. The Cleveland and Akron urbanized areas have both more than doubled in square miles since 1950.] (See Illustration 3).

For the future, we believe that development in the areas around the park will rapidly accelerate in the next 20 years because of the greatly improved access. The construction and completion of the numerous freeways to the south of Cleveland in the last five years is just beginning to make itself felt in increased residential development.

The population projections of Ohio's Department of Economic and Community Development give us some idea of future growth patterns; NOUS's 5.7 million persons will grow to between 6.8 and 7.1 million in the year 2000. Of the additional [one million persons expected in the area, 90% of them will be in the 9 counties surrounding Cleveland, Akron and Canton. It is quite clear to us that unless the area for the parkland is acquired quickly, it will soon be developed.] (See Illustration 4).

In the process of study, we also examined the suitability of all land in the 35 counties for development. We created a profile of the natural characteristics for 621 study units (mostly townships) in the area. (See Illustration 5). The natural elements include such things as topography and vegetation—elements most suitable for a parkland. We concluded that the area was very well suited for parkland and open space and needed to be preserved. Therefore, when we conceptualized nine alternative plans of development, all of them preserved this parkland.

We recently made a computer analysis of the data collected in the study to determine which of the 621 study units [within the 35-county NOUS area were best suited for a wooded urban park. We felt that the park should be readily accessible to the population, but the creation of a park should not displace current development if other alternatives were available; the park should have the appropriate natural features, especially vegetation, topographical contours, and surface water. We found that 10 of the top 15 study units for park sites were in the immediate vicinity of the park] (See attached analysis of park sites with Illustrations 6, 7, & 8). This conclusion, which was based on extensive quantitative work, was consistent with our earlier conclusions on the suitability of the area for a national park.

Our conclusion that this land was suitable for parkland and open space is consistent with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources' *Comprehensive Plan for Parks and Recreation* (1970). This study was completed before the possibility of a national park in the Cuyahoga Valley was even considered. The Department of Natural Resources' study found that the smallest amount of outdoor recreational land is available in the most urbanized counties. (See Illustrations 9, 10, 11). This illustration dramatically shows the need for recreational land in the urbanized counties. Finally, as we can see in this next illustration, the largest area of potential recreation land accessible to the urbanized and growing areas of the region is in the Cuyahoga Valley.

In brief summary, then, our study supports the following contentions:

1. A national park in the Cuyahoga Valley would be very accessible, within one hour's driving time, to a population which could rank as the nation's 11th largest state.
2. The historic population center of the region is within a few miles of the park and will remain there for the foreseeable future.
3. The pace of urbanization in the Cleveland-Akron corridor is so rapid that unless the area is acquired quickly, it will be developed and the possibility of a park closed forever.
4. The natural features of the land make it extremely well suited for an urban park.

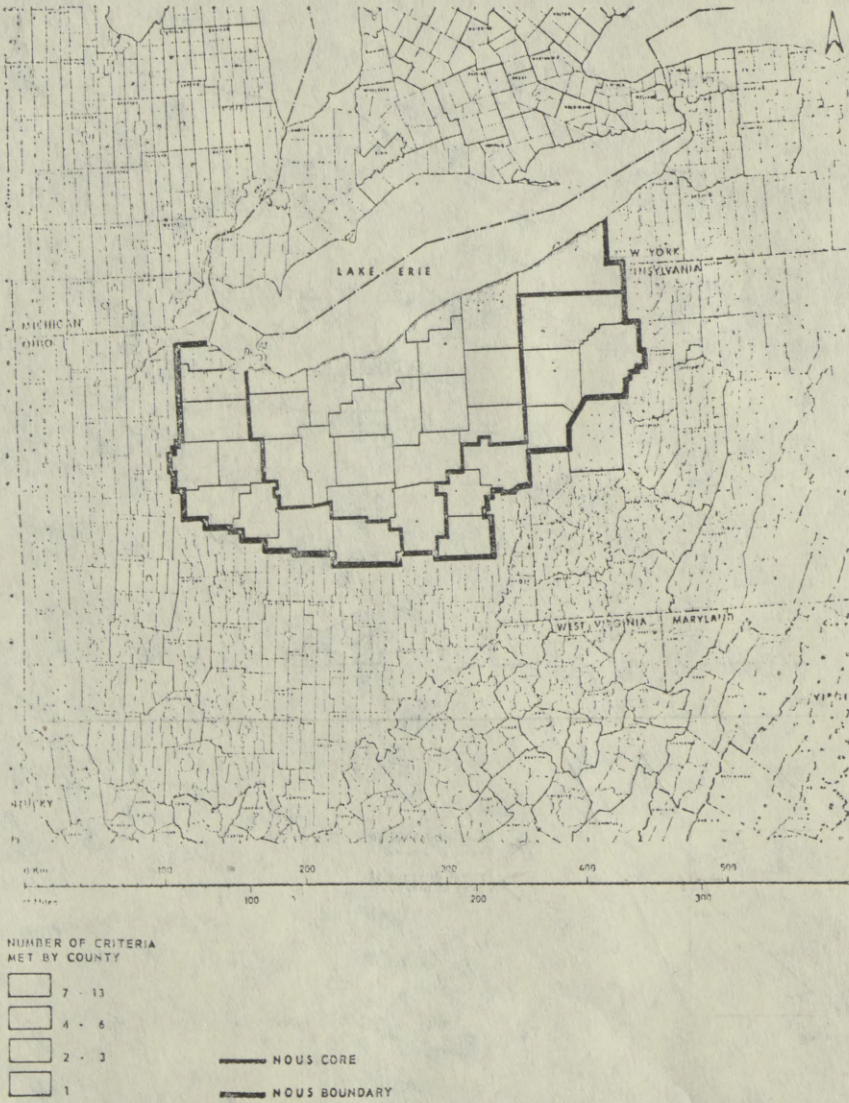
Thank you very much.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS FOR PARKLAND HEARINGS

1. Definition of the NOUS Study Area.
2. Dislocation of the NOUS Population Center of Gravity 1900-1970.
3. Generalized Population Density 1950 and 1970.
4. Preliminary Population Projections by County: 1970 and 2000. (from Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development, December 1973).
5. The 621 Study Units.
6. Analysis of Park Sites Using NOUS Computerized Data.
7. Best 15 Study Units for Park: based on combined criteria of suitability of natural characteristics, existing development and accessibility.
8. Best 15 Study Units for Park: based on suitability of natural characteristics only.
9. Best 15 Study Units for Park: based on existing development and accessibility only.
10. Land Available for Outdoor Recreation.
11. Balance of Recreational Land, by Activity—1970.
12. Non-Urban Recreational Areas.

DEFINITION OF THE NOUS STUDY AREA

Fig. 1



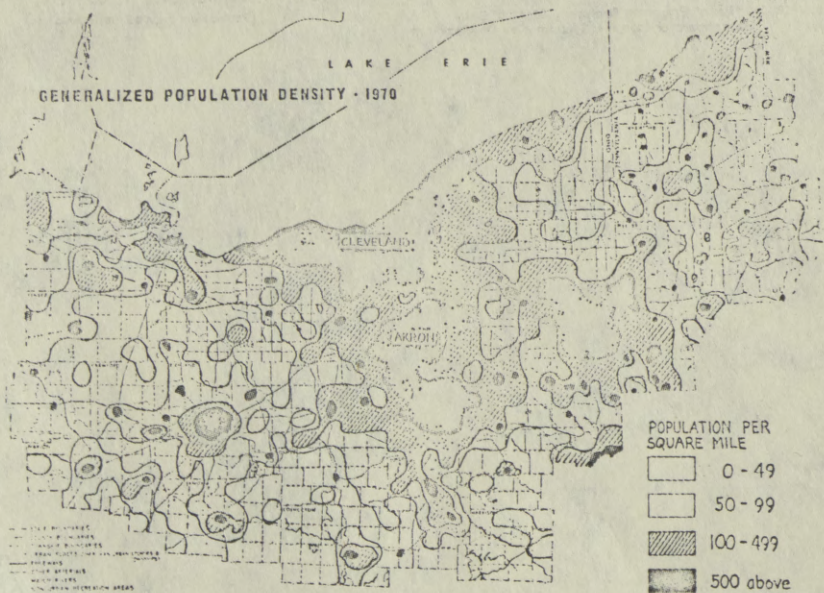
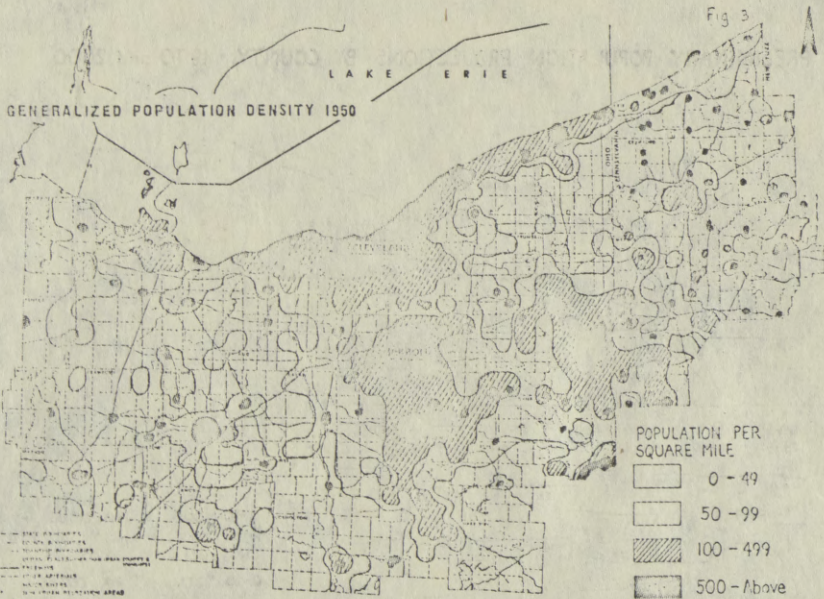
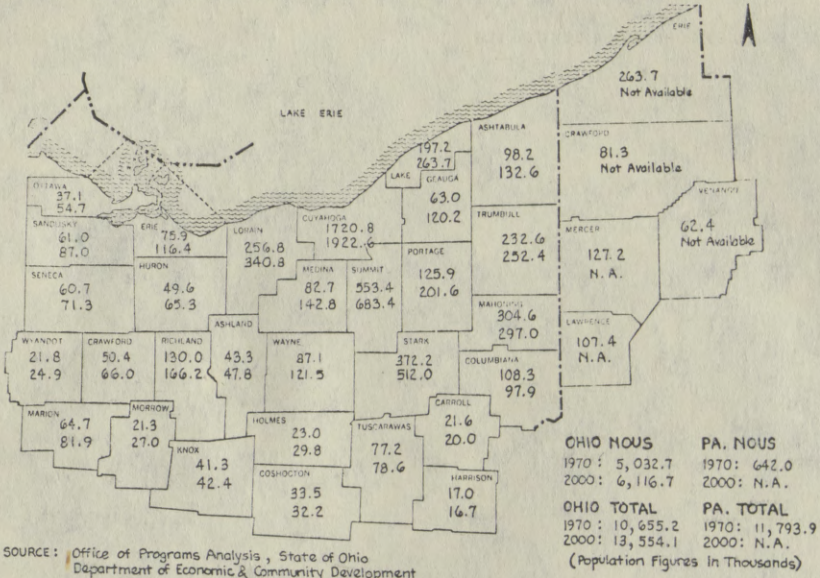
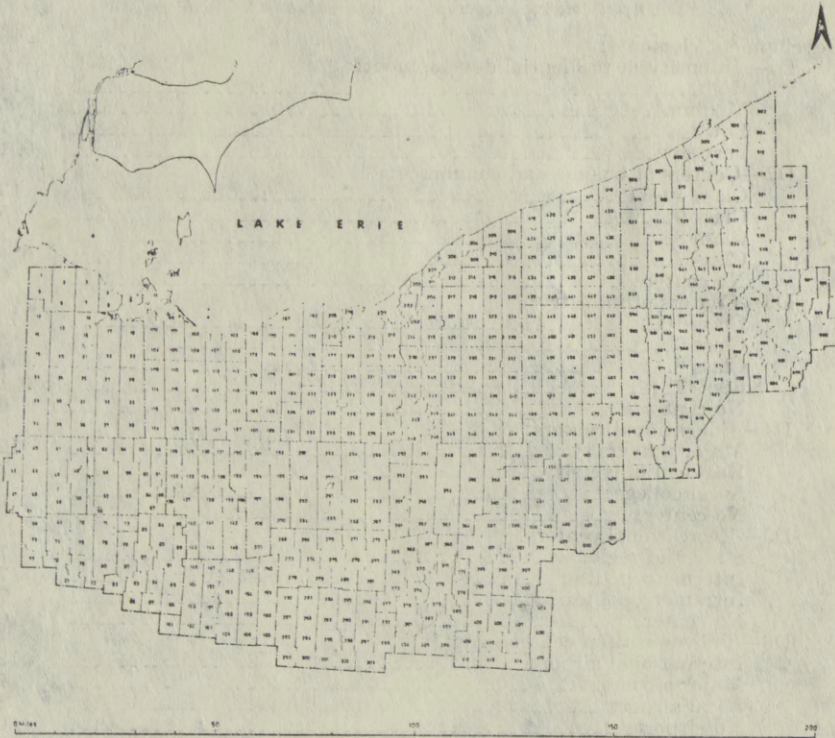


Fig. 4

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY • 1970 and 2000





TECHNICAL SUMMARY

(Analysis of Park Sites Using NOUS Computerized Data)

To locate the best potential park sites within Northeast Ohio, NOUS personnel made a computer analysis of the data collected in the NOUS study.

Our input were the values assigned to each of the 621 NOUS townships within a 35-county area, according to each of eight Development criteria, and seven Natural criteria. The criteria, and values assigned according to each criterion, are listed below.

We also calculated values for one additional criterion, accessibility to population, using a "gravity" formula. The accessibility of unit #207 (Cleveland) would be, for example:

$$\sum_{m=1}^{M=621} \frac{\text{POPULATION}_m}{(1_{m-207}/b_{m-207})^2}$$

where b_{m-207} is the factor converting air distance to time depending on each unit's DS (accessibility)
and 1_{m-207} is the air distance between unit M and unit 207

We then equalized the weight of all criteria, so that one would not automatically have more effect upon the outcome than another. (For example, the values for accessibility to population were higher, generally, than the values for population density.) To equalize weights, we readjusted the values so that the total for all units, within each criterion set, was 100.

We then wrote a program whereby each criterion could be weighted as strongly, or as weakly, as its relative importance to the choice of a park.

Input criteria, description, and values assigned

Development elements:

D1—Intensity of residential development:	
High.....	15
Medium.....	5
Low.....	1
Very low.....	0.1
D2—Centers of business and commerce:	
Class 10-11.....	15
Class 9.....	5
Class 8.....	1
Class 7.....	0.1
No center.....	0
D3—Centers of industry:	
Class 10.....	15
Class 9.....	5
Class 8.....	1
Class 7.....	0.1
No center.....	0
D4—Educational centers:	
Major university.....	12
Regional university.....	7
Local college.....	2
No center.....	0
D5—Recreational centers:	
State and regional.....	7
Intermetropolitan.....	7
Intrametropolitan.....	7
No center.....	0
D6—Transportation center—Air:	
International airport.....	12
Major airport.....	7
Local airport.....	2
No airport.....	0
D7—Transportation center—Water:	
Major port.....	12
Regional port.....	7
Local port.....	2
No port.....	0
D8—Transportation center—Land:	
First category.....	11
Second category.....	7
Third category.....	2
Fourth category.....	1
Fifth category.....	0.1
No center.....	0

Natural elements:

N1—Topographic conditions:	
Flat terrain.....	0
Rolling terrain.....	3
Moderate slopes.....	4
Steep slopes.....	5
N2—Climatic zones:	
First zone (best).....	5
Second zone.....	2
Third zone.....	-2
Fourth zone.....	-5

Input criteria, description, and values assigned—Continued

Natural elements—Continued

N3—Surface water:	
High availability.....	5
Medium availability.....	2
Moderate availability.....	-2
Low availability.....	-5
N4—Underground water:	
High availability.....	5
Medium availability.....	2
Moderate availability.....	-2
Low availability.....	-5
N5—Density of vegetation:	
Dense vegetation.....	5
Medium vegetation.....	2
Moderate vegetation.....	-2
Scarce vegetation.....	-5
N6—Agricultural land:	
High potential productivity.....	-5
Medium.....	-3
Fair.....	1
Poor.....	5
N7—Air pollution:	
High.....	-5
Medium.....	-3
Low.....	-1
Very low.....	5

Weights chosen by NOUS.—In general, we weighted the development elements with negative values because we believed that a park should not displace existing development if other sites were available. At the same time, we weighted accessibility to population heavily positive because we believed that the population of the region would use and enjoy a readily accessible urban park. The natural elements were weighted positively with the most emphasis on vegetation and availability of surface water. (NOTE: It is possible to re-evaluate the park sites with changed weightings.)

Outcome of the program.—The program determined the best park sites according to natural suitability and according to the developmental and accessibility criteria; the program listed as many of the top-ranked park sites as the analyst wished to see. In the illustration below, the top 15 park sites were listed. It should be noted that 10 of the top 15 sites are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park (the heart of the park is in the study unit #239—Boston Township.)

PARKS PROGRAM

Rank	Score	Unit	Township	City	County
1.....	8.0255	213	.....	GH, IN, SV, VV.....	Cuyahoga.
2.....	7.3325	311	Willoughby.....	Willoughby Hills.....	Lake.
3.....	7.3078	208	.....	BW, ND, WH, WT.....	Cuyahoga.
4.....	6.0048	209	.....	CF, HV, MD, OR, PP, W.....	Do.
5.....	5.9857	239	Boston.....	Peninsula.....	Summit.
6.....	5.5878	236	MCD, NFD, NFC, SAG.....	Mace, Nthfld.....	Do.
7.....	5.5826	218	.....	BK, BV.....	Cuyahoga.
8.....	5.5701	242	Northampton.....	.....	Summit.
9.....	5.5458	217	.....	NR.....	Cuyahoga.
10.....	5.2262	216	.....	ST.....	Do.
11.....	4.8589	221	Hinckley.....	.....	Medina.
12.....	4.2520	238	Richfield.....	Richfield.....	Summit.
13.....	3.9669	470	Jackson.....	.....	Mahoning.
14.....	3.8536	365	Wayne.....	.....	Tuscarawus
15.....	3.7301	237	Twinsburg.....	Twinsburg.....	Summit.

Note: Natural elements: N1=2; N2=2; N3=3; N4=1; N5=4; N6=1; N7=2. Development elements: D1=-2; D2=-2; D3=-2; D4=-1; D5=0; D6=-2; D7=-1; D8=-1. Accessibility to population. A=6.

Fig. 6

THE 621 STUDY UNITS

BEST 15 STUDY UNITS FOR PARK :

Based on combined criteria of suitability of Natural Characteristics, Existing Development, and Accessibility

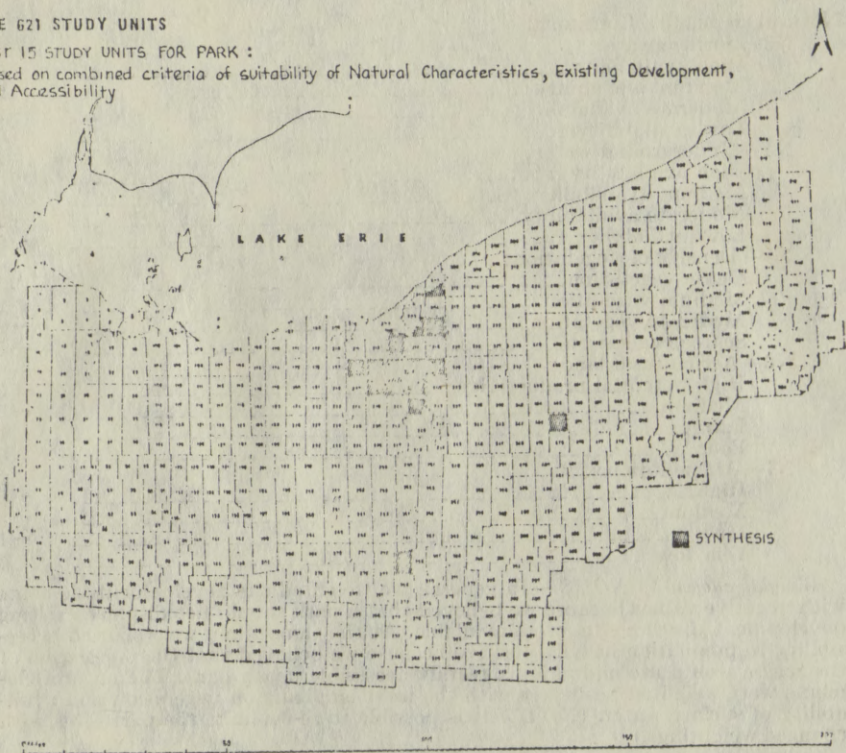


Fig. 7

THE 621 STUDY UNITS

BEST 15 STUDY UNITS FOR PARK:

Based on suitability of Natural Characteristics only

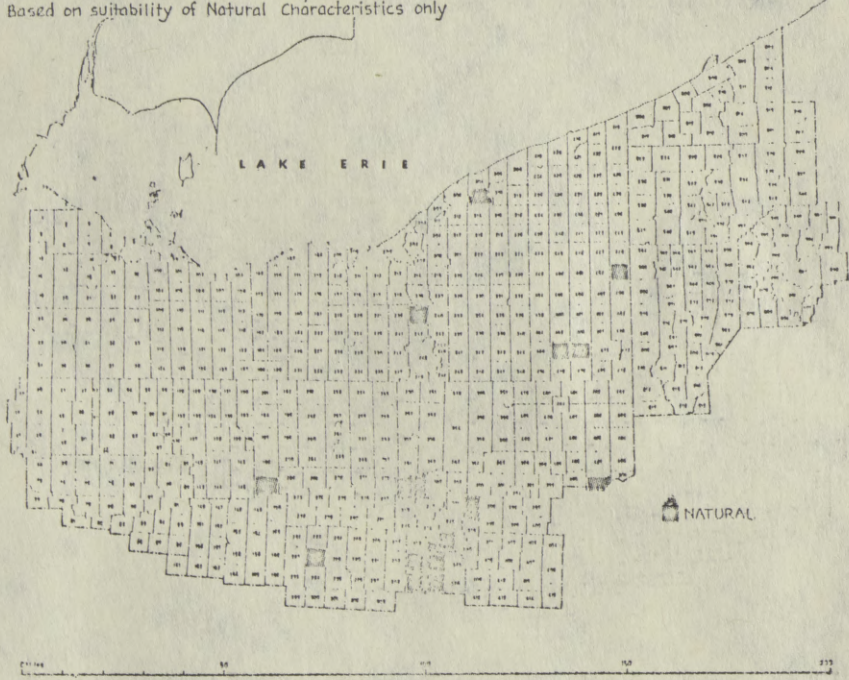


Fig. 8

THE 621 STUDY UNITS

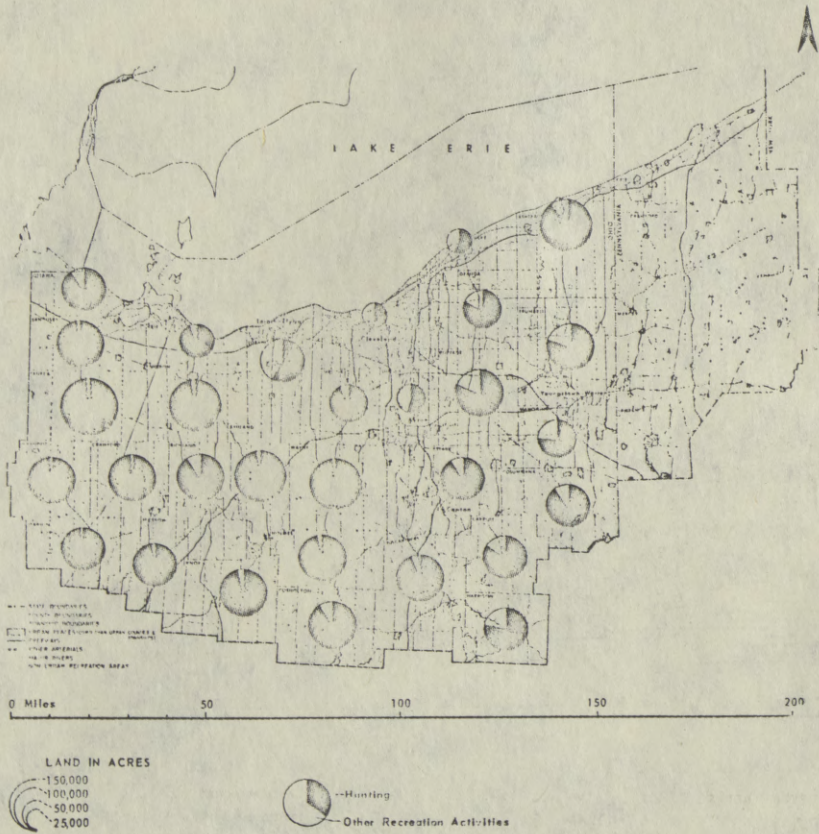
BEST 15 STUDY UNITS FOR PARK:

Based on Existing Development and Accessibility only



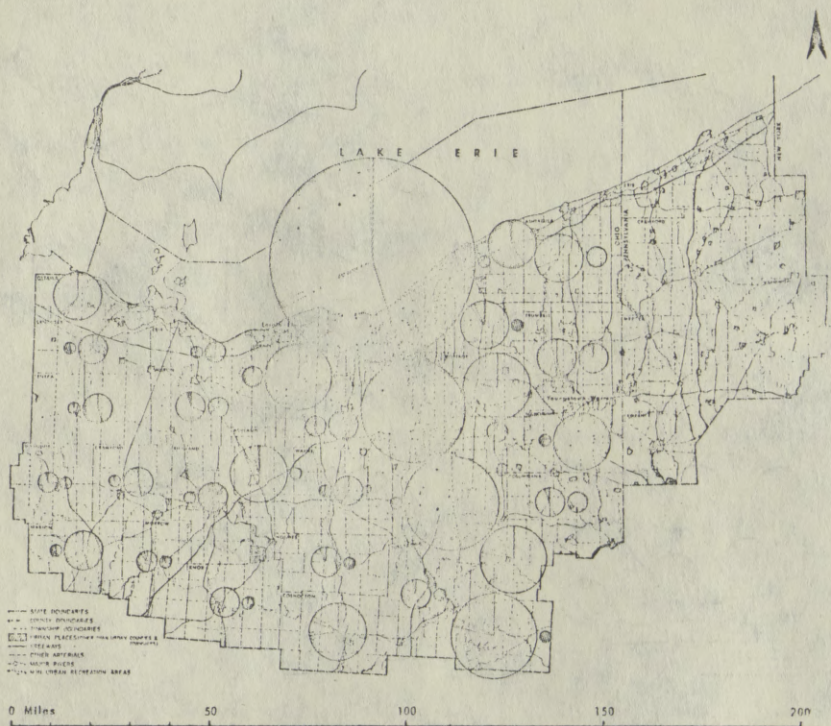
LAND AVAILABLE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION:
TOTAL AND PERCENT IN HUNTING - 1970

Fig. 9



BALANCE OF RECREATIONAL LAND, BY ACTIVITY • 1970
(Hunting is Excluded)

Fig. 10



SURPLUS - NEEDS

		Land Based Activity
		Pleasure Driving
		Fishing - Shoreline
		Boating
		Outdoor Games and Sports

LAND IN ACRES

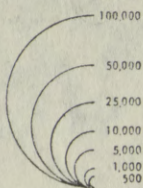
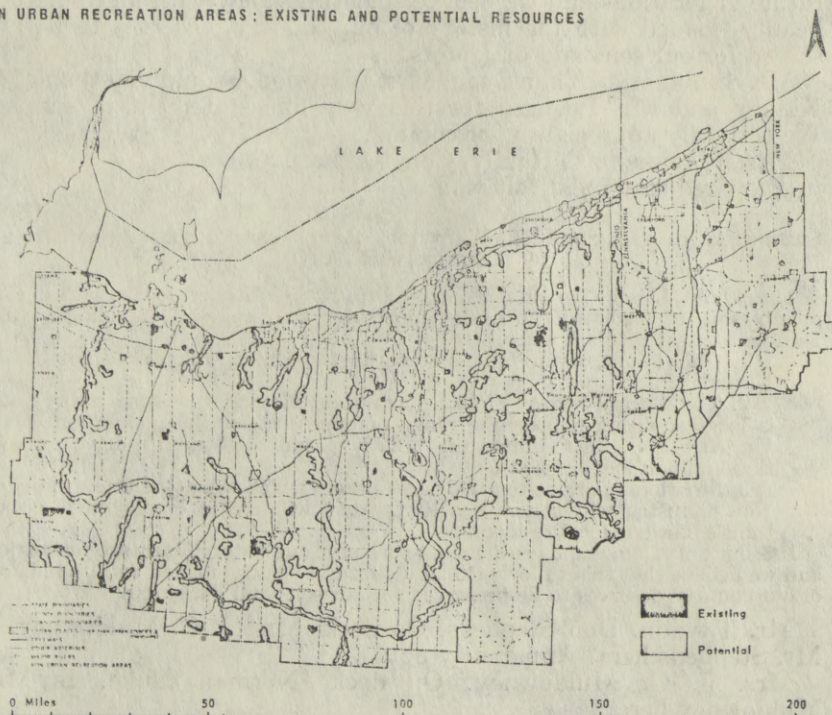


Fig. 11

NON URBAN RECREATION AREAS: EXISTING AND POTENTIAL RESOURCES



Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. Beatrice Warwood. On deck Don Stephens.

STATEMENT OF BEATRICE WARWOOD, REPRESENTING AKRON LABOR COUNCIL

Mrs. WARWOOD. I am Beatrice Warwood representing the Akron Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and I would like to mention that President Robert Kidney and Executive Secretary-Treasurer Phil Leonard had commitments they could not break to be here today.

Congressman Taylor, distinguished ladies and gentlemen. The Akron Labor Council, AFL-CIO and its 85 affiliated locals with a total membership of 36,000 declare full support for the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park because:

1. Ohio is one of the largest States in the Union which does not have a national park.

2. The natural beauty of this magnificent historical western reserve area is located within a 600-mile range of over 50 percent of the population of the United States. Furthermore, this area is within a 30-minute drive for over 3 million local citizens.

3. A national park can provide advantages which will attract new industry. New industry will generate activity that will create employment opportunities for our local residents.

It is our duty, ladies and gentlemen, to preserve our history for future generations and we believe that this valley with all its natural beauty, loaded with the history of our country, deserves to be preserved for our sons and daughters.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you, Mrs. Warwood. Would you thank Mr. Kidney and Mr. Leonard for this very fine statement of support. We certainly appreciate your coming.

Mrs. WARWOOD. Certainly, Congressman.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF BEATRICE R. WARWOOD, REPRESENTING THE AKRON LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

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Mr. TAYLOR. Don Stephens. On deck, Mrs. J. C. Muldowney. Is Mrs. Stephens here? Apparently not.

Mrs. J. C. Muldowney. On deck, Norman Duke. Is Mrs. Muldowney here?

Mr. Norman Duke, B. A. Foote next.

STATEMENT OF NORMAN DUKE, NORTHFIELD, OHIO

Mr. DUKE. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is Norman Duke, I reside at 7441 Mill Race Lane, Northfield, Ohio. I am speaking today as a concerned citizen who lives in Sagamore Hills on the very edge of the proposed park. While I am for a park in Cuyahoga, I speak in opposition to H.R. 7077.

In 1972 I was appointed by Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton to serve as a member of the Northeast Regional Advisory Committee of the National Park Service. I served as chairman of this committee. In May of this year the Department of Interior established new boundary lines that transferred Ohio from the Northeast to the Midwest region. I am presently a member of the new Midwest Regional Advisory Committee.

It is my understanding that at the Senate hearings in Peninsula, Ohio, April 8, 1974, related to Cuyahoga being a national park; it was erroneously stated that the Northeast Advisory Committee was in favor of the proposed national park. To correct any possible misunderstanding, I read for the record from the official and public record of the resolution related to the proposed park in Cuyahoga Valley.

Mr. Leiber moved the following resolution:

The Northeast Regional Advisory Committee at its meeting in Philadelphia on February 26, 1974, was impressed and concerned at the magnitude of the

backlog of maintenance and improvement programs needed to bring present national parks up to the standards required to provide visitors with a quality experience. Recognizing the constraints of budget on the National Park Service in the responsibility of maintaining and improving the existing national parks, we commend and support the position of the Director that first priority be given to present holdings and that acquisition be limited to areas that conform in the highest sense to the published criteria for national parklands.

