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CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATION AREA

GOVERNMENT

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HEARING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 1862

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

PENINSULA, OHIO, APRIL 8, 1974

DOCUMENTS

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CONTENTS

	Page
S. 1862-----	5
Department reports:	
Interior -----	19
Budget -----	19

STATEMENTS

Ballard, Hon. John S., mayor, Akron, Ohio-----	98
Baughman, Helen, North Hampton Township trustee-----	77
Becker, Harold, Izaak Walton League-----	139
Boberek, Councilman Shirley A., Valley View Village, Ohio-----	194
Broderick, Joe, Peninsula, Ohio-----	200
Buerling, Siegfried F., manager of operations, Hale Farm and Village-----	193
Carpenter, Donald K., Boston Township trustee; accompanied by Helen Baughman, North Hampton Township, trustee; and Frank Seiler, Saga- more Hills Township, trustee-----	75
Carpenter, Robert, representing Campbell W. Elliott, president, Cleveland Growth Association, Cleveland, Ohio-----	104
Ceravolo, Mrs. Frank, Akron League of Women Voters, and Delores War- ren, League of Women Voters, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio-----	146
Cherry, John D., regional director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior-----	59
Clark, Stephen T., Peninsula, Ohio-----	94
Coffey, Michael D., president, Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency-----	105, 106
Dailey, John R., director-secretary, Akron Metropolitan Park District-----	101
Davis, Edward J., council president, Akron, Ohio-----	81
Davies, Donald, Peninsula, Ohio-----	200
Dougherty, Daniel T., executive director, Little Miami, Inc., Lebanon, Ohio-----	187
Drane, Hardy, Cleveland Heights, Ohio-----	202
Duermit, Michael D., Ohio Conservation Foundation-----	140, 142
Falor, Mrs. William, Ohio Environmental Council-----	182
Finley, Dale R., executive director of Northern Ohio Urban Systems; accompanied by James M. Trutko, coordinator, Northern Ohio Urban Systems-----	151
Floberg, Mrs. John, Akron Garden Club, Akron, Ohio-----	182
Floberg, John, vice president and secretary-general counsel, member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co-----	185
Fritz, Edward, conservation cochairman, Northeast Ohio Group of the Sierra Club; accompanied by John Floberg, Edmeron Swenson, Walter Zimmerman, Harold D. Becker, John Dorka, Edward Schekelhoff, and Irene Sanborn Hall-----	136, 137
Giermann, William, Akron Area Chamber of Commerce-----	181
Gilligan, Hon. John J., Governor, State of Ohio-----	28
Godwin, Norman, Committee on Electric Power and the Environment-----	178
Hall, Irene Sanborn-----	138
Halls, Eunice Conger, writer-naturalist, Huntington Station, N.Y-----	90
Hansen, Marilyn, Peninsula, Ohio-----	135

IV

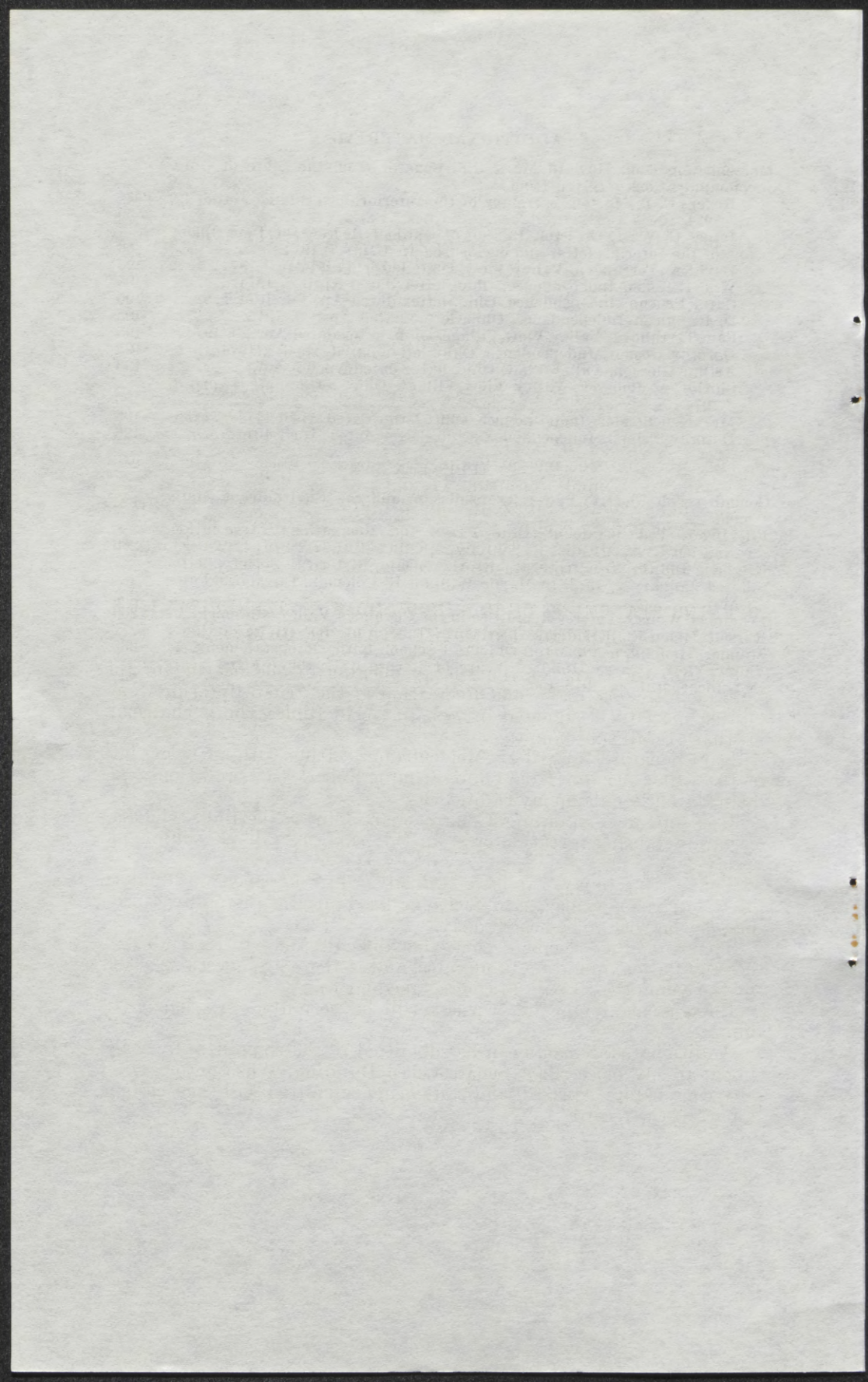
	Page
Herrick, Dr. Arthur, Biology Department, Kent State University.....	176
Holmes, Joan, Cleveland and Akron Junior League, accompanied by Mrs. George Klein, Junior League of Akron.....	159
Hunker, Robert L., member of the Council of the Village of Peninsula.....	128
Hutchinson, Janet B., coordinator for Cuyahoga County of the League of Women Voters, Cuyahoga Valley Park Study Committee.....	147, 148
Jackson, James S., president, Cuyahoga Valley Association.....	87, 89
Klein, Mrs. George, Junior League of Akron.....	159
Klippert, Walter, Peninsula, Ohio.....	149
Kotalic, Margaret, representing Bessie Birth, Valley View Historical Society.....	190
Kuth, James E., Western Reserve Canal & Transportation Society, Canal Society of Ohio.....	183
Lowe, Allen James, vice president, Pick Hotels Corp., Chicago, Ill.....	192
Mayher, Matthew R., FAM Corp.....	180
Metzenbaum, Hon. Howard M., a U.S. Senator from the State of Ohio.....	1
Minshall, Hon. William E., a Representative in Congress from the State of Ohio.....	43
Moorehouse, Robert, Wadsworth, Ohio.....	197
Nagy, John, director of recreation, city of Cleveland, on behalf of Mayor Ralph Perk.....	71
Nye, William B., director, Department of Natural Resources, State of Ohio.....	44, 49
Ocasek, Hon. Oliver, Ohio State senator.....	174
O'Neil, M. G., president, Akron Metropolitan Park Board, Akron, Ohio....	180
Padrutt, Paul, superintendent, Woodridge School Systems.....	85
Platt, John, community development director, representing Hon. Stanley Cmich, mayor, Canton, Ohio.....	83
Porter, Dan, director, Ohio Historical Society.....	171
Pyke, John S., president of the Board of Park Commissioners, Cleveland Metropolitan Park District.....	100
Regan, Garry, coordinator of recreational services, Akron Jewish Center....	172
Regula, Hon. Ralph S., a Representative in Congress from the State of Ohio.....	26, 27
Richards, B. J., Northfield, Ohio.....	161
Robinson, James Dillow, Independence, Ohio.....	184
Sabadosh, Nick, Brecksville, Ohio.....	196
Seiberling, Hon. John F., Jr., a Representative in Congress from the State of Ohio.....	21
Seiler, Frank, Trustee, Sagamore Hills Township.....	79
Slusser, Richard, Summit County commissioner, Ohio.....	72
Spaulding, Robert D., director of planning, Cuyahoga Falls, representing Mayor Robert J. Quirk, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.....	85
Swack, Harvey, director, Cuyahoga Valley Park Federation.....	130, 132
Swenson, Myron, central Midwest representative, National Audubon Society.....	139
Taft, Hon. Robert, Jr., a U.S. Senator from the State of Ohio.....	20
Taft, Seth, commissioner of Cuyahoga County, Ohio.....	97
Talisman, Mark, appearing on behalf of Hon. Charles A. Vanik, a Repre- sentative in Congress from the State of Ohio.....	31, 33
Trutko, James M., coordinator, Northern Ohio Urban Systems.....	152
Watkins, George, executive director, Lake Erie Watershed Conservation Foundation.....	92
Wilson, Howard R., Citizens for Land, Air, and Water.....	188

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

Metzenbaum, Hon. Howard M., a U.S. Senator from the State of Ohio, communications received from:	
Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior, letter dated March 12, 1974 -----	Page 59
James G. Watt, Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, letter and enclosure dated May 7, 1974-----	66
David A. Terranova, Valley View, Ohio, letter dated April 1974-----	195
Wm. E. Book, Independence, Ohio, letter dated April 4, 1974-----	195
Carol Prucha, Independence, Ohio, letter dated April 4, 1974-----	195
D. R. Skuza, Independence, Ohio, letter dated April 4, 1974-----	195
Sam Terranova, Valley View Village, Ohio, letter dated April 4, 1974--	195
Dorothy Gosney, Independence, Ohio, letter dated April 4, 1974-----	195
Arthur Gleeson, Valley View, Ohio, letter dated April 5, 1974-----	195
Shirley A. Boberek, Valley View Village, Ohio, letter dated April 7, 1974 -----	196
Mrs. Ken Bender, Independence, Ohio, letter dated April 1974-----	196
Dorothy Frimel, Independence, Ohio, letter dated April 1974-----	196

APPENDIX

Committee on Electric Power Transmission and the Environment, statement -----	267
Flickinger, Ted, president, Ohio Parks and Recreational Association, resolution -----	269
Kitchen, Judith, Architectural historian, Ohio Historical Society, letter dated January 2, 1973, to Mayor William R. Coleman, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio -----	265
League of Women Voters—Land Use in the Cuyahoga Valley, statement---	266
Russell, Helen R., president, American Nature Study Society, resolution--	272
Stander, H. John, headmaster, Old Trail School, Bath, Ohio, statement----	268
Valley View, "Three Hundred Years of Recorded History—Fifty Years of Incorporation, 1919-1969"-----	207



CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATION AREA

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1974

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF PARKS AND RECREATION,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Peninsula, Ohio.

The subcommittee met at 9 a.m., pursuant to notice in the Boston Northampton School, Peninsula, Ohio.

Present: Senators Metzenbaum, presiding and Taft; Congressmen Regula and Seiberling.

Also present. James P. Beirne, special counsel; and Gerald Gereau, legislative assistant to Senator Metzenbaum.

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

Senator METZENBAUM. This is an opening of the hearing of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Senate Interior Committee specially designated by Senator Alan Bible, who is chairman of that overall subcommittee.

I am Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum. Sitting with me to my left is the senior Senator from Ohio, Senator Robert Taft, and Congressman Ralph Regula on my right.

It is my understanding Congressman John Seiberling, who has certainly taken a great interest in this subject, will be joining me today.

The hearing today—we have been advised by a tremendous number of witnesses, as a matter of fact, our list indicates there are 69 witnesses who wish to be heard today.

That is going to make it somewhat difficult. We will limit all witnesses to a maximum of 10 minutes, and if there are questions asked by the committee, it will, of course take longer.

But the maximum any witness will be permitted to speak is 10 minutes.

Additional statements can be submitted to the committee by sending it to my office, 1203 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., any time before April 19 and statements submitted will then become a part of the record.

Sitting with us today in addition is Gerald Gereau, my legislative assistant. I know he has had much to do with causing this hearing to come into being, and Mr. James P. Beirne, who is special counsel to the committee.

I am also pleased to note in the audience with us today is Mark Talisman who represents Congressman Charles Vanik who has provided a statement.

Of course we are delighted to have the Governor with us today and we will be hearing from him shortly.

The subject of today's hearing before the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation is S. 1862, by Senator Taft and cosponsored by myself in the Senate as a companion measure to the House bill by Congressmen Seiberling, Regula, Vanik, and 47 others.

This bill would provide for the establishment of the "Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area."

The purpose of this legislation is to provide critically needed recreation opportunities for the over 4 million residents who live within a half hour's driving distance of the proposed park.

Urban recreational needs are not new, nor is Federal involvement in the provision of recreational opportunities for urban residents.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area near San Francisco, and the Gateway proposal outside New York City bear ample evidence to be recognition by and the willingness of the Federal Government, in selected cases, to aid and assist State and local governments in providing open space recreation near or in our overcrowded cities.

Areas such as Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Yosemite, and Everglades are outstanding examples of how the Federal Government can serve the American people by preserving, protecting, and interpreting some of the grandest scenic vistas ever available to man.

But in an era when energy shortages restrict our ability to travel, when urban sprawl and ill-advised development gnaws away at our remaining open space, where are our urban residents to go for recreation? To whom can they turn?

The Department of the Interior in its report to the committee on this legislation has recommended against this bill.

I have discussed the subject personally with the Secretary of the Interior. He advises that urban parks are not part of the administration program, except as presently funded.

In all fairness, he does not indicate any opposition to the preservation and development of the area for recreation.

They just feel that the State should do it. This I believe is wrong. Under the present Federal program of using matching dollars from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, it could take 20 years.

A national park could be developed in 4 years. In that extended span of time, this beautiful area could and would be destroyed by commercial development. We cannot let that happen.

To assure every man, woman, and child a decent life is one of the principal aims of government, and a decent life manifests itself, in part, in the ability to occasionally leave the confines of the city, to depart the crushing impact of sooty skies, the 9 to 5 o'clock job, the house cleaning, the shopping, the school chores—the routine and ordinary.

But we cannot leave every weekend to go to the Grand Canyon, or to the Everglades, and I will not accept the assumption that green and open spaces close to urban areas are not in the national interest.

Already the noose tightens on Cuyahoga. Projected growth patterns predict that the area between Akron and Cleveland will become as urbanized as the cities themselves.

During the last two decades in Cleveland, where growth traditionally followed east and west along the shores of Lake Erie, urbanization has shifted southeast and southwest of the city along improved arterial roads.

By the same token, Akron, having earlier enveloped the smaller towns of Barberton and Cuyahoga Falls, is now expanding southeast and northwest toward Cleveland.

In the face of such growth, the Cuyahoga Valley represents the region's last hope for assuring adequate, close-at-hand recreation opportunities in the future.

At present, few recreation alternatives exist. The State parks are largely clustered in the rural southern reaches of the State or some distance west on Lake Erie—hours from the urban concentrations of Cleveland and Akron.

Public access to Lake Erie, one of the region's finest resources, is limited severely by private lands and commercial and industrial facilities along the shoreline.

Few public beaches exist within easy reach of Cleveland, much less Akron.

Currently, both State and regional park authorities, aware of the limited options left for parklands in this area, are buying lands for protection of the valley, but they lack the fiscal resources to acquire and develop the valley's full recreation potential.

Federal expertise and funding are essential if the Cuyahoga Valley is to be preserved.

It is not enough to say that land and water conservation funds are available to assist the State. That fund is not adequate to meet the demands on it now.

But even if the funds were there it would not be the answer. The issue, simply stated, is will we or will we not have urban national parks.

There are 300 national parks now, 298 of which are located in non-urban areas. "Parks for people" must be restated as "parks near people."

I believe this deeply, and for that reason I have spoken so long. The purpose of the Federal Government is to serve the people of this country—the poor and the elderly, the middle class worker who finds his paycheck eaten by inflation, and the schoolchild and his or her parents who cannot take 2 weeks to go to our national parks way out West.

All these and more, every citizen in the Nation has the right and should be afforded the opportunity to get away from it all.

To walk in the woods or picnic on the grass, to canoe on a pure clean stream, or walk through a village where time has stood still in what we think of as a gentler age, to refresh the spirit and glory in the true beauties of the world is not too much to ask.

Expansion of the Nationwide Trails Act to include urban bike and trail paths, use of housing funds for more open space, more intelligent land use planning, all these are useful and necessary, but they are not enough.

Cities and States, drained of revenues to meet the basic minimum needs of its citizens, cannot find the dollars for matching funds for large urban parks. Nor should they be expected to do so.

The Federal Government, and only the Federal Government, can protect this area.

I salute those who have preceded me in sponsoring this legislation, and promise that as a member of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee I will press forth with enthusiasm to bring it to the floor of the Senate for action in the near future.

Congressman Seiberling, we are most pleased to have you with us. Congressman SEIBERLING. It is a pleasure to be here.

Senator METZENBAUM. You and Congressman Vanik and Congressman Regula have certainly given great leadership in the House.

And Senator Saxbe, my predecessor, we are both leaders on this legislation and I recognize that.

At this point, I shall order that a copy of the bill and the department reports be made a part of the record.

[The text of S. 1862 and the reports of the Departments of the Interior and Budget follow:]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SAXBE (for himself and Mr. TAFT) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

To provide for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National
Historical Park and Recreation Area.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. (a) Congress finds and declares that it is a policy of this Nation to put parks where the people are, so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas; that the Cuyahoga Valley is the last major unurbanized and undeveloped open land between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, serving interstate travelers and four million residents in adjoining standard metropolitan statistical areas; that the Cuyahoga Valley, south of Cleveland and north of Akron, is a

1 large, green area of some forty thousand acres, of which over
2 four-fifths is steeply sloped, heavily wooded, rugged ter-
3 rain, located in the center of a rapidly spreading super-
4 metropolis; that the Cuyahoga lies in an area which is rich in
5 Indian history and artifacts and early Northwest Territory
6 history as the shortest portage point between the Great Lakes
7 and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, thus making the
8 Cuyahoga River one of the most important of the small rivers
9 of America; and that the Ohio-Erie Canal, which connected
10 the Great Lakes with the Ohio-Mississippi River system be-
11 tween 1830 and 1913 ran through the Cuyahoga River Val-
12 ley, where much of the canal is still intact, with portions
13 capable of reconstruction, preservation, and operation for
14 recreational and educational purposes.

15 (b) It is, therefore, the purpose of this Act to develop
16 the Cuyahoga Valley for the recreational enjoyment of the
17 American people in an area where there is a pressing and
18 critical shortage of Federal and State recreation facilities.

19 DEFINITIONS

20 SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

21 (1) "park" means the Cuyahoga Valley National
22 Historical Park and Recreation Area as provided in this
23 Act;

24 (2) "canal" means the Ohio-Erie Canal, including
25 its towpath;

1 (3) "recreation development" means the develop-
2 ment of the park for scenic, educational, historic, and
3 recreational purposes, including but not limited to walk-
4 ing, hiking, horseback riding, boating, bicycling, swim-
5 ming, picnicking, camping, forest management, fish and
6 wildlife management, fishing, water sports, and scenic
7 and historic site preservation and viewing, including de-
8 velopment and reconstruction of portions of the canal
9 as a working canal with operating canalboats;

10 (4) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the In-
11 terior;

12 (5) "State" means the State of Ohio;

13 (6) "local government" means any political sub-
14 division of the State, including but not limited to a
15 county, city, village, township, park district, school dis-
16 trict, or other special district created pursuant to State
17 law;

18 (7) "Commission" means the Cuyahoga Valley
19 National Park and Recreation Area Commission estab-
20 lished pursuant to section 11 of this Act;

21 (8) "person" means any individual, partnership,
22 corporation, private nonprofit organization, or club; and

23 (9) "landowner" means any person, local govern-
24 ment, or State owning real property or interests in real

1 property in, adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the park
2 area.

3 SEC. 3. In order to preserve and interpret the historic
4 and scenic features of the Cuyahoga Valley, and to enhance
5 the potential of the area for recreation development, the
6 Secretary is authorized and directed to establish as provided
7 in this Act and within three years from the date of enact-
8 ment of this Act, the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical
9 Park and Recreation Area in the State of Ohio. The Sec-
10 retary shall establish the park by publication of a notice to
11 that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he deter-
12 mines that lands, waters, and interests therein sufficient to
13 constitute an efficiently administrable park area have been
14 acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes
15 of this Act, and the park shall consist of such lands, waters,
16 and interests therein and any thereafter acquired pursuant to
17 this Act. The total area included within such acquisition shall
18 not exceed twenty thousand acres and shall, at the time of es-
19 tablishment of the park by the Secretary, as provided herein,
20 be not less than ten thousand acres. The Secretary may revise
21 the boundaries of the park from time to time by publication
22 in the Federal Register: *Provided*, That such revision does
23 not reduce or expand the total acreage beyond the minimum
24 and maximum limits specified in this section. The park shall
25 be located within the eastern and western rims of the Cuya-

1 hoga Valley, north of Bath Road, in Summit County, and
2 south of Rockside Road, in Cuyahoga County, all of which
3 area shall hereinafter be referred to as the "study area."

4 SEC. 4. (a) As soon as practicable, but not later than one
5 year after the effective date of this Act, the Secretary, after
6 notice of a public hearing published at least fifteen days prior
7 to the date thereof in at least one newspaper of general
8 circulation in Akron and one in Cleveland, Ohio, shall hold
9 such a public hearing in the study area and shall at least
10 fifteen days prior to the hearing publish in the Federal Reg-
11 ister a map and other description of the proposed park plac-
12 ing each parcel of real property therein in either one or the
13 other of the following categories:

14 Category I, public ownership areas.

15 Category II, scenic protection areas.

16 (b) Commencing fifteen days before the hearing re-
17 ferred to in subsection (a), the map and description shall be
18 on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the
19 National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Wash-
20 ington, District of Columbia, and in the offices of the Gen-
21 eral Services Administration in the Federal Office Building
22 in Cleveland, Ohio, and Akron, Ohio. Following such hear-
23 ing the Secretary may, from time to time, alter or amend
24 such map or other description, but no such alteration or
25 amendment shall take effect until after a corresponding notice

1 and public hearing in the study area and publication of
2 such alteration or amendment in the Federal Register.

3 (c) Subsequent to the hearing required by this section;
4 and in conformity with the other provisions of this Act, the
5 Secretary may acquire—

6 (1) in the case of real property placed in cate-
7 gory I, any interest therein, including fee simple title
8 thereto;

9 (2) in the case of real property placed in cate-
10 gory II, lesser interests therein than fee simple title, to
11 prevent future development which would be inharmoni-
12 ous with the character of the park: *Provided, however,*
13 That the Secretary may acquire the fee simple title in
14 such property if the Secretary finds that the estimated
15 cost of acquiring the lesser interest would exceed 50 per-
16 cent of the estimated cost of acquiring the fee simple
17 title.

18 SEC. 5. (a) Subject to the limitations set forth in this
19 Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire real property
20 and interests therein for the purposes of this Act. When a
21 tract of land is only partly within the park, the Secretary
22 may acquire the entire tract to avoid the payment of sev-
23 erance costs. Real property so acquired outside the park
24 may be included within the park or exchanged by the Sec-
25 retary for non-Federal real property within the park, and

1 any portion of the real property not utilized for such ex-
2 changes may be disposed of in accordance with the provisions
3 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act
4 of 1949 (63 Stat. 377) as amended (40 U.S.C. et seq.).

5 (b) No real property or interest therein may be
6 acquired under this Act without the consent of the land-
7 owner as long as there is in force and applicable thereto a
8 duly adopted, valid zoning law or ordinance approved by
9 the Secretary in accordance with subsection (b) of section 6
10 and the use of such property is in compliance therewith.

11 (c) In exercising his authority to acquire property
12 under this Act, the Secretary shall give immediate and care-
13 ful consideration to any offer made by an individual owning
14 property within the park to sell such property to the Secre-
15 tary. An individual owning property within the park may
16 notify the Secretary that the continued ownership by such
17 individual of that property would result in hardship to him,
18 and the Secretary shall immediately consider such evidence
19 and shall within one year following the submission of such
20 notice, subject to the availability of funds, purchase such
21 property offered for a price which does not exceed its fair
22 market value.

23 (d) No real property, or interests therein, owned by
24 the State or any local government may be acquired under
25 this Act by condemnation. Notwithstanding any other pro-

1 vision of law, any property owned by the United States and
2 located within the study area may, with the concurrence of
3 the head of the Federal agency, department, or instru-
4 mentality having custody thereof, be transferred without
5 consideration to the Secretary for use by him in carrying out
6 the provisions of this Act.

7 SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary shall, at the request of any
8 local government in or adjacent to the park, assist and con-
9 sult with the appropriate officers and employees of such
10 local government in establishing zoning laws or ordinances
11 for the purpose of this Act. Such assistance may include
12 payments to the local government for technical aid.