We believe that while urban recreational parks are of interest to the Service, they also represent a heavy drain on available funds. The Gateway Parks and Indiana Dunes must be developed and evaluated before we commit the National Park Service to any deeper involvement in the creation of additional urban recreational parks. We sympathize with and support the efforts of local groups in establishing parks of local interest. We recommend that these parks be operated by state or local organizations. While we do not recommend their funding or operation under the National Park Service, we do recommend that other avenues of federal funding, such as revenue sharing, land and water conservation funds or HUD grants be sought for urban recreational parks. The National Park Service should continue to be available to local groups in advisory or consultant capacity.

And further, we recommend that the foregoing policy become more generally understood by the public through improved channels of communication and public relations. As a case in point, we feel that the position of the Park Service should be made known to groups actively promoting a national park in the Cuyahoga Valley. The Advisory Committee has previously gone on record as considering this park as being of primarily local significance and not meeting the criteria of a National Park. We do agree that the Cuyahoga Valley should be supported as an ideal state or metropolitan park.

Mr. Jones seconded the motion: The committee approved unanimously.

In this testimony I speak as a private citizen and not as an authorized spokesman for the advisory committee. I would like to state that I am in favor of a park in the Cuyahoga Valley, but as a State park rather than as a national park. I offer the following rationale for this position with four points:

No. 1. The decision facing Congress is on the overall expansion of the urban park concept. Cuyahoga Valley is only the first step if this is the route you choose. The Gateway Parks in New York and San Francisco were intended to be demonstration pilot projects. There is already a growing sentiment to return these parks to local authorities once they become established. If Cuyahoga is designated as a national park, then there are literally hundreds of other areas in the United States that are equally qualified and should be given the same consideration. Proponents of the bill have argued that even \$50 million is not a large amount of money for land acquisition in Cuyahoga Valley. Equal consideration for 100 urban parks amounts of \$5 billion, a considerable sum, and this does not include funds for operation.

The Interior Department has been unjustly criticized by some as being budget oriented in its opposition to Cuyahoga. It should also be pointed out that budgetary considerations are the main reasons given by proponents of the park for seeking national park status.

For a department whose total 1975 fiscal budget request is \$329 million with another \$71.5 million for land acquisition, even \$50 million sounds like a big number.

No. 2. Most proponents of national park status for Cuyahoga believe that such status will allow faster land acquisition and park development. The present backlog of undeveloped parks does not justify this conclusion. One of the greatest concerns of the National Park Service today is the public criticism it receives because of delays in land acquisition and park development in new areas designated as national parks.

The National Park Service has just completed a thorough study of the maintenance and development backlog in existing park areas. It would take \$2.3 billion to eliminate this backlog. How can we divert funds to new urban parks when we have allowed present parks to deteriorate to such a deplorable condition and fail to develop newly acquired land for public use?

3. The National Park Service should retain the present standards of national significance as a criteria for new parks. This point can be debated at great length. My simplistic definition of national significance would simply ask, "If you came 500 miles to see Cuyahoga Valley, would you feel adequately rewarded." My answer would be, "No! I could have seen equally interesting features in most State parks in Ohio and surrounding States." Cuyahoga is worth saving as a State park to provide recreation for the local populace but not as "an unique area of interest" for people from all parts of the United States.

Furthermore, State and local authorities will know more about the specific needs of their people and can operate local parks to meet these needs better than can a more distant Federal bureaucracy.

No. 4. Large concentrations of people and a need for more recreational facilities are not criteria for a national park. To the contrary, if there are millions of people in the sixth most populace State, a State that is rich in both industry and agricultural, it would appear that they should have the ability to raise sufficient funds for such a park if, indeed, this is what they really want. Cuyahoga is going to be a local park. I believe local people should make their own decisions on such parks. The people who will use Cuyahoga must realize they pay the tax bill regardless of whether it is Federal or local. If they opt for federal control of urban parks, they must also be willing to pay for parks in urban areas all over the rest of the United States.

In conclusion, the National Park Service has limited resources in both dollars and manpower. I prefer they have priorities aimed at bringing present parks up to standards that provide visitors with a higher quality park experience.

Looking to the future, I urge Congress not to dilute National Park Service effort with the burden of operating State park systems. Rather, let us support efforts that would utilize the recognized expertise and resources of the National Park Service. As an example, we now have the opportunity to double the size of present parkland by preserving and developing 32 million acres of land now available in Alaska. It will be argued this land is too remote. But just as the purchase of Alaska itself was ridiculed as, "Seward's Folly," and later proved its value, so too Alaska provide scenic wilderness experiences to future generations of all Americans.

Congress was farsighted in making funds available to the Department of the Interior to be used by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as matching funds for State recreation programs. The \$18 million made available to Ohio for Cuyahoga Valley is an appropriate role for Federal involvement in local parks. It is a generous incentive for those who want to help themselves. I believe Ohio should take the matching funds and run.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Duke. You have presented a different point of view.

You mentioned that Gateway and Golden Gate were to be demonstration urban parks. Now, I do not know of anything in the history of these proposals that they would be demonstration parks. On what do you base this statement?

Mr. DUKE. Maybe I am mistaken. That was my impression of the parks, that we would see just what could be done with an urban area. Also these urban areas were federally owned land, most of them Army or other Federal agencies. The land was to be used in some way since those agencies no longer wanted them and I understood that this was a way of developing parks for the people.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, this proposal is somewhat similar to Indiana Dunes, somewhat similar to the two Gateways. Do you feel that these funds, Indiana and Golden Gateway, New York City, and Golden Gate in San Francisco Bay, should be turned over to the State agencies to operate?

Mr. DUKE. You are asking my personal opinion?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. DUKE. Yes. Yes, I do.

Mr. TAYLOR. I thought you would say that because in your statement you virtually said that.

Does anyone else have any questions?

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman. I have some questions.

Mr. Duke, I certainly commend you for a very well thought out and well reasoned statement in opposition to making this a national historical park and recreation area, and I think that if the opposition statements were all as well thought out, well presented, I think we could really make a great deal of progress here.

Were you here when Mr. Nye testified as to the nature of the State's inability and limitations to affect the acquisition of this entire area in time, in sufficient time, under the contract with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation?

Mr. DUKE. Yes. I have heard that argument but I have also read the accounts and been in on other meetings of the Advisory Board of the National Parks where this same problem exists. Even though Congress has laid aside the land as national park area, they have been waiting 5, 10 years for completion of acquisition and development.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, I am going to get—

Dr. DUKE. They have the same—

Mr. SEIBERLING. Excuse me.

Mr. DUKE. They have the same feelings—I have a feeling that the people in this area believe that things will happen very fast once this bill is passed. I do not share that view.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, I think the chairman has made it clear that that is not likely to be the case. And the question of the problems of funding existing authorizations for national parks is a serious one which I would like to discuss in 1 minute, but I would like to ask you what suggestion you have—how do you think the State could solve this problem, because Mr. Nye laid out what I thought was a very compelling case that the State simply cannot solve the problem.

Mr. DUKE. Perhaps if there are millions of people who want this park it could be put on the ballot and it could be voted as a tax that would support this park and maybe some other park.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, I certainly think we ought to try. But, of course, millions of people want education and yet we find school levies going down year after year to the point that our education—

Mr. DUKE. I think it depends on where people wish to put their priorities. I also think there will be an increase in land and water conservation funds with the new drillings offshore and I think that it might be possible to increase the matching funds ratio. We might be able to say 70-30 rather 50-50—

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, I think that would be a very constructive move and I was going to ask you whether you support the concept of increasing the amount of revenue going into the land and water conservation fund along the lines of some of the existing bills. The chairman's and my bill is one to triple the amount of annual money going into that fund. Do you favor that?

Mr. DUKE. I would support that. Yes, I would.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, that pretty well covers the main points I wanted to ask you about. There is only one other. Do you recognize any basic change in our Nation's long distance and long run transportation capabilities in recent months which might effect the whole concept of national parks that we have been working on all these years?

Mr. DUKE. I think that there is a short-range concern but I think over the long range that transportation will be available. A lot of people think it is available now. I think that is a false feeling. I think that we do still have an energy crisis. But I believe that we are lacking longer range than just next year and even if we were to look out 50 years from now, there has to be some way of transportation.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, I certainly support setting aside the major areas in Alaska. I think that is absolutely vital. I am sure the other members of this committee share that view. But I just wonder how many in this room or how many people in this area will ever even set foot in Alaska. I suspect that no matter how much we do to solve our energy crisis that that number will be very very small.

Mr. DUKE. That is true, and yet I would expect that their children and their grandchildren will probably be using it more than we realize.

Mr. SEIBERLING. But in the meantime they have got to put out the taxes to support these great projects and unless they see that they are getting some benefit for themselves, I wonder if they are going to continue to support even the degree of funding we have now for national parks.

Mr. DUKE. Well, I think that they would be enlightened enough to foresee the future and I have full confidence—I have heard expressed by some arguments that the State should not operate the park because of political problems or funding problems. I would say that I have more faith in the State park system of Ohio than do many of its own people. I think they do a good job with State parks.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I agree.

Mr. DUKE. I think that they have been late getting started but I think the government of the State and the State park system have done a good job and I have no reason to believe they would not do it here in Cuyahoga.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. I have not either. You directed your remarks right to the very heart of the problems before us.

Mr. DUKE. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. We are indebted to you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF NORMAN DUKE, NORTHFIELD, OHIO

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: My name is Norman Duke, I reside at 7441 Mill Race Lane, Northfield, Ohio. I am speaking today as a concerned citizen who lives in Sagamore Hills on the very edge of the proposed park.

I speak in opposition to H.R. 7077

In 1972 I was appointed by Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton to serve as a member of the Northeast Regional Advisory Committee of the National Park Service. I served as chairman of this committee. In May of this year the Department of Interior established new boundary lines that transferred Ohio from the Northeast to the Midwest Region. I am presently a member of the new Midwest Regional Advisory Committee.

It is my understanding that at the Senate Hearings in Peninsula, Ohio, April 8, 1974, related to Cuyahoga being a National Park; it was erroneously stated that the Northeast Advisory Committee was in favor of the proposed National Park. To correct any possible misunderstanding, I read for the record from the official and public record of the resolution related to the proposed park in Cuyahoga Valley.

Mr. Lieber moved the following Resolution:

"The Northeast Regional Advisory Committee at its meeting in Philadelphia on February 26, 1974, was impressed and concerned at the magnitude of the backlog of maintenance and improvement programs needed to bring present national parks up to the standards required to provide visitors with a quality experience. Recognizing the constraints of budget on the National Park Service in the responsibility of maintaining and improving the existing national parks, we commend and support the position of the Director that first priority be given to present holdings and that acquisition be limited to areas that conform in the highest sense to the published criteria for national parklands.

"We believe that while urban recreational parks are of interest to the Service; they also represent a heavy drain on available funds. The Gateway Parks and Indiana Dunes must be developed and evaluated before we commit the National Park Service to any deeper involvement in the creation of additional urban recreational parks. We sympathize with and support the efforts of local groups in establishing parks of local interest. We recommend that these parks be operated by state or local organizations. While we do not recommend their funding or operation under the National Park Service, we do recommend that other avenues of federal funding, such as revenue sharing, land and water conservation funds or HUD grants be sought for urban recreational parks. The National Park Service should continue to be available to local groups in an advisory or consultant capacity.

"And further, we recommend that the foregoing policy become more generally understood by the public through improved channels of communication and public relations. As a case in point, we feel that the position of the Park Service should be made known to groups actively promoting a national park in the Cuyahoga Valley. The Advisory Committee has previously gone on record as considering this park as being of primarily local significance and not meeting the criteria of a National Park. We do agree that the Cuyahoga Valley should be supported as an ideal state or metropolitan park."

Mr. Jones seconded the motion: The Committee approved unanimously.

In this testimony I speak as a private citizen and not as an authorized spokesman for the Advisory Committee. I would like to state that I am in favor of a Park in the Cuyahoga Valley, but as a State Park rather than as a National Park. I offer the following rationale for this position:

1. The decision facing Congress is in the overall expansion of the urban park concept. Cuyahoga Valley is only the first step if this is the route you choose. The Gateway Parks in New York and San Francisco were intended to be demonstration pilot projects. There is already a growing sentiment to return these parks to local authorities once they become established. If Cuyahoga is designated as a national park, then there are literally hundreds of other areas

in the U.S. that are equally qualified and should be given the same consideration. Proponents of the bill have argued that even 50 million dollars is not a large amount of money for land acquisition in Cuyahoga Valley. Equal consideration for 100 urban parks amounts to 5 billion dollars, a considerable sum, and this does not include funds for operation.

The Interior Department has been unjustly criticized by some as being budget oriented in its opposition to Cuyahoga. It should also be pointed out that budgetary considerations are the main reasons given by proponents of the park for seeking national park status.

For a department whose total 1975 fiscal budget request is \$329 million with another \$71.5 million for land acquisition, even \$50 million sounds like a big number.

2. Most proponents of national park status for Cuyahoga believe that such status will allow faster land acquisition and park development. The present backlog of undeveloped parks does not justify this conclusion. One of the greatest concerns of the National Park Service today is the public criticism it receives because of delays in land acquisition and park development in new areas designated as national parks.

The National Park Service has just completed a thorough study of the maintenance and development backlog in existing park areas. It would take 2.3 billion dollars to eliminate this backlog. How can we divert funds to new urban parks when we have allowed present parks to deteriorate to such a deplorable condition and failed to develop newly acquired land for public use?

3. The National Park Service should retain the present standards of national significance as a criteria for new parks. This point can be debated at great length. My simplistic definition of national significance would simply ask, "If you came 500 miles to see Cuyahoga Valley, would you feel adequately rewarded?" My answer would be, "No! I could have seen equally interesting features in most state parks in Ohio and surrounding states." Cuyahoga is worth saving as a state park to provide recreation for the local populous but not as "an unique area of interest" for people from all parts of the United States.

Furthermore, state and local authorities will know more about the specific needs of their people and can operate local parks to meet these needs better than can a more distant federal bureaucracy.

4. Large concentrations of people and a need for more recreational facilities are not criteria for a national park. To the contrary, if there are millions of people in the sixth most populous state, a state that is rich in both industry and agriculture, it would appear that they should have the ability to raise sufficient funds for such a park if, indeed, this is what they really want. Cuyahoga is going to be a local park. I believe local people should make their own decisions on such parks. The people who will use Cuyahoga must realize they pay the tax bill regardless of whether it is federal or local. If they opt for federal control of urban parks, they must also be willing to pay for parks in urban areas all over the rest of the United States.

The National Park Service has limited resources in both dollars and manpower. I prefer they have priorities aimed at bringing present parks up to standards that provide visitors with a higher quality park experience.

Looking to the future, I urge Congress not to dilute National Park Service effort with the burden of operating state park systems. Rather, let us support efforts that would utilize the recognized expertise and resources of the National Park Service. As an example, we now have the opportunity to double the size of present parkland by preserving and developing 32 million acres of land now available in Alaska. It will be argued this land is too remote. But just as the purchase of Alaska itself was ridiculed as, "Seward's Folly," and later proved its value, so too will Alaska provide scenic wilderness experiences to future generations of all Americans.

Congress was farsighted in making funds available to the Department of the Interior to be used by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as matching funds for state recreation programs. The 18 million dollars made available to Ohio for Cuyahoga Valley is an appropriate role for federal involvement in local parks. It is a generous incentive for those who want to help themselves. I believe Ohio should take the money and run.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. B. A. Foote. On deck John Floberg.

STATEMENT OF BENJAMIN A. FOOTE, CHAIRMAN OF THE KENT
ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL, KENT, OHIO

Dr. FOOTE. I am Dr. Benjamin A. Foote, resident of Kent, Ohio, a community not immediately adjacent to the area under consideration.

I am speaking in my capacity as chairman of the Kent Environmental Council, an environmentally concerned group of citizens that is attempting to bring some ecological sense to local political affairs. The council consists of 150 members and is guided by an executive committee formed by 5 officers elected by the membership. We have been active in a number of community-oriented projects and have worked particularly hard in developing a recycling program in the city of Kent and in establishing a linear park paralleling the Cuyahoga River within our community.

Although I am a professional biologist and on the faculty of Kent State University, I do not wish to discuss the great natural history value of the land proposed for inclusion within the park boundaries, as I am sure that many other speakers will attest to the significance of this area biologically. Instead, I would like to suggest that the establishment of a large national park between the urban clusters of Akron and Cleveland will serve as a much-needed stimulant for the creation of numerous other park and recreational lands elsewhere in the watershed of the Cuyahoga River. Allow me to elaborate.

The Kent Environmental Council has received considerable moral and physical support from the city administration of Kent for its efforts in establishing a linear park along the Cuyahoga River within the community. However, we have been unable to convince the city fathers that they should expend public funds for further land acquisition so that the currently existing park and recreational facilities can be expanded to meet the present and future needs of the citizens. As an example of our dilemma, allow me to present briefly the story of one small, relatively inexpensive parcel of land.

Occupying part of approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land along the Cuyahoga River in Kent is a duly registered national historical site, the John Brown Tannery. This building lies within the 100-year floodplain of the river and is adjacent to land presently serving as Fred Fuller Park, a recreational facility owned by the city. It is our conviction that this parcel of land and the tannery should be purchased by the city of Kent and added to the presently owned, nearby parkland. The tannery itself could be easily restored through cooperative community efforts and could serve as a cultural center for the numerous artisans and craftsmen residing within the community. Sadly, this dream of ours is not shared by the city administration, and a threat to the continued existence of the historical site has arisen recently in that the present owner of the property has requested rezoning of the land for business and industrial purposes. If this request is approved, a precious bit of community history will pass into oblivion. Possibly the national historical society will flower as a junkyard.

Our organization is not the only one attempting to acquire and develop parklands along the Cuyahoga River in and above Akron. A recently formed group, Citizens for Land, Air, and Water Use, is

working to establish a Cascade Park along the Cuyahoga River, the Little Cuyahoga, and the Ohio Canal in Akron and Cuyahoga Falls. In Monroe Falls, members of the city administration working in conjunction with interested citizens are hoping to establish recreational lands along the Cuyahoga River in that community. Finally, the Upper Cuyahoga Association is striving to have a relatively undisturbed stretch of the stream above Lake Rockwell north of Kent declared as State scenic river.

It is the collective belief of the members of the Kent Environmental Council that the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreational Area would give added impetus to these groups and others in their efforts to preserve a part of our scenic heritage and cultural history that still exists elsewhere in the drainage of the Cuyahoga. It is quite conceivable that within a few short years after the establishment of a national park that the valley of the Cuyahoga River will lose its sad reputation as one of the worst of our man-scarred waterways and will become, instead, a lovely necklace of green extending from the unspoiled headwaters in Geauga County to the bustling port city of Cleveland.

The Kent Environmental Council strongly endorses the establishment of the Cuyahoga National Historical Park and Recreational Area.

Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING [presiding]. Thank you, Dr. Foote. [Applause.]

Does anybody have any questions of Dr. Foote?

Mr. WON PAT. No. I think we should commend the doctor for his presentation.

Mr. FOOTE. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I certainly do that, and I would like to ask, can you shed any light from your experience on the point made by the previous witness, Mr. Duke, as to the feasibility of achieving this sort of thing through State and local action?

Dr. FOOTE. I believe in local action if you get it. Unfortunately in our personal situation at Kent we have not been able to convince the local administration to move in the direction that is we think are beneficial. It is our hope with the establishment of the national park that this will develop a tremendous sense of pride in the whole north-eastern community so that all of these smaller entities along and near the river will try to develop their own parklands. I do not think, without that kind of stimulus, that we are going to move very fast, particularly in a smaller community, along the river. [Applause.]

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you, very much. [Applause.]

[Prepared statement follows:]

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Mr. SEIBERLING. Is Mark Ravenscraft here? Then the next witness is Mr. John Floberg, of Akron, Ohio. And following him we will have Janet Hutchison of the League of Women Voters of Cuyahoga County. If she can come on to the stage we will have her as soon as Mr. Floberg is finished.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN F. FLOBERG, VICE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY
AND GENERAL COUNSEL, OF THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER
CO.**

Mr. FLOBERG. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. For purposes of the record, I am John F. Floberg.

I make a living as vice president, secretary and general counsel of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and I am a member of the board of the executive committee of that company, have been for 10 years.

I want to emphasize, however, I am speaking here not as a representative of my employer but rather as a participant in the management and from the vantage point of a participant in the management of one of the largest employers, and I might also add largest taxpayers, in this part of the country. I think both of those capacities are important.

I am not going to dwell before this committee or even mention the esthetic and ecological uniqueness of this area. Other witnesses have adequately discussed that. I only wish to point out one little quirk that I do not think has been mentioned and that is that the transitory significance of the Cuyahoga River as the boundary between the virgin and young colonies and the Indian country underscores the permanence of the boundary between the Appalachian slope to the east and the plains to the west. I think the contrast illustrates the evanescence of the decision of man compared to the permanence of the works of nature. But man can and all too often does, encroach upon or even destroys the works of nature. And this capacity is especially common in heavily populated areas.

That brings me to my points. There are many features necessary to make a community a complete community. These things vary, however, with the size and location of the community. And this is a large community. It is a community of 4 or 5 million people, perhaps 10 million people depending on how you define your boundaries or if you take the reference that Mr. Book made a few minutes ago, a day's drive, it probably would be something on the order of a community of 20 million people, but in the community here on which we focus primarily, the northeastern Ohio community, it, like other communities, has a great need for educational facilities, cultural facilities, economic opportunities, recreational facilities, and other particular facilities to make it a complete community.

Most of these, of course, are and always will be and should be complete local responsibilities. There may be Federal assistance in some degree, but I am a fair believer in the fact that these local responsibilities should primarily be discharged by local personnel and local funds. Recreational facilities include, of course, not just national parks but they do include natural parks.

Now, I would like to point out that in my capacity with my employer, I have been vividly impressed by the importance to the communities of this area of recruiting and retaining top quality people. I think that one of the things that sometimes is overlooked is that the major industry of this area, not just the Akron area primarily focusing upon rubber but also the Canton and Cleveland area where there are more diversities, are not in competition just with each other but they are in competition with the world. The demand for engineers, for example, whatever their specialties, scientists, whatever their specialties, accountants, lawyers, the products of the business management schools, all the other types of special skills necessary to run big businesses, these competitions are not just between the respective companies. It is not just a matter of whether Goodyear gets or retains a man as compared to Firestone or compared to Good-

rich. That is a local competition. That is not important. The question is whether that scientists goes to work for Michlander or whether he goes to work for Dunlop or whether we can attract a good man from one of these companies to our rubber companies, and the same thing applies to the other industries in this area. We are in competition for talent with the whole world and the industries that are centered here which are part of the economy of this part of the country must get and retain good people in all the areas of specialized skills that are necessary to make a big business run in a modern, difficult, complex, and competitive economic environment.

This is no small challenge. I face this every day.

Now, no one is going to say that the passage of this bill is going to be the one thing that keeps this part of the country economically viable or economically aggressive or economically prosperous but it is one of the things, one of the things that can and that is why I am so strongly in support of this bill.

Now, I think that we are fortunate to have a part of the country that has been blessed by the Devine architect with some magnificent prospects and I think that the most important thing we can do is to preserve it. I speak with pride of this part of the country and without embarrassments since I am not a native son. But I think that we have an opportunity here to promote some legislation that will be of long lasting benefit. I say without reservation that the 14 years I have lived in this part of the country, this is the best project, and I have been in quite a few public activities around here in that time, that has come before my field of vision. I might say that all my natural instincts would be in favor of local and State financing for this kind of activity. That would be my natural prejudice. And I would subscribe to the principle expressed by Mr. Duke if I thought there were time. But I believe the big difficulty between his approach to this legislation and mine is that I do not think there is time for local or State funds to accomplish what we are all trying to accomplish here.

My experience on the zoning committee of the Tri-County Planning Commission over the past several years has inspired me with a great cynicism toward developers of real estate and I must say you cannot count on them for restraint.

Mr. DE LUGO. I will say Amen to that.

Mr. FLOBERG. We are past the point, I think, we are past the point which one of the previous witnesses seemed to think was still desirable where people in this country can do what they want with their own land. I think that was a sound position when we were a country of 100 million people but now that we are a country of 200 million people I think we have outgrown the pertinence of that philosophy. I say that with some regret but I think that the Indiana dunes, for example, which were referred to by the Chairman in discussion with the previous speaker, are a prime example of how people can not be allowed to do what they wish with their own property. I think the tidal estuaries are another good example. The Salt Flats in Georgia, another good example. There are many examples where people may not any longer be allowed to do what they want with their land. We are at that point, I say with regret, in the development of this country. I think I can say that with some feeling that I am not betraying the principles

of the republic because you know my progenitors go back to its founding, so I think I understand it pretty well.

Now, I wish to emphasize—I suppose there is no necessity, there is no serious physical problem in the legislation—that has anything whatever to do with the fifth amendment, has anything to do with this legislation at all. I would say, however, that I would like to think there will be no massive disposition as a result of this legislation. I should think one of the easiest problems the Secretary of Interior would have would be handling the disposition of this property after the passage of this legislation. I see no reason for massive hardships in that connection.

I urge, gentlemen, the passage of this bill as promptly as possible, because I believe that if you take that helicopter trip today that you took yesterday you will see more development up this valley just the same as if you had taken it a year ago, many of the buildings you saw down at the foot of the valley would not have been here. This is a race against time. It is a race against time. Whatever the best machinery is to win this race against time is the machinery we should be adopting. I think it is this bill.

Thank you.

[Applause.]

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you for an excellent statement.

I would simply like to say that the park plan that was developed by the National Park Service and the study that they made 2 years ago would envision taking by acquisition, purchase, between 26 and 30 residences in the entire valley. We are not talking about dispossessing a large number of people. And as you know, Mr. Floberg, the bill provides that those people have the option of taking a 25 year or a life term so that nobody could be turned down out of his home. I think that to me this is getting on to the point where it almost affects no one's ability to continue living where they are.

Mr. FLOBERG. Well, I think that the National Park Service has in the past demonstrated its ability to be forbearing and to be tolerant with people who had inholdings within national parks. I am thinking, for example, of the Superior National Forest which is a little different proposition because it came under a different executive department, but there was really no hardship there although there were many inholdings which were eventually absorbed in the Superior National Forest.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you very much. Any other questions?

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to comment that I was very impressed by Mr. Floberg's statement, and I could not help but note your remarks when you said that land developers showed very little restraint, this is, of course, one of our big concerns. I have noted in my own area, the Virgin Islands, a great abuse by land developers.

Mr. FLOBERG. Mr. Congressman, as I say, I am on the zoning committee of the tri-county planning commission. We have very limited authority in that commission. We have approved development projects which I must say have made us sick to our stomach simply because we had no authority to disapprove them. But they are going to be cancers in or adjacent to this valley for a generation or even generations to come. I suspect it would not be much longer than

a generation because I think the junk they put up will probably fall down in that time, but in the meanwhile a generation has lost the benefit of the beauty that was there.

Mr. DE LUGO. Well, when we take your statement and you also look at the presentation made by the Northern Ohio Urban System and put those two together, it tells the story of what you are facing here.

Mr. SEIBERLING. And incidently, Mr. Strawbridge who presented that is the chairman of the board of the largest retail store, department store chain in this part of the State. In fact, in the entire State. So we are getting someone who is also concerned with preserving property values and sound development.

Thank you very much.

Mr. SEIBERLING. The next witnesses have asked to appear together. They are Mrs. Janet Hutchison of the League of Women Voters of Cuyahoga County and Mrs. Delores Warren, League of Women Voters of Summit County. Do you wish to both stand by the mike together? We have received tremendous support for this park concept from the League of Women Voters locally and nationally, extraordinary support, and I certainly welcome you here.

**STATEMENT OF JANET HUTCHISON, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY, ACCOMPANIED BY DELORES WARREN,
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF SUMMIT COUNTY**

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Thank you. I am Janet B. Hutchison, coordinator for Cuyahoga County for the League of Women Voters Cuyahoga Valley Park Study Committee. I represent 1,800 members in 12 local leagues across the country. I am speaking along with Mrs. Warren, who represents 500 members in four local leagues in her county. We speak for all the league members in both Summit and Cuyahoga Counties and we will interweave our testimony.

Mrs. WARREN. Good afternoon. I am Delores Warren of the League of Women Voters of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. The testimony I will read represents the Leagues of Women Voters in two counties—Cuyahoga and Summit. In Cuyahoga County—Bay Village, Chagrin Falls, Cleveland Area, Cleveland Heights—University Heights, Euclid, Fairview Park, Lakewood, Rocky River, Shaker Heights, South Euclid-Lyndhurst, Southwest Cuyahoga Area, Westlake-North Olmsted, and the Inter League Organization of Cuyahoga County. In Summit County—the Leagues of Akron, Cuyahoga Falls, Hudson, and Stow. The consensus I will read is the result of a 1-year study of the aforementioned leagues. We also published the League of Women Voters, Cuyahoga Valley study and we are submitting copies for the record.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Are copies of that available for members of our audience, too, or can you get them at some place?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Unfortunately, we do have to sell them at 25 cents.

Mr. SEIBERLING. They are available at 25 cents each? That is agreeable. It is an excellent study.

Mrs. WARREN. Our support of the restoration and preservation of the Cuyahoga Valley between Akron and Cleveland as open space,

green area, and park is in other words to provide the open green space between the urban areas, for the health of both the physical environment and the people themselves, and in other words to preserve the historical and natural heritage of the valley. The League of Women Voters of Cuyahoga County and the league in Summit County support the following:

1. Preservation of the land by outright purchase and by land use legislation. Other methods are scenic easement and regional planning.

2. Acquisition of land through funding from (in order of preference) the Federal Government, the State, the metropolitan park districts—any combination that will assure rapid action.

3. Maintenance and management by a combination of levels of government or (in order of preference) the National Park Service, the two Metropolitan Park Districts, and the State. This reflects a vote of confidence in the expertise of the National Park Service. Also it recognizes the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division not to assume responsibility for long-term maintenance and management for financial reasons. Obvious throughout the study was member appreciation for the high priority the State of Ohio has given the land acquisition in the valley. Obvious, too, is member recognition of the professional excellence of both the Akron and Cleveland metropolitan park districts.

4. Citizens' participation in boundary decisions and on advisory boards.

5. Compensation to the communities affected for extra services required because of the park. Reasonable compensation also for the possible loss of tax base so long as this is a factor for the communities involved.

6. Limitation of activities in the park to those which will best keep the valley natural, peaceful, unpolluted, and uncrowded.

Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you. Do you have anything more?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Yes. I have here a message that many consider of national importance. It is a support statement from our national headquarters.

The League of Women Voters of the United States, as a matter of policy, national headquarters makes statements only on national issues that have been studied by, and supported by, its nationwide membership. Yet it has just recently made one of a very few exceptions in its entire history. It has announced support for the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. I will read for this group important sections of that letter of support. It came from Ruth C. Clusen, former National Environmental Quality Study chairman, and now our new national president of the League of Women Voters of the United States.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Where is she from, Mrs. Hutchison?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. She is from Wisconsin, I believe.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I just wanted to make it clear in the record she does not come from this area?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Oh no. I can tell you very—Greenbay, Wis. is her home.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. And the former president of the League of Women Voters was from Amherst, Mass. She also is not from the area. This letter was addressed to Congressman Taylor and it states:

We understand that the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation has been considering legislation which would establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. The League of Women Voters of the United States, after consultation with the Leagues of Women Voters in Cuyahoga County and Summit County, Ohio supports this proposal.

The Cuyahoga Valley, between Cleveland and Akron, is an area of special historical and environmental significance. Although the area north and south of the Valley is highly urbanized, the Valley itself has remained almost as it was in the nineteenth century. Unique biological and geological areas have been left undisturbed; parts of the Canal are National Historical Landmarks; and one gorge is a National Natural Landmark. As the last green area between Cleveland and Akron, the Valley is threatened by urban sprawl. If its woodlands give way to asphalt, the two cities will become one giant megalopolis.

"For most of this century the Valley has been officially recognized as worthy of preservation. In recent years six official studies," and it enumerates those, the national studies involved, "have recommended preservation as a park." This is a quotation from the National Park Service draft report. "Clearly," states the National Park Service:

The Cuyahoga Valley with its significant natural, historical, and recreational qualities is one of the most strategically located resources in reach of urban America.

We hope your committee recognizes the value of this area to millions of people and takes the necessary step to preserve it for future generations.