13 (b) Any zoning law, ordinance, or amendment thereto,
14 submitted to the Secretary for approval for the purposes of
15 this Act, shall be approved by him if such law, ordinance,
16 or amendment contains provisions which—

17 (1) have the effect of prohibiting the commercial
18 and industrial use (other than a use for commercial
19 farms and orchards) of all real property within the
20 boundaries of the park within the jurisdiction of the
21 local government adopting such law, ordinance, or
22 amendment;

23 (2) are consistent with the objectives and purposes
24 of this Act, so that, to the extent possible under State

1 law, the scenic and historic values of the park will be
2 protected;

3 (3) aid in preserving the character of the park by
4 appropriate restrictions, including but not limited to re-
5 strictions upon building, signs and billboards, the burning
6 of cover, cutting of timber (except tracts managed for
7 sustained yield), removal of topsoil, sand or gravel,
8 dumping, storage, or piling of refuse, and other uses
9 which would detract from the esthetic character of the
10 park; and

11 (4) have the effect of providing that the Secretary
12 shall receive notice of any variance granted under, and
13 of any exception made to, the application of such law or
14 ordinance.

15 (c) If the Secretary determines that any real property
16 which the Secretary was prevented from acquiring by the
17 operation of subsection (b) of section 5 is being used in a
18 way which is not in substantial compliance with the appli-
19 cable zoning law or ordinance, he shall so notify the owner
20 or owners of such property and the local government which
21 enacted such law or ordinance. In any case in which such use
22 is not discontinued within sixty days after the date of service
23 of such notification, the Secretary, in addition to any such
24 remedies to which he is entitled, may, after notice to the land-

1 owner and a hearing conducted in accordance with section
2 554 of title 5 of the United States Code, acquire such prop-
3 erty without regard to subsection (b) of section 5.

4 SEC. 7. (a) Any individual owning real property sit-
5 uated within the park may, as a condition of acquisition by
6 the Secretary, elect to retain, for a term not to exceed twenty-
7 five years, or for a term ending at the death of such owner
8 or owners, the right of use and occupancy of such property
9 for any residential or other purpose not incompatible with
10 the purposes of this Act. The Secretary shall pay to the
11 owner the value of the property on the date of such acquisi-
12 tion, less the value on such date of the right retained by
13 the owner. Where any such owner retains the right of use
14 and occupancy as provided in this section, such right may be
15 conveyed or leased.

16 (b) A right retained pursuant to this section shall be
17 subject to termination by the Secretary upon his finding,
18 after notice and hearing conducted in accordance with sec-
19 tion 554 of title 5 of the United States Code, that it is being
20 exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of this
21 Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the
22 Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such deter-
23 mination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair
24 market value of that portion of the right which remains un-
25 expired.

14 SEC. 10. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit the State or
15 any local government from taxing any interest of a land-
16 owner in any real property.

18 SEC. 11. (a) There is hereby established a Cuyahoga
19 Valley National Park and Recreation Commission (here-
20 after in this section referred to as the "Commission").

24 (1) Two members to be appointed from recom-

1 mendations submitted by the Board of Park Commis-
2 sioners of the Akron Metropolitan Park District;

3 (2) Two members to be appointed from recom-
4 mendations submitted by the Board of Park Commis-
5 sioners of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District;

6 (3) Two members to be appointed from recom-
7 mendations submitted by the Governor of the State;

8 (4) One from the membership of an Ohio conser-
9 vation organization;

10 (5) One from the membership of an Ohio historical
11 society;

12 (6) Five members representing the general public,
13 from among permanent residents and electors of the
14 study area; and

15 (7) The Secretary shall designate one member of
16 the Commission as Chairman of the Commission.

17 (c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in
18 the same manner in which the original appointment was
19 made.

20 (d) Members of the Commission shall serve without
21 compensation as such, but the Secretary is authorized to re-
22 imburse the members for expenses reasonably incurred by
23 the Commission and its members in carrying out their re-
24 sponsibilities under this Act.

25 (e) The Secretary, or his designee, shall from time to

1 time but at least semiannually, meet and consult with the
2 Commission on matters related to the administration and de-
3 velopment of the park.

4 SEC. 12. (a) The Secretary shall administer the park
5 in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25,
6 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and
7 supplemented.

8 (b) The authority of the Secretary of the Army to
9 undertake or contribute to water resource development, in-
10 cluding erosion control and flood control, on land or waters
11 within the park shall be exercised in accordance with plans
12 which are mutually acceptable to the Secretary of the In-
13 terior and the Secretary of the Army and which are con-
14 sistent with both the purposes of this Act and the purpose
15 of existing statutes dealing with water and related land
16 resource development.

17 (c) The Secretary shall inventory and evaluate all sites
18 and structures in the park having present and potential
19 historical, cultural, or architectural significance and shall
20 provide for appropriate programs for the preservation, res-
21 toration, interpretation, and utilization of them.

22 (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
23 Secretary is authorized to accept donations of funds from
24 individuals, foundations, or corporations for the purpose of

1 providing services and facilities which he deems consistent
2 with the purposes of this Act.

3 SEC. 13. There are authorized to be appropriated sums
4 necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 5, 1974.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on S. 1862, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area."

We recommend against enactment of this bill.

S. 1862 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish not more than 20,000 acres of the Cuyahoga River Valley between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, as a national historical park and recreation area. The National Park Service would administer the proposed area in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented.

The Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan Park Districts, with assistance and support from the State of Ohio and the Land and Water Conservation Fund grant program administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, (FOR) of this Department, are already in the process of acquiring some 14,500 acres of outdoor recreation and open space land in the Cuyahoga Valley. The first two stages of the Park District project whereby 6,212 acres will be acquired for approximately \$12,167,600 have been approved by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. When completed the total project for the acquisition of 14,500 acres will cost \$35,446,900.

It is the policy of this Administration that the Federal Government should provide assistance and guidance to the States in the development of outdoor recreation resources but that the major responsibility for providing such resources resides with the State and local authorities. We believe that the present combination of BOR financial, planning and technical assistance and State and local governmental efforts will provide sufficient public outdoor recreation and open space in the Cuyahoga Valley area without making such resource development primarily a Federal effort as envisioned in S. 1862.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL P. REED,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1974.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of February 22, 1974, for the views of the Office of Management and Budget on S. 1862, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area."

The Office of Management and Budget concurs in the views of the Department of the Interior in its report on S. 1862, and accordingly recommends against enactment of this legislation.

Sincerely,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

Senator METZENBAUM. Senator Taft.

**STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR., A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE
STATE OF OHIO**

Senator TAFT. I am happy to be here today to express my strong support for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

I have cosponsored this legislation in the Senate, and I am familiar with the beautiful area in which we are holding this hearing today.

President Nixon has stated that one of his goals is to bring parks to the people. The proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would accomplish this, as it is situated within easy driving distance of the densely populated Akron-Canton and Cleveland areas of Ohio.

This is within an hour's drive of over 4 million people, over 40 percent of Ohio's population. It is also in the mainstream of the entire Detroit to Pittsburgh corridor.

Many of America's urban and social problems may have been caused by the fact that our Nation's population has doubled within the last 50 years.

One of the most important and practical things that can be done to improve the quality of urban life at this time is to set aside open areas in or near cities for recreation.

This park, lying near heavily populated cities, is in a much needed location for families to vacation, picnic, appreciate the out-of-doors, the beautiful vistas, impressive landscapes, streams, lakes and hills.

Complementing the natural history of the unspoiled valley is a long chronology of our Nation's history.

Generations ago, the valley offered a route to primitive hunters. The same route subsequently has served the transportation needs of mound builders, American Indians, tribes, explorers, Moravian missionaries, pioneers, settlers, farmers and craftsmen.

Each one has left his imprint on the valley. Reminders of these by-gone days include the old canal and its locks, historic railroads, historical and reconstructed homesites and ancient trails.

In addition to bringing a natural recreational area into the Federal Park System, this area is an important family education center.

It is especially welcome to have a park proposed near large cities in this time of gas shortages, rising prices, and pessimistic outlooks for summer travel plans.

Many of us will not be able to make long trips away from the cities this summer. The establishment of the park would be added encouragement for citizens to conserve gas and enjoy vacation pleasure areas closer to home.

It is remarkable that Ohio, sixth in the Nation in population, and one of the most highly urbanized, has no national parks or recreation areas within its boundaries.

The Cuyahoga Valley represents the last chance to meet the recreational needs of this heavily populated area, as it is the last remaining open space between Cleveland and Akron and is still untouched by urban development.

Preservation of the valley is the No. 1 recreation priority of both the Ohio Department of Natural Resources and the Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan Park Districts.

Both, I know, have appropriated funds to acquire significant land in the valley, however, Federal assistance is needed to purchase and reserve this land immediately to avoid the pressures of development.

In establishing the park, relatively few businesses would be moved, and landowners would be protected from losing their tax bases because of increased property values that would be spurred by park acquisitions.

Scenic easements would be taken up on up to 4,000 acres of the project. In addition, the influx of tourists and recreationists would bring additional income to the valley.

The park would be run by the Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Recreation Commission, consisting of local citizens appointed by governing bodies.

The Secretary of Interior is authorized to assist these local governments in the development of a plan to minimize the impact of any shrinkage in the tax base.

There is widespread support among our constituents in Ohio for the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

State agencies have had enthusiastic responses in promoting its establishment. However, without Congressional designation of the park as a Federal area, it is doubtful that the State of Ohio and local jurisdictions can achieve the most appropriate results concerning establishment and maintenance of the park area.

This legislation has bipartisan support in both Houses of Congress, and deserves the support of all Members.

This would be an immemorable "Midwestern Park" for our Nation and an outstanding addition to our National Park System.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I look forward to hearing the list of witnesses.

Senator METZENBAUM. Congressman Seiberling, do you have a statement?

Mr. SEIBERLING. I have a full statement which I would like to offer for your record. I will not try to read it all, but will summarize it.

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

Mr. SEIBERLING. Senator, I want to first commend you for arranging for this hearing, for taking the initiative you have taken, and moving this bill along in the Senate, and I certainly want to commend Senator Taft for having seen the importance of this from the very outset and having stuck with it during all of the time I have been in Congress at least, and probably before.

I think it shows your vision, Senator, and it shows your strong determination to do things for the people of this State.

What we are talking about is nothing short of a central park for the entire metropolitan area of Northeastern Ohio, which is certainly the largest metropolitan area in the State, and one of the largest metropolitan regions in the United States.

It is certainly a great source of satisfaction for me to speak on this bill because my family has lived in this area for six generations and I personally watched the cities of Akron and Cleveland mushroom into one huge metropolis, consuming many miles of productive and beautiful farmland.

What was once a sleepy, rural area is now a heavily populated urban complex, one of the country's major manufacturing centers.

Yet, by miracle, it seems the Cuyahoga Valley is the last major expanse of open space left between Akron and Cleveland.

It is not a local treasure to be saved just for the people of Northeast Ohio, although—like most national park areas—they will be the ones who utilize it the most.

The valley is a national treasure as well. Because of its location and the size and variety of its terrain, the Valley is a unique meeting ground for plantlife.

One particular significant area of some 100 acres, "stumpy basin," contains over 400 species of plants, including some usually found only in the Far West, some only in the Deep South, and some only at higher altitudes or northern latitudes.

The Cuyahoga Valley is also a unique historical resource. It was a major trade and transportation artery for Indians and later for European settlers.

The Cuyahoga River was the boundary between the United States and Indian lands, and became a major gateway to the Northwest Territory.

The Ohio and Erie Canal, constructed in 1827, was the means of opening up and developing inland Ohio. The canal was a vital water passageway between the Great Lakes waterways and the overland route to the East and South.

Today much of the valley's early history has been preserved. Indian mounds, canal locks and quarries, New England-style farmhouses, old mills, and quaint villages remain as serene and vivid reminders of our Nation's history.

The Cuyahoga Valley is strategically located in the heart of our country—one of the Nation's most dense and least federally protected areas.

Ohio, the sixth most populous State has no national parks or national recreation areas. The east-north-central region of the country—consisting of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—has 20 percent of the country's population but only 1 percent of all federally administered recreation lands.

Nationwide, the situation is critical. Although 73 percent of the Nation's people live in cities, only 8 percent of all Federal recreation lands are in urban areas.

Within our central cities, one family in two or three does not own a car. Yet most of our parks are located in nonurban areas, accessible only to families with automobiles, and then only on weekends or summer vacations.

Although many States, like Ohio, have done much to help provide for urban recreation, the magnitude of the problem is such that State resources either alone or with 50/50 matching by Federal funds, can't solve it.

What is needed is a Federal commitment that recognizes the realities of our changing urban society. Every 5 years, 50 percent of us move.

What is saved in the Cuyahoga Valley, or any such magnificent open space near our cities, is saved for the people of the entire country, and not just for one State.

The Department of the Interior, unfortunately, has tiptoed around the issue while proclaiming that parks should be "where the people are." What people, I wonder?

And what parks? State parks, county parks, city parks—but not Federal parks.

With the exception of the new Gateway National Recreation Areas in New York and San Francisco, and National Capital Parks in Washington, D.C., the National Park Service has not taken an active role in providing outdoor recreation for people in cities.

Most Federal parks are either far removed from the urban masses, or are limited in purpose, such as National Battlefields, or unsuitable for intensive recreation, such as National Historic Sites.

Some supporters of national parks have expressed concern that increased Federal funding for national parks and recreation areas near major urban centers will reduce the already limited funds available for maintenance of traditional national parks in more remote areas.

It seems to me that this represents a defeatist philosophy which can only injure the entire cause of national parks.

Instead of fighting over a few scraps, park supporters should band together to obtain an increase in Federal funding for parks and recreation.

The means for such an increase is at hand. The Secretary of Interior has announced that offshore oil leasing will be increased tenfold.

The Government's royalties from offshore oil leases are a major source of revenue for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, so it is appropriate that the authorized level of this fund be increased at this time.

To this end, I recently introduced legislation in the House, which now has 32 cosponsors, to triple the annual authorization for the Land and Water Conservation Fund from its present \$300 million a year to \$900 million.

In reality, this is a modest increase, considering the urgency of the problem and the expected increase in Federal oil royalty revenues.

I would hope that you, Mr. Chairman, would be able to give consideration to the introduction of similar legislation in the Senate.

In a 1972 report sponsored by the National Park Service, the Conservation Foundation recommended that the National Park System continue to be expanded and that a task force be established

to prepare an inventory and evaluation of sizable natural areas within striking distance of large cities for addition to the National Park System.

Unfortunately, the Department of the Interior has ignored the recommendation. The Department also ignored a 1972 report by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission which said a very large proportion of future outdoor recreation must be located in two main population areas—north-south between Boston and Washington, D.C., and east-west between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

In the latter category, only Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore has been established and it is almost 300 miles from the Akron-Cleveland area.

Incidentally, it is not even adequate in size for the metropolitan area it serves, and urgently needs to be expanded.

Furthermore, the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park meets the following primary criteria set forth by the Department of the Interior.

(1) National Recreation Areas—NRS's—must include "an aggregate gross area of not less than 20,000 acres of land and water surface, except riverways . . . or where total population within a 250-mile radius is in excess of 30 million people."

The total Federal-State-city park complex envisioned for the valley would be about 25,000 acres. Almost 30 million people live within 250 miles of the proposed park; this includes all of Ohio, the populous part of Michigan, half of Indiana. Western Pennsylvania, three-fourths of West Virginia, the western part of New York, and the northeast corner of Kentucky.

(2) NRA's "should be located and designed to achieve a comparatively high recreation-carrying capacity. . ." Both National Park Service and Ohio park planners foresee extensive, rather than intensive development—the physical shape of the Valley and its 18-mile length will spread its use and allow many people to enjoy the park without overcrowding or damaging its resources.

(3) NRA's should be "significant enough to assure interstate patronage . . . and to a limited extent attract patronage from outside the normal service region."

The Valley would be within easy reach of 41½ million people in Northeast Ohio. A network of highways and railroads connect it with major cities in the East, South and Midwest.

Many attractions in the valley are already drawing thousands of people from all over the country.

(4) "The scale of investment, development and operational responsibility should be sufficiently high to require either direct Federal involvement or substantial Federal participation. . ."

Acquisition costs are estimated at \$20 million if bought today. No estimates are available on development costs, but even primitive developments could run as high as \$20 million or more in the first 5 years.

(5) NRA's should "be strategically located within 250 miles of urban centers . . . readily accessible at all times, for allpurpose recreational use."

As noted earlier, the valley is in the heart of one of the most densely populated regions of the country, accessible by various means of transportation.

Within a 250-mile radius are the cities of Pittsburgh, Erie, and Harrisburg, Pa.; Detroit, and Grand Rapids, Michigan; Rochester, and Buffalo, New York; South Bend, and Fort Wayne, Indiana; Charleston, West Virginia; and all the cities of Ohio.

(6) "Within NRA's, outdoor recreation shall be recognized as the dominant or primary resource management purpose. . ."

The purpose of the Cuyahoga Park is to preserve the area and, as the bill states, "to develop the Cuyahoga Valley for the recrea-

tional enjoyment of the American people in an area where there is a pressing and critical shortage of Federal and State recreation facilities."

(7) NRA's should be established in only those areas where other programs—Federal or non-Federal—will not fulfill high priority recreation needs in the foreseeable future."

Ohio has not national parks or national recreation areas. The 20-year contract between Ohio and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will not assure that the valley is protected, as pressures for development are increasing at a rapid rate.

Already, a huge sports coliseum is being built on the valley's edge and a huge power line is about to be constructed in part of the proposed Federal park.

Federal action is needed now to prevent further intrusion.

Although I have been speaking today mainly on the national significance of the area, I think we must also focus on the impact of the proposed park on the people of northeast Ohio, who will be most directly affected.

After introduction of the bill in the House 2 years ago, there was extensive discussion in the press, in regional planning agencies and in public hearings in the area.

While support for the project was overwhelming, some Valley residents and local officials worried about the impact of the proposed park on their land and about the effect it would have on the local tax base and their ability to provide adequate services.

In redrafting the bill, special attention was given to meeting these concerns. The bill has been designed to preserve the land as scenic open space with a minimum of interference with the rights of land-owners to continue to use their land as they are now doing, at a minimal cost to the Federal Government and minimal loss of taxes to local authorities.

The bill provides for public hearings in establishing or altering park boundaries and for a 13-member advisory commission, including five public members chosen from among permanent residents and electors of the park area.

Since introducing the bill, there has been a further outpouring of support, both locally and nationally. Over 75 public and private organizations have endorsed the proposal, including major national conservation groups, the city councils of most of the surrounding communities and various Ohio park and recreation boards, newspapers, historical and conservation groups and planning commissions.

I personally have received letters of support from over 3,000 people.

Tentative plans for the park, which obviously must await enabling legislation, envision an overall transportation network including the canal and railroad.

Trail systems for bicycling and hiking could be integrated with those of the metropolitan parks of Cleveland and Akron.

With much of the valley ultimately restricted from development, an 1800's aura can be restored. Primitive, walkin camping areas could be provided along the river.

Large areas of the park would remain undisturbed, offering a vast "outdoor laboratory" for students and visitors.

There would be access to the river for boating and canoeing and places for people to picnic or just enjoy the outdoors.

Most service functions would be located on the edge of the park.

The plans for innovative and exciting. But time is running out. The pressures for development of the last remaining open space in the Cleveland-Akron area are intense.

If we do not act now, the opportunity for making real the grand conception of the Cuyahoga Valley Park will be gone and we will be left with scattered parcels of land surrounded by urban clutter.

If legislation is enacted in this Congress, it will be possible to do the job. If it is not, the opportunity may be lost forever.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you Congressman Seiberling, and thank you for your leadership in this role.

Congressman REGULA.

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

Mr. REGULA. I have a prepared statement which I will submit for the record, so in the interest of time I won't read it.

Senator METZENBAUM. It will be included at the end of your remarks.

Mr. REGULA. Just a few comments. As I drove in from Stark County this morning and drove through the valley it certainly rekindled my enthusiasm for this great project.

Even on a rather dull day such as we have today, to see the potential beauty of this valley, to think that we could be the architects in preserving this heritage for future generations, it goes far beyond today in terms of the potential.

Truly this valley is a Cinderella just waiting for our attention to make it a magic carpet for many generations that will follow.

This is an opportunity to take a valley that was once filled with the campfire of Indian tribes and provide it with the quiet solitude for those who want a chance to escape the urban crunch and find some open spaces.

It is sort of a last chance really because unless we act shortly over the Federal, State, and local level, it is not going to be here for future generations.

They will look back and say why did not somebody preserve this valley.

I have a special interest also because those—this valley serves not only those who live in Cuyahoga and Summit County, but all those people who live in the 15th District, Stark and Meslin Counties, and certainly this could be a green space for all of these 4 or 5 million residents of north-central Ohio and give them an opportunity to go out and enjoy the great pleasures that go with it—the opportunity for solitude, the opportunity to enjoy our national heritage.

Not only has it natural beauty but it has a great history which would provoke the imagination of many people as they share this project in the future.

I, along with Congressman Vanik and Congressman Seiberling, have also introduced legislation to preserve the Tuscaroras Valley.

This ties in with the Cuyahoga Valley. It would be a natural corridor extending from Cleveland south to the general area of Zorr and New Philadelphia in Tuscaroras County.

We would hope the development of this entire valley of the Cuyahoga and Tuscaroras would provide a tremendous opportunity for recreation and for open space opportunities for the population of northern Ohio.

I would hope that some day the Boy Scouts in this area who go to Camp Tuscaroras instead of being bused to this facility could walk following the Cuyahoga and Tuscaroras Valley.

What a great thrill it would be to see the old canal, to see the beauty of the river valleys on the way to a camping experience.

I hope you can look forward to preserving both of these valleys to serve all of the people of northern Ohio and truly bring the parks to where the people are.

I commend Senator Metzenbaum for arranging this hearing on behalf of the Senate Interior Committee.

Certainly we will team up in both Houses and make this dream a reality in the months and years ahead.

Senator METZENBAM. Thank you, Congressman Regula. It is a privilege to be working with you in furthering this legislation.

[The prepared statement of Congressman Regula follows:]

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

I thank the Subcommittee for this opportunity to submit testimony on the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

On April 16, 1973, I joined my colleagues, Mr. Seiberling, Mr. Vanik and other Members of the Ohio Delegation and of the Congress which now total 50, in cosponsoring this legislation in the House of Representatives in order to preserve for present and future generations this magnificent scenic historical green space that is the Cuyahoga Valley—the only major open space remaining in the highly industrialized Cuyahoga, Summit, Stark, Akron and Massillon urban area. The House of Representatives counterpart to this subcommittee held hearings in Washington on this legislation on March 1.

S. 1862, which is identical to H.R. 7076, would establish a 15,000 acre urban park and recreation area along the Cuyahoga River and part of the old Ohio Canal between Akron and Cleveland.

Critical need for open space and recreational facilities in urban areas was recognized by the President in 1971 when he enunciated the national policy objective of bringing parks to where the people are so everyone has access to nearby recreational areas.

The impact of the fuel shortage on recreation for the urban area dweller has yet to be definitively measured. Based on our experience with the gasoline shortage thus far, I think it is safe to assume that far greater number of recreation seeking people will be looking to all levels of their government for conveniently located protected open spaces. This "energy problem" has accelerated the need to implement our national policy of bringing parks closer to the people.

In the past, we could afford to create national parks in undeveloped areas from surplus Federal lands, but now the lack of recreational facilities near centers of urban concentration impinges on every walk of life. As cities have expanded, open land has disappeared. Areas such as the Cuyahoga Valley have been preserved thus far primarily due to the fact that the topography was not suitable for economic commercial development. Growth pressures are changing however and the economic balance of developing these areas is tipping in favor of commercial growth. Continued emphasis on putting parks near the people while the land is available and before it must be "reclaimed" is more important now than ever before during this period of personal mobility re-orientation.

It has been pointed out many times that Ohio has no national parks. Until recently, the lack of a nearby Federally protected national recreation area or park has not been a significant inconvenience to Ohioans and other midwesterners. Now, however, people are looking for recreational opportunities close at hand. For over 4,000,000 people, the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area would be a source of recreational opportunities within a half hour drive of their home.

In the last Congress, this committee took a significant step toward meeting our national goal of putting parks where the people are with the creation of two great American parks, one on the East coast, the Gateway National Recreational Area, and one on the West coast, the Golden Gate National Recreational Area.

Passage of this bill, to create the Cuyahoga National Park, would, I believe, be a fitting follow-through to that earlier action. It would be the first major American park in the Middle East.

I strongly urge the Subcommittee's prompt and favorable action on this legislation.

Senator METZENBAUM. Congressman Vanik is represented here today by his administrative assistant, Mr. Mark Talisman.

He very graciously stepped aside momentarily so that Governor Gilligan could be heard.

Governor, we are pleased to have you as a witness today and are most pleased with the leadership the State has given in furthering this Cuyahoga Valley Park.

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

Governor GILLIGAN. Thank you very much, 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; \$4 million 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 beauty 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 years 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."

This Park Service study also finds that the valley is suitable for national recreation area status because it is located within 150 miles of over 4 million people; its resources reflect a total spectrum of natural historical, cultural and recreational values; it possesses important watershed values; it has the potential for complementing strategic peripheral regional park programs and activities; and there are no other Federal recreation opportunities within the region.

It is the last of these points, that there are no other Federal recreation opportunities within the region, that I would like to stress at this time.

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 of the other four lowest States, Texas has three national park areas, North Carolina has two national park areas and far more extensive Federal forest, and Massachusetts has one national park area.

Although Rhode Island, our smallest sister State, has no national park within its borders, Rhode Island is located closer to four such parks than Ohio is to even one.

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

While it may not be a valid argument for designation of a national park, it is interesting to note that if Ohio were to receive an equal share of national park land, we would have within our borders a 491,213 acre national park.

On a population basis, our park should be even larger. Even on a land mass basis, our park would still have nearly 300,000 acres.

But we are not asking for such an enormous acquisition; the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and recreation area would involve the purchase by the Federal Government of less than 15,000 acres.

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 recommend 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 S. 1862 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.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you for an excellent statement, Governor. Thank you for being with us.

Now, Mr. Mark Talisman, speaking on behalf of Congressman Vanik, who will provide a leadership role on this legislation.

While Mr. Talisman is walking up I will add a personal note about him. If at any time you are in Washington and you want the finest tour of the Capitol, he knows more about the history of the Capitol than probably anybody else I have met in the whole Washington scene.

Try to get him to take you around and tell you about the folklore of that particular building.

STATEMENT OF MARK TALISMAN, APPEARING ON BEHALF OF HON. CHARLES A. VANIK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. TALISMAN. Congressman Vanik regrets very much being unable to be here. The Ways and Means Committee is in continuous session on the completion of the oil taxation legislation and he was unable to be here as Congressman Seiberling and Congressman Regula will understand.

His heart is here even though he cannot be physically present.

I would like to convey our compliments to the chairman and Senator Taft for their extraordinary leadership on this cause in the Senate.

If you do not know, I think the audience ought to know this is the very first hearing on site in this matter.

Congressman Seiberling convened an extraordinary meeting of the House Interior Committee last month as the first official hearing in the House and things are on their way.

In 1966 Congressman Vanik brought the then Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Udall, to visit this site, when Congressman Seiberling was a civilian and working on this problem after several decades and it has now come to hearings.

So for all of this we are grateful.

The people of Ohio and the surrounding States will be equally grateful.

In my own historical work it is rather amazing to note that Thomas Jefferson as a young son of Peter Jefferson, the first official surveyor of the eastern coast of the United States, got up this far.

This was the northern point of the first original and effective map of the United States. Prior to that time in 1754 before that map was produced the mountains would end here.

That ended here at this very place which were shown as bumps with Indians saying: that we think, is west. This is the east.

The father, just having fathered a daughter, is to think as I drove through this place for the millionth time, what happens 10 years from now when we can no longer look around and see the beauty that is so close to us for all of us in Cleveland, Akron and the surrounding areas.

We cannot look back with fondness and try to describe what is no longer.

Either we take this opportunity and as a Federal Government decide that people in the urban areas of the United States deserve to have access to greenery and to allow the forests and the trees of this area to help preserve in this delicate balance we are facing right now, or suffer the consequences so many areas in the eastern suburbs of eastern America now suffer.

It is a problem and a burden for all of us, as you well know in this hearing, to make a decision and balance ourselves governmentally between the rights of the Government and of the individuals who wish to preserve their property and those who wish for the greater good of all to enjoy this property.

That is taken care of in the House bill. There is an opportunity, as Congressman Seiberling indicated, and as we indicated in our statement, for those who own property and who have rights to that property, to enjoy it within their lifetime.

This is no attempt to bulldog anyone. This is no attempt to steam-roll anyone. This is a bill in the process of being written on behalf of the American people and the people of Ohio so that those concerns are concerned, they are well recognized, they are people problems, but the alternatives are much worse.

As we see things growing around us of concrete and steel that will not be taken down, they will be scars on the land that will not be healed unless this park area is allowed to preserve the beauty that has existed for centuries.

I might say as a personal note, there are two people on the House side who have lived with this project continuously.

One is here and one is in Washington. Mr. Billings of Mr. Seiberling's staff, and Bill Vaughn on our staff, have nurtured this legislation along.

They would tell everyone in the office and in the area, legislation does change, it can change, it is flexible. We do not believe we have written the ultimate truth, and that is why this hearing is very important, so people can voice their concerns as well as their interests.

It is a rather extraordinary event toward that end. In closing I would say that Congressman Vanik has clearly demonstrated his interest and 40 other Members of the House, including the two leaders sitting at this table, have clearly demonstrated theirs by sharing their time and busy schedules here and we hope now we are really beginning the effort to see written into law the very first commitment by the whole of the Federal Government to the people of northern Ohio in this northern corner of millions of people to see that their park will be available for all generations to come, it will be a tribute that your children and your children's children will remember well—that this place and this little forest that we thought enough of their future.

Thank you very much.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you for an excellent statement. Convey to the Congressman our appreciation of his support for leadership.

[The prepared statement of Congressman Vanik follows:]

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

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee: I deeply appreciate this opportunity to testify on the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

We all hope that this hearing—the first hearing on this bill by a Senate Committee—will be the beginning of the final realization of our dream for preserving this beautiful open space.

This dream has been building for a long-long time. I remember escorting Secretary of the Interior Udall through the Valley in 1966. We have introduced park bills in the last several Congresses. There are 48 co-sponsored on this bill in the House of Representatives, and both Ohio Senators are co-sponsors.

Others will speak in detail on the historic and biological importance of the Cuyahoga Valley and the need to preserve this land.

I would, however, like to make these few major points:

First, this park site is the only large, unspoiled beautiful land left for public use in one of the most densely urbanized area of the Nation. The park will be within about an hour's drive of four to five million people. It will also serve others from the major, surrounding big industrial states. We have no national parks in our area and there are few open spaces available to the public.

Mr. John Miller, a free lance writer and resident of Cuyahoga County has found that the proposed park will be within:

An eight hour interstate drive of 79 million people or 38 percent of the nation's population.

An eight hour drive of seven of the nation's 15 most populous counties.

An eight hour drive of 57 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) as defined by the Census Bureau.

An eight hour drive of six of the nation's 12 leading counties in retail sales and six of the eight leading counties in manufacturing.

A two county area served by two jet airports, four interstates and a railroad line that connects with an Amtrack terminal.

As a comparison, Yellowstone National Park is within an eight hour drive of less than one million people or .4 percent of the population, none of the 15 most populous counties . . . Yellowstone, the nation's oldest national park is within a four state region that has seven national parks and eleven national monuments. It is 170 miles from the nearest jet airport and 62 miles from the nearest interstate highway.

Second, it is obvious during this time of energy shortages and high-priced fuel that it is more important than ever that recreational areas be brought closer to our major urban centers.

Third, if we do not act soon, this golden opportunity will be lost forever. High-rise apartments and shopping centers will spill into the Valley and the Akron-Cleveland City lines will merge together into one giant metropolis.

Fourth, there is precedent for urban area parks, such as Golden Gate in California and Gateway in New York.

Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt that ranking officials of the Department will tell you they oppose this bill. It is equally clear that the staff, those who do the detailed work on park development, view this proposal as one of the most exciting in the Nation. The Interior staff have described the Valley as a "miracle of Greenness" which must be preserved. Therefore, I hope that the Committee will face the Department hierarchy on this issue, support the National Park Service technical staff, and mandate the preservation of this irreplaceable land.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to take some time to comment on one aspect of the Department's objection to the creation of this Park. They claim that they do not have the funds to acquire the open land designated in the bill, and they point to the fact that the Park Service is already badly backlogged in its land acquisition programs. It is true that the Park Service is backlogged—but that is due to the present inadequate method of financing park acquisitions.

On April 3, Representative Seiberling introduced legislation, H.R. 13951, which I am co-sponsoring, to increase the annual authorization for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The Fund, which is used to buy new Recreation lands, would be increased from \$300 million to \$900 million. As Representative Seiberling points out, the fantastic increase in off-shore oil least revenues would easily permit the financing of a larger Fund. I would hope that your Committee could consider this type of legislation this year.

If we do not have adequate land acquisition funds, the creation of the Valley Park will be further delayed.

I would also like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that in addition to increasing the funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, we should consider legislation to change the distribution formulas used by the Fund. Eleven years ago, in enacting the Outdoor Recreation Act, the Congress declared it "to be desirable that all American people of present and future generations be assured adequate outdoor recreation resources * * *."

With the present Land and Water Conservation Fund formulas and financing levels, we will *never* achieve the goal of providing adequate recreational areas available to all Americans. The reasons for our failure to ensure adequate, futur recreational areas can be seen in the history of the administration of the Fund.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund is designed to support the development of Federal, state, and local parks and recreational areas. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Department of Interior administers the Fund and has been given broad authority to determine the formulas for distribution. Unfortunately, the formulas which have been used during the Fund's nine years of existence have succeeded in continuing and accentuating the century old practice of establishing the majority of our federal and state recreation areas in the most remote regions of the United States.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has divided the Land and Water Conservation Fund into two parts: the "State Side" and the "Federal Side". Approximately sixty percent of the fund goes to the State program each year, while the Federal part draws the other forty percent. The formula used in the state program is the most glaring example of the Fund being weighted toward the remote sections of America.

In allocating funds to the States, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation divides the State program funds into four parts. The largest part, forty percent of the State program, is divided equally among the fifty States. Thirty percent is then pro-rated to the fifty States and five territories and Districts (American Samoa, District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) on the basis of total population. Another twenty-five percent is apportioned to the fifty-five States and territories on the basis of population living in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The remaining five percent is retained in a contingency fund to aid States which fully obligate their apportioned funds.

The problem with this formula is that it places more emphasis on a State's *existence* than on its population. The tremendously varying populations of the States cause the funds distributed equally among the fifty States to seriously discriminate against the more populated areas. Due to this discrimination, those States with the greatest number of people in need of preserved recreational areas are receiving the least money *per capita*. Despite the provision calling for one-fourth of the funds to be distributed to the States on the basis of their populations in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, those States which contain the twenty largest SMSA's all rank in the *bottom* half with regard to funding *per capita*. In fact, California, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas, the six most populous States in the Union, receive the least apportionment per resident, while Alaska, Hawaii, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada, some of the most rural and remote States, receive the greatest funding per capita. For Fiscal Year 1974, Alaska received more than eight times as much per capita as Ohio did. Obviously such extreme inequity allows the remote rural States to acquire and develop greater amounts of land per person than the urban States having far greater need for readily available State and locally-owned parks.

This discrimination built into the formula has made it extremely difficult for the highly populated States to meet the recreation demands of their citizens. It is a common occurrence in Ohio to have all the campsites in a State park reserved weeks in advance, forcing people to travel long distances to reach less crowded recreational facilities. Despite the excellent local effort by Cuyahoga County prior to the inauguration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the two million people living in the Cleveland Metropolitan Area have only a few hundred campsites available to them within an hour's drive and virtually no State owned no State owned parklands within easy visiting range. I might add, of course, that the energy crisis and the high cost of gasoline make it more important than ever that our parks be brought closer to our populated areas.

There is a similar need throughout America to develop recreational parks close to cities, so that large numbers of people who live the majority of their lives in crowded conditions can relax on open lands. The States or the cities cannot be expected to foot the bill for these areas by themselves, since the cost of land acquisition near urban areas is too large for them to handle. *The Land and Water Conservation Fund has helped somewhat but could be a great deal more helpful if the formula for apportionment were modified to cease discriminating against populous and urban States.* Only with an equitable per capita distribution of Federal funds can we expect the densely populated States to be able to develop the parks necessary to provide recreation for those citizens who cannot travel great distances to reach parks.

The "State Side" of the Land and Water Conservation Fund comprises sixty percent of the total, with the "Federal Side" making up the other forty percent. Money from the "Federal Side" of the Fund—about 40 percent of the total Fund—is used to acquire land for the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and the National Forest Service. These funds are distributed to acquisition programs established by Congress. For over 100 years the Congress has designated primarily remote Western areas as Parks and Forests because these lands were so easily acquireable and because of their spectacular natural wonders. Generally however, the policy was to designate for preservation only those lands so remote and so uninviting that private parties were totally disinterested. This type of acquisition has caused ninety percent of our Federally owned conservation lands to be located west of the Mississippi River, where only about one-third of the total population lives. Such regional imbalance makes

it extremely difficult for the other two-thirds of our population to use and enjoy our quarter of a billion acres of Federal Recreation and conservation lands.

A prime example of the imbalance of preserved lands is the fact that 27 percent of the National Park System is located in Hawaii and Alaska, with a combined population of less than one half of one percent of the total United States population. These eight million acres of our most elite conservation lands are virtually inaccessible to the 49,000,000 residents of the Northeast. These residents of the most densely populated section of the United States are able to visit on only 100,000 acres of nearby National Park land, about two-thousandths of an acre per person. While the seven million Americans living in the Northwest can enjoy over 3.5 million acres of National Park within a few hours drive, those living in Ohio have to drive for well over a day to have access to approximately 100,000 acres of Park Service lands. To reach the eighty percent of our National Park System located in the Far West, it is necessary for an Ohioan to drive for three or more days. More incredibly, the National Park System within Ohio is limited to ninety acres in three areas, none of which contain any substantial recreational facilities. For Ohioans to enjoy the conserved beauty of a major National Park requires a trip of several days at considerable expense of money, time and energy.

Since the National Park System, despite all its grandeur and fame, comprises only about one-eighth of all our Federal Conservation lands, it is important that the distribution of all Federal land systems be simultaneously examined. The National Forest Service is a much larger system, consisting of approximately 190,000 acres. With less than 15 million acres—or about eight percent of the total—located East of the Mississippi, this program is even more western oriented than the National Park Service. This averages out to less than an eighth of an acre per person for the 136 million residents of the Eastern United States. The 750,000 citizens residing in Idaho enjoy more than twenty million acres of National Forest within their own State, more than twenty-five acres per person. Such incredible recreational possibilities are virtually inaccessible to residents of Massachusetts, where the population of nearly six million does not have a single acre of in-State National Forest to visit. Clevelanders have to drive most of a day to reach any Forest Service lands, while residents of Denver can reach immense Forests in minutes. Such disproportionate distribution of National Forest lands is a serious impediment to fair and equitable recreational opportunities for all Americans.

Combined with the even more imbalanced distribution of Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife lands, this gross discrimination causes extreme differences in total recreation land available to local residents. The only remedy for this situation is purchasing new land in the areas which presently have the least acreage.

The Federal program, unlike the State program is limited to purchases in areas already designated by Congress for preservation.

If all the citizens of the United States are to be given an equal opportunity to enjoy Federally-owned recreation facilities at a minimal cost of time and energy, it is mandatory for Congress to pass legislation authorizing and funding the acquisition of parkland close to our major urban areas. It is time for this country to stop preserving only that land which no one else wants and move on to establish recreational areas where they are most needed. If Congress will authorize land purchases near the cities appropriate more money for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and improve the Fund's distribution formula to equalize the amount the States receive per capita, it will be possible to provide much more adequate recreational facilities in the future for all our citizens.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment on several issues which have been raised by one or two of my constituents who are concerned about the Park and the effect that this legislation might have on their lives. I might add that during all the time that I have been sponsoring this park legislation, I have only received about six or seven letters expressing opposition or concern. Yet the concern is understandable and all the questions of every citizen of the Valley should be answered.

I have received a letter from a person concerned that the Federal Government will be prohibiting him from "mowing the grass or trimming the trees." This, of course, is an exaggerated and erroneous fear. The fear arises from the requirement in the legislation that zoning be established (Sec. 6). The zoning will prohibit commercial and industrial use of land, provide for land use consistent with the "scenic and historic values of the park" and "aid in preserving the character of the park . . ." As long as a resident's property is in conformity with the *locally established* zoning law or a variance granted by the Secretary, his property is not subject to condemnation.

This zoning section is almost identical to the zoning language in Public Law 89-761, the legislation which created the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. I would like to enter in the hearing Record a copy of the *Federal Register* regulations adopted at Indiana Dunes in 1970, which describe the type of generally acceptable activities which may be carried on. Let me stress that these are regulations adopted by the people *in Indiana*. They are *not* the zoning regulations which will necessarily apply in the Cuyahoga Valley. They *are* the type of regulations, which the residents of the Valley, working with their elected officials and the elected officials of the Park Advisory Commission, could adopt. As anyone can see, these regulations are hardly restrictive. In fact, they are designed to preserve the beauty of the Dunes area for all time to come.

I would suspect that the value of homes in the Valley will be increased substantially by this legislation. As a result of the Park bill, the Valley will be one of the only places in Ohio where a homeowner will be secure in the knowledge that his neighborhood will not deteriorate. He will know that the beauty of the Valley will be guaranteed; no one will put a dog kennel, beer hall, or all-night carry-out next door. There will be no giant flashing neon light installed across the street—and his neighborhood will always be marked by good taste.

The Honorable Paul J. Wulff, Mayor of the Village of Richfield has indicated that the people of the Valley should have the opportunity to vote on the Park proposal. As you know, the legislation which we introduced on the 93rd Congress does provide for elected members of the Advisory Commission. To the best of my knowledge, this is an unprecedented provision in park legislation, and I hope that the Committee will retain this concept and even expand the degree of local control. The Mayor is also concerned that the legislation does not allow sewer and water lines to go through the parkland. There is nothing in the new legislation which would prevent the construction of necessary public facilities. In fact, because of the increased priority which would be given to ensuring the cleanliness of the Cuyahoga, I believe that additional funds would be provided to guarantee that the River be as pollution free as possible.

Finally, Mr. James A. Montaquila, President of the Woodridge Education Association of Peninsula, Ohio, has indicated concern that the tax basis of the local school districts might be reduced by the creation of the Park. We have attempted to express our concern over this issue by including Section 8 in the bill. Nevertheless, this section is somewhat vague and needs to be strengthened. Based upon the administration of other Park bills by the National Park Service, we are safe in saying that the Federal government will provide for all road maintenance within the outermost boundaries of the Park, be responsible for firefighting, and handle many law enforcement problems. A good deal of the local solid waste problem would also be handled by the Service. Thus there would be some reduction in the demands on the local tax base.

In addition, the employment of Park Rangers and Police and Park personnel would result in a Federal impact on the area, which would in turn "trigger-in" a substantial amount of Impacted School Aid funding. Finally, it has been a historical fact that land adjacent to parks has risen dramatically in value. As I stated earlier, I believe that the homeowners within the Valley will find their property to be more valuable. The result will be a better tax base for the local school districts to draw upon.

Mr. Chairman, time is of the essence, if we are to preserve this land. I hope that your Committee will be able to proceed with the development of this legislation at the earliest possible date.

[From the Federal Register of Jan. 13, 1970]

TITLE 36—PARKS, FORESTS, AND MEMORIALS

Chapter I—National Park Service, Department of the Interior

PART 31—INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORES ZONING STANDARDS

By notice appearing in the Federal Register of July 30, 1969 (34 F.R. 12443-12445), regulations were proposed for adoption to implement section 5 of the Act of November 5, 1966 (80 Stat. 1309; 16 U.S.C. 460u), which provided for establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. As stated in that notice, these regulations are required to be issued to provide general criteria or standards with which zoning ordinances and amendments adopted by municipalities in the lakeshore must comply in order to exempt certain improved properties in this area from acquisition by condemnation.

The public was afforded the opportunity to participate in the rulemaking process by offering comments, suggestions, or recommendations with respect to the proposed regulations during the 60-day period following publication of the notice. Copies and requests for comments were also directed to members of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission, who represent many of the towns, villages or other local entities affected. One letter was received in response to the invitation to comment. After careful evaluation of these comments and the proposed rule, it was determined that no revisions of the regulations were necessary, except minor editorial changes. Accordingly, the following regulations are adopted to become effective upon the expiration of 30 days after they are published in the Federal Register.

Part 31, reading as follows, is added to Chapter I, Title 36 CFR:

Sec.

31.1 Introduction.

31.2 General provisions.

31.3 Lakeshore Use District.

31.4 Park Use District.

31.5 Variances, exceptions, and use permits.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 31 issued under sec. 5, 80 Stat. 1309; 16 U.S.C. 460u; sec. 3, 39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 3.

§ 31.1 Introduction.

(a) In administering, preserving, and developing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (hereinafter referred to as Lakeshore), the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary), is required to be guided by the provisions of the Act of November 5, 1966 (80 Stat. 1309), and applicable provisions of the laws relating to the National Park System. The Secretary, further, may utilize other statutory authority available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of the said act.

(b) Development and management of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to provide for public enjoyment, use, and understanding of its unique natural, historic, and scientific features will be undertaken and conducted in such manner as to assure preservation of the unique flora and fauna or the physiographic conditions prevailing in the area and preservation of historic sites and structures. This contemplates, where compatible with preservation purposes and the physical capabilities of the lakeshore, a broad range of activities including, but not limited to, hiking, boating, swimming, fishing, picnicking, nature study, water skiing, beachcombing, and winter sports.

(c) The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation any "improved property" defined in paragraph (d) of this section, within the boundaries of the lakeshore, during all times when the appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by the Secretary.

(d) As used herein, "improved property" means a detached one-family dwelling construction of which was begun prior to January 4, 1965, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated and which is in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary considers reasonably necessary for enjoyment of the dwelling for noncommercial residential use, together with accessory structures on the same land. The amount of land so

designated may not exceed 3 acres in area, and the Secretary may exclude from such "improved property" any beach or waters which he deems necessary for public access thereto or public use thereof.

(e) Section 5 of the 1966 Act requires the Secretary to issue regulations specifying standards for approval by him of zoning ordinances adopted by the local entities within the lakeshore so that the improved properties within its boundaries may attain exemption-from-condemnation status. Such standards, and any contained in amended regulations, shall contribute to the effect of (1) prohibiting the commercial and industrial use, other than that which is permitted by the Secretary, of all property within the boundaries of the lakeshore; and (2) promoting the preservation and development, in accordance with the purposes of the aforesaid act, of the area within the lakeshore by means of acreage, frontage, and setback requirements and other provisions—consistent with laws of the State of Indiana.

§ 31.2 General provisions.

(a) The regulations herein proposed are intended to establish the minimal standards with which local zoning ordinances must conform if improved property within the lakeshore which is covered by such zoning ordinances is to be exempt from acquisition by condemnation.

(b) Following the final issuance of the regulations in this part, the municipalities having zoning jurisdiction within the lakeshore shall submit to the Secretary for his approval all zoning ordinances and amendments thereto which demonstrate conformity with the general and specific standards in the regulations in this part. These submissions shall include ordinances and amendments adopted specifically to implement the regulations in this part. The Secretary is required to approve any zoning ordinance or amendment submitted to him which conforms to the standards contained in the regulations in this part, but he may not approve a zoning ordinance or amendment which (1) contains any provision he considers adverse to preservation and development of the lakeshore, or (2) fails to provide that the Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under or exception made to the application of such ordinance or amendment. The Secretary will notify the municipality submitting the zoning ordinance or amendment, within 30 days after its receipt, of its approval or disapproval. If more than 30 days are required for the review, the municipality will be notified of the delay and the additional time needed to reach a determination.

(c) Nothing contained in the regulations in this part or in the zoning ordinance or amendments adopted for the lakeshore to implement the regulations in this part shall preclude the Secretary for exercising his power of condemnation at any time with respect to property other than "improved property" as defined above. Property within the boundaries of the lakeshore, except to the extent it is identified as a part of "improved property", will be acquired by the United States as rapidly as appropriated funds become available and before development occurs thereon. Any private property developed after January 4, 1965, is subject to acquisition by the Secretary by condemnation under the Act of November 5, 1966, referred to above, even though such development is in accordance with zoning ordinances or amendments approved by him. The regulations in this part shall not preclude the Secretary from otherwise fulfilling the responsibilities vested in him by the act authorizing establishment of the lakeshore.

(d) No additional or increased commercial or industrial uses are permitted in the lakeshore except as provided for under the regulations applicable to the "Lakeshore Use District." Existing nonconforming commercial or industrial uses shall be discontinued within 15 years from the effective date of the regulations in this part. The Secretary may permit such uses to be continued for an additional period of time to allow an owner a reasonable opportunity to amortize investments made on the property before January 4, 1965.

(e) The regulations in this part require, and local zoning ordinances or amendments to be approved by the Secretary shall require, that any uses, and the location, design and scope of any permitted developments (which are limited to areas not programed or planned for Federal development according to the master plan for the lakeshore), shall be harmonized with adjacent uses, developments and natural features within the lakeshore and shall be consistent with the current master plan proposed or adopted by the National Park Service for the lakeshore, so as to minimize disruption of the natural scene and to further the public recreational purposes of the area.

§ 31.3 Lakeshore Use District.

(a) Definition: This district shall comprise all those portions of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore delineated as "Lakeshore Use District" on a map bearing the identification "Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Zoning" June 1968.

(b) Subject to the other provisions of the regulations in this part, the following uses or undertakings are permitted in the Lakeshore Use District, if the municipality having zoning jurisdiction over the property has issued a building or use permit in each case:

(1) Single-family residence, not including tent or trailer, but including servants quarters in the same structure or in an accessory building. Such residential use, unless the lot to be used was in separate ownership or included in a land subdivision of record before January 4, 1965, shall meet the following minimum requirements:

- (i) Minimum lot size—1 acre.
- (ii) Minimum lot width—150 feet.
- (iii) Maximum building height—dwelling, 30 feet; accessory structures, 15 feet.
- (iv) Minimum front yard setback—30 percent of average lot depth in block, subdivision, or area.
- (v) Rear yard setback—20 percent of lot depth.
- (vi) Side yard setback—10 percent of lot width on each side.
- (vii) Maximum lot coverage by dwelling and accessory structures—20 percent.
- (viii) Minimum ground floor area in dwelling unit—1,000 square feet.
- (ix) Parking on site—2 vehicles.

In order to achieve more efficient land utilization for open space preservation, a subdivision plan may provide for single-family residences constructed as row or town houses, or they may be otherwise clustered at a density greater than one residence per acre and without regard to the other requirements listed above for residential construction (except the limitation on height of structures and the provision for parking): *Provided*, That 50 percent of all the land in the subdivision, excluding land in the streets, is donated to the United States for preservation in perpetuity as a part of the lakeshore.