Thank you for this opportunity.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you, Mrs. Hutchison.

[Applause.]

I wonder if I could ask one question of Mrs. Warren. Point 5 in the list of things that the Summit County League thinks is important is compensation to the communities affected for extra services required because of the park, and reasonable compensation for possible loss of tax base.

It may be very difficult if not impossible because it would be a departure from existing policy or practice to compensate communities for loss of their tax base. We feel that actual experience always shows an increase in area tax values after we create national parks so that eventually, in fact, a matter of a couple of years, any loss of tax base is more than offset. And, of course, our bill provides for cooperative efforts to try to minimize the tax impact on local communities.

If it were not possible to compensate the communities for their temporary, at least, loss of tax base would that change your support?

Mrs. WARREN. Well, under No. 5, the first sentence, compensation to the communities affected for extra services, of course, you took care of that in the bill which was one of our support positions. Second part we put in there because we did have members to whom we tried to explain we felt past experience would show that the land surrounding might raise in value but they wanted something in there that would indicate if these people are going to have a gross loss on their tax base, it is going to be a great financial hardship, that an effort should be found whereby we could compensate them at least temporarily until this reversal would take effect.

Mr. SEIBERLING. In other words, you are interested in the effect and not the means?

Mrs. WARREN. Yes.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Right. Thank you.

Mrs. HUTCHINSON. That is testimony that she gave and the testimony that I gave actually—

Mrs. WARREN. It represents both counties.

Mrs. HUTCHINSON. Both. We studied this as a regional unit and it does represent the feelings in both counties.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Actually since these things do not all happen at once but over a period of time, if the purchasing authorities could give some consideration to facing this in a way that would not create any serious decline of the tax revenues, that would meet your criteria, I assume?

Mrs. WARREN. That is right.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you very much.

Mrs. WARREN. Thank you.

[Prepared statements and document referred to follow:]

STATEMENT OF JANET B. HUTCHINSON, COORDINATOR, CUYAHOGA COUNTY,
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

I am Janet B. Hutchinson, Coordinator for Cuyahoga County of the League of Women Voters Cuyahoga Valley Park Study Committee. I represent 1,800 members in twelve local Leagues across the County. I am speaking—along with Mrs. Warren of Summit County—for all the League members in both Summit and Cuyahoga Counties.

Here is a message that many consider of national importance. It is a support statement from our national headquarters, the League of Women Voters of the United States. As a matter of policy, national headquarters makes statements only on national issues that have been studied by, and supported by, its nationwide membership. Yet it has just recently made one of a very few exceptions in its entire history. It has announced support for the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

Attached for the records of the House Subcommittee is a copy of the letter of support from Ruth C. Clusen, former National Environmental Quality Chairman, and now our national president.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., March 28, 1974.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,

Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR: We understand that the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation has been considering legislation which would establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. The League of Women Voters of the United States, after consultation with the Leagues of Women Voters in Cuyahoga County and Summit County, Ohio supports this proposal.

The Cuyahoga Valley, between Cleveland and Akron is an area of special historical and environmental significance. Although the area north and south of the Valley is highly urbanized, the Valley itself has remained almost as it was in the nineteenth century. Unique biological and geological areas have been left undisturbed; parts of the Canal are National Historical Landmarks; and one gorge is a National Natural Landmark. As the last large green area between Cleveland and Akron, the Valley is threatened by urban sprawl. If its woodlands give way to asphalt, the two cities will become one megalopolis.

For most of this century the Valley has been officially recognized as worthy of preservation. In recent years six official studies (including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Cuyahoga Restoration Study, the Department of Interior Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Statement, and the Department of Interior National Park Service Draft Report) have recommended preservation as a Park. "Clearly," states the National Park Service, "the Cuyahoga Valley with its

significant natural, historical, and recreational qualities is one of the most strategically located resources in reach of urban America."

We hope your committee recognizes the value of this area to millions of people and takes the necessary step to preserve it for future generations.

Sincerely,

RUTH C. CLUSEN,
Environmental Quality Chairman.

STATEMENT OF DOLORES WARREN, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF CUYAHOGA FALLS

I am Dolores Warren of the League of Women Voters of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. The testimony I will read represents the Leagues of Women Voters in two counties—Cuyahoga and Summit. In Cuyahoga County—Bay Village, Chagrin Falls, Cleveland Area, Cleveland Heights-University Heights, Euclid, Fairview Park, Lakewood, Rocky River, Shaker Heights, So. Euclid-Lyndhurst, Southwest Cuyahoga Area, Westlake-North Olmsted, and the Inter League Organization of Cuyahoga County. In Summit County—The Leagues of Akron, Cuyahoga Falls, Hudson, and Stow.

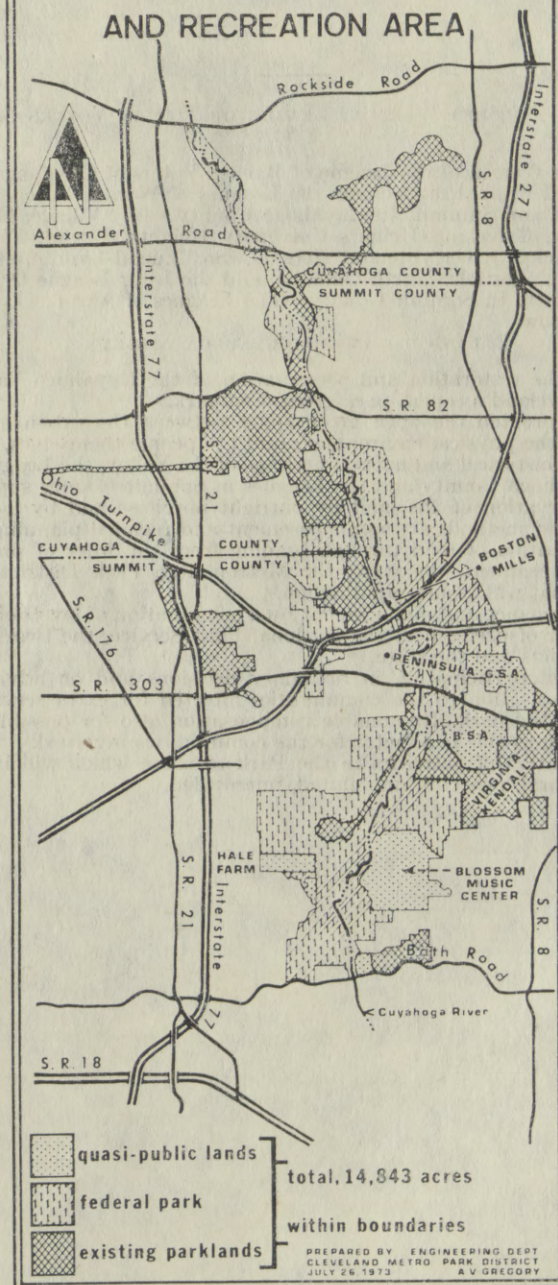
LAND USE IN THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY

Support of the restoration and preservation of the Cuyahoga Valley between Akron and Cleveland as open space/green area/park.

In order to provide the open green space between the urban areas, for the health of both the physical environment and the people themselves, and in order to preserve the historical and natural heritage of the Valley, the League of Women Voters of Cuyahoga County and the Leagues in Summit County support:

1. Preservation of the land by outright purchase and by land use legislation. Other methods are scenic easement and regional planning.
2. Acquisition of land through funding from (in order of preference) the federal government, the state, the Metropolitan Park Districts—any combination that will assure rapid action.
3. Maintenance and management by a combination of levels of government or (in order of preference) the National Park Service, the two Metropolitan Park Districts and the state.
4. Citizen participation in boundary decisions and on advisory boards.
5. Compensation to the communities affected for extra services required because of the park. Reasonable compensation also for possible loss of tax base so long as this is a factor for the communities involved.
6. Limitation of activities in the Park to those which will best keep the Valley natural, peaceful, unpolluted, uncrowded.

SUGGESTED CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATION AREA



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS CUYAHOGA VALLEY STUDY

The Leagues of Women Voters in Cuyahoga County and Summit County, having studied the proposed park plans for the Cuyahoga River Valley between Akron and Cleveland, present this condensed summary of their study committee report.

JANUARY, 1974.

The Cuyahoga River has not always been held in low esteem and made the butt of jokes. It is, in fact, a very important river from both historic and economic points of view. In the very early history of this nation, the river was known extensively even in Europe. The river, plus the eight mile portage south to the Ohio River system, was an important route. The Indians had declared it "sacred ground" and kept it free from warfare for the use of all. Explorers, traders and settlers in succession all made use of the route. It was for awhile the northwest boundary of our young republic. Later, the opening of the Ohio Canal, parallel to the river, ushered in a vigorous era of commerce, which in turn brought industry, population, and the beginnings of today's vast industrial complex. Honored by inclusion in the *Rivers of America* series, the Cuyahoga has been dubbed "The Might Little River."

THE VALLEY DESCRIBED

That portion of the Cuyahoga and its Valley of interest in this study is about 18 miles long and 4 miles wide lying between two growing cities, Cleveland on the north and Akron on the south. It is outside the city limits of both and in the main is miraculously free of development. As urban sprawl approaches urban sprawl, it is the last large piece of open green area between the two cities.

Major east-west highways cutting across the valley are the Ohio Turnpike (I-80), I-271 and I-480. Lesser east-west roads are Rockside Road (proposed as the northern limit of the National Park), State Route 82, Boston Mills Road, State Route 303, and Bath Road (proposed as the southern limit of the Park). Running north to south, parallel to the Valley but beyond its rims, are I-77, U.S. 21, and State Route 8. Down in the Valley are Riverview Road, Canal Road, and Akron-Peninsula Road. A line of the Baltimore and Ohio R.R. runs the length of the Valley.

Nearby centers of population are Independence, Brecksville, Valley View, Sagamore Hills. Within the Valley is the Village of Peninsula, the hamlets of Boston, Jaite, and Everett, a trailer park, and a growing housing development called Towpath.

The Cuyahoga River in this section varies in width from 35 to 85 feet and in depth from inches to 4 or 5 feet. Its level flood plain varies in width from a few hundred yards to a mile, and is subject to swift winter and spring floods which may inundate it completely. Major tributaries are Tinkers Creek, Chippewa Creek, Brandywine Creek, Furnace Run and Yellow Creek. The Valley walls rise steeply 200 to 300 feet, are heavily forested, and indented with ravines. The river and some stretches of the major tributaries are badly polluted with municipal and industrial wastes. However, there has been some recent improvement in water quality.

The soil in the Valley is glacial debris re-excavated by the post-glacial river. For the most part, the flat Valley floor is sandy and clayey—subject to flooding, poor in ability to absorb, poor in ability to bear loads (such as housing and roads would impose), but fairly good for agriculture. The Valley walls are predominately sand, silt and clay; this means unstable slopes and poor ability to bear loads. Engineers and planners conclude that these characteristics—along with a general lack of groundwater—indicate the land should not be used for commercial or industrial purposes.

Botanically speaking, the Valley is a crossroads where plants meet from all directions; Stumpy Basin Nature Conservancy preserves much of the rich profusion. Geologically speaking, the Appalachian Plateau crosses the Valley near Independence and turns south, dividing eastern mountains from western prairie.

Much of the Valley's history can still be seen today. Earthworks of the pre-historic Mound Builders still exist at a few sites. Stretches of the Ohio Canal, towpath, locks, and diversion dams are still visible, some protected as National Historic Landmarks. The Hale Farm and Village exhibit the life of an early 19th Century Western Reserve village.

While most of the Valley retains its quiet 19th Century way of life, all around it, two major metropolises continue to grow. The 1970 Cuyahoga County population of approximately 1,721,300 and Summit County's 553,400, a total of 2.3 million, is expected to increase to 2.9 million by 1980. Within the Valley, however, the population remains low. Industrial and commercial development on the Valley floor remains sparse: a paper mill, two or three sand and gravel operations, top soil removal, a trucking firm, a florist shop, two junkyards, an autobody shop, greenhouse, sodfarm, crops, gardens, and orchards.

FACILITIES IN THE VALLEY

Historical, natural, cultural and recreational facilities abound in the Valley; ownership is a mixture of private, public and quasi public. Of the 990 acres privately owned, the major pieces are Brandywine Golf Course, two Ski Areas (Brandywine and Boston Mills) and Old Trail School. Public areas (7,616 acres) are parts of the Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan Park Systems: Bedford and Brecksville Reservations; Furnace Run, Deep Lock Quarry, Virginia Kendall and Hampton Hills Parks. The quasi-public facilities (2,040 acres) are compatible with the open space concept and include Boy Scout Camps Manatoc and Butler, Girl Scout Camp Ledgewood, Camp Mueller, the Blossom Music Center, Kent State University Performing Arts Center, KSU's Stumpy Basin Nature Conservancy, Hale Farm and Western Reserve Village.

The natural character of the Valley is being changed and challenged by the facilities of urban man. Ponderous on the rim of the Valley is the expanding mass of Nick Mileti's Sports Coliseum. High voltage lines of Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. might have crossed the Valley at Pinery Narrows; but in a historic ecological decision, Judge Locher denied access to them. Now the disposal of waste water in the mid-valley area poses a complicated choice between a river-edge treatment plant and huge sewer pipes.

PROPOSALS FOR USE OF THE VALLEY

Since 1921 proposals and studies have dealt with preservation of the Cuyahoga Valley. Major pieces of legislation have now been introduced in Congress to make the Valley a National Park.

The Rosenstock-Holland Associates study (*The Cuyahoga Valley of Ohio: a Recreational Feasibility Study*, 1968) concludes "that this area MUST be preserved as open space land. It possesses all the requisites . . . Situated in the center of one of the Nation's most populous and industrial sections, its present status places it on the threshold of becoming completely urbanized . . . The forces pushing this must be arrested, the litter and water pollution damage already created must be repaired, and the tranquil atmosphere and esthetic beauty of the river and Valley must be preserved. When this is accomplished and the recreational potential of the Valley is realized, then the industry and the people . . . surrounding the Valley will grow and prosper because of it."

A Statewide Plan for Outdoor Recreation in Ohio 1971-1977 is a sizeable project of the Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources. Recreation facilities both public and private are inventoried, undeveloped areas are analyzed for recreation potential, supply and demand are predicted, and recommendations made. The prediction is for an increase in population density and an even greater increase in recreational demand. By 1985 Akron-Cleveland will need 126,522 acres of land for land-based recreation alone. Sizeable shortages are predicted in relation to demand. The study states that the Cuyahoga Valley "should be considered as a prime area."

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has published its first Interim Report on *The Cuyahoga River, Ohio, Restoration Study* (Sept. 1971). *Appendix B—Recreation* deals with plans for the complete river. Within the area of LWV concern, they recommend tentatively six canoe-launching sites on the river, two canoe-launching sites on the canal and a Trail Center.

The Northeast Ohio Water Development Plan (Preliminary) (Nov. 1971) emphasizes that their proposed environmental corridors tie in with other plans for the Valley. The corridors preserve green open space along the rivers and allow for public access.

Cuyahoga River Valley Acquisition (Final Environmental Statement, Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, June 1973) Congressman Vanik first brought the Cuyahoga Valley to the attention of the federal government when in 1966 he guided Secretary of the Interior Udall on a tour of inspection in the Valley. Later there followed this first federal study. The report recommends

acquisition of a tract of land totaling 14,500 acres in the Valley to be used as a park. Action would be taken by the Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources (ODNR) and the two Metropolitan Park Districts, Akron and Cleveland, with federal assistance from the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The process would probably take twenty years and cost at least \$35 million, during which time prices are expected to rise. The ODNR and the two Park Districts would receive money from LWCF to match money they invest; they would each manage the various properties they bought. Land would be obtained by outright purchase, by scenic easements, by life estates, by leaseback arrangements. The small settlements of Boston, Jaite and Everett would not be included in the Park, nor would the developed portions of the larger towns and cities (e.g. Peninsula and Brecks-ville). The undeveloped parts of these communities suggested as part of the Park are mostly not suitable for urban development. (Exception: Some of Peninsula's area zoned for heavy industry.)

Communities in and around the Valley have expressed great concern about the loss of land, i.e., money from their tax duplicates. They fear, too, the nearby Park will force them to have extra expenses for police and fire protection and for road repair. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) report has several answers to this. Visitors spend sizeable amounts of money locally for food, lodging, gasoline, bicycle rentals, etc. In addition, it has been noted that around all such parks and recreation areas, land values increase through the years.

The Proposed Cuyahoga National Recreation Area, Ohio (Draft February 1973 by the Dept. of the Interior National Park Service) endorses the idea of a federal park. "Clearly the Cuyahoga Valley with its significant natural, historical and recreational qualities is one of the most strategically located resources in reach of urban America." National Park Service (NPS) envisions a national park of 14,843 acres as an axis for a larger total park of over 22,000 acres. It would encompass the Valley's special historic resources and its natural resources, would develop and manage a varied recreation program, emphasizing urban-related cultural events and environmental education. The main use of the Park would be intensive day use.

In summary, two divisions of the Dept. of the Interior, the BOR and the NPS, have now recommended a Park. Each operates differently. In acquisition the BOR gives matching funds; the NPS purchases outright 100%. Park lands bought by BOR money (LWCF) and the locality together are managed by the locality; NPS manages the land it purchases.

Presently there are only two urban area National Parks in the U.S.: Gateway National Recreation Area in New York Harbor and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco, voted by Congress in 1972.

Two bills have been introduced in Congress to make the Cuyahoga Valley a National Park. In April, 1971 Congressmen Seiberling and Vanik co-sponsored a bill to create the Ohio Canal and Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. In April, 1973 the same two Congressmen, joined by colleague Ralph Regula, introduced a bill to establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area (HR 7077). This bill concerns itself with the Valley area between Akron and Cleveland and incorporates the following features: (1) the boundaries of the park will not be established until after public hearings. (2) The Secretary of the Interior may not acquire private lands as long as the owner is in compliance with zoning provisions that protect the character of the park. (3) A landowner who sells his holdings may, if he wishes, retain possession of his land for 25 years or the rest of his life. (4) Without selling, the owner may negotiate a "scenic easement" whereby he is reimbursed for not destroying the scenic appearance of his property. (5) The thirteen-person advisory commission for the Park will have five members who are permanent residents of the Valley. (6) Communities within the park area may be compensated for any erosion of the tax base or any extra expenses for firemen, policemen or road maintenance. HR 7176 and SB 1862 are identical to HR 7077.

DECISION AS TO LAND USE

This is an emotion-charged issue especially for those who live in the Valley. Everybody seems to feel the need to "Save the Valley." The actual methods urged, however, range from the plea of the land-owners "Leave us alone and we'll take care of our Valley," "We do not want hordes of outsiders trampling our Land," to the professional objectivity of the land-use planner whose tests and charts indicate that the Valley must be acquired as open space for the good not only of the Valley but of the whole region. They point out the cleansing and

air-conditioning effect of trees and green open spaces on polluted urban air. Conservationists and nature-lovers urge the saving of the area for ecological balance and, indeed, for the balancing effect of nature on turbulent human lives. Congressman Seiberling, whose home is in the Valley and who has signed a scenic easement for his land, urges a National Park as the only way to save the Valley rapidly enough.

The official governmental processes in this region have produced "a planning proposal sponsored by the Metropolitan Park Boards of Cleveland and Akron, consistent with the State outdoor recreation plan, the Seven County open space plan and the Tri-County and Cuyahoga Regional Planning Commission's plans." NOACA (Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency) has approved it.

At the national level, HR 7077 awaits hearings, possibly in February, in the House Interior Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation. The identical SB 1862, introduced by Senators Taft and Saxbe, has strong support from Senator Metzenbaum. The bills provide for public participation every step of the way. When the final decisions come, the voice of the people may well be the deciding factor.

If for any reason a national park cannot be established, the State of Ohio has indicated that it will still continue the purchase of lands for park purposes.

IMPLEMENTING THE DECISION.

If the Valley is to avoid haphazard development, land must be acquired. Both Metropolitan Park Boards have been making strategic purchases. The State of Ohio has opened a purchasing office in the Valley and expended several million dollars for land purchase, the largest amount coming from federal revenue-sharing money. BOR has allotted funds. Some citizens have sold their land (requirements: purchase price set at, or above, "fair price;" two appraisals made; the set value made public). No eminent domain or condemnation proceedings are contemplated. Because local zoning usually topples under the pressure of developers, special arrangements clearly are needed.

Though the process of land acquisition is now accelerated, some important pieces of land have already been lost (Towpath development, for instance). At the current rate of acquisition, it is estimated that it will take at least 20 years to acquire the desired land. "Only national park status will permit acquisition at a faster pace than the State could achieve, thus saving more of the valley from development and at less inflated prices." (BOR Environmental Impact Statement)

A less expensive way of acquiring park land is by scenic easement. This means the Park District has bought only the right to keep the land in its present natural state. The owner has not sold his land, nor must he move. The community continues to have the property on the tax rolls. It is also possible for a landowner to donate the scenic easement to the park and to count it a charitable deduction on his income tax.

If a park is assembled, how shall it be administered? Already both Metropolitan Park Boards are skillfully administering several thousand acres in the area. If national park status is achieved, parkland adjacent to the federal boundaries would remain in the ownership of the two local Park Districts. Federal programs, as projected, would coordinate with local park programs.

POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES

The two Metropolitan Park Districts presently provide for the familiar daytime activities of picnicking, ball playing, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, nature study, etc. The Cuyahoga River—when cleansed of its pollution—would provide canoeing, rowboating, float trips. One of the proposed recreation projects for the Valley is a canal boat ride in replica canal boats pulled by mules on a restored towpath. Another proposal is the reopening of the railroad to provide tourist rides in vintage cars. The National Park Service plans a mass transit system for the whole area with the dual purpose of easing the load on the environment and servicing inner city residents. A train would utilize existing B&O tracks and stations. Minibus shuttles would connect train stations, the ten proposed information and recreation nodes and all other centers of public activity. Automobile traffic would be limited inside the Valley. Also proposed: a resident environmental education center, hostels for hikers and bike riders, primitive camping areas, a Canal Museum, a restored barn for art exhibits, and assembly areas for folk festivals.

But all the area would not be activity centers; a high percentage would be left in an untouched natural state. The policy of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District is to leave 85% undeveloped; National Parks usually leave more.

SUMMARY

Four million people live within a half-hour's drive of the proposed park. The next nearest national park is 200 miles away. Here, in the heart of one of the nation's major industrial sections, are thousands of acres of natural beauty—as yet unspoiled. If the Valley's historic monuments and green open spaces are to be saved, careful planning and development must guard against irreparable damage through overuse, pollution and commercialization. And citizens must voice their concerns and hopes.

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Mr. SEIBERLING. Now, we are up to a little after 4 o'clock and we are—at the most we have got 2 more hours. We have over 30 witnesses yet which gives us—which I think means we are going to have to start to try and be very rigid in limiting the time to 3 minutes per witness. And I will try to ask each witness to limit himself to 3 minutes and I will try to limit us as to questioning so that we do not delay this too long.

The next witness is Susan Klein, representing the Junior League of Akron, to be followed by Joan Holmes, representing the Junior League of Cleveland unless you wish to combine your testimony. Following that will be Connie Letta and if she will come up to the platform that will move things along.

STATEMENT OF JOAN HOLMES, REPRESENTING THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF CLEVELAND, ACCOMPANIED BY SUSAN KLEIN, REPRESENTING THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF AKRON

Ms. HOLMES. I am Joan Holmes. I would like to submit these signed petitions on behalf of the bill to create the park.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you. We will put that in our file.

[The documents referred to will be found in the files of the subcommittee.]

Ms. HOLMES. As I said, I am Joan Holmes. I represent the Junior League of Cleveland. With me is Susan Klein, Junior League of Akron. Interestingly we are both native Californians and therefore we are aware of the importance of setting aside land in its natural state. We live now in Ohio. Our husbands work here and we plan to remain here to raise our families.

The Junior League is an educational and charitable organization with 224 branches throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and with a membership in excess of 100,000 women. We can thank you today for this opportunity to testify on the Cuyahoga Valley Park bill. The Junior League of Cleveland, with 985 members, has been studying the legislation and facts surrounding the establishment of a National Park in the Cuyahoga Valley. Members of the league have served as tour guides in the valley, most recently for the annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Junior Leagues of Akron, Canton, Toledo, and Erie, Pa., have also studied H.R. 7077 and join the Junior League of Cleveland in unanimously endorsing the legislation to create a Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

We feel it is essential that the Cuyahoga Valley be recognized as a recreation area of national significance and that it be made part of the National Park System. One-fifth of the total population of the Nation is concentrated in this five-state area, and only 1 percent of all federally administered recreation areas are located in this region. In our opinion the time has come to modify and expand our country's philosophy as to the purpose of a national park system. It is time to reorder our priorities and reassess what constitutes a national park.

The attributes and benefits of our western parks, such as Grand Canyon and Yellowstone, are obvious. My family and I have visited and enjoyed these unique places; they deserve to be preserved. In addition to having been impressed by the natural scenic beauty of these parks, we have come also to appreciate nature in its natural setting and have been refreshed by the open spaces. We live in Ohio, however, and unfortunately it is not practicable for us to frequent these great national parks.

The National Park Service should develop now a set of criteria for the establishment of national recreational areas near urban centers. The primary goal should be to preserve natural settings as well as to provide recreation and enjoyment for everyone. These parks should be assessible to public transportation and be within a short drive's distance of their principal beneficiaries.

Creation of a Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would meet the above objectives. The area is located between two large, industrial centers, Akron and Cleveland. A railroad runs through the valley between Akron and Cleveland and might provide access to the park and minimize the impact of too many automobiles. Residents from neighboring States of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia could also journey to this area for weekend or longer use.

In these times of increased environmental and social awareness, the concept of urban parks for people has significant merit. The Cuyahoga Valley area especially deserves being protected and preserved. This can best be done through Federal funding and expert administration by the National Park Service on a long-range and sustained basis.

Ms. KLEIN. The Junior League of Akron, with 600 members, on March 26, 1974, pledged \$5,000 for each of the next 2 years to be used for films and literature about the Cuyahoga River Valley. In addition, we endorsed the Cuyahoga Valley National Historic Park and Recreation Area concept and are financially supporting a valley education program with three basic thoughts in mind. I have submitted our reason for doing so in writing and I hope the committee members will read it carefully but today I would like to summarize very briefly the recent history of the appreciation for and support of our valley.

In 1925 the well-known landscape architects, the Olmsted Bros., Brookline, Mass., in a study of the Cuyahoga Valley said that, "The dominance of this topographic feature, and its great and impressive beauty, are certainly beyond question." And that: "To save that scenery for all time for the benefit and enjoyment of the people—not only of Summit County but of communities farther afield—would be an accomplishment justifying unusual effort and worthy of great praise."

The Cleveland and Akron Park Districts then, realizing the value of the valley as park land, began acquiring, in different ways, portions of the valley which are now Virginia Kendall Park, Deep Lock Quarry, Brecksville Reservation, and Bedford Reservation. In addition, the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts were aided by Akron leaders in the 1920's in acquiring forests in the valley for camps. Most recently, Blossom Center (the summer home of the Cleveland Orchestra and sight of other summer performances) realizing the tranquility of the area, chose to locate here.

In 1940, Robert Bordner, a long time peninsula resident, formed the Cuyahoga Valley Association to "end river pollution * * * to connect the Akron and Cleveland park systems and expand them in the valley * * * to locate, mark, preserve and acquire spots of historical interest." With the start of the war this organization faded. However, in the early 1960's Robert Hunker founded Peninsula Valley Heritage Association. The name was later changed to the Cuyahoga Valley Association (like its predecessor) as it broadened its goals and sights. The Cuyahoga Valley Federation was formed this year as an offshoot of the latter to combine the recent efforts of a multitude of organizations to preserve and protect the valley.

In 1968, the State of Ohio through the Department of Natural Resources recognized, too, the importance of the valley when it said that "The thorough analysis of the natural corridor between Cleveland and Akron presents the indisputable conclusion that this area must be preserved as open space land."

As you can see, the Cuyahoga Valley has been reorganized for the past 50 years by many important groups and individuals for its significance in history, for its recreational potential and for its unique natural aspects. But never before has the need been so urgent to guarantee the continuance of the past 50 years efforts to preserve this valley. There is a very real and impending threat in the form of urban pressures to the Cuyahoga Valley. Never before has the need for open space, particularly in Ohio, been so dire. Neither the Cleveland nor Akron metropolitan parks can help now; the State of Ohio cannot offer immediate and comprehensive aid. Only the Federal Government by granting the Cuyahoga Valley the status of national park can guarantee the kind of expertise and financial aid necessary. This expertise and financial aid could protect the valley and continue to develop the recreational, historical, and natural potential without losing the present rural and untouched flavor of the Cuyahoga Valley.

As a final statement, I would like to point out that during any 20-year period, State budgets, philosophies, and priorities can change. This could delete even the future success of the park plan. One hundred percent Federal funding now would assure a sound beginning and provide future continuity for the Cuyahoga Valley Historic Park and Recreation Area.

Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you.

[Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR [presiding]. Thank you very much.

[Prepared statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF JUNIOR LEAGUE OF AKRON, INC., SUBMITTED BY SUSAN KLEIN

The Junior League of Akron, with 600 members, on March 26, 1974, pledged \$5,000.00 for each of the next two years to be used for films and literature about the

Cuyahoga River Valley. We endorsed the Cuyahoga Valley National Historic Park and Recreation Area concept and are financially supporting a Valley education program with three basic thoughts in mind:

First, the Valley is valuable and worth protecting. Preservation of this unique Valley would be an educational, scientific and recreational service to ourselves, our families and future generations.

Second, the proximity of the park is important. Many of our members and others in the vicinity have never had the opportunity to visit one of our great western National Parks or any other National Park. There is a need in Northeast Ohio for open space and for the opportunities it would afford to our urban areas. The Cuyahoga Valley National Historic Park and Recreation Area would fulfill this need. (The need is documented in the "1971-77 Ohio Outdoor Recreation Plan"). In broader terms, it would also service the rest of Ohio and surrounding states.

Third, to wait and buy Valley land over a 20 year period, on the matching fund basis recommended by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, would jeopardize the Valley's historic and natural aspects and its recreational potential.

For example, without substantial control of the River environs, the Cuyahoga River may become more and more polluted. This would make canoeing or boating increasingly unpleasant and all but wipe out fishing possibilities. This damage might be irreversible or extremely difficult and expensive to repair. Because of the continued encroachment and pressure of developers and other commercial interests over the next 20 years, the deer that can still be seen frequently in the valley might disappear.

As the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has said in its Environmental Impact Statement, "Only national park status will permit acquisition at a faster pace than the state could achieve, thus saving more of the Valley from development and at less inflated prices." Looking at sky-rocketing land prices in the Valley, the state of Ohio very recently settled on a price of over \$9,000 per acre for park land near Akron to be bought from developers. In 1968, the cost of the land was approximately \$2,000 per acre.

As a final statement, I would like to point out that during any 20 year period, state budgets, philosophies and priorities change. This could threaten the future and success of the park plan. One-hundred percent federal funding now would assure a sound beginning and provide future continuity for the Cuyahoga Valley Historic Park and Recreation Area.

STATEMENT OF THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF CLEVELAND, INC., SUBMITTED BY
JOAN HOLMES

My name is Joan Holmes. I represent the Junior League of Cleveland. With me is Susan Klein from The Junior League of Akron.

The Junior League is an educational and charitable organization with 224 branches throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and with a membership in excess of 100,000 women.

We appreciate this opportunity to testify on the Cuyahoga Valley park bill. The Junior League of Cleveland, with 985 members, has been studying the legislation and facts surrounding the establishment of a National Park in the Cuyahoga Valley. Members of the League have served as tour guides in the Valley, most recently for the Annual Meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Junior Leagues of Akron, Canton, Toledo, and Erie, Pennsylvania have also studied H.R. 7077 and join the Junior League of Cleveland in unanimously endorsing the legislation to create a Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

We feel it is essential that the Cuyahoga Valley be recognized as a recreation area of national significance and that it be made part of the National Park System. One-fifth of the total population of the nation is concentrated in this five-state area, and only 1% of all federally administered recreation areas are located in this region.

In our opinion the time has come to modify and expand our country's philosophy as to the purpose of a National Park System. It is time to reorder our priorities and reassess what constitutes a National Park.

The attributes and benefits of our Western parks, such as Grand Canyon and Yellowstone, are obvious. My family and I have visited and enjoyed these unique places; they deserve to be preserved. In addition to having been impressed by the

natural scenic beauty of these parks, we have come to appreciate nature in its natural setting and have been refreshed by the open spaces. We live in Ohio, however, and unfortunately it is not practicable to frequent these great National Parks.