(2) Alteration, improvement, or moving of existing residences or accessory structures: *Provided*, There is compliance with the area, frontage, setback, height, and other requirements prescribed for residential uses under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph: *And provided further*, That the existing residential structure remains an integral part of the altered or enlarged dwelling. The exterior appearance of any altered or enlarged dwelling shall conform to the style or type of architecture employed in the existing dwelling. The alteration, improvement, or moving may not alter the residential character of the premises and accessory structures, through alternation or enlargement, may not become the dominant structure or structures on the premises. Any alteration, improvement, or moving of structures which violates a local zoning ordinance or amendment containing these limitations and requirements would subject "improved property" on the premises to acquisition by condemnation, unless the Secretary has approved a variance or exception therefor in accordance with

§ 31.5.

(3) Parks and recreation areas developed and operated by a governmental agency and recreational activities whether governmental or private such as horseback riding, organizational and other camping, picnicking, swimming, horseshoe pitchin', archery, croquet, tennis, softball, volleyball, and similar activities which are compatible with the purposes of the area, together with the physical improvements needed to accommodate such areas and activities: *Provided*, That any facilities or structures developed for these purposes shall adhere to the acreage, frontage, height, setback, and other requirements imposed by the local zoning agency on such developments, after consultation with the Secretary.

(4) Limited agricultural uses such as greenhouses, plant nurseries, and truck gardens if these uses do not require the extensive cutting or clearing of wooded areas and are not otherwise destructive of natural or recreational values: *And provided*, They adhere to the acreage, frontage, height, setback, and other requirements which are imposed by the zoning agency, after consultation with the Secretary.

(5) Clearing and removal of trees, shrubbery, and other vegetation only to the extent necessary in order to permit the exercise of a use otherwise allowed within this district.

(6) Religious and educational uses, including kindergartens and day nurseries, and the necessary structures and facilities, subject to such acreage, frontage, height, setback, and other requirements as are imposed by the local zoning agency.

(7) Removal of gravel, sand and rock or other alteration of the landscape only to the minimum extent necessary to make possible the exercise of a use permitted in this district, including construction of a temporary access road.

(8) (i) Signs that are related to any permitted use, provided they do not exceed 1 square foot in area for residential occupancy and not to exceed 6 square feet for any other purpose, provided they are not illuminated by any neon or flashing device. Signs advertising a property for sale or rental may be placed only on the property being offered for sale or rental. For an event of short duration and public interest, as a civic affair or church event, informational signs not over 6 square feet may be used on the property on which the event will occur, and a limited number of directional signs, not larger than 1 square foot in area, may be used. Such signs may be displayed only within a 30-day period before the event being advertised and they shall be removed immediately thereafter.

(ii) Signs shall be subdued in appearance, harmonizing in design and color with the surroundings and shall not be attached to any tree or shrub. Non-conforming signs may continue such nonconformity until they are destroyed, moved, structurally altered or redesigned, but the period of such nonconformity may not exceed 3 years from the date a zoning ordinance containing this limitation is adopted by the local zoning entity.

(9) Accessory uses and structures, including fencing, which are appurtenant to any permitted use: *Provided*, There is compliance with the area, frontage, height, setback, and other requirements prescribed for residential uses under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(10) No commercial uses of property within this district, other than those listed above, will be permitted.

(11) There shall be in effect in this district limitations, requirements, or restrictions in regard to the burning of cover and trash and the dumping, storing, or piling of refuse, materials, equipment, or other unsightly objects which would detract from the natural scene or esthetic values of the lakeshore. Temporary storage of materials and equipment may be permitted, to the extent necessary to exercise a permitted use.

§ 31.4 Parking Use District.

(a) Definition: This district shall comprise all those portions of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore delineated as "Park Use District" on a map bearing the identification "Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Zoning" June 1965. In this district the predominant use of the land is for open space and outdoor recreational facilities.

(b) Subject to the other provisions of the regulations in this part, the following uses or undertakings are permitted in the Park Use District, if the municipality having zoning jurisdiction over the property has issued a building or use permit in each case:

(1) Community outdoor recreation activities and facilities such as playgrounds, open spaces, parks, and athletic fields, if such facilities are developed and operated by a governmental agency and are consistent with the purposes of the lakeshore and provided such facilities adhere to the acreage, frontage, height, setback, and other requirements imposed by the zoning agency, after consultation with the Secretary.

(2) Religious and educational facilities and uses, including kindergartens and day nurseries and the necessary structures and facilities, if after consultation with the Secretary they are deemed consistent with the purposes of the lakeshore and adhere to the acreage, frontage, height, setback, and other requirements imposed by the local zoning agency.

(3) Fencing not to exceed 5 feet in height in conjunction with the above permitted uses.

(4) Signs not to exceed 6 square feet in area are permitted to be erected on the premises on which a permitted use occurs, but they may not be illuminated by any neon or flashing device. A limited number of directional signs

are permitted. Signs shall be subdued in appearance harmonizing in design and color with the surroundings and shall not be attached to any tree or shrub. Nonconforming signs shall be discontinued and removed immediately.

(5) There shall be in effect in this district prohibitions in regard to the burning of cover and trash. The dumping, storing, or piling of refuse, materials, equipment, and/or any other objects in this district shall be prohibited.

§ 31.5 Variances, exceptions, and use permits.

Zoning ordinances or amendments thereto, for the zoning districts comprising the lakeshore may provide for the granting of variances and exceptions, subject to the following:

(a) Under section 5(d) of the Act of November 5, 1966, the authority of the Secretary to acquire "improved property" by condemnation would be reinstated if such property is made the subject of a variance under or exception to the applicable zoning ordinance, or is subjected to any use, which variance, exception or use fails to conform to or is inconsistent with any applicable standard contained in the regulations in this part.

(b) The municipality having the responsibility and power to zone, or private owners of "improved property", may consult the Secretary as to whether any proposed variance or exception would terminate the suspension of his authority to acquire the affected property by condemnation and they may request the review of a proposed variance or exception by the Secretary. The Secretary within 60 days after the receipt of a request for review of a proposed variance or exception, shall advise the owner or the zoning entity whether or not the intended use will subject the property to acquisition by condemnation. If more than 60 days is required by the Secretary for such determination, he shall so notify the interested party, stating the additional time required and the reasons therefor.

(c) The Secretary shall be given written notice of any variance granted under, or exception made to the application of, a zoning ordinance or amendment previously approved by him. The Secretary shall be provided a copy of every building or use permit granted by municipalities which authorizes any use or development of lands within the boundaries of the lakeshore.

Dated: January 3, 1970.

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.,
Director,
National Park Service.

[F.R. Doc. 70-406; Filed Jan. 12, 1970; 8:47 a.m.]

Senator METZENBAUM. I have in my hands a copy of a statement from Congressman William Minshall. He is a cosponsor of the House legislation.

Without objection it will be admitted into the record.

[The prepared statement of Congressman Minshall follows:]

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

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Subcommittee, in the 1960's conservation was an environmental term. Today in the 1970's conservation is an energy term. To the people in Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, conservation connotes both environmental and energy savings in the form of the future Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. Not only would a beautifully wooded, rugged area rich in the history of the Indians, the European explorers and the settlers be preserved but also an accessible recreational area would be provided, if S. 1862 which is identical to the bill, H.R. 7167, that I co-sponsored is enacted.

The National Park Service and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources have both voiced the need to preserve the natural state of the land between the two urban centers of Cleveland and Akron. At the present the two cities are actively working to save as much of the land as possible through the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District and the Akron Metropolitan Park District. However, pressure from private industry and organizations to buy and build in this area is growing. Therefore, even the future development of the two Park Districts depends on the development of the national park.

A federal park in Cuyahoga Valley would extend and connect the two metropolitan park systems, thereby providing an integrated park and recreational area in an urban environment. Such a plan would be in line with the national park service policy proclaimed by President Nixon in February 1971 to "bring parks to where the people are."

More important than the legislators', the government officials' and the environmentalists' opinions on the need for a park, is the people's desire for a park and recreational area. I have, as I am sure my fellow Ohioan colleagues have, received numerous letters urging my support for this project. Over four million people within a thirty mile radius will have immediate access to this area not to mention the millions of people between Detroit and Pittsburgh who would have only a short driving distance, a very important consideration with today's fuel crisis.

Our city dwellers must have the opportunity to ease the tensions created by cement gray streets and skyscrapers. The color green itself relaxes. Fishing, swimming, hiking and horseback riding are only a few of the recreational activities that would be made available. There is also the possibility that crime might decrease. London, a city with one of the largest populations in the world, has one of the lowest crime rates in the world. This fact could partly be due to the atmosphere created by the city's numerous large parks.

Although a strong effort is being made by the State and local governments to establish and to maintain this area as a park at the present, we in Congress need to designate the Cuyahoga Valley as a Federal Park to achieve the best results of a true integrated park and recreational area. Therefore, I strongly urge your favorable consideration of S. 1862.

Senator METZENBAUM. When I opened this hearing this morning there were less of you present than are present right now with us.

At that point I indicated there would be a 10-minute limitation on speakers. I say that not because of the next speaker, but because of all speakers, and I just wanted to make that point clear at this point that all speakers are cautioned and advised there is a limit of 10 minutes.

The man I am about to call upon to speak has been a leader in this whole area to develop this Cuyahoga Park and we are delighted to have him with us this morning, Mr. William Nye, who is director of the Department of Natural Resources for the State of Ohio.

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

Mr. NYE. I think Governor Gilligan covered quite well the position of the State of Ohio. I do want to make three points very quickly. I will try to take only 5 minutes.

There are three questions if you try to summarize it down into the major reasons. I will tick them off.

One, and I think most important, is because the National Park Service study which did a thorough study found the Cuyahoga Valley should be a national park and found there was a great deal of urgency about the issue of it being a national park.

Second, the position of Ohio relative to national parks. Ohio has no national parks. We are among the five lowest States in terms of recreation land per capita, five lowest among the lowest recreation land per capita for each Ohio citizen to use.

Yet, we are the first to make an effort to correct that among those five states and we are seventh in the Nation in terms of the monetary efforts we are making to correct that situation.

The State of Ohio has authorized, most of it to be spent this biennium, \$125 million in less than a decade passed for acquisition of land recreation facilities for the State park system.

So again fifth lowest in recreational land per capita, yet we are first among those five and seventh in the Nation.

Among the five that are the lowest, there is no particular pattern to it. All but one of those other States has a national park within its borders.

The only one that does not is Rhode Island, which is so small they probably could not fit it in.

The third point I want to make is a rebuttal to a statement that was made by Jim Watt, the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, who in the House hearings made a particular point, stressed a particular point, that Ohio has been doing well in terms of spending, the 50 percent matching money that is made available to Ohio by the land and Water Conservation Fund.

I would point out to you the only reason we are doing so well is because there was a backlog of money when we came into office in 1971, Land and Water Conservation Fund money.

We have been spending the money at a faster rate than the money has been coming in on an annual basis. That is why we are able to spend some \$4 million of State money and some \$4 million of Land and Water Conservation Fund money, only because there was a backlog of \$70 million.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund money lasts for 3 years. We have 3 years to commit it, and the prior administration during the last few years had been using State moneys for projects that were not matched by Land and Water Conservation Fund money for lodges, cabins and this sort of thing.

So there was pool money which enabled us to do things so well.

Ohio cannot do it alone. That is the point I want to make. The point I want to make—the Land and Water Conservation Funds—we received approximately \$7.4 million per year when the full allocation of \$300 million is made, that is Ohio's share of the \$300 million.

If you spread that money out through the various projects in a State that is urbanized and is heavily populated like Ohio, you cannot bring into this fund project enough money to buy it within 20 years, to buy just the land, much less any development.

Senator METZENBAUM. How much was that?

Mr. NYE. \$7.4 million, which we split under Federal guidelines—one-half for metropolitan, city, and county parks and one-half for State projects.

So it is really only \$3.7 million the State can spend on parks. That has to be spread around the State of Ohio both from the standpoint of responsibility.

So, Ohio cannot—I want to submit written testimony to you on this which I have prepared and submitted to Roy Taylor, chairman of the National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee subsequent to the House hearing and I would like to enter that into the record as part of my testimony.

Senator METZENBAUM. Without objection it is accepted for the record.

[Mr. Nye's testimony before the House Committee on April 8, 1974, appears on p. 49.]

Congressman REGULA. Mr. Nye, a couple of questions.

I would be interested, you mentioned we are fifth lowest in the Nation. Is this arrived at by taking a total Federal, which we have none, but total State region and dividing by population?

Mr. NYE. Yes, we do have some Federal land. We have Wayne National Forest. It includes the forest land. It is the total Federal, State, and local recreation lands divided by the population, and Ohio comes out with a quotient that is among the five lowest in the country.

Congressman REGULA. What is the total commitment in dollars of Bureau of Outdoor Recreation over the total period of time, and how much has been received to date for this particular valley?

Mr. NYE. We have received to date somewhere close to \$3 million. There is always a lag because the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation program is a reimbursable program. We have to spend 100 percent of the money and then we get 50 percent back. About \$3 million has come back to Ohio for this project, approximately.

We anticipate during the biennium having the full \$4 million come back. We had \$1 million allocated last year, \$1 million of Federal money to match that. So, there will be a total by the biennium of \$5 million in Federal money coming back.

Congressman REGULA. Has there been any commitment from Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to say over the next 5, 10, 20 years, they would be willing to put up so much?

And I recognize by the time the money comes—but has the commitment come?

Mr. NYE. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is fully committed to this project. I think they recognize the same facts that were stated in the National Park Service study, the importance and the significance.

There is no disagreement with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. It is a disagreement on the method of funding. They are committed so much as Congress makes it available each year to go on to this project.

Congressman SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question, if I may.

Mr. Nye, just recently your department has taken action to acquire an area known as Towpath Village, and there is a controversy over the fact it has been purchased for a rather sizable sum.

I wonder if you would care to expand that a little bit as an example of what happens if we do not act fast.

Mr. NYE. That is a very good example. The reason that property has gone up so much in value, it could have been acquired two or three years past for probably less than half of what was paid for it, is because it is property that was purchased, some 416 acres, by a development company, a responsible development company—a company that has been there for about 10 years developing it into a planned unit development.

It is one of the finest unit plan developments I have run across in Ohio. We regretted very much having to acquire it because I think in terms of housing developments it is one of the better ones

I have seen, but it is a key parcel in the valley and because it was owned by developers, the utilities were brought in at considerable expense to the developers so that when the government agency goes in to buy it you have got to pay for all of those additions in value to the property.

Now, when we go into buy property like that it is individual housing lots, it is not individual acreage any more, and they paid something close to \$9,000 an acre for it, I think.

Congressman SEIBERLING. I support the bill of Congressman Regula to have a study made of the Tuscaroras Valley for park purposes and the Ohio Canal area going through the area.

And of course the Department of Interior also supports that according to their testimony and I just wanted to ask you if you have a statement that you would like to make on that point since it does tie in, as Congressman Regula said, with this whole valley project extending the concept through the Ohio Canal all the way south to the central part of Ohio.

Mr. NYE. Yes, we strongly support Congressman Regula's bill. I think I indicated that in the House hearing on that we are going ahead with some acquisition.

We hope to have it finalized and be able to announce what areas we are acquiring in Stark and Tuscaroras County shortly.

We are also doing this elsewhere, acquiring land between the rivers and the canals over in western Ohio as well.

Senator TAFT. Mr. Nye, one question.

Have you tried to work out a feasibility study of a fixed period of years, a maximum period of years and a minimum amount of Federal financing to be required to complete the project.

Mr. NYE. The difficulty with trying to do that, Senator, is the uncertainty of States input into that. Say Ohio is getting to the point where we are going to have to have another bond issue before we can continue with purchases, that means, as you know, the State of Ohio and most States finance differently than the Federal Government in the sense it requires a voted bond issue passed by the legislature and passed by the people.

So we are somewhat reluctant with those two steps being there to make very many predictions, very extensive predictions, on how far we will be able to go with this.

We have set up 20 years as what we think is the best we could do if everything went well, if we continue with the land and water conservation fund and State matching funds.

As I indicated, we don't think the land and water conservation fund will be sufficient to match that 50 percent. It will be something like 30 or 40 percent because the State in order to acquire the land within 20 years and meet its other obligations of the State will have to come up with more State money and than the land and water conservation fund money.

Congressman SEIBERLING. I had a footnote or another question to that.

Is it the State's belief you have 20 years to do this job?

Mr. NYE. It depends upon whether we can acquire the developable property. Whether the property is developable or not depends to a great degree on the pressures for development.

You take La Jolla, Calif., houses hanging from cliffs, which anybody in their right mind would say, those houses are built on undevelopable land. But the pressures were such for housing space that houses did develop on the sides of hills.

We don't know when it is going to happen in the valley. What we are doing is acquiring the flatter areas of the land that are developable under current standards in the area.

So far there has not been much pressure to develop the sides of hills, although the sides of hills are used in the planned unit development concept as the open space part of the planned unit development.

Senator METZENBAUM. Mr. Nye, do you have an estimate as to what the present cost would be over a 20-year period?

Mr. NYE. We feel the present cost would be, considering the trends in inflation in the last year which we are not taking into account, we are not expecting them to be as high as they were when the original projections were made, it would probably cost \$20 million to acquire the land over the next 4 years.

If the Federal bill were to pass this session of Congress, we think it would take somewhere between $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 years for the Federal Government to acquire the land.

But the State requirement over a 20-year period, we feel that would just about double that amount, \$40 million, because of the inflationary factor.

Senator METZENBAUM. Are you familiar with the figure that the Department of the Interior which submitted a letter to this committee from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, it used a figure when total completed project the acquisition of 14,500 acres would cost \$35,446,900.

Mr. NYE. That is the figure, I believe.

Senator METZENBAUM. In this letter which we will make part of the record dated as of March 5, it states as follows:

The Committee has requested views of this Department on Senate Bill S. 1862 to establish a Cuyahoga National Historical Park and Recreation Area. We recommend against this bill.

I am wondering if that is 1974 dollars, or is it over a 20-year period?

Mr. NYE. The \$5 million was over the 20-year period and it was formulated in 1973. What I am saying is in 1974—it accounted for inflation but it accounted for inflation as it was perceived in 1973.

If it is was perceived in 1974 a vast increase in inflation last year, if you crank those trends into it you would have to take it up to about \$40 million.

Senator METZENBAUM. Using those same inflationary relationships, what was the figure you were using in 1973 as to the cost to complete this as compared to the present \$20 million?

Mr. NYE. I think it was about \$16 million.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you.

Congressman REGULA. One last question. Do you know offhand how many acres in the valley are either in public ownership—I am talking about metropolitan, park, State—or quasi-public like Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts?

What is the total acreage presently?

Mr. NYE. I do not have that figure in front of me but just from memory I think it is about 10,000 acres total metropolitan quasi-public.

Congressman REGULA. We are talking about an addition of ten?

Mr. NYE. Right.

Senator METZENBAUM. Would you have to buy those from the other bodies such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts?

Mr. NYE. No, the contemplation here is to leave those as they are. We do not see any problem with having a Boy Scout camp in the middle of a park or a Girl Scout camp in the middle of a park, or with any of the other quisa-public areas.

One of the great assets of the park would be Blossom Music Center.

Senator METZENBAUM. Are you saying if there were \$10 million available to you today you think you could create the national park, and the \$20 million therefore is not a figure we need contemplate?

If the Federal Government could provide \$10 million you could move forward and do the job?

Mr. NYE. I am saying it is about \$20 million, every time lag of acquiring property. So it would take three and a half to four years for the Federal Government to acquire the property.

We believe it will take about \$20 million to do that. It is about 2,000 acres, roughly 2,000 acres.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much.

[Testimony of Mr. Nye before the House committee of April 8, 1974, follows:]

TWO HUNDRED MILLION YEARS—AND TOMORROW THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY

(By William B. Nye, Director, Ohio Department of Natural Resources)

In the ruggedly beautiful valley connecting Cleveland and Akron lies a green jewel that poses both a challenge and a unique opportunity to a nation faced with an inexorable loss of open space. This valley, named for the river that helped create it, comprises the last major area of unspoiled green space near Ohio's heavily industrialized urban centers and is within a half hour drive of four million people. Its majestic natural scenery and rich historical heritage is a near-miracle in such a setting. We cannot allow it to be lost to further encroachment of residential and commercial development and time is running out for decisive action to preserve this gem for this and future generations.

It is unlikely that Jonathan Hale, one of the first settlers in the region and whose homestead is now preserved as a living farm-homestead museum, could envision that the beautiful valley that lured him from the East would maintain its charm well into the 20th Century. The "Canawlers", driving their plodding mules hauling canal boats full of goods for Eastern markets, undoubtedly gave little thought to the historical etchings of their page in Ohio History and impact on the Cuyahoga Valley. And long before white man touched the land with his signs of "progress", the red man recognized the unique nature of the river that made possible a portage of only eight miles to bridge the watersheds of Lake Erie on the North and the mighty Tuscarawas, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers on the South.

These are but a few of the elements that have woven an historic and majestic fabric of natural wonders and human striving and triumphs that are the Cuyahoga Valley.

Nearly two hundred million years before any man set eyes on the Cuyahoga Valley, the forces of nature were at work shaping the entire region now com-

prising the Northeast United States. Uplifting forces in the Paleozoic Era created plateaus and escarpments which were ultimately eroded and molded by wind, water and titanic force of glaciers. It was primarily through glacial action that the present course of the Cuyahoga River was determined at the time the Great Lakes were created. Through the eons of time these shaping forces have been active, the Cuyahoga Valley has been carved into the rustic green gem it is today.

The Cuyahoga Valley is not only significant as an aesthetic oasis in a rapidly expanding super-metropolis, but is significant for its natural history as well. Extremes in topography and the microclimatic conditions have resulted in a natural botanical garden that is richly abundant, extremely diverse, and unmatched in Ohio.

The valley is a mixing zone of plant associations which are more typically found in other parts of the country, some of which are disjunct from their main areas of distribution by a hundred miles or more. This diversity of plant species in the valley includes species usually associated with Northern and Prairie vegetation, as well as those which have a Southern or Appalachian Mountain distribution.

Remnants of the original vegetation of the region persist in such areas as Stumpy Basin near Peninsula, and in Tinkers Creek Gorge which is a tributary of the Cuyahoga River.

Stumpy Basin, with its virgin prairie on the slumping glacial till and its "pigmy forest" in the flood plain, is one of the finest natural areas in Ohio. Here we find such rare or unusual species as Buffalo Berry, Dwarf Juniper, Indian Grass, Fringed and Bottle Gentian, and several species of Orchids. Tinkers Creek Gorge, on the other hand, is an excellent relict of the original forest cover showing two types of associations. The steep slopes of the gorge support a Beech-Maple-Hemlock Forest of tremendous size and quality. Here the Hemlock, Mountain Maple, Yellow Birch, and Canada Yew persist, while the drier ridge tops support an Oak-Hickory Forest of equal size and quality. Red, White, and Black Oak and Shagbark Hickory dominate this section of the virgin forest. Because of its outstanding quality, Tinkers Creek Gorge was designated as a National Natural Landmark in October, 1967.

In addition to these areas, there are good examples of various other vegetative situations which add to the Valley's diversity. These include the flood plain forest, cattail swamps, upland forest, and the many small niches, which occur among the cliffs and ravines of the Valley that have had little or no disturbance over the years. Such diversity makes it truly an outstanding natural area worthy of preservation.

Punctuating the green tapestry of the Valley are several picturesque villages lending harmonic diversity and evidence of the historic past. Fortunately for the integrity of the Valley, these villages have retained the essence of their heritage, which is one of the more interesting and colorful pages in Ohio's history. Other than some residents of Northeastern Ohio, few realize the close ties this area has to the New England States, especially Connecticut. As you pass through these quaint villages and observe the little churches, village greens, libraries, public meeting places, and homes; the New England influence is immediate and unmistakable, for indeed this part of Ohio was once known as "New Connecticut".

When the first settlements were made on the Atlantic Coast, no one knew what lay to the West. Whatever lay there belonged to the British by right of discovery or conquest and therefore was to be disposed of as felt proper by "the crown". Vaguely worded grants were made to Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The Connecticut grant, like the others, had an infinite Western boundary, but extended to "the South Sea". Much confusion reigned due to inexact descriptions and overlapping grants, with disputes between the states sometimes ending in bloody conflict.

Ultimately, in view of obvious problems such as administering a state measuring hundreds of miles in breadth and thousands of miles in length, these lands were pooled to belong to the public domain and available for disposal for the general welfare. But when Connecticut ceded her lands to the United

States Government in 1786, she "reserved" some three million acres of land in Northeastern Ohio. This land was called "New Connecticut", "The Western Reserve of Connecticut", or for brevity, merely "The Western Reserve". Thus, it is called today and it is largely due to the Connecticut influence that many Hamlets in the area of the Cuyahoga Valley now retain the charming atmosphere of New England that distinguishes the area from the remainder of Ohio.

Today a reconstructed "Western Reserve Village" is located within the project area near the restored Jonathan Hale Homestead, a remnant of the historic link to the East and available for public edification and enjoyment. These features will be major attractions in the park.

The area envisioned for the National Park is unusually rich, not only in natural and historical values, but also in cultural and recreational opportunities. Internationally known symphonies, ballet and opera companies and entertainers spanning the gamut, from classical to pop, perform in the striking pavillion at Blossom Music Center. Skiers and golfers have ample opportunity to pursue their sport on two ski areas and a scenic golf course. Traditional recreational activities such as picnicking, hiking, nature study and winter sports are offered on a year round basis in the 6900 acres of Metropolitan Parks well distributed throughout the project area.

The wide spectrum of activities offered by the private sector that are compatible with the purpose of the National Park Proposal are of particular value. As they involve private enterprise in a project of considerable magnitude, and one that needs private involvement to assure diversity, a broader program of services can be provided to the park visitor.