The National Park Service should develop now a set of criteria for the establishment of national recreation areas near urban centers. The primary goal should be to preserve natural settings as well as to provide recreation and enjoyment for everyone. These parks should be accessible by public transportation and be within a short drive's distance of their principal beneficiaries.

Creation of a Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would meet the above objectives. The area is located between two large, industrial centers, Akron and Cleveland. A railroad runs through the Valley between Akron and Cleveland and might provide access to the Park and minimize the impact of too many automobiles. Residents from neighboring states of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia could also journey to this area for weekend or longer use.

In these times of increased environmental and social awareness, the concept of urban parks for people has significant merit. The Cuyahoga Valley area especially deserves being protected and preserved. This can best be done through Federal funding and expert administration by the National Park Service on a long-range and sustained basis.

Mr. TAYLOR. Connie Letta. William Fogerty next.

STATEMENT OF CONNIE LETTA, AKRON, OHIO

Mrs. LETTA. Congressman Taylor, ladies and gentlemen. I was sadly impressed by Mr. Floberg—was that the gentlemen who testified earlier, prior to the two ladies from the Junior League? Was that Mr. Floberg?

Mr. SEIBERLING. Yes.

Mrs. LETTA. I was sadly impressed by Mr. Floberg's statement. It saddened me to hear Mr. Floberg denounce private property rights without being explicit and to be applauded for it. Private property rights that do not encroach upon the constitutional rights of others are basic to a free society.

The 18 miles and 20,000 acres of Cuyahoga Valley between Akron and Cleveland is very lovely, very pleasant, and so accessible to 4 million city-dwelling Ohioans. There is a need to preserve this peaceful area of locally historical greenery and meandering waterway as a park and recreational refuge. The preservation of this Cuyahoga Valley and expansion of existing parks and recreational facilities is both desirable and possible, and I support these goals. I do not, however, savor the taste of Federal control and its dictatorial nature. In support of private property rights and control by local governments responsive to the people, I speak against the nationalization of the Cuyahoga Valley and Waterway.

Before stating my primary objectives to this congressional legislation, I here mention in reference to the term "Secretary" the bill's definition of "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

According to an Akron Beacon Journal editorial of May 19, money and prevention of industrial encroachment are the two main arguments for abdicating private, local, and State property rights to the Cuyahoga Valley and surrounding areas to the Washington bureaucrats.

Industrial encroachment can be prevented with the cooperation of citizens and local governments in adopting proper zoning ordinances.

As for money, let's return to the Beacon Journal editorial which stated that authorities "say a quick all-Federal takeover for a national park would only cost" \$20 million instead of \$40 million. I truly believe that if 4 million people want the park badly enough, the necessary money can be found through State, local, and private funding. If I may be a wee bit facetious, if each of those 4 million city people would denote \$10 each, there would be a lovely Cuyahoga Valley Park to enjoy—18 miles long, covering up to 20,000 acres—with no Federal strings attached.

Section 9 of H.R. 7077, the Cuyahoga Valley National Park bill, leaves us wide open for Federal land grab and use in this area between Cleveland and Akron and much more, however Washington sees fit—including development for purposes other than as a park and for recreation; and furthermore, as the Beacon Journal points out, and it has been pointed out earlier today, this is a "pivotal test" of further Federal land use and control across the country.

Section 9 reads, "The Secretary shall take into account comprehensive regional or State development, land use, or recreational plans affecting or relating to the study area." I wish to point out to you this board provision leaves open to inclusion of—I again quote from the Beacon Journal—"Federal takeover" not only the important 20,000 acres between the cities of Akron and Cleveland but other developments and uses "affecting or relating to the study area." Can you imagine this option open to the Federal Government in other regions across the country if this pivotal test is successful? Section 9 continues: "and (the Secretary) shall, whenever practicable, consistent with the purposes of this act, exercise the authority granted by this act in a manner which he finds will not conflict with such regional or State plans."

Section 9 and other sections to a lesser degree leave the control and development of the northeastern Ohio area up to the decisions of the Federal bureaucrats in Washington and out of reach of State and local government power and control.

The park is wanted, the park is needed, but why parcel out another chunk of our souls to the "big brother" bureaucrats in Washington when we can have our park and keep that chunk of soul, too.

May I respectfully submit this testimony. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, could I comment on this point that Mrs. Letta made, which I think should alleviate her fears. The purpose of section 9 was simply to tell the Secretary that he is supposed to take into account what the local people have worked on and not just come in here from scratch and disregard what local plans have been developed. I would simply bring to your attention the provisions of section 3 at the top of page 5 in the printed bill, if you have a copy of it, which specifies the park should be located within the eastern and western rims of the Cuyahoga Valley, north of Bath Road and south of Rockside Road. The Secretary could not possibly take action outside of that area under this bill. So section 9 merely says that within that area, he will take into account the local plans and so forth.

Mrs. LETTA. Well, I differ with you on that, Mr. Seiberling, in that eventually the bill may be contradictory, then because the bill states

the Secretary shall take into account comprehensive regional or State development, and may I point out that the term "regional" is not defined in the definitions?

Mr. SEIBERLING. But let me——

Mrs. LETTA. It leaves it open for the interpretation of regional possibility having to do with region No. 5 in the United States which Ohio is part of.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Let me just say, if I may interrupt, it says each take into account comprehensive regional or State developments affecting or relating to the study area; and if you will look at the top of page 5, the study area is defined as the area between the rims of the valley and north of Bath Road and south of Rockside Road.

Mrs. LETTA. I had requested that from you, and you did not ever send it to me?

Mr. SEIBERLING. I will give you a copy of it right here.

[Hands her a copy.]

Mrs. LETTA. But to get down to this, what you questioned me about, I would say in my opinion that there is a considerable area affecting the study area. Powerplants will affect the study area. Businesses will affect the study area. Businesses located in town in the Cuyahoga Valley area, in Akron, in Cleveland, in towns up and down the Cuyahoga Valley. So this could very well encompass a much greater area than just the Cuyahoga Valley itself?

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, I am afraid you have the cart before the horse because this provision simply says that—all it does is authorize the Secretary to act within the study area and it says that when he does, he has got to take into consideration what is going on outside the study area to make sure it does not conflict, if possible, with local plans.

Mrs. LETTA. Or the area outside and affecting and relating the study area do not conflict, the Secretary does not find them in conflict also. It can work both ways.

Mr. SEIBERLING. As author of the bill I will state categorically for the record and I will so state on the floor of the House and in the committee report that this bill authorizes the Secretary to take no action outside the study area, period.

Mrs. LETTA. Well, the bill speaks for itself and people can read section 9 and determine for themselves.

Mr. SEIBERLING. But they should also read section 3, which defines the study area.

Mrs. LETTA. To coin a well used phrase, I think it is rather a moot question between us.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, I appreciate that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. Letta, you favor the park?

Mrs. LETTA. Yes; I do.

Mr. TAYLOR. If the land is acquired and developed and managed by local units of the government?

Mrs. LETTA. Local government, yes. Possibly the State. I feel these things can be worked out. A gentlemen earlier stated, and there are thousands and thousands of areas in this country that would qualify also if this area qualifies to become a national park and I think the Federal Government does need to be in these area. There are areas of major concern and I realize that I do not have any specific data with

me—perhaps I should have had, but I did not realize the question would come up—but I know the National Park Service is having difficulty in many of our parks. The Grand Canyon, Yosemite. These parks are fantastic places and I think perhaps Federal funds are needed there. But here I think we are a wealthy area. We are the 6th most populace State. There is a lot of money in the Cleveland-Akron area, private money, tax money, and the State of Ohio's wealthy and I think we could handle our park ourselves. I am very much in favor of a park.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, I commend you on your feelings of independence and self reliance.

Mrs. LETTA. Well, I just hope—I feel if all the time and effort that has gone into this up to date, I feel the intentions are good. I feel Mr. Seiberling's intentions are good. We just differ on how to go about this. But I feel that we are extending into the channels of the local communities along the Cuyahoga Valley we would be very much on the way to having a 20,000 acre park located between Cleveland and Akron and an independent park.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mrs. LETTA. And a park we can all enjoy.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you for your testimony.

Mrs. LETTA. Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. William Fogarty. Ed Broadhurst next.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM FOGARTY, BATH TOWNSHIP BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mr. SEIBERLING. May I say, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee——

Mr. SEIBERLING. Could I just introduce you a little better, Bill? I am a constituent of Mr. Fogarty and he is a constituent of mine. He is the trustee of Bath Township where I live, so we discipline each other.

Mr. FOGARTY. Thank you.

And also John, you have acquainted these gentlemen with where Bath Township is located, it is the immediately west of the community in which this beautiful facility is located. It is on the western edge of the valley and toward the southern end of the proposed park.

There are only several hundred acres of the park that involve Bath Township and we were appraised of this several years ago and were asked for our opinion on a number of occasions, and the Bath Township Board of Trustees adopted a resolution on November 15, 1971, endorsing the basic philosophy of the Cuyahoga River Valley program and the objective of preserving the natural beauty of this area.

At that time, as public administrators were concerned with the procedures by which land for the park would be acquired but subsequent developments have assured us that proper procedures and adequate procedures have been developed for such acquisition. We were concerned also with the effect acquisition of property would have on political subdivisions in the heart of the park. While we were affected to a minimal degree, we were aware of the fact that the next plan might include half of our township and we would then be in

the same boat that our adjoining communities were in such as Boston Township, North Hampton, and some of the other townships who were leasing—going to lease a substantial part of their community to the park by acquisition and the inherent problems that would develop from that would be the point that I wish to address my main remarks.

While it would appear that as substantial acreage is acquired, the cost of services, such as road maintenance and fire and police protection now furnished by the communities, would be reduced. If these costs are reduced, then any loss of revenue suffered by the communities would be offset to a degree by a reduction in the need for service. However, it would still be necessary for the community to maintain fire and police stations, minimal safety personnel, and administrative functions. You may not need quite as many police and firemen if half of your community were to be developed into a national park, but you still would have the fire stations to maintain and heat. You would have the other expenses, the payment of the trustees and the clerk, if you will; and the cost of these basic services would then be supported by fewer acres of property subject to local property taxes which are our local communities' main source of revenue. However, in reviewing House Resolution 7077 proposed by Congressman Seiberling and Congressman Vanik, it would appear that section 8 provides mechanics for sufficient relief, and I would hope that the Secretary would implement the intentions of section 8 to the extent that not temporary relief but permanent relief could be granted to those communities, because it is a very serious concern to our community if, for example, a quarter or half of Bath Township were to be acquired by the park. It would be most difficult to maintain the level of services for the remaining part of the township with the property taxes that would remain from the property that were not taken. And if that is resolved, if the—I do not know how that would be done—perhaps by a revision in the Federal revenue-sharing formula or some other manner. I certainly would not know how to even start going about determining how much would be equitable; but if that were to be accomplished, we in Bath Township would certainly wholeheartedly endorse the prompt passage of House Resolution 7077. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Fogarty, let me just state that in my opinion to some extent that problem will take care of itself.

Mr. FOGARTY. Please?

Mr. TAYLOR. To some extent the problem will take care of itself overall, in the long run. Now, if we establish a park and people do not come in great numbers to it, then we should not have established it. We have put it in the wrong place. If people do come in great numbers, then you are going to have a type of development that would mean more stores, more filling stations, and that new tax revenue to a great extent will offset tax loss.

Mr. FOGARTY. That could well be, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. I live very close to the Smoky Mountain National Park, located in an area which was surrounded by small, rural, poor-type Appalachian counties, and those counties are all now filled with motels and restaurants and other facilities which would not have been

there except for the fact that the park was created. Nine million visitors per year come in there.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is correct, sir, providing that type of development does occur and increase the tax based on the remaining property in the community.

Mr. TAYLOR. All these facilities would have to be located on private property. None would be located in the park.

Mr. FOGARTY. It has been the desire of our community and many others in the area to retain the residential characteristics of the community. We are now in our community going through quite a traumatic experience. It has been proposed that a trunkline sewer be installed to provide sewer and eventual water services to our community, and many of our people just do not want any part of it because it would bring in development. They would like to retain the rural atmosphere of our community and many of the surrounding communities the same way, and their zoning regulations are designed to reduce the amount of motels, gas stations, and other businesses that perhaps might be brought in by the creation of a park like this. It would be the desire of most of the communities not to have that.

Mr. TAYLOR. If the park attracts people and people are coming, then there will be private developers who will want to build motels, and you will have more facilities of various types. They will not be in the park, but they may be close to it.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Let me say also that it has been the experience of the Akron metropolitan park system that the value of the land on the periphery of a new metropolitan park escalates because people like to build their homes next to an area that they know is going to remain green, and that is the way—

Mr. FOGARTY. I would agree the residential value of the adjacent property would escalate.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Yes. And with that in mind, I gave to the Akron metropolitan park district scenic easements on my own property so that I could not build anything more on it just so no one would complain I was going to personally benefit out of this park, as otherwise I would.

Mr. FOGARTY. Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Fogarty.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT BY WILLIAM J. FOGARTY, BATH TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE

The Bath Township Board of Trustees adopted a Resolution November 15, 1971, endorsing the basic philosophy of the Cuyahoga River Valley program and the objective of preserving the natural beauty of this area.

At that time, we were concerned with the procedures by which land for the park would be acquired. We were concerned also with the effect acquisition of property would have on political subdivisions in the heart of the park.

While it would appear that as substantial acreage is acquired, the cost of services, such as road maintenance, fire and police protection now furnished by the communities would be reduced. If these costs are reduced, then any loss of revenue suffered by the communities would be offset to a degree by a reduction in the need for services. However, it would still be necessary for the community to maintain fire and police stations, minimal safety personnel, and administrative functions. The cost of these basic services would then be supported by fewer acres of property subject to local property taxes.

Section 8 of H.R. 7077 proposed by Congressmen Seiberling and Vanik, would appear to provide the mechanics for such relief.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Ed Broadhurst. Mrs. Goldie McGill will be next.

STATEMENT OF ED BROADHURST, CHAIRMAN, ALL CITY KIWANIS CLUB OF AKRON

Mr. BROADHURST. Mr. Chairman, Congressmen, this afternoon I have been exposed to a disease that the Greeks know as polylogia. I want you to set that clock for 3 minutes and hope I have been infected by it.

I am listed as being chairman of the All City Kiwanis Club and you gentlemen have been assailed with facts and figures and statistics and numbers all afternoon and I am not going to dwell on any further numbers.

I merely am going to speak as a private citizen. It seems you have not heard any of those today.

I was first exposed to the Cuyahoga Valley 50 years ago as a Boy Scout at Camp Manitoc. It was wilderness. It was a way out in the country from Akron—25 years ago I took my girls up to Camp Ledge-wood at the other end of the valley. It was about 8 o'clock at night and believe it or not, 25 years ago I got lost because there was nobody there.

Now, then, as I drove up here today I saw the office buildings. I drove up to Blossom Center, I see the golf courses. Every one of these things has meant trees that have been removed from a wilderness area, and believe me, I am kind of a golfer that likes to see trees go down on golf courses, but, gentlemen, I have enjoyed this. My children have enjoyed it. And I have been engaged in the governmental process myself and I know that a project of this magnitude cannot be done by private citizens. It would stretch the limits of the resources of the State of Ohio to get a project of this type completed. Only the Federal Government has funds that can do this.

As I said, I was a public representative to have people tell me what I should do and I am not going to do that this afternoon. I am only going to ask you gentlemen to consider this project on its merits and when it comes time for voting, you will vote what you consider to be the best interests of the people of the United States and the people of Summit, Cuyahoga, and Stark Counties.

Thank you.

[Applause]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Very fine statement.

Goldie McGill, president, Ohio League of Senior Citizens.

Mr. SEIBERLING. She was here earlier. I guess we wore her down.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. Mary Rossi. Is Mrs. Rossi here?

Her statement will be placed in the record at this point.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARY F. ROSSI, CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS SECTION OHIO PARKS AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION

President Theodore Roosevelt, who was the first to recognize the necessity of conserving our Natural Resources remarked, "There is nothing more practical in the end, than the preservation of beauty, than the preservation of anything that appeals to the higher emotions of man."

The influx of the American people to the nation's existing parks is indicative of this need.

As one travels across this great land a perspective emerges which makes an individual realize how important the National Parks are to the pride and well being of all of us. Regardless of the distance one may travel from his home, the National Park is a place where he belongs—it has been preserved as a part of his heritage. There is something very wonderful about the sharing of these areas with all other Americans.

Geographically, the Cuyahoga Valley is unique in that it lies between the great National Parks of the west and the National Historic areas of the eastern part of our country. It is a combination of the two concepts—providing on the one hand, the natural beauty and wilderness peculiar to the locale, and on the other, the important early history of the country as a stepping stone to the west.

The Cuyahoga Valley should belong to all of the American people. As Theodore Roosevelt said, "There is nothing more practical in the end."

In 1967 the White House Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty, submitted the following in its report:

"Future needs for Open Space and Recreation lands will continue to be great. Public Agencies cannot buy full-title rights to all of the land that is needed. But where public purchase is planned, acquisition should proceed as rapidly as possible. Accelerating land values are driving the last of many needed lands, especially in Metropolitan areas, out of reach of the public purse. A 1967 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation report, "Recreation Land Price Escalation," estimates that such lands generally escalating in cost from 5 to 10 percent a year and that the more desirable sites, including many in and near metropolitan areas, are increasing at close to 10 percent a year. The report notes that such a rise means a doubling in cost every seven years."

As a result of the report, State and local governments have accomplished a great deal in acquiring park lands and are to be commended for their efforts. However, the above projection was made eight years ago and today costs are increasing even more. So much so, that the recently proposed appropriation of the 17.7 in federal monies to be spent over a twenty year period will be totally inadequate.

At the Annual meeting of the Boards and Commissions Section of the Ohio Parks and Recreation Association in May, 1974, a resolution was passed to support Congressman John F. Seiberling's proposal to triple the \$300 million authorization for the Land and Water Conservation Fund with the revenue from offshore leasing. This would provide the necessary funds for the acquisition of land in the Cuyahoga Valley.

"There is nothing more practical in the end."

Thank you for the opportunity to express my views on what I consider to be an obligation on all of our parts—to establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Historic Park and Recreation Area.

STATEMENT OF TERRY K. WOODS, PRESIDENT, THE CANAL SOCIETY OF OHIO

Mr. WOODS. I am Terry Woods.

Mr. TAYLOR. You are Mr. Terry Woods.

Mr. WOODS. That is correct.

Mr. TAYLOR. The list stated either you or Mr. Trevarrow would be here.

Mr. WOODS. Right, and I am the "or". This statement was presented by myself and Mr. Trevarrow.

We are speaking on behalf of the Canal Society of Ohio, a statewide nonprofit organization with over 200 members, in support of House bill H.R. 7077 for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

Our society is particularly interested in this project as a means of preserving therein a portion of the remaining vestiges of the Ohio and Erie Canal and its structures as well as preserving the natural beauty of the river valley.

That portion of the Ohio and Erie Canal in the Cuyahoga River Valley is of considerable historical importance as this artery of transportation provided a tremendous impetus to the growth and development of Akron and Cleveland. When the first section of this canal was opened in July 4, 1827, Cleveland was a tiny village of little consequence and Akron was a collection of construction shacks huddled about lock No. 1 just below the Portage Summit. Today, these two communities are known worldwide for their industrial, cultural, educational, and civic accomplishments. The goods, services, and people that poured into northeastern Ohio in the three decades following the opening of the Ohio and Erie Canal are largely responsible for these accomplishments.

It is important to note that the northernmost portion of this proposed park contains 2½ miles of the canal still filled with water and in the same general condition it was over 100 years ago when President John Quincy Adams traveled by canal boat on his way to Cincinnati in 1843 to lay the cornerstone of the observatory, or when young James A. Garfield trod the towpath behind the team of horses that pulled his cousin's boat *Evening Star* along the Ohio and Erie Canal between Cleveland and Akron and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal east of Akron.

It is predicted, and it has been mentioned here today, that the area between Detroit, Michigan, and Canton, Ohio, will become one vast megalopolis before the end of this century. We must act now to preserve those lands for recreation and relaxation that will be demanded in the very near future.

We have personally walked much of the canal towpath and river bank in this area. Even though one is never very far from a major highway (an advantage of these days of uncertain energy supplies), the difference in elevation between the river valley and the surrounding countryside, the sometimes dense undergrowth and the impressive stone and concrete canal artifacts very effectively isolated a person from all evidences of this highly industrialized area.

Prompt action in acquiring the necessary property is imperative. Rising costs and the pressures from land speculation will enormously increase the values of this land which is so admirably suited for parkland purposes. The Cuyahoga River Valley with the Ohio and Erie Canal was once a ribbon of civilization in a vast sea of wilderness. It is now a ribbon of wilderness in a vast sea of civilization; we think it should remain so.

Thank you.

[Applause.]

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF TERRY K. WOODS, PRESIDENT AND FRANK W. TREVORROW,
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CANAL SOCIETY OF OHIO

We are speaking on behalf of the Canal Society of Ohio, a state-wide non-profit organization with over 200 members, in support of House Bill H.R. 7077 for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

Our Society is particularly interested in this project as a means of preserving therein a portion of the remaining vestiges of the Ohio & Erie Canal and its structures as well as preserving the natural beauty of the river valley.

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tremendous impetus to the growth and development of Akron and Cleveland. When the first section of this canal was opened on July 4, 1827, Cleveland was a tiny village of little consequence and Akron was a collection of construction shacks huddled about Lock \$1 just below the Portage Summit. Today, these two communities are known world wide for their industrial, cultural, educational and civic accomplishments. The goods, services and people that poured into north-eastern Ohio in the three decades following the opening of the Ohio & Erie Canal are largely responsible for these accomplishments.

It is important to note that the northern-most portion of this proposed park contains two and one-half miles of the canal still filled with water and in the same general condition it was over 100 years ago when President John Quincy Adams traveled by canal boat on his way to Cincinnati in 1843 to lay the cornerstone of the Observatory, or when young James A. Garfield trod the towpath behind the team of horses that pulled his cousin's boat EVENING STAR along the Ohio & Erie Canal between Cleveland and Akron and on the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal east of Akron.

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Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. I suggest that we take a 5-minute stretch period and then we will start up again with witness number 53.

We will recess for 5 minutes.

[Recess.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Meredith Colket next. After Mr. Colket is Mel Knopp. Is Mr. Knopp here? Dr. Charles Poston. Mr. Colket.

STATEMENT OF MEREDITH B. COLKET, JR., DIRECTOR, THE WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mr. COLKET. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen, I am Meredith B. Colket, Jr., director, Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio. I have, sir, a prepared statement which, with the limitation of time, I can do no more than very quickly review.

The purpose of this statement, however, is to give a historical background of the Cuyahoga Valley from very early times when it was a major trading route with the Indians, the early days, mid-18th century, long before any settlement in the entire Ohio country, when Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia visualized the great importance of this area and his printing press in 1755 through the famous Lewis Evans map that was to have a great affect on the whole settlement of the western country was published with a descriptive analysis described in detail the magnificance of the Cuyahoga Valley and its future importance.

Franklin wrote a letter to the British Government suggesting this as a place of settlement. Nothing was done until after the Revolu-

tionary War in 1783, the Pact of Paris. Great statesmen other than Franklin spoke up for this part of the country. George Washington in several instances in his letters refers to the importance of this area because it was an area that was extremely significant in respect to pelts and furs, and as a result there was an abundance of game and the Astor Trading House—John Jacob Astor had a trading point. John Cole King had a trading post here. There were a great many people interested. Thomas Jefferson came out with a formal statement envisioning the potential of trade along the river routes, the Ohio River and the sources of the Ohio to the uppermost sources in what is now West Virginia, sources of the Potomac River and by trade, it was possible for people in Alexandria, Va. to trade in this part of the country.

The Congress set up at the mouth of the river a fort as early as 1804 and the area was settled by people who came over from New England as a result of the interest in the Connecticut Land Co. in 1796. Following that there was an effort at settlement and the people were very unsuccessful in their entire dream of trade because of the necessity of a canal, and it was not until the advice of the Governor of the State and the plan of a canal in 1825 that it was possible for this area to rebound in a degree of prosperity and success unlike anything that had ever been dreamed before.

Cleveland in 1820 was the 14th largest village in the Western Reserve and the history of this region makes it very clear that it was the result of the canal followed by the railroads that followed along the canal, followed by the shipping port, that Cleveland became the 5th largest city for a time in America. Tremendous development in this kind of a thing.

Now, in modern times there has been a tremendous interest in the revolution of the valley. We in the Western Reserve Historical Society, many of you know, have been involved in the maintenance of the Hale Farm which is part of the environment and under the will of Clara Belle Ritchie for a number of years we have operated that to bring to mind the great history of this significant part of our country.

The President of this Western Reserve Historical Society, Fred Crawford is chairman of the Cuyahoga Valley Scenic and Preservation Society which is very much involved now in a plan of reserving the old valley railroad that was down in the valley as early as 1880 and making it possible for tens of thousands of schoolchildren from Akron, from Cleveland, to enjoy the benefits of this great national preserve area.

I am concerned, I am interested in the fact that in the early part of our history, when this was a wilderness, and presumably far beyond the reaches of eastern America, that four of the greatest statesmen in America took a tremendous interest in this part of the country, and it is interesting today that members of Congress are taking interest again from a national point of view in this same area. And we hope that these Congressmen will have the same kind of alert concern for this area. We bless the memory of those members of Congress and those statesmen 200 years ago who said this is an important part of America. We hope the future generations will be able to bless the memory of members of Congress today who recognize this is an

important part of America and because of the problems created by modern civilization, something must be done to maintain this area for the generations that will follow.

We have here along with the testimony—we have gotten to the point of making an appendix and we do not have 35 copies of it. An appendix of some early landmarks in the Cuyahoga Valley and perhaps a dozen pictures of important 19th century landmarks that still exist in the valley that are significant and should, I think, be aware to all of us who are concerned about this part of America, what has been maintained, what is standing today.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Colket, are you giving a copy of these pictures to the committee for our files?

Mr. COLKET. I am giving the committee three sets of these pictures, sir, and they will then be with supplements to the main testimony or statement.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have looked at them. They are very beautiful depictions of some of the areas and buildings we saw yesterday; they will be made part of our files and we appreciate it very much.

Mr. COLKET. You are very welcome, sir.

[Applause.]

[The documents referred to will be found in the files of the subcommittee.]

[Prepared statement follows:]

THE WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Cleveland, Ohio, June 7, 1974.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, House Interior Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. TAYLOR: In accordance with the notice of the public hearing on June 8th on the Cuyahoga Valley Park bill (H.R. 7077), I am submitting 35 copies of a statement, "The Cuyahoga River Valley: An Historical Perspective." In addition, I am submitting three sets of photographs that supplement the descriptive list of the Appendix.

The Cuyahoga Valley Park bill is on the agenda of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Western Reserve Historical Society to be held June 11th. If the Board takes official action on the bill at that time, you will be notified promptly.

Sincerely,

MEREDITH B. COLKET, Jr.,
Director.

THE CUYAHOGA RIVER VALLEY: AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

I. INTRODUCTION

Our country has a great heritage, a heritage that with the passage of time is becoming more and more appreciated. It is appropriate to recognize this heritage as decisions regarding geographical areas are made.

The Cuyahoga River Valley of Ohio, connecting Cleveland and Akron, is deeply steeped in historical lore. This natural development stems from the fact that the river is one of the most important waterways emptying into the Great Lakes. In early days waterways were essential to transportation. Even in prehistoric days the river valley was a vital link in Indian trade between Lake Erie and the south. (Frank N. Wilcox, *Ohio Indian Trails*, 1933).

In the mid-18th century the valley all the way to Lake Erie was the heart of a lucrative trade in furs and pelts. This, in part, arose from the fact that the Erie Indians had been wiped out by the Iroquois in the previous century. With but few Indians in the locality, deer and beaver reproduced in quantity. French traders came from Detroit and established a post on the river. The old Astor House that stood where Cleveland came to be was reputed to be a trading post

associated with the family of John Jacob Astor. Earlier, the most famous local trader, George Groghan, operating from western Pennsylvania, established a post at the mouth of the river. Benjamin Franklin's son, William, prepared a journal of the west country after visiting Groghan, and it is thought that Benjamin Franklin learned about the west country from him. (A. T. Volwiler, *George Groghan and the Westward Movement 1741-82*, 1926).

II. THE VISION OF EARLY STATESMEN

Benjamin Franklin was the first of several American statesmen to take an interest in the general area. In the mid-18th century he considered it a place for settlement of Connecticut people who were experiencing a population explosion. Franklin suggested establishing a fort at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River and developing a buffer colony that would serve as a protection against the French. He wrote an official report to the British Government recommending the area's settlement. (Leonard W. Labaree, *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*).

Simultaneously (1755) his influential printing press at Philadelphia published the Lewis Evans' Map of the Middle Colonies, a map that would have a great effect on the western expansion of the United States. In an analysis or appendix accompanying the map is a description of the valley. After mentioning the portage (at the present Akron) connecting the north-south Cuyahoga River with a north-south waterway to the south he describes the Cuyahoga as a Creek "that leads from this Portage to Lake Erie, muddy and midling swift, but nowhere obstructed with Falls or Rifts. As this has fine Land, wide extended Meadows, Lofty Timber; Oak and Mulberry fitted for Shipbuilding; Walnut, Chestnut and Poplar for domestic Services, and furnishes the shortest and best Portage between the Ohio and Lake Erie; and its Mouth is sufficient to receive good Sloops from the Lake; it will in Time become a Place of Consequence." (Lawrence Henry Gipson, "Lewis Evans," 1939, p. 172).

Settlement of the area was not to take place, however, for decades, in part because of the French and Indian War. In 1783, following the Revolutionary War, Franklin signed the Treaty of Paris that gave the United States both its independence and territory that included the Cuyahoga River Valley. It was then that the eyes of other statesmen were directed to the area.

George Washington visualized powerful trade relations between Detroit on the Great Lakes and Alexandria, Virginia, via the Cuyahoga River Valley. In his journal he wrote as follows: "Both big beaver creek and Muskingham communicates very nearly with Cayahoga; which runs into lake Erie; the portage with the latter (I mean Muskingham) as appears by the Maps, is only one mile; and by many other accts. a very little further; and so level between, that the Indians and Traders, as is affirmed, always drag their Canoes from one River to the other when they go to War—to hunt—or trade." (Hugh Cleland, "George Washington in the Ohio Valley," 1955, p. 318-19.)

Washington discovered that at a point on the watershed east of the present Akron, the Cuyahoga River was but eight miles from what he called Big Beaver Creek (now considered a branch of the Mahoning River that runs into the Beaver River). The Beaver River runs into the Ohio River. In the mountains of (now West) Virginia, a tributary of the Ohio River and a tributary of the Potomac River which runs to Alexandria come very close. Washington visualized an important trade route here. He visualized a second from the present Akron via the Tuscarawas, the Muskingum and the Ohio. He worked out a series of tables showing distances from point to point.

In 1785 Washington wrote enthusiastically to Robert Morris, "And if I am not misinformed with respect to the carrying places between Cayahoga (a water of Lake Erie) and big beaver, and Muskingum, which disemboque into the Ohio at different points; there is no route so short, so easy and attended with so little expense to bring all the Fur and Peltry of the Lakes to tidewater." For the carrying place (east of the present Akron) he wrote to the Secretary of War suggesting for protection against the Indians the establishment of a detachment of two hundred men. (John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., "Writings of George Washington," vol. 28, p. 50, 169).

Thomas Jefferson was equally enthusiastic. Writing to Washington in 1784, and mentioning specifically the Cuyahoga River, he had observed, "Nature has then declared in favor of the Patowmac (Patomac River) and through that channel offers to pour into our lap the whole commerce of the Western world." In the same year Jefferson wrote to James Madison, "I look anxiously to the approaching and

improving navigation of the Patowmac and Ohio, the actual junction of that of Big-beaver and Cayahoga by a canal." (Julian P. Boyd, "The Papers of Thomas Jefferson," vol. 7, p. 26, 558.) It would be almost 50 years before the dream of canal junction would become a reality.

The able governor of Connecticut, Jonathan Trumbull (father of the famous Revolutionary War painter of the American Revolution, John Trumbull) almost simultaneously with the signing of the treaty proclaimed Connecticut's right to its Western Reserve (including the Cuyahoga River Valley), on the basis of an ancient royal charter. It forbade persons to trespass on the area without his authorization. (1783 Proclamation in The Western Reserve Historical Society).

III. EARLY SETTLEMENTS

The first white settlement of the Cuyahoga River Valley was made soon after, 1786, just east of the Cuyahoga River and north of Tinker's Creek, near what is now Valley View Road. The settlers, who called the area "Pilgerruh" or Pilgrims Rest, were a group of Moravians from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Under the leadership of important men of their day, David Zeisberger and John Heckewelder, their purpose was to Christianize the Indians. The settlement was the last and least auspicious of their three temporary settlements in the Ohio country. Interesting documents about the expedition come down to us and in 1936 excavations were made at the site (David Sanders Clark, "The Moravian Mission of Pilgerruh," 1940).

The first permanent settlement of the area came a decade later. Connecticut had conveyed to The Connecticut Land Company most of its claims to western land. Its Western Reserve included the whole of the Cuyahoga River Valley. The Company, through its agent, Moses Cleaveland, arranged for the survey of the land east of the Cuyahoga River and for a settlement (the present Cleveland) at its mouth. Cleaveland, himself, sailed up the river as far as the Pilgerruh settlement. The Company immediately began to sell land to investors and prospective settlers.

Soon many settlers came out from New England to build farms in Connecticut's Western Reserve. Quite a number of them settled in the Cuyahoga River Valley. Families were scattered, however. Lack of good transportation routes made it difficult for the farmer to market his products. Pork, beef and eggs were sold at depressed prices, bartered, or left unsold. The village of Cleveland was dreamed of as the capital city of the Western Reserve. Soon after its first settlement, the federal government had established there the port of Cuyahoga. Yet, despite these facts, by 1820 Cleveland was falling far behind and became the 14th in size among the villages of the Western Reserve. (Harlan Hatcher, "The Western Reserve, The Story of New Connecticut in Ohio," 1949; William Ganson Rose, "Cleveland, The Making of a City," 1950, p. 91, 101).

The Cuyahoga Valley was proving inadequate as a transportation route without a canal.

IV. THE CANAL AND ITS IMPACT

For years a canal, with canal locks, that would border the river and would run from Cleveland to the portage at the future Akron was a dream. In 1825, however, the State of Ohio, under the leadership of Alfred Kelley, undertook its construction as a first step in a great internal improvements program. Also in 1825 two fortuitous events occurred that would greatly affect the importance of the future canal. The Congress of the United States appropriated funds, the first of two appropriations, for the removal of a formidable sand bar at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. Secondly, New York State's completion of the Erie Canal that connected the Hudson River with Lake Erie, would make possible trade with New York City, other cities in the east and foreign ports.

The great coal deposits of the Youngstown and Pittsburgh areas were attractive to Cleveland. Soon the canal boats were taking large quantities of coal to that city. This coal fired the furnaces where the iron ore from the Michigan region was being smelted in the rolling mills of Cleveland to make iron and steel products. James A. Garfield, former President of the United States, records in his diary that as a boy he worked on the very canal boats that ran through the Cuyahoga River Valley bringing coal to Cleveland and taking ores to Pittsburgh. (William Ganson Rose, "Cleveland, The Making of a City," 1950, p. 213).

The construction of the canals, combined with ore shipping, made Cleveland a great transportation terminus. With the coming of the railroads Cleveland automatically became a great railroad terminus. Cleveland forged ahead likewise

as an iron and steel center. It gained national fame as an automobile city; in 1903 more automobiles were made in Cleveland than in any other city in the world. By 1920 Cleveland became the fifth largest city in America. Akron, making rubber tires for automobiles, became internationally famous in the tire industry and important in other industries as well. The location of the Cuyahoga River Valley had determined the location of Cleveland at the mouth of the river. It also determined the location of Akron at that point on the great watershed, where trade with the south could be most effective.

As these cities expanded they began to encroach upon the natural beauty of the valley.

V. PRESERVATION AND THE HALE FARM

A number of efforts have and are being made by local governments, organizations and citizens to preserve the beauty of the valley and to keep alive the interest in the history of its past. Metropolitan park systems have been formed which have acquired great reservations in or near the valley and preserved them for recreation and other public use. The Cleveland Metropolitan Park System includes great reservations near Bedford and Brecksville. The Akron Metropolitan Park System includes the great reservation near Furnace Run. An effort is now being made to revise the passenger use of the one-track railroad through the valley, currently used only for freight. The dream of having thousands of today's school children from Akron and Cleveland ride on an old steam train to relive the excitement of a former day and to recapture and appreciate the natural beauty of the area appears nearing reality. Arrangements are currently being studied by the Chessie System, in connection with the newly formed Cuyahoga Valley Preservation and Scenic Association, a nonprofit enterprise, whose chairman is Fred Crawford, President of The Western Reserve Historical Society.

Among the citizens who took an interest in the Cuyahoga Valley was the late Clara Belle Ritchie of Akron. Her great-grandfather, Johathan Hale, who came to the valley from Connecticut in 1810, was representative of the early settlers who lived here. Hale acquired 500 acres of land on the west side of the river in Bath Township, Summit County. Living for some years in a primitive log cabin, he finally built a fine 3-story brick house. He and his descendants lived there and developed the farm over a period of a century and a quarter. Its quite charm and natural beauty attracted many paying guests from Cleveland and Akron who vacationed there in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Clara Belle Ritchie willed the central part of this ancestral farm, covering about 176 acres, to The Western Reserve Historical Society, a non-profit cultural organization located in Cleveland. She directed that the Society establish the farm as a museum to the end that the greatest number of persons be informed as to the history and culture of the Western Reserve.

In 1958 The Western Reserve Historical Society opened the property to about 200 persons. With the passage of time it developed many aspects of farm life. It grew farm products and acquired livestock typical of the days when the Hales lived there. On the basis of journals, diaries and accounts of the Hale family, it published a history of the Hales that gives us great insight into the everyday life in the valley years ago. It demonstrates to visitors many of the former crafts including spinning, weaving, candle making, and blacksmithing. It is reconstructing a Pioneer Village on the property around an ablong-oval village green. Buildings put before the Civil War, that were subject to destruction in their former locations, have been moved there, restored and properly refurnished. Today the Hale Farm attracts 100,000 persons annually.

VI. CONCLUSION

The vision of early statesmen and early governors of Ohio had an impact bearing on the development of the Cuyahoga River Valley. This vision also had a great effect on the establishment of the valley's two terminal points, Akron and Cleveland. We bless the memory of these foresighted people.

Today a new situation appears. So many people have concentrated in the general area and so great has been the industrial expansion of nearby communities that the natural beauty of the valley, even its continued existence as a place of relaxation and enjoyment, is seriously threatened. Local groups are aware of this and are working vigorously to preserve what is left.

I should like, on my part, to endorse H.R. 7077. I trust that the members of the present Congress who are fighting for this bill will succeed. If so, they will be worthy successors of the early statesmen who felt so strongly about this section of the country. Future residents will bless their memory.

APPENDIX: SOME EARLY LANDMARKS IN THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY

1. The canal aqueduct as it crosses Tinker's Creek. The larger canal aqueduct that crossed the Cuyahoga River above Peninsula is in ruins.
2. The lock at Wilson's Mill, Alexander Road.
3. Wilson's Mill near the canal at Alexander Road.
4. The Greek Revival house on the edge of the old canal, now in the course of restoration. Establishment of Jim Brown, notorious counterfeiter.
5. Bronson Memorial (Episcopal) Church. South side of Route 303, Peninsula.
6. Restored Valley Railroad Station, Peninsula (moved there from nearby Boston Heights). The single track railroad was built in 1880.
7. Deep lock of the Ohio Canal (below Peninsula near the stone quarry).
8. The covered bridge crossing Furnace Run near Everett. The only covered bridge in Summit County.
9. The three-story brick house at the Hale Farm built ca. 1826, and reputedly the oldest brick house standing in Summit County. Now a part of the museum complex operated by The Western Reserve Historical Society.
10. The old sheep barn at the Hale Farm. Winter scene.
11. Greek Revival house and salt box house that stood on old Route 21. Now a part of the pioneer village on the Hale Farm, the interior rooms being furnished appropriately for their periods.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mel Knopp is now here.

STATEMENT OF MEL KNOPP, MIDWEST RAILWAY HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

Mr. KNOPP. Mr. Chairman, committee members, my remarks will be very brief. I am an officer of the Midwest chapter of the National Railway Historical Society, which has chapters in all 50 States and Canada.

Our interest is in preserving things of rail historical interest, and promoting rail travel. To this end, we have sponsored over 100 rail excursions, mostly from this area, during the past 23 years, which have been enjoyed by an estimated 100,000 people.

The Midwest Railway Historical Foundation, an affiliated nonprofit group, owns 13 cars plus a 2-8-2 Mikado steam locomotive, and the various parts, supplies, and equipment related to our operations, plus a large railroad library in our meetingroom in the Cleveland Union Terminal.

Our group of approximately 140 members is familiar with all phases of this type of operation, having operated our own railroad at Conneaut Lake Park, Pa., during the past three summers. We carried an estimated 40,000 passengers on a 2-mile round trip on weekends and holidays.

We hope to be able to operate a similar train from Cleveland to Akron and return on the B. & O. Railroad through the Cuyahoga Valley. Such a rail operation could make stops at the Cleveland Zoo, Peninsula, Hale Homestead, and other points of historic and scenic interest. Ski trains from Akron and Cleveland to Boston Mills and Brandywine are a possibility.

This proposed operation, upon approval by the railroad, would open up the park area to thousands of people, without the attendant problems and pollution which would be caused if these crowds were to come by private auto. The steam train would be compatible with the atmosphere and architecture of Peninsula and Hale Homestead.

We are presently negotiating for local funding for a pilot program, but we feel if the area was to become a national park, funding would

be easier—a self-sustaining operation could be achieved sooner. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Knopp. [Applause.]

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Knopp, could I ask you one question, sir?

Mr. KNOPP. Certainly.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Do you think that that type of thing, if it was a regular feature of a national park, would be the kind of thing that would attract national attention and bring visitors from all over the country?

Mr. KNOPP. With the type of publicity that some of the other scenic railroads are getting in the groups and magazines recently, I think the railroad in itself would be a definite drawing card to the park.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Dr. Charles Poston. Behind him will be Charles Blair.

**STATEMENT OF CHARLES F. POSTON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH AND SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT,
AKRON UNIVERSITY**

Mr. POSTON. Thank you, gentlemen. I am Charles F. Poston. I reside at 1684 Grand Road in Silver Lake. I want to commend the members of the committee for holding their hearing in this lovely site. It could not be more appropriate when we are talking about the Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Recreation Area.

I come to you with some humility, having heard the expert testimony on the land usage, recreation, historical importance, and ecological value of the area. What I would like to do today rather than repeat some of those things which I have an interest in, is to talk to you in a personal way about the importance of the park to those of us who live in the area.

Personally, I was born and reared in Illinois, the flatland. That may sound strange, but it has special meaning for me in terms of my return here each year after some 15 years of living in the area. As I move back and forth, I come to appreciate the importance of this particular area as a recreation area, as a pleasure area; and each time as we make this trip, we marvel at the beauty of the Cuyahoga Valley and its importance to the people of the area.

My personal appeal to you would be the preservation of this area in order to improve the quality of life of those of us who live here. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Dr. Charles Blair. Mrs. John Crofton will be next.

**STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES BLAIR, DIRECTOR OF NORTHEASTERN
OHIO UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE**

Dr. BLAIR. Mr. Chairman, Members of the Congress, ladies and gentlemen, let me add my compliments to those you have just heard both for your perseverance and your long interest and your endurance through this public hearing and that of the people in the audience and those who have given testimony. I, too, have heard an awful

lot of the expert testimony which I would not attempt to repeat because I would be insufficient to do so.

Let me simply add three or four personal perspectives that I would like to call to your attention.

The new chairman of medicine for which I work but which I do not represent at the moment—I am here as a private citizen—was a creation of the State of Ohio because that was the proper level for that initiative to occur. There was a need in this State for additional medical manpower and there was a need for that kind of manpower to be produced to practice at the primary care level. So the State of Ohio through its general assembly, through its Governor, created a new college by putting several existing things together—three public universities that had already existed in Akron, in Kent and Youngstown. Community hospitals that the citizens had invested in as private, through the private sector. These, too, existed and have now been put together in the same kind of unique way that Congressman Seiberling reflected in his own statement when he referred to the proposal for the Cuyahoga Valley Historical Park and Recreational Area as being a unique combination of things. That is what the College of Medicine represents and I think that it is a proper initiative for the State of Ohio to take this step in putting that together.

Now, there is a parallel, I believe, with the proposed national park. The State is paying attention to the physical health and well-being of its citizens through such things as the preparation of medical manpower, and the distribution of medical manpower, but the State also needs to pay attention to the environmental health of the citizens who live here who may be enjoying good physical health, and certainly the creation of a new national park contributes in a very significant way to that which Charlie Poston just referred to, the quality of life through enhancing the environmental health of those residents of northeastern Ohio, and all of the people who would visit this park.

The initiative to create a national park is of dimension that is beyond the reach of the State of Ohio by itself. I think director Nye has capably testified to that point. I would concur with his observations that the initiative for this kind of a park, because of its dimension, rests at the Federal level but coming from the Federal level will stimulate appropriate responsibilities by those local units which have shown their past history that they are willing to respond to issues that are worldwide and you heard and I too have heard no comment made that such a park is not needed. The discussions have obviously been how do we get there from here? By what method are we to achieve it? It would be my personal opinion that the method is Federal initiative with the cooperation of the local agencies who have the ability and desire to work cooperatively with the Federal Government.

Let me conclude by making one further observation. One portion of the testimony which I have not heard, although it may have been given earlier, would be which reflects upon the ability of Ohio and other Americans, the economic ability to participate in the great National Parks System which exists now. That National Parks System, much of which lies west of the Mississippi, may become more and more outside the reach economically of Americans to take advantage of and I do not just refer here to black inner-city Americans, to Chicanos, to rural Appalachian white Americans who do not have

that economic ability, but I am referring also to the larger bloc of middle-income Americans who are simply going to find themselves in future inflationary years unable to put that entire family in the car or on the plane and travel to where the national parks are.

As a matter of public policy emphasis, I would become a very quick advocate of any notion as that for the second century of the National Parks Service it would be a fine public policy to say we will put the parks where the people are because they are the users of the parks and they pay for the parks.

Thank you very much.

[Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES V. BLAIR, VICE PROVOST FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS, NORTHEASTERN OHIO UNIVERSITIES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

Mr. Chairman, Members of Congress, fellow residents of northeastern Ohio and proponents of House Bill 7077, I am pleased to be able to add my personal statement to that impressive series of expressions supporting the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreational Area in northeastern Ohio. My perspective is that of an interested citizen, a long time resident of this most populous quadrant of the State of Ohio, and an administrator of a new and unconventionally organized public institution dedicated to the preparation of primary care practicing physicians.

There are many reasons compelling advocacy of House Bill 7077 which have been properly identified and emphasized by the individuals who previously presented statements in support of this legislation. To these I would now like to add my personal reasons for supporting passage of this Bill.

In a prominent place on that list is the entire ethic of preservation and conservation which needs to be nurtured and reinforced at every opportunity. House Bill 7077 identifies one of these opportunities. The preservation and conservation of this section of northeastern Ohio will protect, for the general citizenry, an area of historical significance in the State of Ohio and in the development of these United States. Part of that significance is visible through such activities as the marking of remaining sections of the Ohio Canal and of the portage paths of ancient Indians. The restored Hale Homestead Western Reserve Village is another visual reminder of the historical importance of this area. Situated between the megalopolitan sprawl of the Cleveland metropolitan area and the Akron metropolitan area, opportunities to preserve and protect lands of this historical value will become fewer with each passing year. It is important that they not be allowed to dwindle into nonexistence.

The economics of acting favorably upon House Bill 7077 are very apparent to anyone purchasing any product or service in this highly inflationary period. We know as we stand here and give testimony today that whatever we seek to acquire tomorrow, from canoes to traverse the Cuyahoga River to dollars to acquire land in the Cuyahoga Valley, the cost will be more tomorrow and still more the day after. Purchasing the lands in the Cuyahoga Valley now for future development as an historical park and recreation area for all of the people, with tax dollars identified at the federal level, makes far greater sense than transferring the purchase burden to the State of Ohio and the local political subdivisions. Even with the best of intentions, the State of Ohio and the lesser political subdivisions in northeastern Ohio will not be able to acquire the land at a fast enough pace because of the availability of lesser amounts of public dollars for this purpose. In the interim and over a longer developmental period, potential park land will evaporate to other, nonpublic purposes.

Earlier I suggested that northeastern Ohio was the most populous quadrant of a very important state. Additionally, as many of you have found out by coming here today, this section of the state is within easy surface transportation of approximately 50 per cent of the total population of these United States. We are less than one day driving time from Chicago, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, New York City and Boston to name but a few of the areas within easy reach of the Cuyahoga Valley. The transportation accessibility is enhanced by the existence of three

major east and west Interstates, I90, I80, and I76, all of which pass in close proximity to lands that might be acquired for purposes of a national park in the valley. Also, Interstate 71, perhaps one of the most heavily traveled north and south superhighways in the Interstate system, connects with these Interstates. Interstate 77 is also in close proximity and provides a dramatic linkage to America's south lands. Just as the Indians found, the Cuyahoga Valley is in the right location for transportation access east, west, north and south.

Establishing national parks where the population is most dense seems to me a completely desirable national objective today and in the years immediately ahead. It becomes even more desirable when viewed in the context of tomorrows uncertainties regarding energy and the availability of gasoline for private transportation. If it no longer becomes as possible for half of the population in the eastern seaboard and the mideastern states to travel to the great national park lands west of the Mississippi River, then is it not more desirable to place new national parks within convenient traveling distances from large concentrations of population? This question obviously has larger implications to those citizens who find themselves economically disadvantaged. How many of the innercity residents of Cleveland and Akron and the rural residents of the 18 counties making up this northeastern Ohio quadrant have never been to a national park because of the budgetary requirements of long distance travel? Whatever the actual population figure is, it is too great. It seems to be in the best public interest to provide the opportunity of enjoying a national park with its wilderness and historical areas preserved and restored within easy access of as large a number of people as possible regardless of their economic status. Just think of what the availability of a national park, with its educational programs and real life facilities would mean as part of the curriculum enrichment programs of public and private, elementary and secondary schools in a highly developed region such as northeastern Ohio. All of these schools now take advantage of the system of city and metropolitan parks which exist in this area, but these park and recreation lands, which are created and maintained by lesser taxing units than the federal government, cannot create or sustain the full range of programs associated with this type of land use. That becomes a simple function of the budget, not a shortcoming of spirit, ability, or intention. These seem to me to be very compelling reasons, indeed, to establish new national parks where the people are.

Regional planning for and use of a new national park by multiple political subdivisions in partnership with the Federal Government, is not an easy task. Nor is it an impossible task. The Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine with which I am associated, is an example of such regional planning in effect. As many of you know, for more than a decade and a half, The University of Akron, Kent State University and Youngstown State University sought to establish a College of Medicine on their own campus in their community. Less than two years ago, the Ohio General Assembly, in its wisdom, instructed these institutions to submit a plan for medical education describing how a consortium of state universities in northeastern Ohio would jointly organize and operate a College of Medicine based, insofar as practicable, upon facilities of the existing universities in each area and upon community hospital facilities in the Akron-Canton-Warren-Youngstown-Salem-Barberton areas. What had formerly been a competitive situation became a highly cooperative example of regional planning. These three universities formed a consortium for purposes of establishing the new College of Medicine. The plan for organization and operation was written and submitted to the Ohio General Assembly on January 1, 1973. By the middle of that year both houses of the Ohio General Assembly had overwhelmingly voted to establish the new College of Medicine. In August, Ohio Governor John J. Gilligan signed the bill and, 90 days later, on November 23, 1973, the Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine became a legal entity in this State. Six short months since becoming established the College of Medicine has attracted and engaged its Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Stanley W. Olson, a medical educator of distinction from the State of Texas; a Dean for the College of Medicine, Dr. Robert A. Liebelt, an outstanding young medical educator and administrator from the State of Georgia; established temporary offices in the City of Kent; begun the development of an appropriate basic sciences curriculum on the campuses of The University of Akron, Kent State University and Youngstown State University; and entered into cooperative arrangements with community hospitals in Akron, Canton and Youngstown for the clinical training of our undergraduate medical students. The first class of 40 provisional health sciences students will be enrolled at these three consortium universities in July, 1975,

less than two years from the legal establishment of the institution. That's the kind of accomplishment that can result from regional cooperative planning.

The citizens of northeastern Ohio have shown considerable enthusiasm for the establishment of the Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine because its outcome—preparing primary care physicians to practice at the community level—and its method—utilizing existing public and community institutions in a consortium approach, are felt to be highly desirable. That same kind of citizen enthusiasm now being directed at the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area in this same section of the State. It means new opportunity for the citizens of Ohio but its impact is not limited to the borders of this State. The cooperative approach to planning and execution initiated at the federal level through the passage of House Bill 7077 and involving the State of Ohio and the lesser political subdivisions of northeastern Ohio, has as its outcome a new national park which is indeed highly desirable.

It will be another example of successfully putting things together in a meaningful way. As you know, this area abounds with interesting places and events. What is needed to achieve a different outcome is something new and something created by a larger entity than that which exists locally. In the case of our program of undergraduate medical education that larger entity was the State of Ohio through the Ohio General Assembly and the Office of the Governor. The creation of the new College of Medicine provided the force to bring together the resources of those three universities and the several community hospitals to create what had not previously existed—a new device for the preparation of primary care physicians in Ohio and, hopefully, a new mechanism for the better distribution of these individuals once they become M.D.s. I feel there is a strong parallel to the need for a new national park to be developed at the initiative of the Federal Government which will enhance those other opportunities which have already been developed and are in place which have been the initiative of smaller units of the public and private sector. The entire tone of northeastern Ohio and the importance and the significance of the Blossom Music Center; the Edwin J. Thomas Performing Arts Hall; the Cleveland stadium; the new sports coliseum in northern Summit county; the several university campuses; maple sugar festivals in the Spring; apple butter festivals in the Fall; musketry marksmanship competition on the grounds of the Burton Historical Society; summer theater at the Edwin J. Thomas Performing Arts Hall, Kent State University's Porthouse Theatre, the Charles Hall Auditorium on the Oberlin College campus, at Canal Fulton and at Warren's Kenley Playhouse, at Musicarnival, the Great Lakes Shakespeare Festival; Akron's courageous All-American Soap Box Derby; the Professional Football Hall of Fame in Canton; The University of Akron's dramatic young Chamber Ballet performing outdoors at the Cascade Plaza; Sea World in Aurora and Cedar Point near Sandusky; Cleveland's outstanding Zoo and Aquarium and the world renowned Cleveland Symphony Orchestra and Art Museum; and the other state, metropolitan and city park and recreational areas will all be enhanced and better used—because of the focus provided by a national park in this area.

The people of the old Northwest Territory, who now find themselves residing in northeastern Ohio, frequently demonstrated the energy, ingenuity, and enthusiasm necessary to carry out complicated but desirable projects. The authorization and allocation necessary to establish and develop a new national park will provide another such opportunity and will generate similar positive results. What is sought then by the individuals and institutions in this area is the energizing force for the improvement of the quality of life and the environmental health of the local residents, and all the citizens who will be attracted by a new national park. Favorable consideration of House Bill 7077 will enable this long sought after dream to become a national reality.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. John Crofton. Mrs. Elsie Reaven next.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JOHN CROFTON, PRESIDENT, THE PARK CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OF GREATER CLEVELAND

Mrs. CROFTON. Good afternoon, gentlemen. I am Mary Elizabeth Crofton, chairman of the Park Conservation Committee of Greater

Cleveland, and it is a pleasure to be here to speak on behalf of the House bill 7077.

The Park Conservation Committee of Greater Cleveland, representing some 40 garden clubs and other organizations in Cuyahoga County with a circle of family representation of more than 5,000 people, urges to vote in favor of the Cuyahoga Valley Park and to supply the financing for it. Cuyahoga County itself has a shortage of 32,000 acres in recreational land and Summit County is short almost 9,000 acres which makes this a very high-priority item to meet a serious social need in this region which has the densest population in Ohio.

We would also wish that you members of the committee could be here on a summer night to see the young people of this neighborhood enjoy it when 15,000 young people are having picnic suppers here on the lawn. The older people sit inside the auditorium but the young enjoy fully the outside.

A national park adjacent to this megalopolis if formed would be a great civic asset, just as Rocky Mountain Park is a national asset for the Denver region. We believe that only by national park status can this beautiful rural valley be preserved for future generations. Population pressures will eat away at it under any lesser status.

Cleveland has excellent parks, yet we see they are continually being nibbled at by the highway department, by the hospitals, by the city for police stations, for all kinds of things. Everyone has designs upon parklands because they think they are available, cheaper than other land is.

Only under the national aegis do we believe that funds can be found quickly enough to get this parkland before it is developed into other uses and the costs will raise so astronomically that it is impossible for us to have it, and the rural character which is the charm of this area will be destroyed, and once destroyed, you cannot return it to its present state.

The fact that the valley is already partially acquired by Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park Districts and has the semipublic uses such as the Girl Scout and Boy Scout camps and the Hale Farm and Village and Blossom Music Center makes additional land acquisition for a national park much less disruptive to the valley than would acquisition for exploration for commercial or residential developments which are much better located on the perimeter of the park than they are in the floodplain where they are subjected to periodic damage.

Many young householders have great interest in outdoor recreation and companies and families that are considering new locations will give great weight to the recreational opportunities that are available within a convenient distance. Northern Ohio is clearly at a great disadvantage for access to national parks, though it is a very high tax-paying area. With gasoline much less available in the foreseeable future, proximity to national parkland becomes a more important consideration in choosing both family and company locations, and we are anxious to keep our young people here rather than having them migrate to California or other regions, Oregon, where they think parklands and skiing is more available.

It is increasingly difficult for private individuals to maintain open space in the vicinity of a megalopolis. You know very well that park

tax land value for the taxing individual skyrocket as these developments go in. We believe that House bill 7077 has a provision for the scenic easements that will be a vehicle for the valley to remain in its present rural state until the land can be bought. Capt. Bill Brown, the great 18th century British landscape developer, urged all of his clients to have some land remain rural on their estates with cows and cattle, to give perspective, to give the height of a tree, the feeling of distance, that would give great scenic value to their properties. However, the time is very short and we urge you to act promptly to preserve the Cuyahoga Valley as a national park.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak to you. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

THE PARK CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OF GREATER CLEVELAND,
Cleveland, Ohio, June 8, 1974.

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR,

*Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
U.S. House of Representatives.*

GENTLEMEN: The Park Conservation Committee of Greater Cleveland representing some forty clubs in Cuyahoga county urges you to vote in favor of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park and to supply financing for the park. Cuyahoga county has a shortage of 32,000 acres of recreational land and Summit county is short almost 9,000 acres which makes this a high priority item to meet a serious social need in this region which has the densest population in Ohio.

A national park adjacent to this megalopolis of four million people would be a great civic asset just as Rocky Mountain National Park is for the Denver region. We believe that only by national park status can this beautiful rural valley be preserved for future generations. Population pressures will eat it away under any lesser status. Only under the national aegis can funds be found quickly enough to save the valley.

Cuyahoga Valley has great natural beauty, excellent sites for recreation and for preservation on historical grounds. The fact that the valley is partially acquired by the Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park districts and has the semi-public uses such as scout camps, Hale Farm and Village, Blossom Music Center, makes additional land acquisition for a national park much less disruptive than exploitation for commercial and residential developments, which are better located on the perimeter than on the flood plain.

Companies and families considering new locations give great weight to recreational opportunities available within convenient distance. Northern Ohio is clearly at a disadvantage for access to national parks, though it is a high federal tax paying area. With gasoline less available in the foreseeable future, proximity to national park land becomes a more important consideration in choosing both family and company locations.

It is increasingly difficult for private individuals to maintain open space in the vicinity of a megalopolis. H.R. 7077 with its provision for scenic easements, will provide the vehicle to keep the valley in its present rural state until the land can be bought. However time is very short and we urge you to act promptly to preserve the Cuyahoga Valley as a national park. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. JOHN C. CROFTON, *president*,
Mrs. JOHN L. FULLER, *vice-president*.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. Elsie Reaven. Jane McGorum next.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELSIE REAVEN, COUNCILWOMAN, CITY COUNCIL, AKRON, OHIO

Mrs. REAVEN. Honorable chairman, members of the committee, political theorists from Pericles to John Stuart Mill and up to Robert Dahl today have concerned themselves with the quality of human beings that society produces. Of course, that raises questions like

what kind of individual is our society producing and what kind of leadership are we developing. I would hope the answer would be that we are encouraging the growth of even better human beings through enlarged opportunities for self-determination and thus growth. I would hope that the kind of leadership we are seeking is cognizant of the need to communicate a sense of oneness with nature, ourselves, and our fellow men.

I feel I can speak for my fellow councilmen in expressing our wants and desires in what we feel would be an enhancement of the quality of life. The valley park, the one last meaningful Ohio green area left between two onrushing urban areas, would certainly offer visual and tangible areas of tranquility and communicate a sense that man has learned to live with and can continue to live meaningfully with nature. The valley park could be one of those rare oases which invite inner reflection for those in need of psychic renewal. The park will give Ohioans from this region a confident sense of the significance of local history and preservation of past values. All of these speak to the quality of life and to neighborhood willing people to grow and develop democratically with opportunities for self-expression, self-development, and renewal.

It is my earnest feeling that the council men and women of the city of Akron want very much to see the development of the Cuyahoga Valley Park.

Thank you.

[Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say that Mrs. Reaven is a member of the city council of the city of Akron as you may have gathered, and as you can also see a most eloquent and articulate person, too.

Mr. TAYLOR. Jane McGorum. Joann Dobbins next.

STATEMENT OF JANE MCGORUM, PRESIDENT OF THE ECOLOGY CLUB, OLD TRAIL SCHOOL

Mr. TAYLOR. You are listed as a student?

Ms. MCGORUM. Congressman Taylor and members of the committee, my name is Jane McGorum and I am president of the Ecology Club, Old Trail School.

The board of trustees of Old Trail School, the student body and the Ecology Club support the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

The creation of a national park would preserve the last remaining open green space between Cleveland and Akron, as well as provide an area in which the natural beauty of the valley can be enjoyed and studies without the constant threat of skyscrapers, pollution, or concrete jungles.

At the present time the Cuyahoga River Valley is unique because it is an ideal spot for a wide variety of vegetation and wildlife common to many other areas besides northeastern Ohio. Rich in Indian history, the valley is also educational and would provide many recreational opportunities.

Only national park status can preserve the valley's charm and halt the commercial development that is endangering the valley's potential as a wildlife sanctuary.

Thank you.

[Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you for your statement.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I am proud to be an alumni of the Old Trail School.

Mr. TAYLOR. I guess you almost wish you were a student?

Mr. SEIBERLING. You can say that again.

[Laughter.]

[The prepared statement follows:]

OLD TRAIL SCHOOL,
Bath, Ohio, June 8, 1974.

CONGRESSMAN ROY A. TAYLOR AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION;

The Board of Trustees of Old Trail School, the student body and the Ecology Club support the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

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Only National Park status can preserve the valley's charm and halt the commercial development that is endangering the valley's potential as a wildlife sanctuary.

Respectfully submitted,

JANE MCGORUM,
Ecology Club President.

Mr. TAYLOR. Joann Dobbins. Fred Britton next. Is Joann Dobbins here?

Is Mr. Fred Britton here? Mrs. Donald Ellis will be next.

STATEMENT OF FRED S. BRITTON, BRITTON REALTY CO., SOLON, OHIO

Mr. BRITTON. Chairman Taylor, members of the committee, I, Fred S. Britton, a realtor, speaking to you with the experience of having the South Chargin Reservation of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park System at my rear residential property line in Solon, Ohio.

Solon has grown from 1,207 residents in 1930 to 12,793 in 1973. This 43 years has seen a large change from two grocery stores, two blacksmith shops, feed stores, and cheese factories to a well balanced city with industry, two shopping centers, and a large residential growth.

All the people here today, want to preserve our heritage and past enjoyment for the many generations to come when Cleveland, Akron, Warren, and Youngstown will be one giant megalopolis.

As a realtor for the past 26 years, may I sincerely urge this committee to have the wisdom and foresight of the late, William A. Stinchcomb, the former Cuyahoga county engineer, who created and put together

the green necklace around Cleveland, also known as the Cleveland Metropolitan Park System in the 1930's.

All our present parks have their own type of beauty. Our western parks are very dry, with arid deserts, and rocky mountains.