Sparked by the ground swell of interest in preserving the natural beauty of the Valley, new interest is being shown in developing recreation facilities and services by private entrepreneurs. These include canoe, horse and bicycle liveries to provide quiet and leisurely ways to more fully explore and appreciate the Valley. These are considered fully in keeping with the objectives of the park.

The subject of transportation is one that obviously plays a major role in an undertaking of this size. Although essential to realizing the ultimate goal of exposing the public to the rewarding experiences to be found in the Valley, care must be exercised not to compromise the natural and historical values found there by a proliferation of highways and roads through the very heart of the Valley.

Concomitant with the responsibility to move people to, and within, the park is the charge to minimize the impact on the resource this may necessitate. Transportation in the Cuyahoga Valley offers exciting alternatives that are far more than just moving people from place to place. The very act of moving among the many features of the park can be an adventure in itself—a step back into history.

Primary among the modes of travel available to the park visitor will be a ride on an authentically reconstructed canal boat harking back to the days when the Ohio and Erie Canal was a major transportation and commercial artery in the state. The Ohio and Erie Canal, the first in Ohio, provided the means for Ohio farmers and manufacturers to move goods to Eastern and Southern markets that were previously uneconomical by other means. The canal, with its forty-two locks between the "Summit Portage" in Akron and its outlet in Cleveland, played a major role in Ohio's development and traverses the entire length of the proposed park. Although the canal ceased operation in 1913, much of it is in surprisingly good condition with locks intact or repairable and the canal watered for several miles above State Route 82. Construction of a canal boat, compete with crew and mules, would be a memorable experience for generations long removed from this colorful form of travel.

A logical progression of historical transportation is the mode that replaced the canals and drove them out of business—the railroad, meandering through the entire length of the Valley, and sewing Cleveland and Akron together by rail is the B & O Railroad. Historical trains working this route would provide passengers with a thrill that would awaken dim memories in many of

the golden age of steam and provide new excitement for youngsters of a Diesel Age. Recapturing the aura of a bygone age, while getting from Urban Cleveland and Akron to the scenic beauty of the park would truly be "Half the fun of getting there," while minimizing the impact of hordes of vehicles.

A major consideration of the park plan will be to minimize intrusions by automobiles and other mechanized forms of individual transportation. Opportunities will be emphasized for modes more compatible with the quiet nature of the Valley—horse and carriages, bicycles, hiking, canoes, etc., with some mass forms such as mini-buses to transport visitors from parking lots on the periphery to activity nodes within the park.

In the Cuyahoga River Valley Area the presence of large population concentrations, coupled with an increasing population, income, mobility and leisure time creates ever increasing pressure on recreational facilities, particularly, of the day-use type.

The "1971-77 Ohio Outdoor Recreation Plan", the official certified recreation plan for the State of Ohio, documents this fact in considerable detail. The Plan forecasts 1970-1985 picnic, hiking and camping needs figures for geographical areas within the State on an acreage basis. The land-based activity needs figures for 1970 and 1985 are higher for the Cleveland-Akron Urban Area than any other area in the State of Ohio. More specifically, the Plan forecasts that for 1970 this Cleveland-Akron Area needed 71,752 land-based recreation acres of land and by 1985 would need 126,522 acres. As a result of these projected deficits and unmet demands, the State of Ohio feels that acquisition and development for the Cuyahoga Valley Park is of the highest priority.

A consideration of the tremendous demand for all types of recreation in this heavily urbanized region could lead to an over-zealous development plan. With four million people living within one half hour's drive of the area, representing demands for every conceivable form of outdoor recreation, the natural inclination could be for intensive development of a wide spectrum of facilities.

To those who have recognized the unique character of the valley, such a plan would be patently irresponsible.

It is abundantly apparent that what we seek to preserve for all time and for all generations is a rare treasure that must, at all costs, remain as it is, and that change must be toward the valley's historic past—not forward into the highly developed urbanized and industrialized future that not threatens it.

Recognizing the multi-faceted nature of the Valley, with its rich mix of natural, historical, cultural, and recreational potentials, any plan must be oriented toward a sensitive interpretation and utilization of the resources available. This principle demands that use be extensive, rather than intensive, in order to accommodate only the types of use compatible with the qualities of the park. Thus, development of large activity areas (i.e. large parking lots, class "A" campgrounds) within the Valley are not envisioned, although some of this type of use will be possible on the park's periphery. Non-motorized and mass transportation systems will be utilized to minimize the impact of large numbers of autos. Developed areas will be scaled and fitted to topographic and ecological features and carefully masterplanned to consider the relation of each to the entire Valley and environs. Carrying capacities will be recognized and assiduously observed in planning.

Some forms of recreation fit perfectly with the tone of the Valley. Hiking, with walk-in camps available for overnight trips, horseback riding, bicycling, scenic tours throughout the Valley emphasizing historic and scenic points, canoeing and "floating", picnicking, hosteling, fishing, are but a few of the recreational activities that are consistent with objectives of the park.

Ohio is among the five states with the lowest per capita state and local recreation acreage—the bottom 10%. Of the other four lowest, Texas has three national park areas, North Carolina has two national park areas (and far more extensive federal forests) and Massachusetts has one national park area. Only Rhode Island, our smallest sister state, has no national park areas, but four national park areas are nearer than are any to Ohio.

It should be mentioned that the term "national park area" can refer to such National Park Service administrative units as a National Park, National Lakeshore, National Seashore, National Recreation Area, etc. It does not pertain to National Park Service administrative units such as a National Historic Site or a National Monument. Ohio has two national monuments (Mound City and Perry's Monument) and one national historic site (William Howard Taft's home). Important though these may be, they add little to the recreation base or to the preservation of unique natural and aesthetic values.

The National Park Service has 24,560,635 acres under its management. Though not a valid support factor, it is still of interest to note that on an equal per state basis, Ohio would have a 491,213 acre National Park. On a per capita ("parks to the people") basis it would be even larger. On a per land mass basis it would be smaller but still of the same magnitude. Ohio has none. Even the Cuyahoga Valley project proposes federal purchase of less than 15,000 acres.

Ohio, concentrating on industrial expansion, got its poor recreation position through long neglect, but since 1965 Ohio has been among the top 20% of states in efforts to increase its state-owned recreation acreage, and more is being contemplated. Since 1965 Ohio, through bond issues and other funds, has committed \$125 million to recreation land acquisition and facility development including \$18 million in the current budget. These funds have been further augmented by the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Land acquisition is now receiving highest priority with three-quarters of the current budget earmarked for land. The state is also encouraging local land acquisition through similarly prioritizing in the administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

In total dollars Ohio's effort to increase its recreation acreage, compared with all states since 1960, ranks seventh; first among the five states with the lowest per capita recreation acreage. On a per capita basis Ohio ranks slightly lower but is still in the top 20% of all states. In addition, several million dollars in revenue bonds have funded specialized facilities in Ohio parks.

But of the leading 12 states, those states with over \$50 million in bond issue funds committed to recreation since 1960, Ohio is the *only* state which does *not* have a national park area.

Perhaps part of the reason for Ohio's neglect or lack of interest in major parks prior to 1965 stemmed from the lack of a federal example in or even near the state. It is interesting to note that almost all of the states that have since 1965 committed even larger total and per capita amounts than Ohio have had both national park areas and large state and local public recreation land acreage for years. Sixty percent of Ohioans vacation out of state. Only recently, with the results of the bond issue funding being a reality, have Ohioans come to appreciate the recreation potential of their own state. The national park would even more greatly stir the pride and vision of Ohioans in the natural heritage of their own state.

It is true that none of the above factors or measurements are primary and controlling and that "great national significance" is the major criterion for establishing National Park areas, but, "great national significance" is now documented. The Department of Interior's own National Park Service study has proven affirmatively the factor of great national significance; that the Valley deserves national park status. The study report refers to the area as a "green shrouded miracle", and further notes the urgency of acquisition and development through phrases such as the "urban noose is tightening . . . the region's last hope . . . federal expertise and funding are essential . . . desperately needed is a committed federal presence." There can be no doubt that this federal agency feels it is imperative to move forward as quickly as possible.

Given that great national significance is now documented, the other factors or measurements noted which indicate an overlooking of Ohio at the federal level should place the Cuyahoga Valley Project at the very top of the federal park area expansion list.

Of the past and current State of Ohio budgets for land acquisition, more than \$5 million, the highest of any Ohio project, is committed to purchasing land in the proposed national project area to prevent loss of that land to private development pending federal action. The sooner the federal act passes and funds are appropriated, the sooner state funds can divert to public recreation land projects more truly of state responsibility. Note, however, that creation of the national park is not seen as a way to save Ohio revenue but rather as an act by which Ohio can do more for itself, while at the same time opening the Cuyahoga Valley to all the people of this nation, including Ohioans.

To date, the State of Ohio has expended over \$1,110,000 in the acquisition of 548 acres of land. These parcels have been purchased with three major goals in mind (1.) To stop incompatible commercial or residential development, (2.) To expand existing publicly owned lands (i.e. Metropolitan Parks) and (3.) To tie together areas of public or quasi-public ownership.

Over 1,200 additional acres are currently under appraisal or in the process of acquisition, accounting for an estimated 5.5 million dollars.

A contingency fund is maintained to assure adequate funding for the purchase of opportune parcels coming on the market by willing sellers that have not been included in current phases of the project. Every effort has been made to minimize the impact of land acquisition on valley residents. In many cases, where fee simple ownership is not essential to the objectives of the park, scenic easements have been purchased. In other instances, life states or partial acquisitions will be used to create the least disruptive influence possible. Public Law 91-646, the Standard Relocation Act, is observed to assure reimbursement of moving costs and other expenses involved with residents moving from purchased lands.

It should be noted that, as Ohio has been active in preserving the Cuyahoga Valley prior to establishment of the National Park boundaries, there is some difference between the State and Federal acquisition areas.

These are not major, but do involve two changes that should be noted. Basically, these are (1.) The State Plan encompasses the Furnace Run Valley, which the National Plan does not. This inclusion would tie the main stem of the Cuyahoga Valley to Furnace Run Metropolitan Park, an important activity center, and (2.) The N.P.S. Plan extends acquisition to Rockside Road, approximately two miles North of the state's Northern terminus of Tinker's Creek Road.

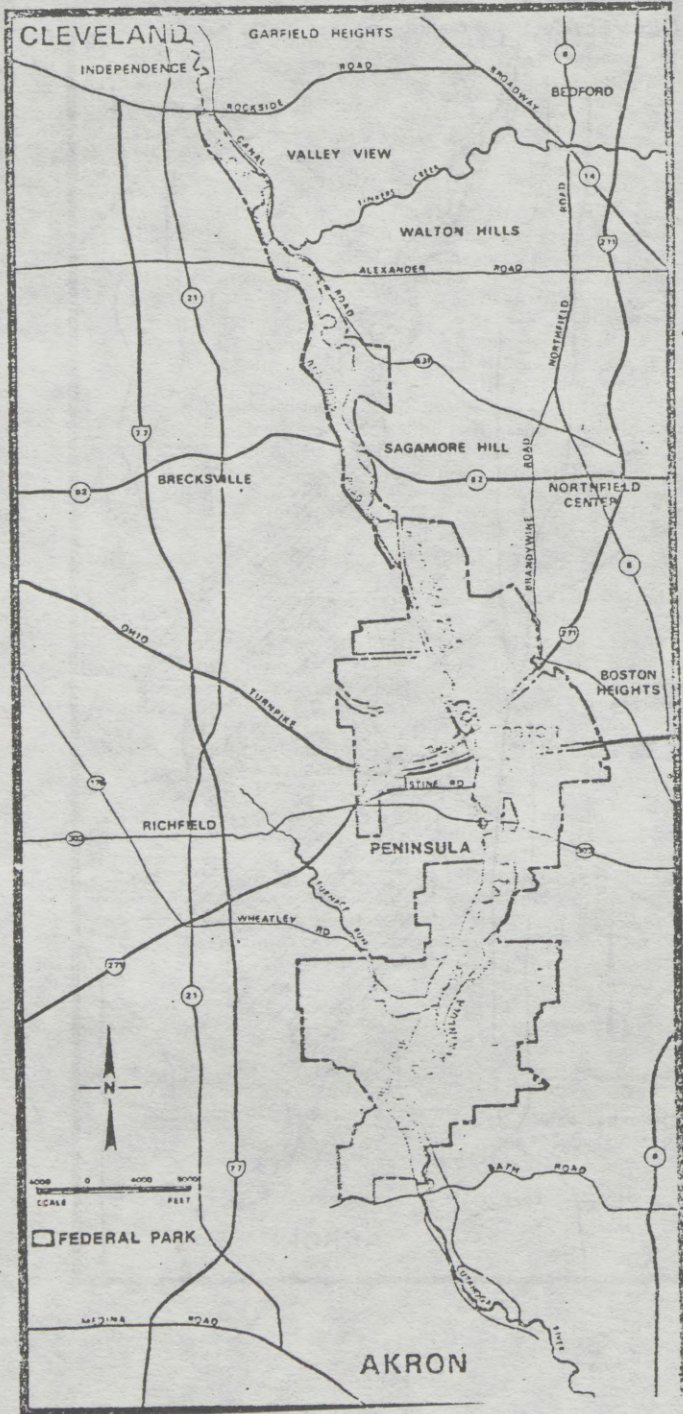
Although Ohio has indicated its dedication to the preservation of this unique resource, the fact that a broader program of acquisition and development is needed is inescapable. State budgets, for capital improvements appropriated on a biennial basis, can be expanded, cut, redirected or entirely eliminated as they pass through the legislative gauntlet. Philosophies and priorities also are subject to change, leaving ongoing projects foundering.

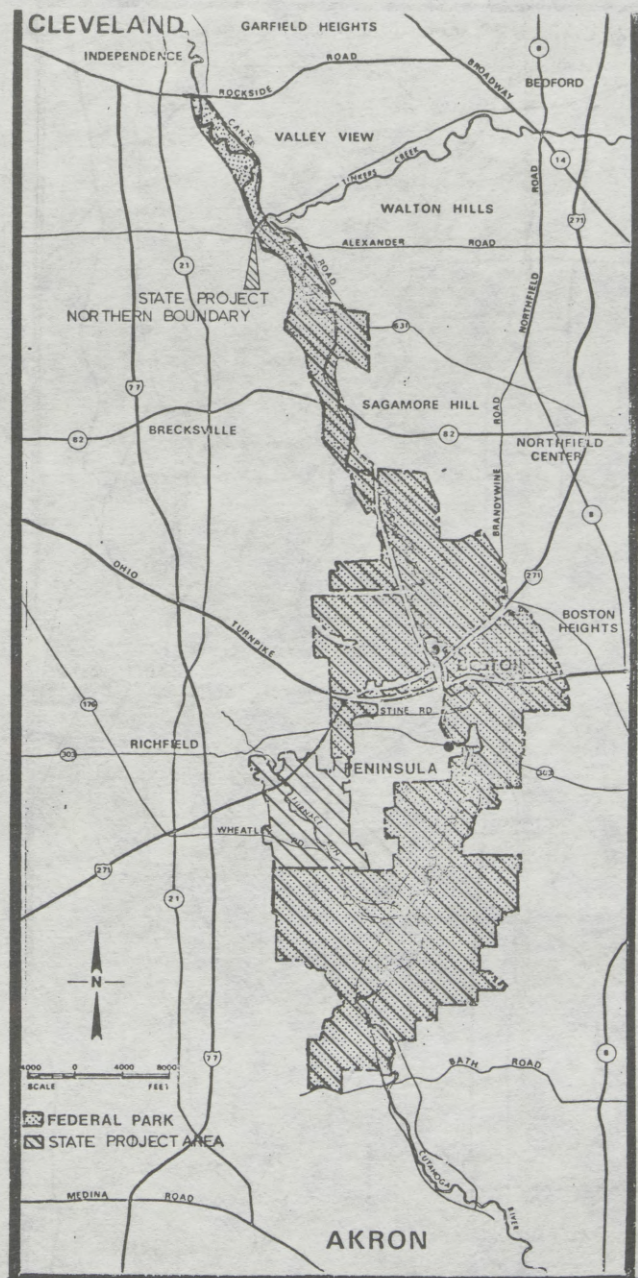
These factors, together with the underlying quality factor of "national significance", indicate the imperative need for federal involvement in the Cuyahoga Valley to provide adequate funding at an early date and assure continuity over the time necessary to complete the park. As several years of even aggressive acquisition will be necessary to purchase the 15,000 acres in the project, we cannot afford to waste time and risk ever rising costs and further encroachment to compromise the natural character of the park. The time is now for positive action to assure this natural and historical treasure will forever be available to the people of Ohio and the nation.

APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS¹

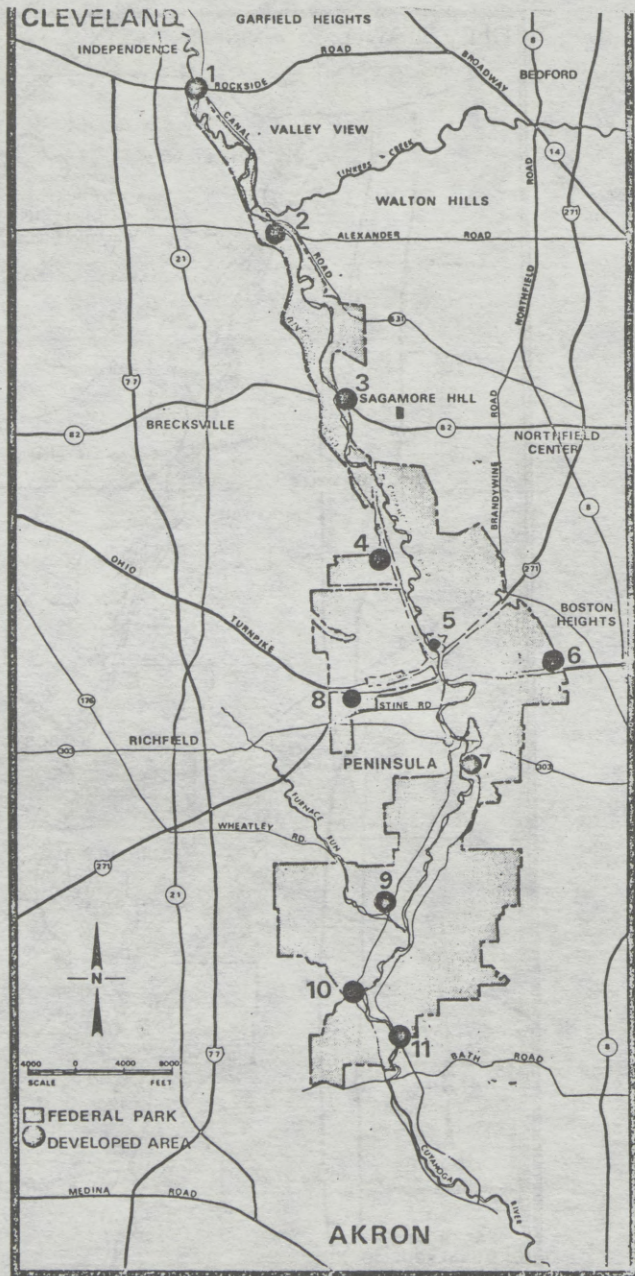
1. Vicinity map showing location of project.
2. Map of National Park Service Proposal, with State project boundaries shown.
3. Project area showing proposed development areas.
4. Parks and Quasi-Public lands within project area.

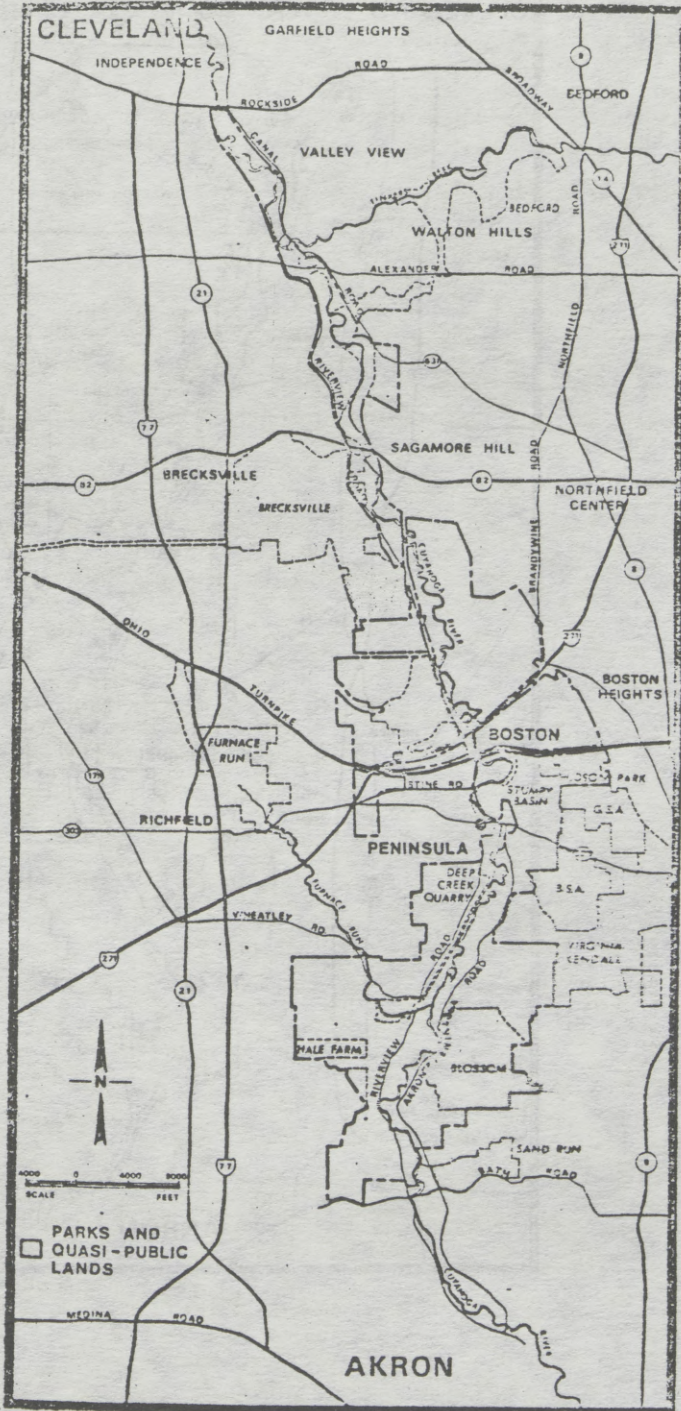
¹ Exhibits taken from N.P.S. Feasibility Study.





Note: Numbers indicate major access points and development areas as proposed in the N.P.S. Study.





Senator METZENBAUM. Mr. George Fisher, who is the mayor of Peninsula, is unable to be with us this morning, but I do want to publicly thank him for his hospitality.

At the same time I would like to thank Mr. William Jenkins, the principal of this school, who has been totally cooperative, so helpful to us and to our staff.

Mr. Paul Catlett, the superintendent of the school system, all of them have helped make possible this hearing with respect to these facilities.

I also would like to make at this time a part of the record a letter that was received from the Secretary of the Interior that I received on March 12, 1974.

[The letter referred to follows:]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 12, 1974.

Hon. HOWARD METZENBAUM,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR METZENBAUM: I appreciate the opportunity to discuss with you the need to develop urban recreation areas, such as Cuyahoga Valley in the Cleveland Akron area.

Your desire to develop such parks is a laudable one, and I think we share a commitment to an idea we have called "Parks for the People." The Cuyahoga Valley represents an opportunity to provide a variety of recreation resources to the people of that area, and, we have begun a joint acquisition program, along with the State of Ohio and the Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan Park Districts.

I can understand your desire to see the Cuyahoga Valley area developed as a National Recreation Area. However, (at this point) we feel it does not meet our criteria as a federal park, and the major responsibility for providing such recreational resources should reside with the State and local authorities. Fortunately, the State of Ohio is capable of professionally acquiring and managing this great area.

I understand you have held further discussions with Buff Bohlen, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks; Jim Watt, Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; and his Deputy, Stan Hulett. I know Assistant Secretary Reed would be happy to continue discussions in an effort to meet your concerns, and we will arrange a meeting with you at a mutually convenient time.

Sincerely yours,

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Senator METZENBAUM. I think Mr. John D. Cherry, the Regional Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior is with us.

Mr. Cherry, would you come forward, please?

Mr. Cherry, it is good to have you with us this morning.

STATEMENT OF JOHN D. CHERRY, REGIONAL DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. CHERRY. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is a privilege to appear before you today as the departmental witness to testify on S. 1862.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish and administer not more than 20,000 acres of the Cuyahoga River Valley in Ohio as a national historical park and recreation area.

Most of the Cuyahoga Valley is steeply sloped, heavily wooded, rugged terrain. Located between the rapidly expanding Cleveland-Akron metropolitan areas, the valley constitutes the last major undeveloped area between these cities.

The Department recognizes that the location and topography of the Cuyahoga Valley, together with its significant role in Northwest Territory history and its 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.

We recommend, however, that S. 1862 not be enacted because the Federal Government, the State of Ohio, and the Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park Districts have already joined together in a viable, farsighted 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 steps 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.

In addition, as early as 1969 through 1971 the Bureau worked with the Akron Metropolitan Park District to acquire 677 acres in fee and 58 acres in easements in the Cuyahoga River Valley.

These early projects involved Federal assistance from the land and water conservation fund in the amount of \$338,274.

We believe this existing combination of BOR financial planning, and technical assistance and State and local efforts will protect the unique and valuable natural resources of the Cuyahoga Valley from urban development and accompanying environmental deterioration.

This type of cooperation at all levels of government and with the private sector is essential in meeting the pressing demands for public outdoor recreation opportunities.

We are excited with the great success of the existing cooperative program for the Cuyahoga Valley, and we strongly believe it should not be abandoned in favor of a primarily Federal effort as proposed in S. 1862.