In this area, we appreciate the 50 inch annual rainfall, as reflected by the beautiful streams, lakes, and rivers, full of fish and surrounded by wildlife.

My years of enjoyment as a hunter and fisherman cause me to urge the committee to provide careful planning, reforestation, and conservation of our wildlife.

My deceased mother spent her last 29 years in the San Bernadino Valley near Ontario, Calif. She often told me, "There is nothing prettier than Ohio in the springtime", and she enjoyed receiving the red maple leaves from here in the fall.

May this committee have the vision to see the Cuyahoga Valley National Park through the eyes of your children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

It is imperative that our message be heard by the Congress of the United States and steps be taken to support the creation of this national park as a vital link connecting the Cleveland Metropolitan Park System to the areas to the south which include the Boston Ledges, Ritchie Ledges and the Virginia Kendall State Park.

The prayers of all Ohio residents and visitors are with this House Interior Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation for your favorable consideration and support until the Cuyahoga Valley National Park becomes a reality for our children to enjoy after our eyes can no longer appreciate the beauty of the river, the flowers, the trees, and the wildlife in this setting.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, could I just ask one question of Mr. Britton? As a realtor, you observe property values in your area closely, I presume?

Mr. BRITTON. Yes, sir, very closely.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Is it your experience that—what is your experience as to the effect of Chagrin Reservation on the tax base of the surrounding communities?

Mr. BRITTON. It has increased the tax base tremendously. A house that was worth \$20,000, within 400 feet of the park, sold for \$30,000 some years ago because it was close to the metropolitan trails for horseback riding. Anything that you have within the distances you can ride a horse, there is added value to have the park there as a neighbor, and we are very fortunate to have it.

I have heard—may I say one more thing as a realtor? I appreciate your question. I checked with some others, and I noted that many of your questions refer to the loss of tax value within an area and in our growth, the reason I referred to the growth in our town was the fact that—I personally have 58 acres that will sell for \$210,000, and the people in the Solon Province want to look at that property without paying the \$5,000 in taxes, and those are Solon residents. So it has to be someone who has been proven by Mr. Nye and others. It has to be a Federal program to relieve the owners of the land from the burden of taxes.

The area here in Summit County has a reassessment, which occurs every 6 years, last year. We will have reassessing in 1976. And every 6 years, as you know, our taxes usually go up with reappraisal. And in my case, the burden on vacant land is too great for the owner to carry when our tax rates vary from \$5.50 to up to \$6 and \$7 per 100. So I think it is definitely a national duty to maintain the open spaces and pay the farmer his income and not have him face the burden of taxes. I think that would be the proper way for the governing groups in this area to look at it, and it has been very beneficial to our own area.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Britton.

[Prepared statement follows:]

HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION.

GENTLEMEN: I, Fred S. Britton, a Realtor, speak to you with the experience of having the South Chagrin Reservation of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park System at my rear residential property line in Solon, Ohio.

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In this area, we appreciate the 50 inch annual rainfall, as reflected by the beautiful streams, lakes and rivers, full of fish and surrounded by wildlife.

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May this committee have the vision to see the Cuyahoga Valley National Park through the eyes of your children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.

It is imperative that our message be heard by the Congress of the United States and steps be taken to support the creation of this National Park as a vital link connecting the Cleveland Metropolitan Park System to the areas to the South which include the Boston Ledges Ritchie Ledges and the Virginia Kendall State Park.

The prayers of all Ohio residents and visitors are with this House Interior Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation for your favorable consideration and support until the Cuyahoga Valley National Park becomes a reality for our children to enjoy after our eyes can no longer appreciate the beauty of the river, the flowers, the trees and the wildlife in this setting.

FRED S. BRITTON, *Realtor*.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. Donald Ellis. Judith Flohr is next.

I understand that she is not here. Her statement will be placed in the record.

STATEMENT OF JUDITH M. FLOHR, AKRON, OHIO

We have not the lowest point or the highest peak; nor have we a wonderland of contrasts, mountains thousands of feet high or a river hundreds of feet below the earth's surface. We do not have historical or geological treasures, hot springs, geysers, giant trees or caverns. We lack the historic importance and the special

features that are necessary to establish a national park. We have only undeveloped private property.

The Federal government is the nation's largest single land owner. How is it that millions of tax dollars can be used for buying up ordinary private lands? Could it be that the abolition of private property is a prerequisite for a fully planned and regulated society?

No thinking American wants to see this land desecrated. The people are capable of preserving the environment and are willing to do so. The Federal government has no monopoly on beauty as they seem to have on nearly everything else. Strangely enough, the Federal government is not even required to abide by the same rigid environmental rules as the private land owners.

Neither do Americans want to see the economic growth of this country brought to a halt. Our local tax base would be reduced at the same time huge expenditures are being undertaken. The possibilities of accumulating needed capital for benefiting the entire community would be greatly impaired. We will become more dependent on the unconstitutional hoax called Revenue Sharing.

If more could see the whole truth about inflation, we could avoid the terrible suffering and loss that will surely come upon us if this mad course of government spending continues. Our government is confiscating the property of its citizens. By expanding the quantity of money in circulation, we lose our dollar savings and the government buys up land. God forbid.

The only safety lies in sound money, balanced budgets, and thrift. All extravagance must cease. The government cannot afford to purchase the Cuyahoga Valley, and we cannot afford to let it go.

STATEMENT OF MRS. DONALD W. ELLIS, PRESIDENT, WESTERN RESERVE GIRL SCOUT COUNCIL

Mrs. ELLIS. Chairman Taylor, members of the committee, I am Mrs. Donald Ellis, president of the Western Reserve Girl Scout Council which serves Summit, Geauga, and Portage Counties.

The reason I am before you today is to support the endorsement of the valley as a recreational and national park for the Girl Scouts of Ohio. The reasons for support of the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area are vast. For all of Ohio, it means preserving a part of nature that may cease to exist if special action is not taken to serve it, not only for ourselves, but for generations to come. It would mean that for perhaps the first time, a preserved and protected natural area, a national parkland, would be within easy access of hundreds of thousands of people—those who need it most—the urban populations.

For Western Reserve Girl Scout Council, representing 10 Ohio Girl Scout Councils endorsing this proposal, it would mean that part of our property, a camp and program center used by the 23,000 girls and nearly 3,000 adults, would abut the park, enabling those 26,000 people to have additional advantages and resources.

Girl Scouting has long valued preserving nature, and preservation of green space in an increasingly gray world. Sixty years ago, when Girl Scouting started in the Akron area, half of that city was open, undeveloped lakes and trees. Today, Girl Scouts often have to look hard to see a place without buildings and more construction.

What about the Girl Scout of tomorrow?

Ten of the 12 Girl Scout Councils in this State have a total responsibility to 33,500 adults and 173,000 girls aged 6 through 17. These girls are learning today to make decisions, to mold themselves into caring and responsible adults. And they are learning to take action.

It is their voices you are hearing from me. It is their future which you weigh with this proposal. These girls are the future taking action

today. They are working for the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, and it is for them that I come before you today, asking you to support this proposal, and give a much brighter future to these youngsters and our world.

Thank you very much.

[Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you for your statement. I was impressed by the fact that you have 33,500 adults and 173,000 Girl Scouts involved in the program in this State.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MRS. DONALD W. ELLIS, PRESIDENT, WESTERN RESERVE GIRL SCOUT COUNCIL

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GIRL SCOUT COUNCILS SUPPORTING PROPOSAL

1. Western Reserve (Akron).....	23,000	3,000
2. Great Trail (Canton).....	12,500	1,800
3. Erie Shores (Elyria).....	14,000	2,500
4. Applesseed Ridge (Lima).....	10,000	2,500
5. Great Rivers (Cincinnati).....	30,000	4,000
6. Maumee Valley (Toledo).....	22,000	4,000
7. Seal of Ohio (Columbus).....	23,000	7,000
8. Heart of Ohio (Grandville).....	5,000	1,000
9. Lake to River (Niles).....	11,928	3,200
10. Buckeye Trails (Dayton).....	22,000	3,500
Total.....	173,000	33,500

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. Rosemary Lehner. Is Mr. Wilson here? Is Mrs. Lehner here? Is Matt Mayher here?

[Prepared statement of Mr. Mayher follows:]

STATEMENT OF MATT R. MAYHER, PRESIDENT, F.A.M. CORP., SEVEN HILLS, OHIO

I am Matt Mayher representing the F.A.M. Corporation which owns 111 acres of land on Brandywine Road in Boston Heights, Ohio. This land is subject to

appropriation by the State of Ohio for the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park. We do not disapprove of the use of this land as a state or federal park. However, we do disapprove of the State's appraisal of the value of our property.

F.A.M. Corporation consists of six independent businessmen who invested in this property nearly 20 years ago in order to hold it for development at the time most appropriate for the good of the corporation. By taking this land from the corporation now, the State will be removing our right to pursue the full profit potential available to the corporation which undertook the investment risk. State appraisals and actual market offers differ by 50% or more. Certainly, a park of such stature and historical value cannot be purchased at discount prices, let alone deprive the owners of the opportunity to develop it residentially for the future benefit of north-east Ohio residents.

Mr. TAYLOR. H. C. Katzenmeyer.

STATEMENT OF H. C. KATZENMEYER, NORTHFIELD, OHIO

Mr. KATZENMEYER. My name is Harry Katzenmeyer and I speak here today as an individual who, unlike most in the pavilion, have a very sizable stake in the boundaries of the proposed Federal park. The savings, hopes, dreams, and sweat of almost 20 years on the part of my wife and myself are about to be confiscated by this coalition who have decided they alone have the right to force this park on the Valley's landholders and its longtime residents.

I doubt that any of the park's proponents will ever use the facilities to any significant extent. I also doubt that they would personally endure the hardships that are to be imposed on the existing landholders. I ask that today the Chair require each one giving testimony to include the personal sacrifice they are willing to make to see the park a reality. I would also ask that each testifier tell the group the proximity of their residence to the proposed park. In this way the group can obtain a better understanding of who is really affected by the outcome of this legislation. Those of us who are opposed to the valley park have been overwhelmed in our efforts by the various sources of Congressman Seiberling, Mr. Daily, Mr. Jackson, and others. Their control of the Akron Metropolitan Park Board, Akron Beacon Journal, large sums of money and legal resources as well as their addition of Mr. Swack is next to impossible for us to overcome. We are told that our fears are unfounded, that we are uninformed and that maybe we are un-American for not jumping with joy over the prospect of this big Federal giveaway that will generate new jobs and pump millions into the area's economy.

I would suggest to you today that the opposition is rather well informed and that is why we are so vocal. We see the lack of planning and wisdom necessary for such a large-scale project. We see the lack of financial resources to take care of and develop the park lands that we now have, we see the whole northern Summit County degraded by the influx of drug-using troublemakers, we see the monumental tax increases required with the removal of land from the tax duplicate and finally we see the project as little more than a campaign promise that will cost the residents of this county more than we ever dreamed possible for the minimum benefit that the average taxpayer will receive.

The need for the massive park has never been substantiated. The Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan Parks and the City of Akron now hold over 25,000 acres for recreational use for the area's population of 2 million people. In addition, the State of Ohio provides over 125,000

acres of 62 parks for the use of the State's inhabitants. Why are we proposing a new park when there are insufficient funds to maintain the parks that we now have. How many of you here today remember when you could swim in Bushwood and Virginia Kendall Parks. It's been a long time. Maybe Mr. Daily can tell us why this and many other park facilities are no longer available to the people of Summit County.

Travel around Cleveland and look at the City Parks such as Rockefeller, Garfield, Gordon, Edgewater, and their sad state of neglect. Each summer the city claims insufficient funds to open the swimming pools for the children. The Cleveland Zoo can hardly make a go of it and now the bears in Akron's Children's Zoo are dying because there is no money for an adequate shelter for them.

We already have plenty of park land in Northeastern Ohio. It makes much more sense to use tax money to develop and maintain the facilities we now have rather than acquiring valley land most of which couldn't be developed anyway and will best be preserved and protected by private ownership.

I am not a property appraiser, however, I would suggest that with the \$50 million required to purchase the valley park lands and the over \$50 million to develop it, a whole county could be purchased in Southern Ohio that would benefit the whole State.

Congressman Seiberling envisions 4 million people using the park. Before you accept this as fact you should ask the people of northern Ohio whether they would plan their annual vacation and recreation around a small, overcrowded facility within a 45-minute drive from their own backyard. Most people like to get at least 100 miles away from home for a vacation or for outdoor camping or other needs.

At the time of Senator Metzenbaum's public hearing 2 months ago we were vacationing in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. I would recommend that everyone present today visit the Smokies to show yourself that the Cuyahoga Valley is not a candidate for a national park. On that particular subject, as was discussed earlier, the surrounding areas, the tax duplicate being replaced with motels, et cetera, I would wish that everyone take a look at what Gatlinburg is like today and see if you want that on the fringes of this park and, Mr. Chairman, Cuyahoga is not too nice down through the main drag there either, you know.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have our problems, yes. But we appreciate the boost you are giving to the Smoky Mountains National Park.

Mr. KATZENMEYER. Mr. W. S. Goshorn, a former architect for the Akron Park Board, expressed these sentiments in the June 17, 1973, Beacon Journal. The Wall Street Journal on May 10, 1974, called the valley just a wooden swath of "midwestern countryside."

To those who will remain as neighbors to the park the proposed area is nowhere large enough to support the amount of public recreational activity envisioned. This activity on such a small amount of land would destroy what wildlife is left that is now nurtured by private ownership.

The public abuse of the park will destroy its character and require police protection expenditures of hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. The influx of these large numbers of people will be disastrous to the natural setting and detrimental to the surrounding areas in

terms of noise, pollution, crime, drugs, violence, rape, and all the other ills which are plaguing similar parks.

Several weeks ago a group of us took our small children to Bedford Reservation which is a part of the Cleveland system to play softball. Three carloads of young adults heavily under the influence of drugs arrived and began interfering with the activities of others in the park. Two started to beat each other's skull in while the others cheered them on. Unfortunately a ranger appeared on the scene. He had to call another ranger and three policemen to round them up.

We can't even use the parks without harassment from drug-influenced troublemakers. I was hoping that the nice lady from Akron would be here today who when quoted in the Beacon Journal said she thought the park would be a nice place to put the delinquent children to keep them off the street.

While this legislation provides for funds to appropriate land for the park, who will provide the millions to develop it and maintain it? The Sagamore Hills trustees have just now awakened to the prospect of losing over 1,000 acres from the tax duplicate. The residents know that there is no way to cut expenses. You can guess who is going to make up the deficit.

Remember all the park board levies all of us voted for in the past 10 years to maintain the existing parks? Wait until we see what the new park has in store for you for the valley. And as for that myth that the Federal Government will reimburse the townships for lost tax revenue, that idea is as illegal as Watergate was.

I have studied the legislation that created the Cape Cod National Seashore, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and the Wiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreational Area. These bills all provided for the existing landowners to utilize and develop their land for residential uses as well as agricultural and home occupational uses. None of these provisions have been specifically written into H.R. 7077. This legislation should be read in detail by every landowner affected, to understand how they are being shortchanged. H.R. 7077 makes no provision to require the park board to purchase a like piece inside the park boundaries. H.R. 7077 is so vague and ambiguous as to restrict the rights of those who do not wish to sell their holdings to the park. Those of us who have our property taken cannot begin to replace it for the amount of money we will receive in compensation.

In summary, the proposed park is ill conceived, unneeded, lacking in local support, a violation of the rights of the area's residents to their pursuit of happiness, and a total waste of the taxpayers' money. In effect, a very high price to pay for an unrealistic campaign promise.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you Mr. Katzenmeyer. You presented your case ably. I, for one, am anxious to listen to the property owners that are affected differently and perhaps more severely than are other people.

Mr. SEIBERLING. May I say, Mr. Chairman, that at no time have I ever made a campaign promise to my recollection as to what I would do about the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. I did not even feature it until I became a Member, and then all I did was put the bill in the hopper. I just want the record to so indicate.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF H. C. KATZENMEYER, NORTHFIELD, OHIO

I speak here today as an individual who unlike most in the pavilion have a very sizable stake in the boundaries of the proposed Federal park. The savings, hopes, dreams and sweat of almost 20 years on the part of my wife and myself are about to be confiscated by a coalition of do-gooders who have decided they alone have the right to force this park on the valley's landholders and its longtime residents.

I doubt that any of the park's proponents will ever use the facilities to any significant extent. I also doubt that they would personally endure the hardships that are to be imposed on the existing landholders. I ask that today the Chair require each one giving testimony to include the personal sacrifice they are willing to make to see the park a reality. I would also ask that each testifier tell the group the proximity of their residence to the proposed park. In this way the group can obtain a better understanding of who is really affected by the outcome of this legislation.

How convenient it is that the Cuyahoga County contingent can by their size, wealth and position look to another county for their recreational needs at the expense of the five northern townships of Summit County.

Those of us who are opposed to the Valley Park have been overpowered in our efforts by the vast resources of Congressman Seiberling, Messrs. Dailey, Jackson and others. Their control of the Akron Metropolitan Park Board, the Akron Beacon Journal, large sums of money, Mr. H. R. Swack, and legal resources is next to impossible to overcome. We are told that our fears are unfounded, that we are uninformed and that maybe we are even unamerican for not jumping with joy over the prospect of this big Federal giveaway that will generate new jobs and pump millions into the area's economy.

I would suggest to you today that the opposition is rather well informed and that is why we are so vocal. We see the lack of planning and wisdom necessary for such a large scale project. We see the lack of financial resources to take care of and develop the park lands that we now have, we see the whole Northern Summit County degraded by the influx of drug-using trouble makers, we see the monumental tax increases required with the removal of land from the tax duplicate and finally we see the project as nothing more than a cheap campaign promise on the part of Congressman Seiberling that will cost the residents of this County more than they ever dreamed possible for the minimum benefit that the average taxpayer will receive.

The need for this massive park has never been substantiated. The Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan Parks and the City of Akron now hold over 25,000 acres for recreational use for the area's population of 2,000,000 people. In addition, the State of Ohio provides over 125,000 acres of 62 parks for the use of the State's inhabitants. Why are we proposing a new park when there are insufficient funds to maintain the parks that we now have. How many of you here today remember when you could swim in Brushwood and Virginia Kendal Parks. Its been a long time. Maybe Mr. Dailey can tell us why this and many other park facilities are no longer available to the people of Summit County.

Travel around Cleveland and look at the City Parks such as Rockefeller, Garfield, Gordon, Edgewater and their sad state of neglect. Each summer the City claims insufficient funds to open the swimming pools for the children. The Cleveland Zoo can hardly make a go of it, and now the bears in Akron's Children's Zoo are dying because there is no money for an adequate shelter for them.

We already have plenty of park land in northeastern Ohio. It makes much more sense to use tax money to develop and maintain the facilities we now have rather than acquiring Valley land most of which couldn't be developed anyway and will best be preserved and protected by private ownership.

I am not a property appraiser; however, I would suggest that with the \$50 million required to purchase the valley parklands and the over \$50 million to develop it, a whole county could be purchased in southern Ohio that would benefit the whole State.

Congressman Seiberling envisions 4 million people using the park. Before you accept that as fact, why don't you ask the people of Northern Ohio whether they would plan their annual vacation and recreation around a small, overcrowded facility within a 45-minute drive from their own backyard. Most people like to get at least 100 miles away from home for a vacation or outdoor camping.

At the time of Senator Metzenbaum's public hearing 2 months ago, we were vacationing in the Great Smokey Mountains National Park. I would recommend that everyone present today visit the Smokies to show yourself that the Cuyahoga Valley is not a candidate for a National Park. Mr. W. S. Goshorn, a former

architect for the Akron Park Board, expressed these sentiments in the June 17, 1973 Beacon Journal. The Wall Street Journal on May 10, 1974 called the Valley "just a wooden swath of Midwestern countryside."

To those who will remain as neighbors to the park the proposed area is nowhere large enough to support the amount of public recreational activity envisioned. This activity on such a small amount of land would destroy what wild life is left that is now nurtured by private ownership.

The public abuse of the park will destroy its character and require police protection expenditures of hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. The influx of these large numbers of people will be disastrous to the natural setting and detrimental to the surrounding areas in terms of noise, pollution, crime, drugs, violence, rape and all the other ills which are plaguing similar parks.

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While this legislation provides for funds to appropriate land for the park, who will provide the millions to develop it and maintain it? The Sagamore Hills Trustees have just now awoken to the prospect of losing over 1,000 acres from the tax duplicate. The residents know that there is no way to cut expenses. Guess who is going to make up the deficit?

Remember all the Park Board Levies you voted for in the past 10 years to maintain the existing parks? Wait until you see what John Dailey has in store for you for the Valley. And as for that myth that the Federal Government will reimburse the townships for lost tax revenue, that idea is as illegal as Watergate was.

I have studied the legislation that created the Cape Cod National Seashore, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreational Area. These bills all provided for the existing landowners to utilize and develop their land for residential uses as well as agricultural and home occupational uses. None of these provisions have been written into HR 7076. This legislation should be read in detail by every landowner affected to understand how they are being short changed. HR 7076 makes no provision to require the Park Board to purchase a like piece of property outside the park boundaries to exchange for land confiscated inside the park boundaries. HR 7076 is so vague and ambiguous as to restrict the rights of those who do not wish to sell their holdings to the park. Those of us who have our property taken cannot begin to replace it for the amount of money we will receive in compensation.

In summary, the proposed park is ill conceived, unneeded, lacking in local support, a violation of the rights of the Area's residents to their pursuit of happiness and a total waste of the taxpayer's money. In effect, a very high price to pay for a Congressman's unrealistic campaign promise.

Mr. TAYLOR. The next witness is Rob Saam, and then Tracy Lee. Is either of those here?

Robert Petty? Is Robert Petty here?

Is Thomas Lancianese here? Is Jim Hansell here? He will be next.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS R. LANCIANESE, MUNROE FALLS, OHIO

Mr. LANCIANESE. Good afternoon. I am Thomas Lancianese. As a resident of the Akron area for over 23 years, I have often thought that the Cuyahoga River Valley would someday become a national park. I have hiked in the beautiful woodlands of the valley and canoed the Cuyahoga and its tributaries. I have studied the ecological and environmental effects of pollution on the river. I congratulate the sponsors of this proposal and hope that these efforts are not in vain.

There are many reasons why the Federal Government should locate a national park in the Cuyahoga valley, but first I would like to give you a short historical outline of the valley area.

According to area geologists the lower Cuyahoga valley—the proposed park area—was once a large lake. Following the ice age a river cut through this area and formed what is known as the Cuyahoga River and the surrounding valley. The Indians portaged their canoes in this area to move from the Ohio River to the Great Lakes. Following the Revolutionary War this area became part of the Northwest Territory. After the opening of the Ohio Canal in the early 19th century the area grew into the large industrialized centers of Akron and Cleveland.

The bed rock formations left by the melting ice of the last glacial age are a natural wonder. The vast diversity of coniferous trees and ferns add to the awe inspiring beauty of the valley.

The Ohio Canal which linked the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes passed through this area and many of the locks are still standing.

Apart from its geological and historical importance the Cuyahoga valley is located in an area of intense industrialization and urbanization. Recent census figures show that nearly half of the U.S. population live within a good day's drive by automobile—approximately 500 miles—from the proposed park area. With less than 5 percent of the national parkland located east of the Mississippi River, this is an ideal opportunity to get the parks to the people, especially now when many people will never see a national park due to increased traveling costs caused by the energy crisis and inflation.

A national park in an urban area such as is found surrounding the Cuyahoga valley would show people that the Government can and does spend their tax dollars for the benefit of all the people.

One important point to be remembered if the proposed park does become a reality is: The Government in its unbridled haste must not usurp the rights of the people already living in the park area. These people have spent years building up their businesses, farms, and homes and ample consideration must be paid to those who may be displaced.

The longer you wait to OK funds to buy land in this area the more the land is going to cost. Already the State of Ohio with the cooperation of the Federal Government is acquiring land in the Cuyahoga valley, but under their program it could take as many as 20 years to acquire all the land in the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park. Under the National Park System the acquisition of land would be less expensive and much quicker.

Not only that but commercialization and urbanization of the Cuyahoga Valley are rapidly taking hold in the proposed park area. If you are going to act on this proposal, you must act soon.

One last thought is this. What heritage are we to leave our children; one of noisy, concrete ribbons crisscrossing our smog filled cities, or a swift stream flowing through a quiet green valley? It is your responsibility as congressmen to provide for the common welfare of the people, and I ask that you recommend for passage the proposed Cuyahoga National Park.

[Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much for your statement.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF THOMAS R. LANCIANESE, MUNROE FALLS, OHIO

As a resident of the Akron area for over twenty-three years, I have often thought that the Cuyahoga River valley would someday become a national park. I have

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Mr. TAYLOR. Jim Hansell, followed by Mrs. James Angel, and then John Miller.

STATEMENT OF JAMES HANSELL, SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO

Mr. HANSELL. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Jim Hansell and I am a student at the Shaker Heights, Ohio, high school. For the past 4 weeks, as part of a senior project program, I have been studying the proposal to establish a Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area, as outlined in H.R. 7077. Today, I would like to express my enthusiastic support for the bill, and I am grateful for the opportunity to do so.

In the interest of time I will skip to page 3 of my statement. Most of the other material has been covered by others. I would like to add sort of a personal thought to this part of my statement. I have been

fortunate enough to spend several summers in the West, and during these summers I have visited many of our national parks and recreation areas. The past two summers I have worked in a student conservation program in Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado, and thus I have experienced our National Parks both as a tourist and as an employee. The time I have spent working in and visiting these parks has been a very valuable educational experience.

From a student's standpoint, the time I have spent in the outdoors has been as intense a learning experience, if not more intense, as the time I have spent in school. I would now feel ignorant if I didn't know basic wilderness skills, for example, just as I would feel ignorant if I didn't know how to read or write. Obviously, most outdoor skills are not as useful in our everyday lives as the skills we learn in school. However, the woods can be a classroom that is as valuable as those in our schools, and the skills I have learned and experiences I have had in the outdoors have been very significant in my life.

If the education of our youth is to be meaningful and real, it must be an education that goes beyond the cement and steel of a city. It is only through contrast and comparison that one can learn and evaluate, and if an individual has nothing to compare with city life, he certainly cannot fully appreciate it.

For these reasons, I feel that the Cuyahoga Valley has unlimited educational potential. Within a half hour's drive of 4 million people, it represents a chance for urban dwellers to see and experience the wilderness.

We must also look to the future. As our society becomes more and more urbanized and the threat of limited mobility due to energy problems becomes more real every day, millions of Americans will become increasingly city oriented. It is projected that 85 percent of the people in the United States in the year 2000 will live in urban areas. Unless we put parks where the people are as President Nixon suggested in 1971, many people may be unable to visit our national park system. Though it may seem distant to the city dweller, the wilderness is just as real a part of our country as cities are, and to be deprived of experiencing either one would mean being deprived of seeing our world as it really is. I know that through my own experience I have come to appreciate both the primitive beauty of the wilderness and the sophistication and civilization of urban America more than I did before I'd had a chance to compare them.

The thought of urban residents never seeing a truly green area is very frightening to me. Unfortunately, if we let the Cuyahoga Valley slip away from us this frightening possibility may become a reality. It is just through luck that we still have this green shrouded miracle, to describe the valley as a National Park Service task force did. It would be a tragedy to let this opportunity to preserve the valley escape.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you.

[Prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JAMES HANSELL, SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO

My name is Jim Hansell and I am a student at Shaker Heights, Ohio, High School. For the past four weeks, as part of a "Senior Project" program, I have been studying the proposal to establish a Cuyahoga Valley National Historical

Park and Recreation Area, as outlined in H.R. 7077. Today, I would like to express my enthusiastic support for the bill, and I am grateful for the opportunity to do so.

The need for parks and recreation areas near urban areas has been well established. President Nixon and many members of his administration have urged the creation of "parks where the people are" in view of the future transportation problems which appear inevitable. No longer can we assume that the 4 million-odd residents of Northeast Ohio are able to visit even the National Park nearest them—which is over 200 miles away—let alone the more well known parks in the Western United States. Yet the need for a park which these people can realistically visit is still present and growing as the population of the area grows.

Both the Cleveland and Akron areas are fortunate to have excellent Metropolitan Park systems. However, these parks are badly overused and they were never intended to provide the kind of recreational and historical facilities that a Cuyahoga Valley National Park would offer. When one considers that the Cleveland Metropolitan Parks had over 16 million visitors in 1973, almost twice the 9.2 million attendance figure at our most visited National Park—Great Smokey, the pressing demand for more park space is obvious.

Indeed, we are fortunate to have nearby the open space which could alleviate this critical shortage of park land. The land, of course, is the beautiful Cuyahoga Valley, which is now the last major green area between the rapidly expanding Cleveland and Akron metropolitan areas. The scenic beauty, historical significance, and recreational potential of the valley have been praised and discussed frequently, and I know that all the members of the committee are very familiar with the valley's attributes. I'm sure that every one of us here today has been impressed by the valley's charm and beauty. The Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan Park Systems and the State of Ohio have long recognized the need and desirability for creating a Cuyahoga Valley Park, and the progress they have made is remarkable. Much of the valley is already parkland and the local and state park officials, with help from the Federal Government, are working on a long range plan to buy enough land to create a park of approximately 15,000 acres. But the state and local funds available are simply not enough—even with the matching funds from the Land & Water Conservation Fund.

It is estimated that it would take upwards of 20 years to acquire the entire proposed park with the state and metropolitan funding program, and during this time land prices may escalate so sharply that the project will no longer be feasible. More significant, however, is the threat of development in the valley. Until now, the area we are concerned with has been spared from much commercial development. However, due to the pressing demands of developers for open land, time has run out on the valley, and if we do not act today to preserve it, tomorrow may be too late. As far as I'm concerned, the consequences of delaying any further make the choice a very simple one. It is either now or never for a Cuyahoga Valley Park.

As I mentioned, I am studying the proposed park as a school project, and I would like to speak briefly from a point of view which I have not heard before—that of a student in the area. The first part of my statement has presented my reasons for supporting H.R. 7077 as the culmination of what I have learned on my project. But I would also like to add a more personal thought to my testimony here, based on my position as a student and some personal experiences I have had.

I have been fortunate enough to spend several summers in the West, and during these summers I have visited many of our National Parks and Recreation Areas. The past two summers I have worked in a Student Conservation Program in Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado, and thus I have experienced our National Parks both as a tourist and as an employee. The time I have spent working in and visiting these parks has been a very valuable educational experience.

From a student's standpoint, the time I have spent in the outdoors has been as intense a learning experience, if not more intense, as the time I have spent in school. I would now feel ignorant if I didn't know basic wilderness skills, for example, just as I would feel ignorant if I didn't know how to read or write. Obviously, most outdoor skills are not as useful in our everyday lives as the skills we learn in school. However, the woods can be a classroom that is as valuable as those in our schools, and the skills I have learned and experiences I have had in the outdoors have been very significant in my life.

If the education of our youth is to be meaningful and real, it must be an education that goes beyond the cement and steel of a city. It is only through contrast and comparison that one can learn and evaluate, and if an individual has nothing to compare with city life, he certainly cannot fully appreciate it.

For these reasons, I feel that the Cuyahoga Valley has unlimited educational potential. Within a half hour's drive of 4 million people, it represents a chance for urban dwellers to see and experience the wilderness.

We must also look to the future. As our society becomes more and more urbanized and the threat of limited mobility due to energy problems becomes more real every day, millions of Americans will become increasingly city-oriented. It is projected that 85% of the people in the United States in the year 2000 will live in urban areas. Unless we do put "parks where the people are" as President Nixon suggested in 1971, many people may be unable to visit our National Park System. Though it may seem distant to the city dweller, the wilderness is just as real a part of our country as cities are, and to be deprived of experiencing either one would mean being deprived of seeing our world as it really is. I know that through my own experiences I have come to appreciate both the primitive beauty of the wilderness and the sophistication and civilization of urban America more than I did before I'd had a chance to compare them.

The thought of urban residents never seeing a truly green area is very frightening to me. Unfortunately, if we let the Cuyahoga Valley slip away from us this frightening possibility may become a reality. It is just through luck that we still have this "green shrouded miracle", to describe the valley as a National Park Service task force did. It would be a tragedy to let this opportunity to preserve the valley escape.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. James Angel, followed by John Miller and Gary Regan.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JAMES ANGEL, CHAIRMAN, CITIZENS FOR LAND AND WATER USE, CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN AREA

Mrs. ANGEL. I am Mrs. James H. Angel, chairman, Citizens for Land and Water Use, Cleveland metropolitan area, for the past 9 years.

I do not stand here, "hat in hand", asking, "Please give us a National Park?"

I am asking that this administration make good its commitment to put parks where the people are.

Stephan Lorant, a noted historian said:

Democracy as a system of government may be inefficient, slow moving, even faulty, but I don't know anything better. Democracy, finally, is a belief in the goodness of people and their ability to govern themselves.

We good people are gathered here today to advise our Representatives that we want 20,000 acres of Cuyahoga Valley land to be purchased by the National Park Service now.

We have scurried to gather thousands of petitions to support this request.

We want the U.S. Representatives who are here today to ask their colleagues to demonstrate their goodness by supporting them in their efforts to establish a Cuyahoga Valley National Park now.

This action is long overdue, even for slow moving democracy.

Then, if I may please add, I do not want individual landowners to be hurt, so therefore I expect Mr. Harvey Swack to work out something that both sides are happy with. We need the park.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you.

[Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Working out something that both sides are happy sometimes is not too easy.

[Prepared statement with attachments follows:]

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This action is long over-due, even for a slow moving Democracy.

Mrs. JAMES H. ANGEL.

CITIZENS FOR LAND AND WATER USE,
March 4, 1974.

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MORTON: It has been our experience that once the Federal and State governments formulated policies of keeping construction off the Nation's flood plains and saving open spaces for future generations, the implementation has been agonizingly slow.

The result of this slowness, in the State of Ohio (with home rule), has been a bonanza for land speculators.

There should be open space near urban areas.

The Cleveland Metropolitan Park District and the Cleveland Zoological Park have been over-used because there is not enough park acreage to accommodate the number of people in the area.

The Federal and State governments have not been responsive to these open space needs.

Urban areas have large numbers of poor citizens who cannot afford to travel to any open spaces. Therefore the Department of Interior should give priority to the Cuyahoga Valley Park and the Cleveland Zoological Park.¹

Sound governmental practice: Doing the most good for the largest number of people.

In view of the fact that this section of the Country has paid a large amount of tax money to the Federal government through the years, this reasonable request for open space should be granted without question.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. JAMES H. ANGEL, *Chairman,*
Mrs. EDMUND F. SMIRCINA, *Cochairman.*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION,
Washington, D.C., April 5, 1974.

Mrs. JAMES H. ANGEL,
Chairman, Citizens for Land and Water Use,
Cleveland, Ohio

DEAR MRS. ANGEL: This is in response to your March 4, 1974, letter to Secretary Morton concerning open space needs in Ohio.

The Department recognizes that the location and topography of the Cuyahoga Valley, together with its significant role in Northwest Territory history and its

¹ November 1, 1972 letter from Dept. of Interior to Lt. Gen. F. J. Clarke, Corps of Engineers.

tremendous scenic and recreation values, make it an ideal area to be preserved and developed for the almost 4 million residents of the Cleveland-Akron area.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the State of Ohio, and the Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park Districts have already joined together in a viable, far-sighted program for the Cuyahoga Valley. This program will create a locally administered Cuyahoga River Valley Park comprising some 14,500 acres. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation recently approved the first two stages of a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant project whereby 6,212 acres will be acquired by the Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan Park Districts for a total cost of \$12,167,600 (of which \$6,083,800 is the Federal share). When completed, the total cost of the project will be \$35,446,900, of which \$17,723,450 will be Federal and the remainder State and local government funds.

The plans of the State of Ohio for recreation developments in the Cuyahoga River Valley Park include picnicking facilities, hiking, bicycling, and horseback trails, playfields, and park roadways. Large expanses of the park will be preserved for open space and nature interpretation.

We trust that this information will be helpful. Please let us know if we may be of further service.

Sincerely yours,

A. HEATON UNDERHILL,
(For James G. Watt, Director).

CITIZENS FOR LAND AND WATER USE,
April 22, 1974.

A RESOLUTION URGING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATION AREA

Whereas the real-estate development of the urban areas of this Nation has deprived the average individual of enough space to live and

Whereas the definite detrimental affect of this lack of space on the overall development of some individuals, although not documented, is evident and

Whereas the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical and Recreation Area would help to satisfy this definite Human need for space for many people in the urban areas between Akron and Cleveland, Ohio.

Now therefore be it resolved that Citizens for Land and Water Use strongly supports House Bill 7077 and Senate Bill 1862 and has urged every citizen to join in this effort. (WEWS TV-5 In My Opinion, aired five times April 4th through April 8th, 1974)

Mrs. JAMES H. ANGEL,
Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is John Miller here? Gary Regan? Anne Hughes? Any of these witnesses?

Benita Eland, followed by Robert Moorhouse and Frank Drake, Cindy Ellick. You might all come up to be ready.

STATEMENT OF BENITA ELAND, KEEL-HAULER CANOE CLUB

Mrs. ELAND. I am Benita Eland of the Keel-Hauler Canoe Club. I live 2 miles in the Bedford Reservation and so enjoy the river.

The Keel-Hauler Canoe Club is made up of members from Toledo to Astabula, south through Akron down to East Liverpool. We canoe and kayak rivers in Ohio, West Virginia, New York, and other rivers including the beautiful Chatooga or Chatahoochee, and we are now ready to go sending people down to the Nantahala River in North Carolina.

We need clean, unchanneled rivers to paddle.

The Cuyahoga River is canoed from the Burton to Cuyahoga Falls. Our white-water boaters practice in one of the few sections of rapids in Ohio, just below the falls. Other canoers enjoy the beautiful peaceful scenery of the Cuyahoga to Stone Road in Valley View.

The Cuyahoga River water quality has improved since the sewage disposal improvements were made this side of Akron. The river itself has been cleared of junk debris due to the diligence of citizens.

The high voltage lines as planned by CEI would greatly detract from the beautiful Cuyahoga Valley. Residents of this area have worked hard to preserve this area for many years. My own aged parents have acreage in Sagamore Hills that has been preserved in its natural wilderness state. It is my hope that the residents now living in the area will be protected if a park is developed. They cannot bear the additional sewer and taxes necessary to support the adjoining area. My parents have spent half a century planning a suitable home for the area, that affords peace, quiet, and the beauty of our Creator. Thus, I testify with mixed emotions. Can we have both a park and protection for the residents and their property? Thank you?

Mr. TAYLOR. Just a minute. I note pictures here of the Nantahala.

Mrs. ELAND. Yes; we are sending 50 people tomorrow down to the Nantahala races. I also have two sons who are going out to enjoy the kayak national training at Buena Vista, Colo., and I am leaving the 21st of June.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Nantahala is right in the center of my district.

Mrs. ELAND. That is beautiful country. I was there last year, but this year I am going to Rocky Mountains.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have you floated down the Chatooga?

Mrs. ELAND. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. Three of us have been on the Chatooga.

Mr. DE LUGO. And one of us was in it.

Mrs. ELAND. Well, I tell you we had quite a few members in it, too. I did the driving for section 4 and I think that was almost as bad as running the river. You go 1,300 feet at 5 miles an hour in a nine-car caravan and when I got to the bottom I was scared to go back up. I had to wait all day for the gang but I thought I am not going back up and do that again, so I waited. There was kind of a hillbilly family there and they had two sons and they had been catching catfish out of the reservoir there and they hung them up on the tree and sliced the body off and left the heads there. It was 98 degrees. But I did not go back up to the top.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. Glad that you appreciate our beautiful river.

Robert Moorhouse.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT MOORHOUSE

Mr. MOORHOUSE. I don't have a prepared statement. I am just working from notes. I told your staff people.

Mr. TAYLOR. You go right ahead and say what you think.

Mr. MOORHOUSE. OK. I am a rural resident and I am in opposition to the park. I ran for the State legislature 2 years ago and I expect to run again and I will explain the reason for that comment in just a minute.

I recognize the need for setting aside the area to prevent development and I understand the reasons of the people who have been here. Basically it boils down to they don't want to see urbanization.

Now, there is a catch to that. Actually, the people who are pushing for the park are urban people who created the very pressure against

rural land and then they want to make sure that the economic pressures against the rural land does not take effect and the land is not urbanized, because they in a sense realize the nature of the monster that is gradually eating up the rural areas.

Now, it seems there is a little bit of an unfair reasoning here that says we don't want your land to be bought by somebody else, so we want to take it ourselves, and also due to the legislative apportionment, it makes it entirely possible and feasible and probably expedient politically to go ahead with this, but I don't think it is really fair.

The Beacon Journal has been editorializing repeatedly in favor of the park and a little idea occurred to me a little while ago, why don't we condemn the Beacon Journal as a public facility because they have a strange habit of not printing opinions that disagree with theirs unless you have a little short emotional outburst. If you have a long serious argument they don't want to have anything to do with it. So it meets the public benefit if we make the newspapers a public agency, wouldn't it, and the same kind of reasoning is—really what they are saying is that public benefit overrides private property to such a great extent, argument can't even be heard to the contrary.

Mrs. ELAND. Yes.

Now, it is interesting—I already have heard several opposition people mention the increase in the tax base to be caused by development around the park because the land would become increasingly desirable. The ordinary citizen would be unable then to afford to live near the preserved rural area which now the ordinary citizen is able to live in. So the net effect, that is, the social effect would be to take the land away from the average guy to make a park out of it so the people who can then afford the higher priced land nearby could live there.

I notice mostly in the fifties—it has been a gradually declining thought—during the fifties the word “progress” was entirely whole, couldn't be argued with, and now the new holiness is environment that can't be argued with and I wonder what the mistakes will be discovered to be and 20 years from now there will be a new idea that says the previous ones were totally wrong.

I think you all know about the *Reynolds v. Simms* decision in 1964, which brought about the reapportionment in the legislatures which I don't happen to agree with, and the Chief Justice who wrote the opinion said that the rural people were guilty of invidious discrimination against the cities and this is why we had to have our representation taken away. Actually, this created geographical discrimination by making sure that the legislatures are entirely urban controlled and I was interested in reading that decision again today that he actually wanted to make sure that the rural areas were deprived of any revenues in the law, and also checking into the laws, I also got a copy from your staff here of the bill under consideration and also looking up in the law library, there is nothing in the law that prevents the resale of condemned land to private interests and there is a provision in here permitting the Secretary to trade land outside the park for land in the park, and I notice the Canadians did this sort of thing with the St. Lawrence Seaway project but they had millions of acres of land that belonged to the Crown and they gave this land to the people who were displaced for the Seaway.

In the United States we have a different situation and in order to give land to displaced people you have to condemn somebody else's property.

We talked at the Metzenbaum hearing a couple of months ago about the Jackson land use bill and I want to refer to that because it has to do with local zoning and—I think I had better go ahead and back up because my notes are backwards here. There are a couple of remedies to this recreation problem. One is, this is a State remedy. We need to do away with the property tax. The property tax is one of the economic forces which drives land into the real estate market, and if you remove the forces which drive the land into the real estate market you remove the need to worry about preserving the area.

Another force is the continued hardships of agriculture which is a Federal problem and if the State can repeal the property tax on these two major areas if we had remedies, I think you would relieve a great deal of pressure.

Now, I think the State law should exist and this is a part of my program that I want to get after, to prevent developers from purchasing land in areas which would be designated as park districts and for preservation in the green areas, so that if and when the property owner wanted to freely offer for sale his property, he would have to give the option to a park board or park district and they would have a chance to buy it for the public—they would have the option to buy the land for the public before any private interest would be allowed to commercialize it and I think that this sort of first option approach would be the way to protect the land rather than outright condemnation which is contemplated in this bill.

Now, another thing is we need a State law forbidding the destruction of historical sites, and I know there is a Federal Registry of Historical Sites. I think we have to go on this on a State level as well. And there probably will be a gradual change from farm to recreation which will be permitted by the free sale to the public agency as I already described.

If the purchase was financed from income tax sources, either State or Federal, then those who would be paying for the parkland would also be the users. In other words, people otherwise than the surrounding property owners who under the present plan would be stuck with a bill for the services as you already heard about.

Mr. TAYLOR. Of course, income taxes will not be the source of funds used to acquire the land in a Federal area. The source of revenue will be the sale of offshore oil, nontax money coming into the Federal Government, and we are getting more now than ever before in history, about \$6 billion this year.

Mr. MOORHOUSE. Ok. But if we did this on the State level, I would like to do it out of State income tax, which I think is entirely fair.

Now, one of the objections to the park as you have already heard is this tendency to destroy surrounding areas as far as the increased commercialization. Now, the Jackson bill which I will refer to will give the Federal Bureau the power to override State and local zoning, and its enforcement would be the economic sanctions in terms of refusal of Federal aid in other areas if the State and local governments did not carry out Federal guidelines. The catch is there is no way to prevent this from running both ways. You automatically think that the protection would be against zoning change which would allow commercialization. There is nothing to prevent the Federal Bureau which may have been reached by, say, the Holiday Inn Co. from

requiring a zoning change that causes commercialization. In other words, it is a blank check, and also there are some provisions in this bill here which give the Secretary a blank check for the condemnation of land.

I think I have covered most of my points. If you want to discuss any of the features of the bill——

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Moorhouse. If you think of something else you would like to say, send it in to the committee for the record.

Mr. MOORHOUSE. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Frank Drake.

I have the names of Eric Drake and Cindy Ellick. Are they coming with you?

STATEMENT OF FRANK DRAKE, ERIC DRAKE, AND CINDY ELICK FROM EXPLORER POST

Mr. DRAKE. I am speaking for them, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. Thank you for listening to me.

I hope you forgive me for looking like this, but we have just walked the entire 8 or 9 miles from the cloverleaf all along the towpath of the Ohio Canal all the way up until it ran into the Cuyahoga River. It is a very beautiful, flat, serene area. We saw ducks with their families, we saw pheasants, quail, several other birds. We saw possum. We saw a woodchuck. We saw no fish, unfortunately, either in the canal or river.

I have been a scoutmaster for about 8 years. I am now an adviser for an Explorer post in Cleveland Heights. The kids that have been with me today, Cindy Ellick and Eric Drake, are from that post, 123. I am also a newspaperman, and I heard you talking earlier about whether an attraction such as a national park in this area would be of value.

It would be of immense news value. I edit travel sections for the Cleveland Press, and I have used far lesser attractions in the paper for other areas. It is a very wonderful thing you have. But actually, you put us out of business because once we were going to try to get the entire scouting movement in Akron and Canton, Cub Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Explorer Scouts, to buy that land square inch by square inch if necessary. I am glad you put us out of business because there is no other attraction. We walk. We don't ride in cars or other things. To see the historical area of the canal has been out of the question because that is private property. There are old locks near Manito, but they are dry, and to get to them we have walked through the woods down there, but you have to come back by road. It is not a very nice trip.

We have walked the 70 miles of the Emerald Necklace five times, summer and winter, but even the Emerald Necklace is not connected by anything but city streets. There is no area that anybody can walk in this town to see the area that you have there. So beautiful, so full of wildlife, that you can walk all day long if you had a national park in that valley. Please protect it and save it for people to walk and to see that beauty.

The last point I wish to make is on the urbanization of it. When I was very young, there was nothing between Canal Road, where it

comes into the cloverleaf down there at 21, all the way to near the outside of Akron. Now there are several industrial parks in there, and all along you can see things moving in on all sides of this area. The homeowners, certainly they have rights, and I hope you protect them and give them a fair deal somewhere, but if a corporation wants their land, they will get it. It is all a question of what their price is. And there is no way to stop that kind of an inroad unless you do something. Please do it.

Thank you for listening. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Drake.

Mr. SEIBERLING. On Mr. Drake's testimony could I only say a couple of things. One is I think he has been a fitting capstone for our hearings. He was testified, voted with his feet, so to speak, on this park, and he has shown by his example today what its uses are and in his words what its possibilities are. If he wants a ride back to the cloverleaf, I think he deserves it, and I will be glad to give it to him. And for his benefit and everyone else's there is going to be a wine- and cheese-tasting reception—courtesy of the Blossom Music Center—in the restaurant just over the rise in back of you, immediately after the hearings, and everybody here is invited.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would say that after sitting here all day I feel like I would like to take a walk on the towpath. We took one yesterday.

This brings us to the end of the list of witnesses. As we wind up I would like to commend you on your interest in this proposal which caused you to sit here all day long. I want to commend the witnesses on the fine quality of their statements. Obviously, the statements showed a great amount of homework, a great amount of thought and preparation.

I commend the witnesses on their politeness. Even though feelings were strong and you didn't agree, every one of the witnesses was polite, all of the witnesses.

I appreciate your cooperation in saving enough time so that those at the end of the line could be heard also. In arranging a witness list we always put public officials first because they speak for many people. Then we put spokesman for organizations. And then private citizens. I regret that we did have to encourage folks speaking within some type of a time limit, but many of the witnesses have shown that much can be said in 5 minutes and some have shown that much can be said in 3 minutes.

Those of us in the House have to get used to making short speeches. Seldom do you get recognized for more than 5 minutes on the House floor. So often it is less.

The record will be kept open for 10 days so that any person who would like to place a statement in the record can send it in to the committee. If you have any questions as to whom to send it to, contact the staff members or just send it to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., and it will come right to us.

I would like to give each Member of Congress who is here with me a chance to say a word if they like, and I will start down at the far end of the line with Congressman Ron de Lugo from the Virgin Islands.

Mr. DE LUGO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, let me commend you as chairman for the fairness and evenhandedness with which you have conducted this hearing today. I would like to commend all the witnesses who appeared on both sides of the question, for the work that they obviously put into their statements. We got to our motel Thursday evening around midnight, and we have been on the go yesterday, at 8 in the morning, helicoptered, walked, hiked, bused, and we went by canalboat, and we even went on a horsedrawn vehicle, all day yesterday, seeing the areas in the valley and, of course, today this hearing has been going since 10 this morning, with a brief, approximately 45 minutes, break for lunch, and it has been most enlightening for me.

I want to commend my colleague and your Congressman, John Seiberling. I can tell you that I am a freshman Member of the House and I am the first person to represent the Virgin Islands in the Halls of Congress in history, and it has been a great honor for me and a great experience to serve with John Seiberling because I have gotten—he is one of the most industrious Members and I have gotten the distinct feeling that what he says at campaign time is exactly the same thing that he does when he gets into the Halls of Congress, and that is a refreshing thing with a politician, and a bit unique, too.

I want to thank you all for your hospitality. It has been excellent. It has been a memorable trip for me and I hope now that I have visited you here in Ohio that you will come and visit me down in the Virgin Islands and see our national park. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Now Representative Tony Won Pat of Guam.

Mr. WON PAT Thank you, Mr. Chairman

I want to echo my colleague from the Virgin Islands regarding the way you conducted this meeting. I think you have shown your fairness and, of course, your efficiency, Mr. Chairman.

I want to commend, in particular, the Ohio delegation to Congress, particularly Congressman John Seiberling, who has spearheaded the legislation. I think that he has done a lot of work on this particular proposal.

I am particularly pleased also with the tremendous reaction of the people of this area as was evidenced by the great number of witnesses that have appeared before the committee. Since I came here, I have, of course, enjoyed my visit. I have learned a great deal. You people have been very hospitable, and I can only say that I will do everything I can in support of this legislation as it comes before the committee for final deliberation before it goes to the floor.

In conclusion, I want to thank each and every one of you, the people of this particular area, and particularly John and his staff also.

Again, thank you and if any of you should have an occasion to plan to visit the western Pacific, please don't hesitate to let me know and I will be most happy to be of assistance.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. The proponents of this proposal have many friends just as the opponents of the bill do, but the moving spirit for the legislation in Congress has been your Congressman, John Seiberling. I would like to recognize him to close the hearing.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you very much. I was flattered that one of the witnesses referred to the vast resources of John Seiberling and

James Jackson and others. If we had had that kind of resources we would have had this park created a long time ago.

But it is true that we represent vast resources, and those resources are the tremendous number of people in this area who support this proposal. You heard from some of them today. Those are our resources. They are not ours, however, they are the resources of people who believe in something, and we are simply, like most leaders, actually following the crowd.

Mr. Chairman, I find that the best part of these hearings is when we get toward the end and we hear the real grassroots, the students, the senior citizens, the hikers, and so on. That is really the best part of the hearing. And I want to say it has been a great pleasure for me. It is always a pleasure to serve with you and, as you can see, ladies and gentlemen, it is a pleasure to serve with the other members of this committee.

I am going to close by doing what I do to the reporters who swarm into the Judiciary Committee every day. I pick up my camera and I take a picture of them.

Thank you. It has been wonderful. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. The subcommittee hearing stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 6:15 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]

[Editor's note: Following are additional statements received for the hearing record, resolutions received by the committee, and a selection of the large number of letters received in regard to the Cuyahoga Valley proposal:]

STATEMENT OF SETH TAFT, COMMISSIONER OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

Parks are for people! So parks should be near people, more now than ever before as we seek to conserve energy.

The Cuyahoga River Valley represents a unique opportunity to establish such a park. It is a beautiful, unspoiled area at the heart of heavily industrial Northeast Ohio, with 4 million people living within 15 miles of the proposed park.

As Cleveland and Akron grow together, and they do so at a rapid rate, the opportunity to preserve this open valley is fast disappearing. The Metropolitan Park Systems of Cleveland and Akron are doing their best to save the Valley. Ohio is helping. But the Valley is going fast. The local efforts will produce a pocket park—good; but a lost opportunity!

It is time for the Federal Government to recognize the need for parks near people. There is no better place to start than with the Cuyahoga Valley. National Park action here can serve more people than park action anywhere else in the United States.

This Cuyahoga Valley Park will save beautiful natural surroundings, will preserve our heritage of the River as part of the major east-west water highway of the growing U.S., and will provide recreation to what must be the largest number of people within commuting distance of a national park in the United States. On behalf of all the people of Northeast Ohio I urge the United States Congress to establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

STATEMENT OF JAMES E. KUTH, REPRESENTING THE CANAL SOCIETY OF OHIO, AND THE WESTERN RESERVE CANAL AND TRANSPORTATION SOCIETY

My name is James E. Kuth, 2914 Scarborough Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; I am speaking to urge the creation of a Federal Park in the Cuyahoga Valley between Akron and Cleveland and I urge this as the duly determined resolution of two organizations: (1) The Canal Society of Ohio with 200 members, and (2) the Western Reserve Canal and Transportation Society with a membership of sixty.

First, let me express the appreciation of both groups for the privilege of speaking; secondly, let me say that while I speak for a specialized interest in canals and canal history, such an interest is a growing one: for example, within the last five years Ohio has seen three horse-drawn historical replica canal boats launched at Canal Fulton, Coshocton and Piqua. Interest in canals is a rapidly growing part of our culture.

It is not necessary to review the importance of the Ohio and Erie Canal to Cleveland and Akron except to note that historians are unanimous in declaring that the whole of the eastern edge of Ohio owes its early and subsequent development to the Canal. It is important to know that the northern most portion of the proposed park contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this canal, still filled with water and in the same condition it was 100 years ago, while the canal still competed effectively with the railroads. This section of the Canal has been maintained by one of our steel companies as a source of cooling water through a lease from the State of Ohio, the original builder and still owner of the Canal lands. This southernmost $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of a 10 mile lease of canal land passes through an area known as the Pinery Narrows, a part of the Valley so narrow that no road penetrates it—only the Canal, the river, and the railroad occupy it.

However, it is not the eager interest of canal buffs which justify the resolutions of the two organizations for which I speak. It is rather that the Federal Park will emphasize and illuminate the significance of the canal in the history and culture of the area. A vivid sensibility of the life of our ancestors—of the ways in which they realized their hopes—in the ways in which they toiled and played—a sensibility of this makes everyone of us a happier and better citizen. Surely we all agree that a man who has a sense of the past will be a man who has a better sense of the future.

There are many good reasons for creating the park which will be properly urged upon the Committee. One of these is that in this time of re-assessing our national life, goals, and means, we are in sore need of citizens whose concept of the future is found on a vivid sensibility, knowledge, and appreciation of how our ancestors solved their problems and realized their dreams. We submit that Congress, by creating the Park whatever the obstacles, will contribute directly to a happier, better informed, and more effective body politic. We urge the creation of the Park.

TESTIMONY OF THE CLEVELAND REGIONAL SEWER DISTRICT

The Cleveland Regional Sewer District wishes to offer testimony in the form of a request that an easement be reserved through the proposed National Park area for the Cuyahoga Valley Interceptor.

We are all aware of the water pollution problems presently facing the residents of Northern Summit County. This problem has been studied by a number of agencies, including the Three Rivers Watershed District, various Regional Planning Commissions and the Cleveland Regional Sewer District. The solution which has achieved the widest acceptance to date has been that promulgated under the Northeast Ohio Water Development Plan. This plan recommended the construction of a network of interceptor sewers throughout the area to intercept wastewater flow at the various plants and convey it to a region-wide treatment center.

Pursuant to this recommendation, the District has recently been negotiating with the various municipalities in the area to effect an agreement which would provide for such a system. Unfortunately, the actual route of the CVI passes through the proposed park at several locations.

The District would much prefer a route which would avoid this encroachment on the park. Repeated studies of alternative alignments, however, have served only to emphasize the difficulties involved in such an approach. The fact that the proposed park covers a rather large portion of the central area of the valley makes it next to impossible to collect wastewater from both sides of the valley without traversing the park at some point. The conclusion is unmistakable; if we wish to solve the pollution problems of the area, we cannot avoid passage of the CVI through the park.

The District is currently studying the feasibility of somewhat modifying the alignment of the sewer to minimize interference with the park. While this would not completely eliminate the conflicts, it appears that several may be avoidable. Aware that the CVI has the potential to do serious harm to the park environment,

the District has further decided to construct it completely in tunnel, and to make a special effort to plan any tunnel shafts which might fall within the park limits in an area wherein they will do the least damage.

Since its inception, the District has committed itself to working hand-in-hand with other agencies toward improving the environment. In light of this philosophy, the District proposes to restore any defoliation or general deterioration that might occur as a result of construction of the interceptor.

The District is aware that there are those who will say that the park is no place for sewer construction. The District would agree, but for the fact that it is the only realistic method by which the water pollution problems of the area can be solved. The alternative to construction of the CVI would seem to be a continuation of the present problems of polluted streams and rivers. Obviously, the trade-off to be made is between a continued degradation of the water courses and the construction of the sewer. The choice seems clear, although construction of the sewer may have a marginally harmful effect on the area, in the long run, this effect will be negligible compared to the good which the sewer will accomplish.

STATEMENT OF RUTH KANE, CHAIRMAN OF THE STARK COUNTY METROPOLITAN PARK COMMISSION

Although I live and work in the Tuscarawas River Valley, which lies to the south of the Cuyahoga River Valley, I feel that preservation of the Cuyahoga is vital to Ohio's culture.

The Tuscarawas River Valley is both a natural and a cultural extension of the Cuyahoga Valley. The Ohio-Erie Canal wends its way through both valleys.

Saving the Cuyahoga Valley, therefore, is viewed by those of us in the Tuscarawas Valley as the first step in keeping these two great river basins intact for the pleasure of future generations.

It is not mere chance that both bear Indian names.

These waterways were the main Indian Trail in middle America long before the Ohio-Erie Canal was added. Both are rich in historical sites.

As you know, the prediction is that this entire area will become a giant megalopolis from Cleveland to the Ohio River and east to Pittsburgh.

These predictions are fast becoming reality.

Not a day passes without some parcel of land in these two valleys being chipped away for residential or business development. The encroachment is threatening the banks of the rivers themselves.

Seldom is there an opportunity to preserve such a magnificent green area in the face of such wholesale urban encroachment.

This one is ready-made by the hand of Nature herself.

Please do not permit the destruction of nature's handiwork in the Cuyahoga Valley. And then, please finish the job by extending your saving hands southward to preserve the Tuscarawas River Valley, when the time comes.

Countless generations to come will bless you for your foresight!

Thank you for permitting me to send you these thoughts.

STATEMENT OF MRS. LOUIS MERKLE, SR., BROADVIEW HEIGHTS, OHIO

There has been no problem in creating National and State Parks in the Western half of the Nation within the past century, but any such efforts in the Eastern half, where population is up and open space is limited, it has met with resistance.

The Cuyahoga Valley Park is a new concept of the people's park! Its physical aspects may not fall into the category of being a "Natural Wonder" such as the Grand Canyon, yet the human attendance and appreciation may well equal that of the other because of location and potential use and benefit.

As an axis park between two large Metro areas, in the midst of millions of people, and easy access and adjacent to major freeways and Turnpike, the attendance is *guaranteed*.

Its Historical significance and contribution to the Pioneer Settlement and Development of the Nation should not be overlooked because of its potential advantages.

Physically, the Natural, primitive condition of this valley is still much the same as when the first pioneers and settlers first set eyes on it!

Tho, a place like the Grand Canyon has a Motel and or eating Place it does not exactly "Press Agent" that location like this Valley Park could be, if well planned. This area abounds with many old, existing homes, Inns, Mills, stores, Canal Locks and Canal and Canal Boat Days Museums and souvenir shops. These date back to the 18th Century or more. I would recommend that the State give a Plaque to the owners or managers of these Historical places. They are relics of a bygone age or era.

Encourage Restoration of these buildings and business establishments and put to Public Use—as a reminiscence of that period. Encourage the Colonial Dress of the times; feature menus of the period at eating places. Encourage Art Marts, Hand crafts of the times etc. much as Williamsburg does.

Any development near the area should be carefully planned. One good example is; Towpath Village with rustic, esthetic old-time appearance and all utilities underground and all trees left where possible. Another place is, Peninsula, where restoration has been started quite some time ago and the results and co-operation is wonderful. The aim is; "A desirable place to live". Then there is the Jonathan Hale Homestead which is slowly building into a tourist attraction of an 18th Century, old-tyme village and the attendance is far above expectations.

Advantage should be taken of old, existing railroad lines from the inner Metro areas which run into the Valley, the old Canal, the old mule paths. Rides into the Valley can be implemented with all of them. Horse drawn wagons can meet the passengers at the rail line to take them into and through the park. I would propose the "package deal plan" for the round trip, in order to guarantee passengers and no empty seats. The 2 major communities know what the best places are for pickups. These can even include city parks and schools besides the rail lines.

There are many fine uses and benefits that are practiced by the Metropolitan Parks System known as the "Emerald Necklace" that should be adopted into the Valley Park. These are: Nature Trails, hiking, bike trails, Bridle trails, Nature Museums, Student trips for reasons of conservation, Nature Study, Ecology, tree planting, and some winter sport, sledding and tobogganing.

I believe that such uses and benefits of that which now exists along with the preservation of the rustic conditions of the Valley Belt and its historical aspects will create a unique People's Park.

I also believe that it will be an asset rather than a disadvantage, in the sense that it can create employment not only to adults, as well as young people especially in the warm months and it will create a source of revenue to those particular communities. One complaint is: the added cost to service and police the area if it becomes a reality.

The time is here wherein plans are being made to do something about celebrating the Nation's Bi-centennial. How better to observe it in Ohio than to create this rustic People's Park which is still in its natural state and retain it for future generations to see it as the pioneers first saw it? For those skeptics who have doubts, let them visit Towpath Village, the Hale homestead and Peninsula to prove it can be done!

The Cuyahoga Valley Park can literally be: "A step into the past".

The Canal and waterways potential—to make this nation into a Shipping nation, second to none—was the real factor in the Battle of Lake Erie and contributed to the start of the Revolutionary War.

STATEMENT OF WALTER E. KLIPPERT, PENINSULA, OHIO

My name is Walter E. Klippert and I have resided for the past 27 years at 2047 Bronson Avenue, Peninsula, Ohio, and thus can qualify as a long-term resident of the Cuyahoga Valley.

Numerous statements in support of the proposals to create a national park in this part of the Cuyahoga Valley have been presented at this and other hearings. Among the points emphasized have been the following:

1. Ohio is one of the very few states without a National Park at this time.
2. The proposed park area would meet the test of "putting the parks where the people are", since more than 4,000,000 people currently live within 15 miles of the proposed park.
3. The indicated park area already contains sizable public and quasi-public park and recreational areas, such as parts of the Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan Park Systems, Girl and Boy Scout Reservations, the Blossom Music Center, and others, all of which would complement the proposed Federal Park.

4. The Cuyahoga Valley, situated as it is between the Appalachian plateau and the western prairies, is unique in its wealth of plant and animal life, and has been described by plant taxonomists as a botanical melting pot.

5. The valley is filled with historical and cultural features such as a portion of the historic Ohio Canal, the Hale Farm and replica Western Reserve Village, the Stumpy Basin Nature Conservancy Area, at least 300 sites of archeological interest, and many others.

6. The valley already contains a number of recreational and farming activities which would be quite compatible with the development of a Federal Park. These include areas for skiing, canoeing, hiking, bicycling, golf, etc., as well as agricultural lands in the flood plains.