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.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to take this opportunity to commend the Ohio Department of Natural Resources and the Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan Park Districts for their foresight and initiative in developing an imaginative program to preserve for public benefit the outstanding resources of the Cuyahoga Valley.

We look forward to a continued partnership with these agencies to ensure the success of this program.

This concludes my formal statement. I shall be glad to respond to any questions you may have.

Senator METZENBAUM. Mr. Cherry, are you familiar with the National Park Service comments with respect to the impact statements?

Mr. CHERRY. Yes, I am.

Senator METZENBAUM. Don't you have some difficulty in reconciling the Department's position with that statement which certainly goes all the way in the opposite direction and suggests for example the benefits of direct Federal role are much greater than indicated in the section and are certainly substantiated in the rest of the BOR's impact statement.

Throughout the statement are areas recognized as urban recreation area potential; the need to act quickly to preserve these lands threatened by urbanization; the length of time it will take the local park agencies to complete the project based on precedents set by Gateway and Golden Gate Federal action could be accomplished in a significantly shorter time, the few years in comparison to the 20 years.

The local park authorities indicate they can make acquisition within 20 years. Based on BOR's own analysis much land would be lost in urbanization.

In addition, land that can be bought will have skyrocketed in price. For example, the towpath area could have been acquired by the park land for \$2,500 per acre, now it is going to cost up to \$5,000 per acre.

What did you say you were paying for acreage in the towpath property, Mr. Nye?

Mr. NYE. Approximately \$9,000 per acre.

Senator METZENBAUM. This statement is dated January 31, 1973 from the National Park Service. In that statement they talk about the towpath subdivision a year ago being \$2,500, now it will cost up to \$5,000 per acre, and he is paying \$9,000 in 1974.

Immediate action with only direct Federal involvement would in the long run be less expensive for the public.

It also should be noted that the park authorities in Cleveland and Akron are not financially able to realize the valley's full potential for suitable recreational development programs.

Like most metropolitan park systems, Akron's and Cleveland's acquisition costs are becoming critical. We think the benefits of the Federal role should be given increased recognition.

It is signed Theodore R. Swan.

I do not see how any advocate of this legislation could have stated it more effectively or cogently. Yet here is the Department testifying in opposition to this legislation.

I do have difficulty reconciling that disparity of view.

Mr. CHERRY. I think the problem you are talking about is common not only to State acquisitions but to Federal acquisitions as well, the problem of land price escalation.

I think Director Nye put it very accurately when you asked the question about putting more money into the Cuyahoga Valley.

He had other priorities in the State. One solution to the problem alluded to in recent testimony before the Congress was the possibility of raising the land and water conservation fund authority in the neighborhood of \$500 million.

The present level is around \$300 million. Now, the present estimated split in fiscal year 1975, the State would receive something close to \$7 million.

You can see what would happen, if the fund itself were raised considerably the amount of money available would also increase.

Senator METZENBAUM. Is not the real issue the fact that you and the Department just do not support the concept of the Federal Government being involved in the development of urban national parks, there being only 2 out of 300 that are presently in the National Park System, and until we get the administration to recognize, particularly in view of the energy shortages, that we are going to have to change our concepts to bring these parks closer to the cities.

Is not that the whole issue of the Cuyahoga National Park? Is not that the nub?

Mr. CHERRY. I understand the Advisory Committee to the National Park Service, the northeast region, found this area did not have national significance.

That is my understanding. In part the Department's position is taken on this basis.

Senator METZENBAUM. You are not talking about whether this has or has not national significance, but that is not my question.

I am asking you about the question of locating urban parks, national parks near urban areas, and the Department at this moment does not support that concept except in an indirect manner by providing land and water conservations funds.

Mr. CHERRY. I think that is a fair statement. The Department is looking for the remaining superlative outstanding areas to be preserved, wherever they are.

Senator METZENBAUM. There are no urban parks now being developed or supported as far as the Interior Department is concerned, and no plans to change your posture on that, but still talking about locating our national parks out in the wide open spaces rather than in urban areas.

Mr. CHERRY. Wherever the resources are found, sir.

Senator METZENBAUM. Yet Congress when they enacted the golden gateway bills really were saying there the policy of Congress was to locate urban parks, and I question you, where does this policy emanate from that there will be no urban parks developed or supported?

We are putting aside for the moment the question of the Cuyahoga Park. Where does that policy come from? How did it happen to come into being? Who made that policy?

Mr. Morton, when I spoke to him, indicated he understood the concept and was not totally opposed to urban parks as such, so I have to ask you where it comes from.

Is that from the Office of Management and Budget? Is it they who set the policy for this Nation?

Mr. CHERRY. Sir, I am not aware of any such policy not to establish urban parks.

Senator METZENBAUM. But yet you know of none that are in the works anywhere in the country?

Mr. CHERRY. No, I do not.

Senator TAFT. Mr. Cherry, are there any conditions that exist with regard to the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Park that make it inappropriate or otherwise questionable insofar as making it a national recreation area?

Mr. CHERRY. I am not personally aware of the criteria which the Advisory Committee to the National Park Service and indeed the Park Service itself used in judging whether the Cuyahoga would be suitable as a national park.

All I can say is they did size it up against their criteria and found it lacking. I can conjecture water quality in the river itself.

There are other factors, considerable urbanization. Here again we are talking about a national park, we are not talking about the need to preserve the area and make it available to the public.

That is the best I can do in answering that question.

Congressman SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a couple of questions.

Does the Interior Department recognize the criteria that was set forth by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in its report about 10 years ago which set forth criteria for recreation areas?

Mr. CHERRY. That is supplement No. 1 on recreation areas.

Congressman SEIBERLING. It is Policy Circular No. 1.

Mr. CHERRY. We are talking about the same thing. That policy was used for many years to establish such area as the Sleeping Bear Dunes, National Seashore Fossil Islands, and many others.

Also the Golden Gate and Gateway. The policy is under review right now but it has not been changed.

Congressman SEIBERLING. Is there any criteria set forth in that policy that this proposed park area does not meet specifically?

Mr. CHERRY. You caught me short. I would have to have the criteria in front of me.

Congressman SEIBERLING. I have them all listed in my formal statement. As far as I can see this proposed park meets every single one of those proposed criteria and meets them well within the guidelines.

It also meets the secondary criteria with ease. So, I have great difficulty in this statement that the Department is making about the fact it does not meet the criteria for a federally administered park.

I suspect the budgetary rather than park criteria are dominant, and I am not reflecting on the Department. They are under some constraints that I know they do not like much better than I do.

I would like to ask you if the land and water conservation fund were greatly increased would the Department of Interior be able to reconsider its position to the criteria and perhaps broaden it?

Mr. CHERRY. I do not necessarily see the connection, sir.

Congressman SEIBERLING. If you have more money to spend, then you are able to do a bigger job.

Mr. CHERRY. I can only conjecture the reaction would be there would be more money available on the State side for the States to do the job.

Congressman SEIBERLING. Some of the land and water conservation fund money goes to the Park Service and when Mr. Watt testified before our hearings in Washington of the House Interior Committee he stressed the financial constraints and the backlog.

I am suggesting there is one solution for that and that is to increase the money available. And since off-shore oil leasing is supposed to increase 10-fold according to Secretary Morton, if we do not increase the land and water conservation fund by at least three-fold we will be short-changing the fund because over the lifetime of the fund it will be getting a smaller slice of the off-shore royalties.

Since most of the tax dollars for the national parks come from the urban centers because that is where most of the taxpayers are, how can we expect continued support for the national parks unless we start giving these taxpayers national parks they can enjoy all the time instead of once or twice in a lifetime?

Mr. CHERRY. My general response is I think that is what your committee is about right now. I believe that is what the committee is about right now in determining these facts.

Congressman SEIBERLING. That is what we are about. It would help if you could give us your view.

Mr. CHERRY. I have given you my view. I am representing the Department of the Interior today and in essence I have reiterated the testimony given by my Director on March 1 before the House Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation.

Congressman SEIBERLING. Then the question really answers itself, doesn't it? If people can't see tangible results from their tax dollars they are eventually going to withdraw their support.

It seems to be quite obvious, and I would think therefore it would behoove the Park Service to review its position with respect to parks and urban centers and perhaps be looking for ways and means to

advance them instead of advancing ways why they should not support them.

I have no further questions.

Congressman REGULA. Mr. Cherry, I know in the statement you mentioned the development. Have you done anything in your Department in working out cooperative agreements with the Department of Transportation in the various States as well as nationally, to have bicycle trails funding and so forth?

Mr. CHERRY. Yes, contact has been made with the Department of Transportation in Washington by our Department and staff has been assigned to monitor and coordinate with each other.

In the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation several offices are working very closely with the States in localities primarily in a catalytic way, and also a source of Federal assistance.

Congressman REGULA. You say a potential in this development, no matter how it might be achieved—bicycle trails is a part of the overall pattern?

Mr. CHERRY. It is certainly very desirable.

VOICE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to be recognized. You have set a time limit of 10 minutes. You are attempting—by questioning and cross examination—certain questions that are very pertinent to the promotion, and I would like to state at this time that the questions and answers are prejudicial and illegal as far as the committee is concerned.

I suggest you continue under the rules that you set forth in the beginning.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, sir, but the rules I set forth were that the statements would be limited to 10 minutes but that the committee would not be limited at all in its questioning of the witnesses.

This is indeed a hearing and if we are to be limited in the facts that we may elicit from the witnesses, I am afraid the hearing will serve no useful purpose.

Thank you very much.

Congressman SEIBERLING. Just one more question. My office just double checked with the Park Service and advised me the Northeastern Advisory Board of the Park Service in fact approved the Cuyahoga Valley National Park proposal which I understood was contrary to what you indicated.

Mr. CHERRY. That is contrary to what my understanding is.

Congressman SEIBERLING. I wonder if you could provide us with a verified statement on that.

Mr. CHERRY. I would be happy to do so.

Senator METZENBAUM. Would you also provide us with a statement of the criteria as well as the determination as to what the Advisory Committee came up with?

Mr. CHERRY. Yes.

[The information follows:]

MAY 7 1974

D4221-Cuyahoga Valley

Honorable Howard Metzenbaum
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Metzenbaum:

During his testimony at your field hearing on S. 1862 to establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area, Regional Director John Cherry agreed to furnish supplemental information for the record. We are pleased to forward that material.

The Department evaluated the recreation values of the Cuyahoga River Valley as a potential National Recreation Area under the criteria in Recreation Advisory Council Circular No. 1, "Federal Executive Branch Policy Governing the Selection, Establishment, and Administration of National Recreation Areas." A copy of that circular is enclosed. The survey team applying the criteria found that:

"The area does not meet two of the primary criteria included in Recreation Advisory Council Policy Circular No. 1 governing the selection, establishment, and administration of national recreation areas. One, because of the excessive pollution, the area cannot be said to have a high carrying capacity; and the other, the area's recreation potential is not sufficient to attract patronage beyond the normal service region, although it is important to residents of the Cleveland-Akron area."

Also enclosed is a copy of the February 26, 1974, Resolution of the Northeast Regional Advisory Committee stating that the proposed national park in the Cuyahoga Valley was recognized "...as being primarily of 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."

We are returning a copy of that portion of the record of the field hearing marked up to reflect the revisions we believe desirable. The opportunity to review this material is appreciated. If we may be of further assistance, please contact us.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) A. Newton Underhill

~~For~~ James G. Watt
Director

Enclosures

cc: FOR Files/Chron
RAS/Mr. Wolph w/c Res. & 4/12/74 memo fm LCRO
LCRO w/c Res. & field hearing

RLEastman:mcb:5/6/74

RECREATION ADVISORY COUNCIL

Federal Executive Branch Policy Governing the Selection, Establishment, and Administration of National Recreation Areas

Washington, D.C. • March 26, 1963

PREAMBLE

The Recreation Advisory Council believes that:

1. Greater efforts must be made by Federal, State, local governmental, and private interests to fulfill adequately the steeply mounting outdoor recreation demands of the American people;
2. The Federal Government should provide leadership and stimulus to this effort, but does not have sole or primary responsibility for providing recreation opportunities;
3. Present Federal programs should be augmented by a system of National Recreation Areas made up of a limited number of areas where the recreation demand is not being met through other programs.

The system of National Recreation Areas should:

1. Provide for Federal investment in outdoor recreation that is more clearly responsive to recreation demand than other investments that are based primarily upon considerations of preserving unique natural or historical resources, the need to develop and conserve public lands and forests, or the requirements of major water resource development undertakings;
2. Be areas which have natural endowments that are well above the ordinary in quality and recreation appeal, being of lesser significance than the unique scenic and historic elements of the National Park System, but affording a quality of recreation experience which transcends that normally associated with areas provided by State and local governments;
3. Be consistent with Federal programs relating to national parks, national forests, public lands, fish and wildlife, water resource development, grants for urban open space, recreation programs on private agricultural lands, and programs for financial assistance to States in providing recreation opportunity.

In order to provide a rational basis for planning and evaluating proposed projects where outdoor recreation use is the dominant or primary purpose, the Recreation Advisory Council hereby sets forth the guidelines it believes should govern the selection, establishment, and administration of National Recreation Areas.

Under authority bestowed upon the Council by Executive Order 11017, of April 27, 1962, the Council commends this policy to all concerned Federal agencies, and by

mutual agreement makes it binding upon the member agencies of the Recreation Advisory Council. It shall be applied to the existing backlog of National Recreation Area proposals, as well as to all future proposals.

TERMINOLOGY AND

DEFINITION OF SCOPE

Many names have been used in the past in describing areas to be acquired and developed, or to be administratively designated, predominantly for recreation use. Some of these are National Seashore, National Lakeshore, National Waterway, National Riverway, National Recreation Demonstration Areas, and similar names which embody either the physical resource base or the functional purpose to be served. This policy statement includes such areas.

The following criteria are not intended to apply to (a) the classical elements of the National Park System; (b) the standard recreation use areas designated under National Forest practices; (c) the normal scale of recreation development associated with Federal multiple-purpose impoundments; (d) the National Wildlife Refuges, Game Ranges, and National Fish Hatcheries; (e) military and national defense installations; and (f) sites within the zone of metropolitan responsibility, such as provided through the Open Space program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, or which primarily serve massive day use requirements that properly should be met by local and State agencies of government. On the other hand, it is conceivable that National Recreation Areas may include within their boundaries portions of any existing Federal real property.

PRIMARY CRITERIA FOR

SELECTION OF NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

These criteria represent an essential test. National Recreation Areas are conceived of as consisting of a limited number of areas. Therefore, the Council recognizes that a high degree of judgment will have to be exercised in the choice of priorities among qualifying areas.

Application of the following seven primary criteria shall be mandatory for all proposals:

1. National Recreation Areas should be spacious areas, including within their perimeter an aggregate gross area of not less than 20,000 acres of land and water

surface, except for riverways, narrow coastal strips, or areas where total population within a 250-mile radius is in excess of 30 million people.

2. National Recreation Areas should be located and designed to achieve a comparatively high recreation carrying capacity, in relation to type of recreation primarily to be served.
3. National Recreation Areas should provide recreation opportunities significant enough to assure interstate patronage within the region of service, and to a limited extent should attract patronage from outside of the normal service region.
4. The scale of investment, development, and operational responsibility should be sufficiently high to require either direct Federal involvement, or substantial Federal participation to assure optimum public benefit.
5. Although nonurban in character, National Recreation Areas should nevertheless be strategically located within easy driving distance, i.e., not more than 250 miles from urban population centers which are to be served. Such areas should be readily accessible at all times, for all-purpose recreational use.
6. Within National Recreation Areas, outdoor recreation shall be recognized as the dominant or primary resource management purpose. If additional natural resource utilization is carried on, such additional use shall be compatible with fulfilling the recreation mission, and none will be carried on that is significantly detrimental to it.
7. National Recreation Areas should be established in only those areas where other programs (Federal and non-Federal) will not fulfill high priority recreation needs in the foreseeable future.

SECONDARY CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

Application of the following six secondary criteria will be given weight in situations where they bear a meaningful relationship to a specific proposal:

1. Preference should be given to proposed National Recreation Areas that:
 - a. Are within or closely proximate to those official U.S. Census Divisions having the highest population densities;
 - b. Are in areas which have a serious deficiency in supply of both private and public outdoor recreation areas and facilities as determined by the National Recreation Plan;
 - c. Are in areas which have a comparatively low amount of federally provided recreation carrying capacity;
 - d. Show an optimum ratio of carrying capacity to estimated cost.
2. National Recreation Areas may be based upon existing or proposed Federal water impoundments where it can be shown that significant increases in the scale of recreation development are required, beyond the level

normally justified under standard multiple-purpose project development, in order to assure that full recreation potential is provided for projected needs.

3. National Recreation Areas may include within their boundaries scenic, historic, scientific, scarce or disappearing resources, provided the objectives of their preservation and enjoyment can be achieved on a basis compatible with the recreation mission.
4. National Recreation Areas should be in conformity with the National Recreation Plan prepared by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and shall take into consideration State, regional, and local comprehensive plans.
5. Whenever possible, National Recreation Areas should be selected, developed, and managed to provide maximum compatibility with the recreation potential of adjacent rural areas in private ownership.
6. Preference should be given to areas within or proximate to a Redevelopment Area as officially designated by the Department of Commerce and deemed significant in the economic improvement of such a Redevelopment Area.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

National Recreation Areas shall be established by an Act of Congress. Legislation to establish National Recreation Areas will be processed in accordance with established procedures for handling legislation. Upon request of the Executive Office of the President, the Recreation Advisory Council will review specific National Recreation Area proposals, based upon studies made or prescribed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. For those proposals referred to it, the Council will recommend appropriate action regarding authorization; modification; priority of establishment; and the responsible management agency or agencies.

ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

National Recreation Area proposals should include recommendations as to the agency or agencies responsible for their management. In making this recommendation, sponsoring organizations should take into account the proximity of the proposed area to other publicly administered areas, along with such other factors as will assure effective and economical administration of the new area. Where deemed feasible and desirable, a joint Federal-State management arrangement may be recommended.

ACTIVATION OF POLICY CIRCULAR NO. 1

Upon approval by signature of this policy circular by members of the Recreation Advisory Council, the member agencies will become responsible for observing the foregoing policies and procedures, and will undertake immediately to give this circular force and effect by issuing an appropriate internal administrative directive, over the signature of the agency head or other responsible officer. The Council recommends the adoption of the foregoing policies and procedures by other Federal agencies.

RESOLUTION
NORTHEAST REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FEBRUARY 26, 1974

The Northeast Regional Advisory Committee at its meeting in Philadelphia on February 26, 1974, was impressed and concerned with 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 maintaining and improving 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 urban recreational parks are of interest to the Service; that 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.

Senator METZENBAUM. Are there any other questions?

[No response.]

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much.

Now, we have listed on our schedule several members of the legislature. It is my understanding that they are not present.

If they are, would they please make their presence known. Otherwise we will see them on the basis that they will not testify.

We also have listed several different mayors who indicated they wished to be heard. We have received a message from Mayor Ballard who said he would not be able to get here until this afternoon and we will hear Mayor Ballard this afternoon.

We have with us John Nagy, recreation commissioner of Cleveland. He is here speaking on behalf of Mayor Perk.

VOICE. Senator, before you proceed would you please clarify for the audience who invited the speakers who will appear and when they were notified?

Senator METZENBAUM. My understanding is, and I am quite certain this is correct, there were radio announcements, newspaper reports, and a letter from Mr. Nye, to as many potential witnesses as he thought might be interested in appearing.

Mr. Gerald Gereau, my legislative assistant, has been coordinating this matter for the Interior Committee. In listing the names of the speakers it is my understanding nobody was denied the right to appear on the list if they indicated they desired to do so.

Did I state it correctly, Mr. Gereau?

Mr. GEREAU. All the people who notified us they wanted to testify have been placed on the list.

Senator METZENBAUM. And in addition there was a notice in the Congressional Record of these hearings taking place.

We tried to give it as much publicity as we possibly could. I agree the Congressional Record is not read by every local person, but I know notices were in all of the local newspapers and at least it went out to the local radio stations so they might announce that fact.

VOICE. May I ask who informed Mr. Nye and the other Ohio park people of this meeting and how much notice they had received?

Senator METZENBAUM. I cannot tell you whether or not Mr. Gereau called Mr. Nye directly or whether I called him, or whether Congressman Seiberling did, but I think he was one of the people who certainly has had a strong leadership role on this entire subject.

I think it was in that manner that he was notified at an early date. I do not believe there is any question about the fact the entire community has been notified many, many days prior to the date of this hearing.

I know our efforts were made do so several weeks ago. I do not want to continue in a dialogue with the audience, but I do not want to summarily cut you off either.

I think we should hear from the witnesses and I am trying to be as courteous to those who have asked questions as I can.

I think we ought to hear from Mr. Nagy at this point.

VOICE. Senator Metzenbaum, I happen to be a trustee of Northampton Township. There were none of our trustees notified.

I have questioned them all and I have talked to several township trustees in the immediate area. They were not notified.

The first wind I had of this hearing was when I happened to see it in the paper, Thursday, I believe, which is pretty short notice, and someone from the school board called me and asked me to attend.

Then I got in touch with Mr. Gereau.

Senator METZENBAUM. If time permits we will be pleased to hear from other people. We certainly do not want to cut anyone off and if anyone is not able to be heard by reason of the limitations of time we will accept their written statement for the record which will be accepted up to April 19 by sending it directly to my office, 1203 Senate Office Building, in Washington.

Mr. Nagy?

STATEMENT OF JOHN NAGY, DIRECTOR OF RECREATION, CITY OF CLEVELAND, ON BEHALF OF MAYOR RALPH PERK

Mr. NAGY. I am representing Mayor Perk because he is at a budget hearing. I would like to read the statement he asked to have put in the record at this time:

I have therefore designated my Recreation Commissioner, Mr. John Nagy, to represent me and to present this letter as part of the permanent record.

I enthusiastically support the creation of Cuyahoga Valley National Park proposed by your committee and pledge the support of my office to assist in any way possible in bringing that about.

We in northeastern Ohio are doubly pleased to have this Cuyahoga Valley area which is not only rich in history but unique in the national beauty built up by the forces of nature through millions of years.

We have the solemn duty to preserve more of our heritage for generations to follow. Please count me among the supporters of this park.

Senator Metzenbaum, I went to school with you and I have known you a long time and I used to be Senator Taft's page for the Ohio Senate, so I feel really at home here and I beg of you to do all you can in your power in making this park a reality.

I was on the State Park and Recreation Committee for eight years until the Director now removed me. And, we talked about Cuyahoga Valley for a long time and we felt that the open space program of the Federal Government may be a bad thing in the future if we do not do something about the Cuyahoga Valley.

Cleveland is going to be a megalopolis with Akron, Canton, and the whole area, and this would be a good place for people to breathe.

As a recreation man I know now what we pay for Federal funds, for open space, the funds. If this is built up as you said, and it will be built up soon, it will take thousands and thousands of dollars more than we have to pay now.

I think we ought to look to the future and I am saying this as a citizen of Cleveland who has been in recreation for 35 years, as you know.

I went right from college into the job and stayed there and devoted all of my time to the youth and the people of Cleveland in recreational parks.

I want to say, I beg of you all to do everything in your power.

I want to congratulate Congressman Seiberling for all of the work he has done. And I have been watching you, Congressman, you have been a tremendous help in this community.

Thank you very much.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you, Mr. Nagy and please thank Mayor Perk for us.

Congressman Seiberling.

Congressman SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, the people of Cleveland, because there are more of them, are the people who will derive the greatest benefit from this park concept, particularly now when we

have an energy shortage and we are going to run into transportation problems.

This valley with its transportation corridors is going to be a fantastic asset to the people in the central cities of this huge megalopolis you referred to.

I want to commend you for taking this time and showing us your vision in this whole matter.

Thank you very much.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much.

I have a list of other mayors. It is my understanding there are no other mayors who are scheduled on our list to be heard that are in the audience.

I also have a list of leadership persons from Akron Council President, and various county commissioners, but it is my understanding that Richard Slusser, Summit County Commissioner, is here.

Congressman SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, before the next witness I would like to first of all say I am a neighbor of Commissioner Slusser and he has been one of the outstanding supporters of this project for a long time.

I certainly am delighted to see him here representing the Summit County Board of County Commissioners.

It is necessary for Congressman Regula and me to catch a 12 o'clock plane because the House is in session this afternoon.

I ask your forgiveness for not sitting through the entire hearing. There is nothing closer to my heart but we do have an obligation to be on the floor this afternoon.

Senator METZENBAUM. We appreciate you joining us this morning, you and Congressman Regula. I think your leadership and activities in this whole field are extremely helpful and certainly we understand your leaving.

We will miss you.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD SLUSSER, SUMMIT COUNTY COMMISSIONER, OHIO

Mr. SLUSSER. Senator Metzenbaum, Senator Taft, Mr. Seiberling, I would like to emphasize this is a statement of Richard Slusser, Summit County Commissioner.

As Summit County Commission I view the Cuyahoga Valley Park project as a major opportunity to stimulate or culminate many of the goals we have for improving the quality of life in our country and the entire northeastern Ohio area.

The park is perhaps the most critical link in the development of this highly urbanized area and it would be tragic to allow this resource to remain the missing link.

The environmentalists and planners have already documented in great detail and eloquently supported the role this park will play in enhancing and protecting the natural resource space and these concerns. Clean air, well-protected water supplies, flood prevention, all are critically important.

As an elected representative of the people of Summit County I should point out some of the positive ways this resource will serve other basic needs.

The need for quality recreational opportunities is virtually indisputable. It is a fact that this need is growing.

Not only has it meant a greater acceptance toward play and recreation as an important component of both physical and mental health, there has also been an increase in leisure time due to shorter working hours and earlier retirement.

Because of this there is a need not only for more recreational opportunities but for more diversity in the types of opportunities made available to people.

Recreational opportunities have to be secured for all people, young or old, male or female, black or white, the affluent or the poor.