7. The proposed area for the Federal Park contains scenic wonders, as yet unspoiled, which are almost unbelievable in this age of industrial and residential development, especially in an area so close to the metropolitan centers of Cleveland and Akron. There are waterfalls, gorges, rock ledges and unusual geological formations, hills forested with native hardwoods such as maples, oaks, hickories, beeches, black cherry, walnut, butternut, ash, and others, with a profusion of dogwood in the forest understory. Wildflowers abound, and wild animals and birds are everywhere to be seen. Where else can one observe wild deer so close to huge metropolitan centers?

These are some of the compelling reasons why the Cuyahoga Valley National Park should be established, and as a long-term resident of this beautiful valley I am in full agreement with them.

There are, of course, those few who favor taking no action at this time toward the establishment of a federal park, on the grounds that this part of the Cuyahoga Valley has retained its primitive state over the years and is likely to continue to do so. Such persons are simply not being realistic. All one needs for proof is a visit to the part of the valley immediately to the north of Akron, or to the part of the valley immediately to the south of Cleveland. Twenty-five years ago these areas along Akron-Peninsula Road, Riverview Road, and Canal Road contained forested hills and flood-plain small farms. Today the hills have been scarred to make way for residential complexes, and the flood plains have been planted with industrial parks which creep further into the primeval valley with every passing year.

Those who say "it can't happen here" are simply closing their eyes to the facts. It is happening, and unless we do something about it *now*, it will soon be too late!

Man cannot live serenely by bread alone. He needs occasional food for the soul as well. We now have the opportunity to create a legacy for our children and their children which will permit them to roam through unspoiled forest trails, view a pileated woodpecker, observe a racoon with her young along a clear stream, find a patch of trailing arbutus in a leafy glade, and return home refreshed in soul and in harmony with their Creator.

Let us not miss this last opportunity to preserve our beautiful valley.

OHIO PARKS AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION,
Columbus, Ohio, June 1, 1974.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,
*Chairman, Interior Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: It is my pleasure to submit to you for consideration of your Subcommittee the following resolution which was adopted by unanimous vote at the annual meeting of the Boards and Commissions Section of the Ohio Parks and Recreation Association at Rocky River, Ohio, on May 4, 1974:

RESOLUTION

Whereas there is now pending before the House of Representatives H.R. 7077 proposing establishment within the Cuyahoga River Valley of Cuyahoga Valley National Historical and Recreation Area; and

Whereas the preservation of this singularly attractive and unspoiled Valley as open space for the enjoyment and benefit of the 4 million people who live within 30 miles thereof is of great importance to the State of Ohio; and

Whereas in our judgment the preservation of the Cuyahoga River Valley is obtainable only by the enactment of federal legislation and the subsequent funding and implementation of the preservation program thereby proposed.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Boards and Commissions Section of the Ohio Parks and Recreation Association that the House of Representatives be and it hereby is memorialized to enact with dispatch H.R. 7077.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. PYKE, *Chairman.*

RESOLUTION

DISTRICT COUNCIL, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

Whereas, the District 9 Council of the American Society of Civil Engineers is concerned that the public have adequate parks and recreation facilities, and

Whereas, it is essential that natural areas of the environment be set aside for use by the public, for the preservation of wild life, and

Whereas, these areas are rapidly decreasing due to the ever-increasing encroachment on the environment by the continuous growth of the metropolitan areas, and

Whereas, a unique opportunity exists in the Historic Cuyahoga Valley of the Western Reserve having several established cultural, educational and public parks, and

Whereas, an expansion by acquisition of additional areas is now essential to preserve the whole, and

Now therefore, the District 9 Council representing 3200 Civil Engineers in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, meeting in Convention in Covington, Kentucky on April 6, 1974 urges the Secretary of the Interior to support with adequate funding the creation of a National Park in the Cuyahoga Valley incorporating the first useable section of the historic Ohio-Erie Canal as a living memorial for posterity in commemoration of the Nation's 200th Birthday.

Adopted this 6th day of April 1974.

JAMES E. HUMPHREY, Jr.,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION No. 163, 1974

Indicating the objection to and disapproval of the board of trustees of the North Hills Water District to the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area, as proposed, and declaring an emergency.

Whereas, branches of the United States Government and the Government of the State of Ohio are actively pursuing the creation of a fifteen thousand acre park in the Cuyahoga Valley area of Cuyahoga and Summit Counties, and

Whereas, at the present time approximately twelve hundred acres of land in Sagamore Hills Township within the boundaries of the North Hills Water District are scheduled to be included in and appropriated for said Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area, and

Whereas, it is the determination of the Board of Trustees of the North Hills Water District that the taxpayers and customers of the North Hills Water District residing in both Sagamore Hills Township and Northfield Center Township will be adversely affected by reason of the removal of said land from the tax duplicate and by the loss of tax revenue and the loss of water system revenues by reason of the elimination of three thousand customers anticipated to occupy said land, and

Whereas, the North Hills Water District has designed and constructed trunk water mains to serve the area being incorporated into a national/or state park and such water mains will never, by reason of the creation of said state park, be used for water service to residences and other buildings anticipated to be constructed in the area of said park, now therefore,

Be it resolved by the board of trustees of the North Hills Water District, Summit County, Ohio:

Section 1.—That the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area will have an adverse affect and will be detrimental to the interests of citizens and taxpayers of the North Hills Water District, residing and occupying land in Sagamore Hills Township and Northfield Center Township.

Section 2.—That the detriment to the citizens and taxpayers of the North Hills Water District, residing and occupying premises in Sagamore Hills Township and Northfield Center Township, by reason of the creation of the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area, as presently planned, resulting in the loss of approximately twelve hundred acres of land within the boundaries of the North Hills Water District, will exceed any benefits existing to said citizens and taxpayers by reason of the creation of said park and, therefore, it is the determination of the Board of Trustees of the North Hills Water District

that said Board is opposed to the creation of said park as proposed within the confines of the boundaries of the North Hills Water District in Sagamore Hills Township and Northfield Center Township.

Adopted: May 28th.

Attest:

VINCENT C. IPSARO, *Secretary.*
GEORGE O. PYNCHON,

President, Board of Trustees, North Hills Water District Summit County, Ohio.

I, Vincent C. Ipsaro, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the North Hills Water District, Summit County, Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 163, 1974, was duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of said Board of Trustees held on the 28th day of May, 1974.

VINCENT C. IPSARO, *Secretary.*

RESOLUTION No. 1974-92

A resolution advocating the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park, urging public officials involved to share this concern and requesting Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company to reroute presently proposed high voltage lines to avoid proximity to this park.

Whereas, the goal of this Council is to foster and develop a productive and harmonious relationship between man and his environment and to encourage effort which will protect the environment and bring understanding of the ecology and history of our area, and

Whereas, expanding urbanization has threatened extinction of our open spaces, scenic areas and historic sites, and

Whereas, a national historical park and recreation area has been proposed in the Cuyahoga River Valley between Cleveland and Akron, and

Whereas, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company has proposed the construction of several miles of high voltage transmission lines through the contemplated park area.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Council of the City of Kent, Portage County, Ohio:

Section 1.—That the Council of the City of Kent, Ohio urges the creation and reality of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. This Council further requests that those public officials indicated in Section 3 herein, extend their utmost energy to bring a successful realization of this worthy civic objective.

Section 2.—That this Council earnestly requests the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company to contribute to the preservation of the historic and scenic area of the proposed park by rerouting proposed transmission lines to avoid environmental destruction of this park.

Section 3.—That the Clerk of this Council shall forthwith send certified copies of this Resolution to the following public officials:

- (a) Senator Robert Taft.
- (b) Senator Howard Metzenbaum
- (c) Congressman John Seiberling.
- (d) Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton.
- (e) Governor John J. Gilligan.
- (f) State Senator Oliver Ocasek.
- (g) Congressman Charles Vanik.
- (h) Congressman Ralph Regula.
- (i) Congressman James Haley, chairman, Committee Department of Interior.
- (j) Congressman Roy Taylor, chairman, Park & Recreation sub-Committee.
- (k) Mr. Karl Rudolph, President Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.

Section 4.—That this resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Passed: June 5, 1974.

Attest:

WILLIAM B. HARRINGTON,
President of Council.
CAROL LOCKHART,
Clerk of Council.

Approved: June 5, 1974.

JOSEPH M. SORBORO,
Mayor.

HANCOCK REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT,
BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS,
May 20, 1974.

RESOLUTION 1974-5

Re Support of bills in the U.S. Senate (S1862) and the U.S. House of Representatives (H.R. 7077) proposing to preserve and interpret the historic and scenic features of the Cuyahoga Valley and to enhance some 15,000 acres for recreational enjoyment of the American people as Ohio's first national park.

The Board of Park Commissioners of the Hancock Regional Park District met in regular session May 20, 1974 with Mr. Stevens, Mr. Bair, and Mrs. McManness present.

Mr. Bair moved the adoption of the following Resolution:

Whereas, the Hancock Regional Park District has carefully studied the intentions of the National Park Service in the Cuyahoga River Valley, and,

Whereas, the Nation's policy to "put parks where the people are" seems most appropriate in this situation, and

Whereas, it is the desire of the Board of Park Commissioners to support such efforts as necessary in initiating this National Park project, so be it.

Resolved, that area Congressmen be advised to represent the Hancock Regional Park District in support and passage of necessary bills to initiate the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

Mrs. McManness seconded the resolution and a roll call for its adoption resulted as follows:

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN STEVENS—Aye.
EDWIN BAIR—Aye,
NANCY MCMANNESS—Aye,

Attest:

TIMOTHY P. BRUGEMAN, *Planning Director.*

Congressmen Tennyson Guyer, John Seiberling.

WESTLAKE-NORTH OLMSTED LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

A RESOLUTION URGING ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATION AREA

Hon. CHARLES VANIK,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

Whereas the policy of this Nation is to put parks where the people are so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas and

Whereas the Cuyahoga Valley is the last major unurbanized and undeveloped land between Akron and Cleveland, Ohio and

Whereas identical bills have been introduced in the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives to develop the Cuyahoga Valley area of some 22,000 acres for the recreational enjoyment of the American people in an area where there is a pressing and critical shortage of Federal and State recreational facilities and

Whereas the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would mean the preservation in its natural state of an area that has figured prominently in Ohio history.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Westlake-North Olmsted League of Women Voters strongly supports this bill to create the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area for the benefit of the present and future generations before it is too late, and urges every citizen to join in this effort and to write his Congressmen and Senators urging them to vote for House Bill 7077.

Mrs. H. E. HAINES,
President,
LOIS H. VAN ANKEN,
Vice-President.

MAY 8, 1974.

A RESOLUTION URGING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATION AREA

Whereas, the policy of this Nation is to put parks where the people are so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas; and,

Whereas, the Cuyahoga Valley is the last major unurbanized and undeveloped land between Akron and Cleveland, Ohio; and,

Whereas, identical bills have been introduced in the U.S. Senate (SB 1862) and U.S. House of Representatives (HB 7077) to develop the Cuyahoga Valley area of some 22,000 acres for the recreational enjoyment of the American people in an area where there is a pressing and critical shortage of Federal and State recreational facilities; and,

Whereas, the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would mean the preservation in its natural state of an area that has figured prominently in Ohio History.

Now therefore, be it resolved that the Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Planners strongly supports these bills to create the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area for the benefit of present and future generations.

JOHN E. KLEMEYER, AIP,
President.

JUNE 7, 1974.

AIA CLEVELAND,
Cleveland Ohio.

A RESOLUTION URGING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK & RECREATION AREA

Whereas the policy of this Nation is to put parks where the people are so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas and

Whereas the Cuyahoga Valley is the last major unurbanized and undeveloped land between Akron and Cleveland, Ohio, and

Whereas identical bills have been introduced in the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives to develop the Cuyahoga Valley area of some 22,000 acres for the recreational enjoyment of the American people in an area where there is a pressing and critical shortage of Federal and State recreational facilities and

Whereas the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would mean the preservation in its natural state of an area that has figured prominently in Ohio history.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Cleveland Chapter, American Institute of Architects strongly supports these bills to create the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park & Recreation Area for the benefit of the present and future generations before it is too late, and urges every citizen to join in this effort and to write their Congressmen and Senators urging them to vote for House Bill 7077 and Senate Bill 1862.

JAMES G. HERMAN,
Vice-President.

JUNE 20, 1974.

TRI-COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING
COMMISSION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
December 1, 1971.

RESOLUTION APPROVING AND ENDORSING THE CUYAHOGA RIVER VALLEY PARK
LAND ACQUISITION PROJECT OF THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RE-
SOURCES AND THE AKRON AND CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICTS

Whereas, the Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park Districts in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources propose to acquire by purchase lease, and gift as much land as possible within a 14,500 acre area defined within the Cuyahoga River Valley in Cuyahoga and Summit Counties for public outdoor recreation and open space purposes;

Whereas, the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park is in full conformance with the "Regional Land Use Plan" adopted by the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission in 1964 and the "Comprehensive Regional Development Plan" prepared

by the Commission in 1969 as a detailed and revised update of the Regional Land Use Plan;

Whereas, the Regional Planning Commission also finds the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park consistent with the "Recreational Feasibility Study for the Cuyahoga Valley of Ohio" released by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources in May, 1968, consistent with the recommendations and needs outlined in the Lakeshore Uplands Region section of the "Statewide Plan for Outdoor Recreation in Ohio 1971-1977", and consistent with the proposals of the Northeast Ohio Open Space Committee;

Whereas, every effort has been made to inform the communities, agencies, and citizens having an interest in the Cuyahoga Valley Area of the proposed valley park, numerous open meetings have been held to discuss the park, and comments have been solicited, received, and considered by the Commission and its Community Facilities and Project Review Committees;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission does hereby approve and endorse the Cuyahoga River Valley Park Land Acquisition Project and finds said project consistent with county and regional comprehensive planning.

RAYMOND C. ROBINSON, Jr., *Secretary.*

RESOLUTION URGING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK & RECREATION AREA

Whereas the policy of this Nation is to put parks where the people are so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas and

Whereas the Cuyahoga Valley is the last major unurbanized and undeveloped land between Akron and Cleveland, Ohio, and

Whereas identical bills have been introduced in the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives to develop the Cuyahoga Valley area of some 22,000 acres for the recreational enjoyment of the American people in an area where there is a pressing and critical shortage of Federal and State recreational facilities and

Whereas the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would mean the preservation in its natural state of an area that has figured prominently in Ohio history.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Cleveland Executives Association strongly supports these bills to create the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area for the benefit of the present and future generations before it is too late, and urges every citizen to join in this effort and to write their Congressmen and Senators urging them to vote for House Bill 7077 and Senate Bill 1862.

HAROLD A. DREHER,
President.

JUNE 28, 1974.

CITIZENS FOR JOHN GLENN,
Columbus, Ohio, June 13, 1974.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,
*Chairman, Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation,
Longworth Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE TAYLOR: I am sorry that a prior commitment made it impossible for me to attend your June 8 public hearing at the Blossom Music Center on the feasibility of establishing a Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area in northeastern Ohio.

As you may be aware, I have long been keenly interested in protection and preservation of the environment. As chairman of Ohio Governor John J. Gilligan's Citizens' Task Force on the Environment I had the honor of presiding over a group of persons who posited what are acknowledged to be the finest set of environmental protection laws in the country.

Because of my concern for our environment and my pride in the natural beauty of my native state of Ohio, I strongly support the establishment of a Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation area in the section under consideration by the Subcommittee.

Ohio is one of the most naturally beautiful states in this country, and our state and local parks help to preserve an element of this great natural charm for our citizens.

Yet Ohio, for a variety of reasons, is one of the few states with no national parks or recreational areas, despite the fact that as a heavily populated state we contribute a significant sum to the establishment and maintenance of such areas in other parts of the country.

The Cuyahoga River Valley is perhaps one of the most unspoiled sections of wilderness remaining in our state, and it is widely acknowledged to be biologically unique because of its geographic situation. Ohioans have long recognized the desirability of continuing to maintain this area in a natural state and so have supported local efforts to reserve much of the valley as parkland.

I believe, however, that only the Federal government, with its wealth of resources, both financial and otherwise, can effectively preserve this rich natural environment for the recreational use and pleasure of both current and future Ohioans and their neighbors in adjoining states.

For this reason I firmly endorse the establishment of a Cuyahoga River Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area, and I am grateful to you and to the Subcommittee members for granting me this opportunity to make my views a matter of public record.

Sincerely,

JOHN GLENN.

INDEPENDENCE, OHIO, June 6, 1974.

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Longworth House Office
Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR: This letter is in response to Congressman Vanik's invitation to attend the hearing by your subcommittee on Saturday, June 8, at Blossom Music Center on the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. Unfortunately, I will not be able to attend personally, but the following remarks should be included in the written testimony for the hearing.

As a Mayor of a city directly affected by the establishment of the proposed park, I want to indicate to you the City of Independence's full endorsement of the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation area.

Many years ago my father worked for the preservation of the beautiful Cuyahoga River Valley in Independence and I am sure he would be delighted to know that these efforts continue.

Our City Council has passed a resolution encouraging and endorsing the state and federal efforts to preserve the Cuyahoga River Valley by the establishment of a historic park and recreation area. Also, as you are probably aware, our City has expended considerable monies in instituting and litigating the case of *City of Independence, et al., v. Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company*, Probate Court Case No. 803, 259 and 919280 (consolidated), wherein Judge Ralph Locher enjoined the Illuminating Company from constructing a proposed 345 KV overhead electric transmission line through the state designated Cuyahoga Valley Park area in Independence and Brecksville, Ohio. That case is presently on appeal in the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Appellate District in Cuyahoga County, and is Case No. 33,428 on that court's docket. If the injunction is upheld we feel the exclusion of the proposed power line encroachment will help preserve the integrity of the area for park and recreation uses.

As Mayor of the City of Independence, I also am aware that there has been some confusion as to the northern boundary of the proposed park, which we understand will be established somewhere in our City. We would appreciate it if we could be kept advised on this situation so that we may cooperate with you on this. The establishment of the park will also affect the City's future and the Master Plan and could alter the expectations of some of our property owners, and in this regard it is our hope that your subcommittee would act favorably and expeditiously on the establishment of the park so that all concerned parties will know where they stand. Our City is also presently committed to a 7.8 million dollar sewer program which is being financed by a bond issue passed by a vote of our citizens. This project is also, to a large degree, dependent upon the construction of the Cuyahoga Valley Interceptor Sewer which is to be constructed by the Cleveland Regional Sewer District. Both of these projects are aimed at cleaning

up the Cuyahoga River, the Valley watershed, and Lake Erie, as well. We feel strongly that the park efforts should not in any way delay these important water pollution abatement programs.

Please consider this letter and testimony as our City's endorsement and offer of full cooperation and help in respect to the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

Sincerely yours,

WINFRED WISNIESKI,
Mayor, City of Independence.

JUNE 4, 1974.

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman of Interior, Longworth Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The purpose of this letter is to express objection to the proposed establishment of a public parkland in the City of Independence in the area of Riverview and Pleasant Valley Roads. The land involved here is zoned industrial and, in part, is now being used for such purposes. It seems to me that it is totally inappropriate to use land in this location for park purposes. The proposed construction of the Cuyahoga Valley Interceptor through this area will add to the value of the land for industrial and other uses and it makes no sense at all that such property be used for park purposes, which has absolutely no use for sanitary sewers.

Certainly there is enough open, green area available more removed from the central city to establish public parks which would be available at much less cost to the taxpayer.

The City of Independence will lose valuable land from its tax duplicate, which it can ill afford. The extension of sanitary sewers in this City makes it ripe for both residential and industrial expansion and will serve the public interest considerably more than having land exempted from taxation and rendered useless for everything except open space.

In summary, we think that the use of this land would be an economic waste for everybody concerned, and we urge that the proposal to acquire this land for park purposes be disapproved.

Yours truly,

RICHARD F. CERNY,

NORTH CANTON, OHIO, June 3, 1974.

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation,
Longworth Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am certainly much in favor of the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area in northeastern Ohio. I feel this would be a tremendous project and indeed a great facility for the public.

In this day when things are so rapidly changing, it would be a testimony to the Congress of the United States to have such a worthwhile project, not only for my generation but on into the future.

I know I speak for many citizens of North Canton and surrounding area in wishing you and your committee the best success in this endeavor.

Very truly yours,

DAVE JOHNSON, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
VILLAGE OF NAVARRE,
Navarre, Ohio, June 10, 1974.

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Longworth Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I had hoped to appear before your committee at the Blossom Music Center on June 8, 1974, but now find this to be impossible. Please accept this small brief in lieu.

H.R. 7077 establishing the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area, roughly between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, is in my way of thinking, a step in the right direction . . . putting the recreation areas where the people are. Existing parks such as Yellowstone, The Big Bend and the Everglades

are wonderful parks and should be visited by one and all. But many people from this area has neither available vacation time or funds to take trips of this length. We need somewhere nearer. Too, the transportation problems will possibly become much more severe, thereby limiting us even more. With hosteleries and campsites build in or near a park such as Cuyahoga Valley, we could feasibly ride bikes to the recreation areas, or walk if necessary.

About fifteen years ago, I, along with Ralph Regula and officials from the city of Massillon, Canal Fulton, and other communities along the Ohio and Erie Canal and the Tuscarawas River, met many times as the Advisory Commission to the Stark County Commissioners on trying to develop the land of the old Ohio and Erie Canal. Some progress was made but without funds this was almost impossible. However, now with this new proposal in HB 7077, the Cuyahoga Valley and the Tuscarawas Valley may become a possibility . . . both linked together for many miles of hiking and studying nature.

With the present increase of residential and industrial growth in the areas of the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas Rivers, we soon will have no open country to preserve or develop.

As a point of proof about the open space . . . about 13 years ago, a local grain buyer located in Navarre, shipped 37 railroad cars of wheat to market plus several more that were held in local storage for future shipment. This year he is contemplating discontinuing the operation of buying and shipping wheat because the quantity does not offer enough return to offset the additional costs of extra equipment and employees. The wheat is no longer there, the land is being sold to become housing developments and highways.

So, in closing, I implore you as Chairman of your Committee, to help put new parks "where the people are"!

Respectfully,

DAVID C. MEYER, *Mayor.*

CITY OF MASSILLON, OHIO,
June 11, 1974.

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Longworth Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR: I wish to add my observations to the public hearing on HR 7077 which was held on June 8 at the Blossom Music Center.

It has long been the desire of our city and its surrounding communities to establish a facility in our area such as the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area now being proposed for northern Ohio. The Stark County Metropolitan Park Area is such a dream for us, and with the possibility of the Cuyahoga Valley plan becoming a reality, it brings our own dream much closer to reality as well. I am sure that once the people here realize the benefits that the people of the Cuyahoga Valley will be deriving, they will enthusiastically expedite the plans for our area.

Being immediately south of Akron and the Cuyahoga Valley, we could very well form a connecting link and include the entire area following the Tuscarawas River southward. There is certainly a great need for land and water recreational facilities in Massillon, and with the energy crisis upon us more and more service organizations of our community are initiating programs for "at home" recreation. Just this past Sunday our Massillon Jaycees sponsored a Community Day Picnic in one of our local parks, and the response was most heartening. We all had a grand time—right here at home; and the plans are already being formulated for the same type of outing again next summer.

Therefore, I can appreciate the desire and the need for more parks in our area, and I am hopeful that the Cuyahoga Valley plan will proceed and that our Stark County Metropolitan Park plan will follow soon thereafter.

Sincerely,

MARK ROSS, *Mayor.*

SAGAMORE GREENWOOD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION, INC.
Northfield, Ohio, May 31, 1974.

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Longworth Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing on behalf of the Sagamore Greenwood Community Association Inc. which represents approximately five-hundred (500) families

presently living in Greenwood Village, Sagamore Hills, Ohio. In reference to the public hearing scheduled by your subcommittee at Blossom Music Center on June 8, we are submitting the following statement for the record.

We understand there is a possibility that some of the undeveloped and open land remaining in our planned community may be considered for incorporation into the proposed national park in the Cuyahoga River Valley.

In the original concept of Greenwood Village, the housing which was planned to be built in the undeveloped area was considered vitally necessary to obtain a financially stable and sound community.

We therefore, request that, should serious consideration be given to the purchase of any of the Greenwood Village property, the Sagamore Greenwood Community Association, Inc. be notified and given an opportunity to speak further for the residents of Greenwood Village.

Very truly yours,

JOHN KORCUSKA, *Vice President.*

OHIO AUDUBON COUNCIL,
Canton, Ohio.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Longworth Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would like the following statement entered in the records of your Subcommittee regarding HR 7077.

The National Audubon Society consisting of 321,000 members, 324 chapters, and 13 state chapters think it is more imperative than ever before to create the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

In a heavily populated state such as Ohio, the need for such an area is great indeed. Thousands of people from northeastern Ohio must travel hundreds of miles to find all the assets this region has to offer its citizens. In this day of "conserving our oil and gasoline," this also is a plus for creating this park since a great metropolitan area would have these facilities at their doorstep.

This area is not tremendous in any one natural feature but offers an all-around natural environment where people can live the history of the area and see the flora and fauna, the clean streams and just enjoy the chance to get a little closer to our natural heritage.

Each year more people are looking for the solitude and beauty of the woods, fields, streams and wildlife that this area offers us. Also each year this type of an environment is more difficult to obtain due to economics and our rapid commercial developments.

It is our opinion that Ohio needs and deserves the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area now when it is still feasible.

Sincerely,

JACK R. MINGER, *President.*

CENTERVILLE-WASHINGTON PARK DISTRICT,
Dayton, Ohio, May 28, 1974.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Longworth Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR: We are familiar with the proposed bill H.R. 7077 to create a National Park in the Cuyahoga Valley.

Because of the rough terrain, little of the area is developed, and it is still in its natural state.

It would make a wonderful National Park close to many people who need to be exposed to the beauties of nature.

Our Park District wholeheartedly supports this Bill.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM S. YECK, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE
CLEVELAND AREA,
June 14, 1974.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. TAYLOR: The League of Women Voters of Cleveland wishes to express its support of the protection of the Cuyahoga River Valley between Akron and Cleveland. Preserving this valley in its natural state as an open space/green area will not only give northeast Ohio a recreation spot but serve us ecologically as well. By allowing the flood plain to remain open, we minimize erosion and encourage the retention of ground water in an urban setting that is being coated with concrete and asphalt. We are at the same time sparing ourselves the expense and agony of flood damage should development be allowed to take place there.

Our members strongly favor a limitation of activities in the park because of the fragile nature of the environment. We recommend the exclusion of trailers, motorcycles, snowmobiles, motorboats, fast-food enterprises; and would instead support primitive camp spots for hikers and bikers, standard overnight areas for tents, canoes, rowboats, private automobiles, some mode of public transportation (perhaps the suggested train and shuttle bus)—in short, those activities which will best keep the valley natural, unpolluted, uncrowded.

League members urge maximum possible citizen participation in public hearings before boundary decisions are made and also membership on advisory committees.

The negative effects on communities bordering the valley are foreseen, and our membership feels the communities should be compensated for loss of tax base and for the extra services they will be required to provide because of the park.

Very truly yours,

ROSLYN TALERICO,
Mrs. V. Richard, President.

THE WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Cleveland, Ohio, June 13, 1974.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,
*Chairman, House Interior Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. TAYLOR: At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Western Reserve Historical Society held on June 11, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved: That the Western Reserve Historical Society heartily endorse the bill for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historic Park and Recreation Area (H.R. 7077).

Sincerely,

MEREDITH B. COLKET, Jr., *Director.*

THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

Hon. ROY TAYLOR,
*Chairman, House National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
Rayburn Building, Washington D.C.*

DEAR MR. TAYLOR: The Western Reserve Chapter of the Izaak Walton League strongly supports the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. A lot of tax funds are generated in northeastern Ohio and precious little appears to be returning in the form of federal outdoor programs.

I am sure your subcommittee has been presented with a wealth of information about the scenic potential of the site, so I will not dwell on it. However, there is another consideration. Having the National Park Service represented in our area would expose young people to possible career opportunities that they might not have been aware of. The direct contact with Park Service personnel would be much more rewarding than writing a letter to someone in Washington that they had never met. This contact would also be valuable to organizations, such as ours.

There is a real need for more outdoor recreation areas in the Western Reserve area of Ohio. Our chapter believes the formation of a national park in the Cuyahoga Valley would be a positive step towards meeting those needs.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT R. SEGEDI,
President, Western Reserve Chapter.

LITTLE MIAMI, INC.,
 Lebanon, Ohio, June 5, 1974.

MEMORANDUM

To: The Hon. Roy A. Taylor, Chairman, Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Longworth Building, Washington, D.C.

From: Daniel T. Dougherty, Executive Director, Little Miami, Inc., Lebanon, Ohio

Subject: Testimony in support of HR 7077, to establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical and Recreation Area in Northeastern Ohio.

Background — Little Miami, Inc. is a citizens' organization of over 2,000 members in southwestern Ohio, formed in 1967 to preserve the 105 miles of the Little Miami River. The total length of the River has been designated as Ohio's First State Scenic River, and 64 miles of the River has been included into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton in August, 1973.

Testimony — Little Miami, Inc. strongly supports the Cuyahoga Valley Park Bill as proposed by Congressmen Vanik, Seiberling and Regula.

Based on our experience of 7 years of working to preserve the Little Miami River, we recognize the need for and difficulty of preserving land for open space and recreational uses in close proximity to highly urbanized and densely populated areas.

There is the unique opportunity to preserve the outstanding natural and historical features located in the Cuyahoga Valley between Cleveland and Akron. Protection of this area will give form and shape to the growing northeastern Ohio area, by limiting haphazard and unplanned growth between the two urban areas.

The need for "putting parks where the people are" is essential and has been stated many times. The establishment of the first National Park in the State of Ohio is long overdue, and Little Miami, Inc. respectfully urges the preservation of the Cuyahoga Valley through the passage of this bill.

(Little Miami, Inc. has previously spoken in support of the Senate Bill, proposed by Senators Taft and Metzenbaum.)

DANIEL T. DOUGHERTY, *Executive Director.*

LAKE SHORE GARDEN CLUB,
 Euclid, Ohio, June 5, 1974.

Hon. ROY TAYLOR,
 U.S. House Committee on Parks,
 Longworth Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. TAYLOR: The Lake Shore Garden Club of Euclid would like to go on record as strongly supporting the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area as introduced in the House of Representatives by bill H.R. 7077 and in the Senate by identical bill S. B. 1862.

Sincerely,

VIRGINIA A. SHERMAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

RICHFIELD, OHIO, June 9, 1974.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,
 Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to express my views, which are in opposition to the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Park. Based on extensive travels throughout the country, including visits to many national parks and monuments there has been one point in common and that has been the *unusual* natural beauty of these areas. Whether they are generally located west of the Mississippi River is not important; most people realize that they have been set aside for their incomparable qualities. The Cuyahoga River valley has nothing unusual about it relating to its scenic features. There are innumerable river valleys in the East which could be replicas of the Cuyahoga Valley, with the exception being that the Cuyahoga is a bit more dirty than most. As for its historical importance, it is of value to the state of Ohio, but not to the entire nation. I have first hand knowledge, for I work for the Akron Metropolitan Park District, working in Furance Run and Deep Lock Quarry Parks, which would probably be included in the proposed park.

The area could be considered feasible for a state park with new land purchases and land already owned by the Metropolitan Park Districts of Cleveland and Akron. If the state of Ohio can't afford to buy all the proposed park land or obtain easements before it is developed, then let the area stand as it is, either making it a state historical park or just including it in the Metropolitan Parks.

The basic question relates to the idea of bringing a park to the people. This cannot be done, because the park was there before the people. Persons who propose to do this are taking a piece of ordinary land and elevating it to national park status because people have settled near it. This should not be done as it will make a farce of the National Park System in the United States and will encourage others to milk the National Park Service of funds on the basis that their "miracle" strip of green is near population centers.

People should go to the parks. This used to be the philosophy of the National Park Service, and it is the only one possible. When such parks as Yellowstone and Grand Canyon were created, who could have ever thought that, in the future, one might be able to establish a national park, not on the merit of the proposed land itself, but on the basis of external factors such as political influence and population characteristics.

Sincerely,

BRUCE M. FOWLER.

AKRON, OHIO, May 22, 1974.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, House Interior Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Longworth Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: My wife and I are life-long residents of Northeastern Ohio and we are very proud of the Cuyahoga Valley and feel that it should be made into a National Park.

We, therefore, would like to add our support to the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley as a National Historical Park and Recreation Area, and urge the passage of the above Bill.

Sincerely,

SHERMAN O. SCHUMACHER.

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