Summit County has over one-half million people. Northeast Ohio by its smallest definition has over 3 million people.

With that sizable a population there is a great mix of backgrounds, abilities, and preferences. So, there is even a greater need for a diversified comprehensive recreational program.

The sociologists also tell us the family in today's society is in trouble. People do not do enough together as a family unit.

One reason for this may be we do not have recreational facilities that incorporate sufficient choices for individual preferences in terms of specific activities.

This could become a major advantage in a regional facility the size of the proposed park, a variety of specific recreational activities: the ski area, camping sites, picnic grounds, historic sites, bike or foot trails, canoeing, that would involve or interest whole families, could be developed within this park.

Another way this park will serve basic human needs is by stimulating economic development. One major argument for the park has been it will preserve as open space a unique area in great jeopardy from encroachment by intensive urban areas.

Many people have been critical of the development that is occurring within the proposed park area and its immediate environs.

Preservation or containment within this area is a goal, particularly because this is the only remaining open space between the Greater Cleveland and Akron areas.

The park could also become a catalyst for attracting new industrial, managerial, and technical employment to this area, and this is a high priority concern for the county commissioners.

When industrial representatives research an area they ask about recreational and cultural opportunities as well as transportation opportunities, and costs, sewer and water, and labor force characteristics because they have to be able to guarantee their management personnel and other employees, this is an exciting area in which to live.

Thus we view this park as a major asset in maintaining and stimulating the long-range economic viability of Summit County and northeast Ohio.

The park might also affect economic development by stimulating tourism in the area. At the present time there are many unique and interesting areas, historic sites, but that lack the visibility of scale to attract patronage individually.

Considering this proposal from a more specific priority standpoint I would like to summarize some of the major reasons why I feel this project has such a high priority.

One, northeast Ohio has almost 40 percent of the State in terms of total population. It is 18 percent of the State's land areas.

Summit County has 1,250 persons per square mile. Cuyahoga County has 1,775 persons per square mile. Yet only 22 percent of the State recreational space in Ohio is in northeast Ohio.

The park will provide for a multiplicity of recreational activities as well as protecting irreplaceable scenic assets and preserving historical and cultural sites associated with the heritage of the region of Ohio and the Nation as a whole.

The location and extent of the area in its uniqueness is of consideration. The existing pattern of open space in this region is one of scatteration.

The majority of open space areas can be passed without notice and provide an endless break in urban development.

I am not critical of previous planning. The urbanization of this area was so intense and fiscal resources so limited they could not possibly meet all of the competing demands.

Private and public capital is already being channeled in the Cuyahoga Valley area. The Cleveland Orchestra and Kent State University have acquired and developed major recreational facilities.

A sports coliseum is under construction. Major historic sites and scouting camps are being maintained. These developments give testimony to the support for this, for a recreation area, and assure the viability of a total recreation concept within this area.

Regionalization is commonly considered an asset in scoring priority points, and this project is a good example of intergovernmental cooperation.

As an aside, this proposal also appears to be nonpartisan. Political figures from both parties and independents have worked together in support of this project.

It should also be noted that this project has been consistently and actively supported since it was initially proposed over a decade ago.

Another advantage of this proposal is that the park has good accessibility with the interstate and intrastate highway facilities.

There is also an existing rail system that could, if developed, increase the accessibility of this park from the cities of Akron, Canton, and Cleveland.

A park of this consequence and accessibility will result in substantial savings of time and enehgy as related to the current crisis.

It also makes greater use of park facilities more feasible for daily and weekly enjoyment.

Finally, I feel this proposal should be given highest priority from the standpoint of urgency.

As we continue our deliberations and the search for fiscal resources, other decisions are being made that will result in the irrevocable loss of this resource and the amenities associated with it.

For example, in 1969 the real estate value of one 400-acre parcel of land within the Valley was \$1,500 to \$2,000 per acre.

Recent acquisitions of lands with residential potential have cost as much as \$8,000 and \$10,000 per acre.

National park designation is imperative given the scope of this proposal and its value.

There has been considerable discussion concerning the reluctance to have national park lands elsewhere than in the pristine natural areas.

I cannot understand this reluctance. Surely the fact that this will be a people-oriented park readily accessible to millions of people should be a very positive consideration.

It is my feeling a major resource of this size, quality and diversity located in an urbanized area is an innovation and will be a credit to the national park land of the State of Ohio and this region.

On behalf of the people I currently represent and the future residents of Summit County I appreciate the opportunity to voice once again my support for this proposal.

Thank you.

Senator METZENBAUM. Our next witnesses are, I believe, Mr. Frank Seiler, Miss Helen Baughman, Mr. Donald K. Carpenter.

I have other names on the list but I understand they are not present with us.

Are there any other trustees from Sagamore, North Hampton, Boston, or Richfield in the audience?

Mr. CARPENTER. I want to apologize so the people won't think I was one of the favored few. Bill Nye sent me a letter. I received this letter last Thursday.

I sent a letter last Thursday to Mr. Gereau. I do not know whether he received it.

I want to apologize for the fellow trustees due to the lack of communication and shortness of time they could not include it in their statement.

STATEMENT OF DONALD K. CARPENTER, BOSTON TOWNSHIP, TRUSTEE; ACCOMPANIED BY HELEN BAUGHMAN, NORTH HAMPTON TOWNSHIP, TRUSTEE; AND FRANK SEILER, SAGAMORE HILLS TOWNSHIP, TRUSTEE

Mr. CARPENTER. I am Donald Carpenter. As a Boston Township Trustee I want to thank you for providing me with the opportunity to voice my concern over the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historic Park and Recreation Area.

After being denied that privilege for 8 years it is heartening to discover there is some change in procedure being utilized.

Our prime concern, of course, is the loss of the land from the tax duplicate. One other question is how we can financially survive.

The answer is that the fringe areas will increase in valuation and make up the loss. The fringe areas are not in our township and neither are the avid proponents of the park.

Congressman Seiberling has often stated, as does the park bill, that with proper zoning there would be no need for acquisition of any land.

To date he has never requested a meeting with any of the Government officials in the affected area to express his zoning views.

The valley is controlled by either the Federal or State Governments. There is nothing contained in the bill at the State level which

will guarantee the Government will not use the land in a way which will be objectionable to us.

They could do with it as they see fit regardless of our wishes and leave those homeowners with scenic easements stranded with virtually worthless property.

Many public lands have been and are now used in a way we consider undesirable. For instance, power plants, flood control, timber rights, mineral rights and so forth.

This has happened in too many instances to be regarded lightly. In the park bill the entire area from rim to rim and from Bath Road to Rockside Road is referred to as a study area, including those areas which are now to be part of the park proper.

Section 11 of the Seiberling-Vanik Park Bill discusses the advisory committee that would control the administration and development of the park.

It lists 13 members which would be appointed to serve, five of whom would represent the study area. It is entirely possible and indeed probable that all five would live outside of the park property but would control the destiny of those who do.

Again the people who live in the park, if there are any left who can afford the luxury, would have no control whatsoever.

During the 8 years this proposal has been pushed, many different maps have appeared on the scene. The explanation being that the boundaries are very flexible, and indeed they are.

Who exercises those flexibilities? Many areas within those various boundaries are not included in the park land and never have been.

No logical explanation has been given for this zigzag approach. Many parks throughout the country have been restricted in use or pressure in being applied to close them because of destruction in clearing and the great concern of questionable activities taking place.

These are not pleasant prospects for us to consider. The residents of the valley have always been very proud of their accomplishments in keeping the valley so desirable as to be called unique.

Nothing else in the State of Ohio compares, we have been told. We are extremely disillusioned and disheartened that those who live outside the area feel it necessary to take us by the hand and show us how to live.

I think the residents deserve better treatment than this.

In the past 8 years two administrations, one Democratic, and one Republican, have said no to declaring this area a national park.

One begins to wonder what the real reason for this continued push for Government can be. That is one question I am afraid to ask, I am afraid to find out.

In 5 days time in 1971 we acquired over 800 petitions, 95 percent of them who live in the affected area.

None of these signatures represented any pressure groups of any kind. A copy of this petition will be sent to any national elected official showing enough interest to ask for it, and Mr. Seiberling raised a good point there.

He said the coliseum was threatening the park. I disagree with him very wholeheartedly. This whole thing started with Blossom Music Center; when they came in they started the thing.

This developed a lot of interest. I consider the coliseum as much recreation as Blossom Music Center, and that was put together by a sports promoter that was the one that was declared an avid interest-minded citizen. When he tried to sell his property to the park he put that together with Blossom Music Center and he had in mind to develop all around it.

Now they decided to take it away from him and he has put a lot of money in there. Now there is some question as to the price of the park that they are having to pay for it.

Thank you.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you.

Is our next speaker Ms. Baughman, or Mr. Seiler? Ms. Baughman, go right ahead.

STATEMENT OF HELEN BAUGHMAN, NORTH HAMPTON TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE

Ms. BAUGHMAN. I am Helen Baughman. I am North Hampton Township trustee.

I want to thank everyone for allowing us to be present and to be heard. We have been ignored so many times in the past we really do appreciate this.

However, I do feel the notifications that were sent out were sent out on such short notice and many of the people that could have appeared—this does happen to be a working day and that helped keep some of them back.

I personally was not notified. I got in touch with Mr. Gereau, who was very good about it, and ran me down until we got together.

Senator METZENBAUM. I understand he was talking to you as late as midnight last night.

Ms. BAUGHMAN. That is right.

Senator METZENBAUM. I know I speak for all the members of the committee. We want anybody who wants to be heard here. We did not try to hear only part of the people on one side or the other.

We think that is our function. We are delighted that you are with us today, Ms. Baughman, and we look forward to hearing you.

Ms. BAUGHMAN. Thank you.

I have two resolutions, one written before I became township trustee dated March 10, 1971. It says here:

Be it resolved this 10th day of March, 1971, that the North Hampton Township Board of Trustees has voted unanimously to oppose the proposed land acquisition in the Boston North Hampton School District.

It is our feeling the acquisition of such enormous parcels of lands within our School District is unrealistic, dictatorial and damaging to the interests of the citizens living within its boundaries.

We also feel the Park Board's overall plan for acquisition and preservation of the Valley would have untold effects upon the future economics of planning for a balanced community. Be it further *Resolved*, The North Hampton Township Board of Trustees will take whatever steps are necessary to prevent this action from occurring.

This was seconded by Mr. Bowers and passed unanimously by Mr. Don Stevens, who was one of the trustees at the time, who is now one of our county commissioners.

We have new trustees now. Mr. McConihe made a motion and a matter of record that the trustees of North Hampton Township

would oppose a large land acquisition for the purposes of a Cuyahoga Valley Recreation Area.

This was voted on by the trustees on March 10, 1971. The present trustees wish to go on record as unanimously opposing the land acquisition in the Cuyahoga Valley in the North Hampton Township for the purpose of a national or state park.

We feel the same reasons apply as listed in the resolution made March 10, 1971.

I heard the statement made here today, the need for land for parks in general is so critical we must go forward with this regardless.

I cannot agree this is so critical. I do not know how many of you have ever been down here in our local Metropolitan Park, Akron Metropolitan Park. I attempted to come through there twice, once a year ago and once 2 years ago.

It was elbow to elbow with the hippie group. We could not drive more than 2 miles an hour. We were creeping through there.

I was horrified. This is our Akron Metropolitan Park. Are we going to have more of this in a large park like this?

We read of stories where people are abducted and dragged out of their homes or in shopping centers. Are we going to be making a lot of use of parks of this type with this kind of thing going on in our country today?

The other thing that was brought out. Our population has doubled. It may be doubled now but with abortion and birth control and the whole bit I understand the projected population is dropping drastically.

So, I do not know that that would hold true either. The Blossom Music Center and the coliseum are forms of recreation in this area and while many people objected to both of them, at least the Meleny Coliseum was paying their own taxes. They were not eroding our tax base.

This was a very good source of tax for our community. We need tax dollars badly in Ohio. We were told we were so short of funds, it was so critical we had to have a State income tax.

The next thing I know we are going to spend \$4 million whether the Federal Government wants to help us or not.

We suddenly have \$4 million to acquire land. Part of that money, over \$9,000 an acre, is to go to Towpath Village.

As trustee I have sat there and I have heard the people from Towpath Village come in and ask to be zoned for more phases of development, knowing, I feel, or having advance knowledge of what was in mind as far as park land goes.

As far as the land being developed, it is not developed. It is only developed where the 64 homes are now sitting.

Beyond that there is no sewer, nor water, nor anything else. There are just stubs to be put in.

The people who are living in the 64 homes are losing the amenities promised to them. They are going to hoard those so they can have some of the things—they are going to hold out so they can have some of the things they were promised when they bought this land.

We have special interest groups which seem to be involved in this, not necessarily elected officials, but people who are being appointed who have to answer to no one.

I understand there will be 13 members on this park board, again not elected, but appointed to manage the park. How are we going to know that they will in fact carry out what the local citizens feel is proper and good for our community?

We people that are being vitally affected are being pushed aside by pressure groups who are not even in the immediate area.

Mr. Nye spoke about the critical need, the \$4 million that was to be spent for this land acquisition. It is a well known fact in this whole area we are in desperate need of sewer and water.

We have been turned down time and time again being told there are no Federal funds available, there are no county funds available to extend water and sewer lines.

Mr. Nye as a member of the Environmental Protection Group, it would seem to me to feel the water and sewer might be a little more important to protect our environment than park land.

I am beginning to wonder who sets our priorities. Boston Township will lose a huge tax base and so will North Hampton Schools, and we will need more money to maintain the park. We will need more money to maintain the park while we are draining these communities of their tax dollars.

I won't go into what it will do to the schools. Members of the school board will do that. This is all in the name of progress created by some nebulous pressure groups who are not—over the protests of those who do not want this project.

Who are the elected officials who are so wise that they cannot ignore what the community, not the self-serving pressure groups, feel they need and will give us what they tell us we need?

I hope this not another example of Government bungling and planning that we have been seeing recently.

Senator METZENBAUM. Ms. Baughman, may I ask a question?

Do the trustees have a position on the subject of whether they prefer the State to make that decision because it is obvious the State is moving forward in this area now, and as I hear your statement and I heard Mr. Carpenter's statement it is obvious you prefer that nothing be done as far as acquiring this property.

The State is moving forward in acquiring it. The Federal Government may be moving forward under this program.

My question to you is, do the trustees have a preference between the State and Federal Government making the acquisition?

Ms. BAUGHMAN. Speaking for myself, I wouldn't say that.

Mr. CARPENTER. If it has to be park we would probably prefer the National Government because there is some redress there on the tax base.

Personally we prefer it to be left as it is.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much.

Senator Taft.

Senator TAFT. No questions.

STATEMENT OF FRANK SEILER, TRUSTEE, SAGAMORE HILLS TOWNSHIP

Mr. SEILER. I am a third-term trustee from Sagamore Hills Township.

We feel at no time has a proposal come to us that has been reasonably well designed. We find miserably prepared maps—no accurate boundaries, no accurate statement of acreage, but knowing full well under State statute rights of eminent domain the proponents of the park development may come in and actually take by court order such acreage as they feel they need at rates and recompense subject to court adjustment and so forth that sometimes are very inconsiderate of the aims and aspirations of the area community, the people who have lived there, the people who have their hearts and blood in the development of the land or the holding of the land for these years until suddenly someone has discovered the Garden of Eden right here in our own neighborhood.

I feel that we do have the Garden of Eden. It is my homesite, my place of living, my friends are there. But as I walked into the hall to have a smoke, a matter of less than 10 minutes ago, I saw a map posted out there with the chart of proposed acquisition area.

And lo and behold for the first time until this morning, 10 minutes ago, I find out that probably more than half of the famous Greenwood Village planned development site, an \$80 million proposal of our little township is suddenly slated for park acquisition.

Unfortunately they went bankrupt and now when the bankruptcy court sees another big chance for a land grab and a removal of that acreage and the major portion of that \$80 million proposal for individual growth in addition to our tax duplicate to take care of our schools and needs of the local community.

They paid \$9,000, or they are being asked to pay \$9,000 for Towpath Village development.

Greenwoods raw land sold last year at \$12,000 an acre for a 60-acre segment they sold.

Area parks we have, both Cleveland metropolitan parks, are not too well maintained or policed at our local expense.

How we can ever continue to add to the area to be maintained, add to the area to be policed, is a matter of great concern to public officials.

We have no public mass transportation. Indeed people can look forward just as well to a visit to Grand Canyon as they can to Cuyahoga Valley if they had to depend on their own transportation.

It is just a matter of dollars. So, the acquisition of this land in the valley is of questionable need. It is not critical.

The land is still there, it has always been there. The people of this area have done reasonably well in maintaining it.

We cannot delay the progress and the growth, and as proposed at one time, we are going to have this megalopolis including both Akron and Cleveland.

The State already owns the canal rights down to this area. How far the State should enlarge that easement or band around the canal is a matter for them to decide.

On December 20, 1971, as well as on April 5, 1971, our board received a communication asking for comments on the proposal to develop the valley park.

On both such occasions because of the nebulous indefinite line of the area, we decided it was contrary to the best interests of our people, our community, to get any approval of any sort.

So my resolution introduced into those minutes and copies of those resolutions are in your hands, are that we oppose the investment of money and the development of the Cuyahoga Valley Park. That is the testimony from Sagamore Hills.

Senator TAFT. Thank you very much, Mr. Seiler.

Mr. Seiler and the other trustees, I would point out there is, in section 8 of the proposed legislation in the Senate bill, the provision that requires the representative of a development of the cooperative plan to minimize the impact of the park on local property taxes and to provide adequate roads, maintenance, firefighting, law enforcement, in the park, and to relieve the local governments of any costs.

There also is a section 9 with regard to consistency with land use planning, which are designed in some ways, should this proposal proceed, to meet the problems that have been raised here.

The next witnesses are going to be the school board and we might comment there on the relative balance as far as taxes are concerned and the development property so far as the school resources are required, and the offsetting tax duplicate loss that will occur if the land is not developed.

Mr. CARPENTER. You had a statement there that this was quite true if it goes, but under the present setup the State is buying the land.

In this same room not very long ago the State officials admitted if it did not go Federal there is no guarantee this would stay a park.

The next administration could turn around and sell that land for any figure it wanted to, to anybody they wanted to, and it could revert to any practice they want it to as long as it was not a Federal park.

This is quite true. If we get a Federal park and if it has to go that way, I guess that is the best way we will have to go, though we would prefer to be alone because left alone as we are we will have to have some subsidy in some form or another for our roads, our schools, our police, our fire protection, some restitution for our loss of tax base.

Senator METZENBAUM. I understand there have been some mayors who have come in and people representing the mayors, and Mr. Edward Davis, council president of Akron, is he here?

Ed, why don't you come forward? I will ask Bob Spaulding representing Mayor Quirk of Cuyahoga Falls, and John Platt, representing Mayor Cmich of Canton.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD J. DAVIS, COUNCIL PRESIDENT, AKRON, OHIO

Mr. DAVIS. My name is Edward Davis. I am president of the city council in Akron, Ohio.

I would probably like to speak with you in a little different light than the physical aspirations here.

As most of us know in the last few years we have moved into an age of automation and technological improvements and this has brought about a great change in the way we live, particularly in our cities.

Now, it is stretching out into our suburbs. There is a great worry on the part of many people, and those of us who are concerned

socially about what is going to happen in this country to the leisure time the people of America have.

I do not know that we have the people who can give us some recommendations or some directions as to what we could do with that leisure time. That is number one.

Secondly, I do not know if we are going to have the places to carry out the proper activities that we are going to be using our leisure time for.

A quick look at what is going to be happening to our population. We find there are now, and will be in the next few years, many more people who are over the age of 30 than there are under the age of 30.

It is my opinion we are going to need as much active and passive recreation activity as we can get.

Now, the Cuyahoga Valley Park, which would be between two major urban centers, in my opinion would be an ideal location for a couple of reasons.

Number one, it could serve two basic urban communities with many of the suburban communities in-between.

We in the large urban centers are having great difficulties these days, particularly in the field of recreation. I do not know of a major urban center in the State of Ohio that is not having some difficulty in the operations of its park and recreation program.

The acquisition of land the operation of the land once you acquire it, the maintenance of the land, the development or programs for this particular land, is becoming more and more difficult for urban communities.

I would hope that those of us who are familiar with some of the urban center problems recognize, at least I feel during my tenure and my service in Government, the Federal Government can do a couple of things much better than we can now at the local level.

Number one, they seem to have a better and quicker and more effective way of collecting taxes to operate the Government.

The local levels seem to have run out, or have gone as far as they can as far as collecting local taxes to operate their local government.

I feel if the Federal Government, having this ability to collect taxes better, I feel they would be better able to maintain a property for this purpose than would be either a local or State government.

So it is that reason I feel the Federal Government would be the proper political entity to own and operate such a park.

I can realize some of the difficulties for people who also happen to live in and around the neighborhood. In the cities we have called this program a rehabilitation of one kind or another.

Urban removal is probably the most prevalent name for it where many, many hundreds, and even thousands of families have been dislocated.

I recognize the anguish and the anxiety and the pain of those who are in the path of these programs.

I recognize some of the things they go through. But I also happen to recognize some of the total benefits of a community.

I often feel pain that some have to sacrifice in order for the total community to progress, but as you look haul, what are we going to

be doing here in the United States with our leisure time and where are we going to spend it, and do we have the people and the programs and the facilities to carry it out?

I think today the answer is no. I think those of us who have the ability to plan and to look ahead are to be congratulated for it.

Thank you very much.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much for your community leadership in so many different ways. We are very grateful.

Mr. Platt.

STATEMENT OF JOHN PLATT, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR, REPRESENTING HON. STANLEY CMICH, MAYOR, CANTON, OHIO

Mr. PLATT. Mayor Cmich represents Canton, Ohio, which has a population of approximately 111,000 persons.

The greater Canton area represents a population of over 200,000 persons. This bill would serve a great many more persons.

To come here this morning it took me approximately 45 minutes from Canton, Ohio. Certainly it is within a timeframe reach of many, many persons in our city, in our greater Canton area.

Mayor Cmich has been mayor for the past 10 years, and I think of course everyone will recognize there have been many changes in our country and in our way of living, and certainly in our community in Canton.

One of these changes has been a much grater need for recreation and park type facilities. As a result of this we have added over 300 acres of park lands and developed these recreational opportunities, some with our own local funds, some with Federal funds, and some with State funds.

But the important thing we felt in our community was to bring the parks to where the people are. We feel this is likewise, or should be the major objective of Senate bill 1862, to bring the parks to where the people are living.

Within a surrounding nine county area of northeastern Ohio there are over 4 million persons which represents a greater population than many States of the United States.

As you know, you have studied this bill, considerable distances must be traveled by these people in order to reach other national parks and recreation areas.

One in mind is Shenandoah National Park in Virginia, but it is quite a long drive to go to that park. This is probably why Ohioans have the reputation of being some of the most traveled people in the United States.

I think this is going to give the Senate a unique opportunity to not only bring a park closer to the people but also to preserve an outstanding natural scenic area.

I was surprised to find this region has remained so beautiful despite all of the things that are happening around us and in spite of the fact that it is one of the most intensively developed urbanized areas in America.

I wonder how long this can last. There has been talk about the energy crisis and the news media has had quite a bit of attention on this in the past months.

I think whatever happens with the energy crisis, whatever turn this may take, the fuel costs are going to remain very, very high.

In our city we have about 60,000 people that are employed and approximately 40,000 of these people are in the manufacturing areas in blue collar-type occupations.

These are hard working people. They raise their families, they keep up with inflation on all fronts and the cost of gasoline at 55 to 60 cents a gallon may prohibit many of them from taking future long vacations to such places as Shenandoah National Park.

These are people who would benefit most from a vacation but could least afford it.

Again I believe the result of Senate bill 1862 will be to bring the parks to these people so they may enjoy truly inspiring vacation close to home.

I am certain that when this park is opened to the millions in northeastern Ohio it will rank among the top national parks in terms of attendance, scenic value, and facilities in the Nation.

We also want to go on record as saying that the State of Ohio Department of Natural Resources has done an outstanding job of assisting local areas in developing recreation opportunities where the people are.

In our city we have obtained funding for development of athletic fields, picnicking, and open space that has fulfilled a definite need for a variety of recreation opportunities in our community, and we are very appreciative of that.

However, we have found people need a variety of recreation opportunities that we could not supply in our area.

They cannot be fulfilled through the city parks and sporting activities alone.

We urge support so that we can all enjoy the benefits that are unique to a national park.

Senator METZENBAUM. Mr. Bob Spaulding, is he here?

The chairman finds himself in a difficult position. The chairman knew there were 69 names of witnesses on the list, but failed to note the listings of subtitles or subheads. With subheads there were 47 additional people making a total of 116 different people.

The Chair has strong feelings about all sides being heard, everybody having an opportunity to participate in the concept of New England Town Hall meetings. The realities of time are such, I am concerned when this meeting comes to an end many people scheduled to be heard will not be heard.

Not wanting to change the rules in midstream, the Chair is going to say to witnesses that it would be appreciated if you would not utilize your entire time and confine your remarks to 3 to 5 minutes.

Some of the things are repetitive of what was said earlier. One of the main reasons, whether you are representing the mayor, or whether you are speaking for a particular group, is so that point of view—so the Chair will know where you stand on the subject.

The Chair will not change the rule of the 10-minute limit but will ask those witnesses voluntarily to try to confine their remarks to closer to five.

With that introduction, Mr. Spaulding, you are on.

**STATEMENT OF ROBERT D. SPAULDING, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING,
CUYAHOGA FALLS, REPRESENTING MAYOR ROBERT J. QUIRK,
CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO**

MR. SPAULDING. Gentlemen, the city of Cuyahoga Falls 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 Historic Park and Recreation Area.

Our city does not lie 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 complementing and enhancing the efforts of our own community toward rediscovering the heritage of the Cuyahoga River in 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 the efforts of thousands of manhours of our citizens' 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 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 these efforts. But it is our sincere hope that these efforts be complemented through the development of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

We urge your affirmative action in support of this measure.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, Mr. Spaulding. Give my regards to Mayor Quirk.

Our next group of witnesses are Mr. Paul Padrutt, superintendent of the Woodridge School Systems, Ralph Reinhart, Jr., president, school board, Boston Northampton School District and Robert J. Reinthal, president, school board, Revere School District, Richfield, Ohio.

Are they all here?

**STATEMENT OF PAUL PADRUTT, SUPERINTENDENT, WOODRIDGE
SCHOOL SYSTEMS**

MR. PADRUTT. The Woodridge Board is very much concerned with this problem, realizing a great portion of this park would lie in our school district.

The comments that are made are not personal views pro or con of the individual members because they do vary, but the Woodridge Board of Education is opposed to the loss of the significant portion of its tax revenues without any provision, to my understanding, in Federal or State bills, for making up this tax loss for schools.

If the overall plan of the park becomes a reality the tax loss would cause a tremendous burden to the property owners in the district to the point where they possibly could not support the educational program and governmental services so vitally needed for a sound community.

This school district relies heavily on local taxes, about 87 percent, receiving very little State support.

Some financial consideration must be given if a large amount of valuation is taken and land becomes—because of scenic easements.

Each \$1 million loss of valuation in this district, that is tax valuation, costs the district about \$32,000.

Now, \$32,000 seems very insignificant when you are talking about an expenditure of millions, but each \$32,000 that we lose is about 1.4 percent of our budget.

So therefore the Woodridge Board of Education would appreciate your taking this into consideration legislatively as you progress with the park plan.

Senator METZENBAUM. Mr. Padrutt, do you know what dollar value or assessed value of the land in this area amounts to as pertains to Woodridge School Systems right now?

Mr. PADRUTT. Yes, because we were reevaluated 2 years ago and again this year. We are supposed to be at the 30-percent market value.

Senator METZENBAUM. What I am asking. You say that would amount to \$32,000 net?

Mr. PADRUTT. No, I am saying for each million dollars of taxable land, that is tax value land, it costs \$32,000 in operating.

Senator METZENBAUM. What I am saying is how much of that land that would be in the park area, how much is that land assessed at, or what is it producing now for your school system so we can have some knowledge as to its present impact?

Mr. PADRUTT. I would say this is a very difficult question to answer. There has never been, to my knowledge, for school purposes, any kind of a map shown. Take for example the Towpath Road which we have just lost at \$4 million value. I know it was not valued at that in the tax bills but it is high priced land in this area, there is no question about it.

Senator METZENBAUM. If you would care to check on that, I think it does have some relevance.

Mr. PADRUTT. We do not have the maps available, and I can understand why the maps are not available because prices rise when they know what land you are taking.

Senator METZENBAUM. There was a map they used a little bit ago for picture purposes, and I saw another one from the League of Women Voters. So, it does give it pretty generally.

Mr. PADRUTT. It has been reported that it is three-fourths of Boston Township that would be lost, and in North Hampton there is a considerable portion that would be lost, and in Peninsula.

These are all three in our school district, so there is a considerable amount involved here, yet we have not had the maps to understand just how much it would involve.

Senator METZENBAUM. Mr. James Jackson, president of the Cuyahoga Valley Association, a community leader of long standing.

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

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I have a statement I would like to put in the record which concerns our support of the bill and our reasons for wanting a park in the Valley.

Senator METZENBAUM. Without objection it will be so ordered. It will be put in the record at the end of your testimony.

Mr. JACKSON. I would like now to answer some of the legitimate questions that have been raised by some of my neighbors. The Township Trustees of both North Hampton and Boston have expressed disapproval for the project.

North Hampton Trustees spoke of petitions and resolutions passed by their Board. I do not know that any exact vote has been taken of the people in the immediate area proposed for the park.

If such a vote were taken I personally am confident there would be more people in favor of the park than opposed to it.

We cannot settle this matter by such a vote. This has far broader significance than whether the people in this immediate area want it or not.

If it gets into a battle of petitions, a battle of resolutions, I think we would come out pretty well ahead.

Congressman Seiberling, I believe, entered for the record earlier this morning a long list of organizations, both national, State and local, which have endorsed this project.

I think, as I say, in any battle of petitions, we would come out ahead and I am fairly confident that a vote in the area—we would also come out ahead.

Our Cuyahoga Valley Association was formed a decade ago right here in Peninsula primarily to preserve the old Bronson Church, and then broadened its purpose to try to preserve and protect the valley.

We have found in the last couple of years an increasing support for it, both from people in the valley and from far afield.

The very reason the Senate Committee is here is that this project has much more than local significance because here is a bit of open space which needs to be protected, ought to be protected, not only for the people of Summit County, the people of Ohio, but the people of the nation. Commenting on the statements made by the man before me, Superintendent Paul Padrutt of the Woodridge School Systems, let me say as a former member of the School Board of the neighboring School District, the Revere School District, I appreciate his problems in wanting to have as wide a tax base as possible.

However, we must remember in open areas, wooded areas, fields and so forth, there are youngsters living in houses and being sent to school.

If you take this area immediately around Towpath Village, which the State is in the process of acquiring, I wonder if they would rather have that as fine open land or whether they would rather have 1,000 dwellings there with anywhere from 1,000 to 2,000 youngsters coming into the North Hampton schools.

It seems now it takes a house with a value of \$50,000 or more to bring in tax revenues for one child.

My own impression is this district, which has been growing quite a bit, which has had its growing problems with people moving, it would be far better off to have a lot of open land not sending children to school, than to have a large housing development.

Now, as to costs, I think you were asking questions earlier about cost of some of this land and the high prices being paid for some of it now.

Let's hold this in perspective. Over the years through gifts and through wide purchases, land has been purchased at a very low price and so our average over the years will not be too bad.

I think people in the future will look to the foresight of those who have made this a national park at this time.

Just an example of what foresight has been worth to us, Harold Wagner, the former Director of the Akron Metropolitan Parks, now retired, and Bob Porter, a reporter for the Cleveland Press in Peninsula, pushed the Ohio Legislature in 1940.

I do not think you were a member, Senator Taft, in 1940. Perhaps it was 1941.

They persuaded the Legislature to appropriate \$75,000 to add some land to Virginia Kendall Park.

The first 500 of Kendall had been given by Haywood Kendall and the State asked the Akron parks to operate it, which it has since.

Wagner and Portner got the State to—Mr. Wagner was able to acquire 800 acres which is now in public hands and always will be.

Part of it is bottom land, part is up the hillside. That is an average of something less than \$100 an acre. So, put that in the average.

This whole area is acquired for a national park. Let us hope that future generations will thank you, Congressman Seiberling, the other Congressmen, the Congress of the United States, and those who have been pushing to get this acquired as a national park.

Thank you.

Senator METZENBAUM. We are going to spend a lot of extra time on both sides for our speakers if we have this applause, so I would appreciate your withholding this applause.

I would like to commend the statements you made in your written submission. Many statistics have been compiled concerning the number of people visiting the national parks.

Has anyone calculated how many have never seen a park of even a limited size of the Cuyahoga Valley, and I think that is a good question to propound?

How many have never seen open spaces?

Mr. JACKSON. I raised that point, Senator. I think that is important.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Jackson follows:]

PREPARED 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 this Senate Committee 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: "The land I live on is as good as any man could wish for."

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

In doing so, we believe that the federal government should 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 Service 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.

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

Mr. JACKSON. May I just say your next person on the list, may I introduce her?

Senator METZENBAUM. You certainly may.

Mr. JACKSON. Eunice Conger Halls has come here from Long Island to speak. Her forbears came from Peninsula in the 1820's to help found and settle this community.

She was born just up the road here and since being married has moved away. She is a naturalist who loves the valley.

She is writing a book about the Cuyahoga Valley. I do not know of anyone who has a deeper love and respect for this valley, and she probably is your witness who has come the farthest distance to speak.

She has come here from Long Island.

Senator METZENBAUM. I asked my staff, how did this lady get on the list from New York, but you were born here.

**STATEMENT OF EUNICE CONGER HALLS, WRITER-NATURALIST,
HUNTINGTON STATION, N.Y.**

Ms. HALLS. It is an interesting point of how I got on the list. I have an out-of-town subscription to the East Akron Journal which frequently arrives late, or is the wrong edition.

I read the address you were inviting inquiries when you were having your Washington hearing. I made your deadline on that. I got on your mailing list.

You invited me here. I had 5 days to prepare my 6-page statement, to arrange time off from my work, and my flight.

Mr. Jackson said that I was going to mention fourth generation of the valley. The only thing he did not mention is I am a member of Nature Conservancy on Long Island and I am now completing my book which will cover people who the soil and nature in the conservancy.

Cuyahoga Valley for 3,000 years of human habitation here—the dominant species in the Cuyahoga Valley is still, as always, men and their environment.

Let us consider some environmental truisms of the Cuyahoga Valley in the 1800's. Let's consider man's relation to Mother Earth in his home in the Cuyahoga Valley.

We can say the original forest station was a dense stand of large trees with herbage but no understory underbrush.

That amazed the first settlers and surveyors in 1787.

We can say a natural slippage and erosion are present in the Cuyahoga Valley. The Cuyahoga River is prone to collect silt into obstructions like the bar blocking the mouth of the Cuyahoga River until 1825 when the Federal Government gave funds to remove it.

Deacon David Hudson got stuck in 1800 on this bar at the entrance to the river at Lake Erie, but the Almighty sent an unusually large wave that bore him over and he continued upstream to Brandywine Creek and hence inland to found the village of Hudson.

We can say that species now extinct were once here. The Seneca Indians said Cuyahoga means bones-on-the-ground of an animal no Indian knows.

It was a mammoth skeleton from the ice age.

A change of climate made this animal become naturally extinct. However, the extinction of the passenger pigeon was hastened on its way by man's activities.

Too late we feel guilty about the passenger pigeon. Prairie fauna once inhabited the region.

Old Settler Christian Cackler reported that buffalo ranged the area until 1774. The last elk dropped its horns in the winter of 1814.

Prairie flora still exists. We hold in our hands whether we make a decision giving it a chance to persist in the Cuyahoga Valley.

We can say the Cuyahoga Valley floods—unpredictably certain years are famous for being flood years. The bridges, the canal have been flooded out or swept away at unpredictable times.

Mother Nature never really wanted a canal here anyway. She resented streams being used for feeders into the canal.

She continually tried to wipe the annoying canal off her brow.

A year after the canal was opened, in 1828, there were unusually large spring freshets.

There has been quite a progression of scientists and naturalists in the Cuyahoga Valley, of which I was completely unaware when I started my research, or my three trips back here on research for my book.

We can say anybody who came here in the early stage was tremendously moved with what they saw, the trees, the herbs for medicinal purposes, and fortunately for my writing interests, they left records of what they saw in many cases.

There has never been a time when there was not a professional or near-professional local resident of the valley interested in what he found and observed here.

Mary Strong in 1834 collected and pressed flowers for her herbarium.

Alfred Pettingell of Hudson in the late 1850's collected butterflies and insects. He exchanged letters and insect specimens with leading scientists around the world, including Thoreau, about what he was finding here.

His watercolor field drawings are still in existence in a Cleveland museum.

He turned down an offer from the Smithsonian to catalog their butterflies so he could continue to gather his specimens locally.

Eugene Cranz of Ira helped the Ohio State Agricultural Experiment Station fill in missing floral specimens in its herbarium in the 1890's.

In 1888 his specimen *Ericacea saprophyte* was sent to one of our foremost Botanists Asa Gray, for identification, as it stumped the Columbus experts.

In 1892 a meeting of the Ohio Academy of Science studied with appreciation the flora of the Cuyahoga.

Unusual flora for the region, as prairie and arctic flora left in cool ravines after glacial retreat persist in the Cuyahoga Valley today.

There are environmental truths. From what we can gather that happened in the 1900's we can say that the forces of nature did not approve of the restoration of Stumpy Basin.

John Conger working with the Ohio State Conservation Commission and the Isaak Walton League in 1944 got Stumpy Basin restored as a fishing site.

He fought a one man battle against the muskrats whose burrowings helped erode the towpath.

John Conger would recommend most certainly that certain areas be kept unmarked, unadvertised, inaccessible wilderness.

In the National Park proposition the Cuyahoga Valley, fortunately, has restored itself. The quarry sites today are either filled with water or vegetation grows in cracks in informal geometric greenery.

The valley is reforested with second growth trees. The deer and the integral bunny have come back. Now as never before in its virgin state of forestation, the hill contours cut by steep ravines, the panoramas of the valley show.

The Cuyahoga Valley is now at its healthiest and most beautiful state that it has ever been in its history.

We had a continuing period of scientists in the 1900's. We have Fred C. Kelley, writer and naturalist, who singlehandedly knocked down billboards on 303.

He planted over 17,000 pines. For the human touch, he sent Groundhog Day cards around the world from Peninsula. Even royalty were on his mailing list of friends and contacts.

Eunice Merton wrote her nature articles and was the first woman graduate from the ornamental horticulture course.

John and Elmer Conger and a third naturalist I leave unnamed at his request saved orchids from local orchid poachers by planting them in inaccessible ravines.

The ecological truths that we can tell from the past is that exploiters and developers come to prevail in this area and our valley is propped up by railroad ties, silting in the river will continue, and there will be little hope for survival of the nature lovers of the Cuyahoga Valley.

The valley fought against the canal. It will fight back as deep gulleys are invaded and disturbed. What can we expect of alien visitors to the National Parks?

People have a deep-grained habit of picking up stones. It is going to take education, it is going to take National Park Rangers. But the alternative to a tourist who finds one stone, consider what happens in Towpath Village and what has already been done.

I am now aware they called in archeologists to go over layer by layer the Indian site and artifacts they dug up.

Perhaps we are going to have to determine who is the real predator who destroys our natural valleys, whether it is the tourists or the developers.

Man has the vast capacity to alter his environment greatly, but man is also a thinking, rational being.

Thank you.

Senator METZENBAUM. We are going to take a recess now until 1 o'clock.

[Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 1 p.m.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator METZENBAUM. We will resume the hearing. Our next witness is George Watkins.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE WATKINS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, LAKE ERIE WATERSHED CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

Mr. WATKINS. My name is George H. Watkins. I speak today in my capacity as executive director of the Lake Erie Watershed Conservation Foundation.

On behalf of its board of trustees I want to thank Senator Jackson for his kind invitation to make this brief statement in support of S. 1862.

The watershed foundation was created in 1951 principally because no private groups seemed to be very active or interested in promot-

ing solutions to watershed problems, particularly those of water and the land related to water problems.

I believe it fair to say that we have been constructively on the forefront of such progress as has been made in this area in so far as water is concerned.

Perhaps contrary to popular impression, considerable progress has been made in the past few years in improving water quality characteristics of the Cuyahoga River.

The 1973 annual report of the Three Rivers Watershed District, a public regional watershed planning agency the foundation helped create, shows the improvements made in several important quality criteria.

Copies of this report are available for the subcommittee.

Cuyahoga River water quality is very important to the proposed park as some of its recreational focus will be on the river and some of its historical focus will be on the Ohio and Erie Canal, the still operating parts of which use Cuyahoga River water.

When the Federal park is functioning, it is our hope that additional sections of this engineering masterpiece of great historical interest will be made operational, as they can be.

The foundation, as part of its public information program, has prepared a pamphlet on the canal, copies of which are available.

Over the past few years, we have prepared other informational pamphlets on the Cuyahoga Valley. While I commend them to your study, I might just summarize from a water resource standpoint three highlights:

- (1) Ground water resources in the valley are minimal.
- (2) Flood potential is significant and would be increased by development, or removal of trees and ground cover.
- (3) Side walls are steep, and if disturbed, would release both water and sediment rapidly.

These are sound water related reasons to preserve the valley as open space. The enactment of S. 1862 would do this and its prompt and full funding would do it while time remains.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Senator TAFT. Might I ask a question?

Do you know of ongoing improvements upstream from the area we are talking about that would further improve water quality?

I have had people say to me for instance, that even the President-operating the present sewerage facilities in the Akron area are polluting the river despite the percentage that has gone into this in the last few years.

Mr. WATKINS. If you will look at this report, Senator, that you have a copy of, you will find a record and some work the watershed district did in 1967 and this summer, we will also find some work that Akron did in 1973.

You will see a tremendous improvement there. You will also see that upstream of the Akron sewerage treatment discharge there has been a tremendous improvement.

As far as we have been able to judge this is due principally to the correction of industrial discharges from the Akron area that runs directly into the stream, either the Ohio Canal, or the stream, or into the Akron area.

The upstream sources are Revena and Kent. Cuyahoga Falls and the other areas all come down into the Akron sewerage treatment plants and there are some small communities on the upper part of the Little Cuyahoga System.

But the principal source there is the Akron system to the south.

There have been significant improvements in the Akron system. There are plans for conditional improvements and before the end of the year Akron will be operating under one of the NBTS permits which will describe the effluent quality they will have to meet.

This in turn is going to be related to water quality standards in the river. These water quality standards in this particular river provide for all uses of the river and therefore will be very severe.

So therefore I think we can expect despite the fact that there have already been significant improvements, there will be more improvement.

The thing we are not doing anything about, and that is offensive to many people, is the sediment discharge in this stream.

If you look at it right now, it has a brownish color. This will continue until people are willing to make the effort, and it may be considerable, to correct the discharge of sediment into this stream.

Senator METZENBAUM. Mr. Robert L. Hunker, is he in the audience? Or Colonel John Glenn in the audience?

Mr. Fred Pizzedav?

Mr. Stephen Clark? I know he is here and he is a local resident. If you will be rather brief, Mr. Clark, you were number 50 on the list.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN T. CLARK, PENINSULA, OHIO

Mr. CLARK. Senators, first of all I express my regrets that the news media could not be here to see the posing side of this.

The rights of landowners are currently 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 on 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 by this bill today.

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.

This 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 20 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 percent of their value 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 picknicking, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, swimming, boating, et cetera.

In the Army we used a term of confiscation by calling it "mid-night requisitioning." This is virtually what happened here in the valley.

The small clik groups of concerned citizens, of which less than 1 percent 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 that 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 intact. However, it also allows for horseback riding, boating, bicycling, swimming, picnicing, camping, fishing, water sports, and "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 \$2,300 per acre average. The current land value now is in the range of \$1,500. For Rocky Hills up to \$8,000 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, et cetera.

At the present high cost of labor and the ever increasing shortages of materials the taxpayers would soon find themselves digging deeper and deeper into their tax pockets to pay dearly for some fancy red-wood outhouses.

It states on page 7 line 17:

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 1 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 and local government may be acquired under this act of condemnation.

This statement alone violates the Civil Rights Act of the 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 his.

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 12 years later the State legislature enacted a bill stating that all canal properties automatically become 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 landowners 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 one half 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 25 percent of its value.

Ladies and gentlemen the United States always has 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.

Senator TAFT. Mr. Chairman, at this point I have a statement here for the record from County Commissioner Seth Taft of Cuyahoga County.

I would like to ask that it be included in the record at this point. Senator METZENBAUM. Without objection it will be included in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Seth Taft follows:]

PREPARED 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. 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.

Senator METZENBAUM. I want to ask the sheriff to make an announcement which does not have anything to do with this pending bill but it has to do with traffic in the street.

SHERIFF. I will only take a minute.

We have had a complaint from a couple of your neighbors here on Emerson and Bronson Streets which run in front of the junior high school here.

I would like to ask anyone who has their vehicles parked on the road in front of the school or in front of the crosswalk between Emerson and Bronson, all of these cars are parked illegally.

I have been asked by Mayor Fisher to give an announcement and sufficient time to remove all of these vehicles.

If they are not removed these vehicles will be cited and removed from the road.

This is a fire lane. The mayor does not feel we can get any fire equipment through here if we have to.

Thank you very much.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you, Sheriff.

There is adequate parking space, I believe, in front of the building.

We will now hear from Hon. John S. Ballard, mayor of Akron, Ohio.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN S. BALLARD, MAYOR, AKRON, OHIO

Mayor BALLARD. It appears obvious that this area here cannot be compared to the Yellowstone Park or some of the outstanding parks we have in the west and southwest of this country.

But I think the park we are talking about here has a character unique to Ohio, and I think there is much to be said about diversity in our national parks.

I have always wanted—I would always have liked to have visited Yellowstone and some of these other parks. I have never had the opportunity.

One of the reasons why I am in favor of preserving this area as a national park, as a free open space for the people of this area, I suspect many people in this area from Akron and the environs have, like myself, never had an opportunity to visit some of these famous parks out west because they are so far away.

Yet when the Good Lord made all of us, at times we feel a compelling need to go out and visit open space and green areas.

I have read statistics to the fact that the area in which we are now located there are about 4 million plus people within about half an hour's driving distance from this area.

This is a beautiful area. It ought to be preserved. If action is not taken within the span of 5 years to 10 years there will be no thought then of being able to preserve.

This section of the State, northeastern Ohio, is becoming the most populous area in the State. We do not have, contrary to what the

previous speakers have said, adequate open spaces now to meet the needs of the people in this area, for families to get out and hike and picnic and get away from the urban setting.

If the projections of population are even half true, if they are projecting this area from Detroit to Cleveland over to Pittsburgh—the critical need we now face up to these kinds of problems and provide open spaces.

If we don't do this now I think the future generations are going to suffer as a result.

The city of Akron has undertaken, I guess you might say, as the Cuyahoga River leaves Akron we have a plan where we are now acquiring land as we can along the Cuyahoga to maintain a green open area in the northwest corner of our city.

But the southerly border of the park we are talking about here—but it will be in close proximity to it.

We recognize how important it is to provide these kinds of places. I recognize buying land in an area such as this is much more of an expensive proposition than it might be out in a less populous State, but the fact is this is where we need these kinds of facilities.

I understand the reluctance to spend substantial sums of money that would be required and I think when you look at the needs of the people, the 4 million people plus in this area, the moneys do begin to make sense.

Personally, every once in a while I like to just get out of Akron and get away from it and I usually find myself driving out to Kendell Hills, and I think the view one can get from the Kendell Hills area is equal to any one can get from any place in this country. It is a truly beautiful spot.

So, I endorse the wisdom in acquiring this land and preserving it now so it can be, if resources permit, developed for the resource of all people.

I certainly have sympathy for the previous speaker because this does require in the public interest that actions be taken that meet with the individuals, but you always have to balance these things out.

I think when it is measured out the need for providing the recreation needs of the people today and our children to follow that it is a step we should take.

Time is of the essence here.

I know both of you gentlemen can appreciate that we can make a decision here and we can move ahead to preserve this because if we do not have a decision I am afraid the natural forces and the economic realities of life will destroy this area.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, Mayor Ballard.

Our next group consists of several people. Mr. Dale Graham is the acting director of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District. Is he here?

John Pike, who is chairman at the present time, and Mr. J. A. Pavilonis.

We have asked the witnesses to confine themselves to a maximum of 10 minutes.

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

Mr. PYKE. I am very happy to be here identifying myself as president of the board of commissioners of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District.

This, as you perhaps know, is the oldest metropolitan park district in Ohio. It was founded in 1917.

We have an 18,000-acre park system. We have 16 million visitations a year. It is a very busy establishment.

We are very much interested in and we are very strongly in favor of adoption of Senate bill 1862.

I have filed a written statement with the committee.

I can say this, several years ago we joined forces with the Akron Metropolitan Park District in an effort to preserve as much of the green area as we could, and realizing the cost of the full development was beyond our financial capabilities, we joined in an appeal to the National Park Service to make a study of the area.

They did so and came out with, as you know, a very favorable report in the creation of a national park, and despite the position taken in the report of the House committee by the National Park Service, the task force that made a study at our request came forth strongly in favor of the establishment of the park.

I think I should make it clear, and of course our district is limited to Cuyahoga County with one township in another county.

The section of the project in Cuyahoga County, about 1,500 acres, or a total of 20,000.

We have been diligently attempting to acquire that land. If we complete the program which we now have in progress this year we will have acquired about two-thirds of the proposed park area that is in our park district.

I might say, I am sure if the national park were established we would be very receptive to giving large portions and possibly all of the land in the valley to the Park Service, particularly that which we have acquired with the aid of State and Federal matching money.

We would want to preserve some of our district but we would certainly complement the national park and we would be very receptive to working out an arrangement to make that part of the national park because we are thoroughly convinced that is the solution to this very important problem.

Senator METZENBAUM. Your statement will be included in the record without objection.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pyke follows:]

**PREPARED 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 an

annual budget of \$5 million, the funds for which are provided primarily from real estate taxes furnished by voted tax levies.

The Cleveland Metropolitan Park District strongly favors enactment of S. 1862 to provide for establishment of the Cuyahoga River Valley National Historical 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 Historical 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 S. 1862 is 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, we predict that once the national park designation was accomplished and road maps carried such legend, 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 Senate of the United States would do a great and meritorious service to the nation by enactment of S. 1862.

Senator METZENBAUM. Are the representatives of the metropolitan park district of Akron with us? Mr. Daily or Mr. O'Neil?

Mr. DAILY. I am John Daily, sir.

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

Mr. DAILY. I am John Daily, director and secretary of the Akron Metropolitan Park District.

Mr. Chairman and Senator Taft, I am pleased to appear before you 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.

The park district interest and land ownership in the Cuyahoga River Valley go back nearly 50 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 S. 1862 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. Our total acreage and ownership at the present time is 3,730 acres within the lines of the proposed Federal park.

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 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 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 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 S. 1862 and H.R. 7077.

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, archeological, 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 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.

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 S. 1862 and the early creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my formal remarks. I would like to comment on the statement made this morning by Mrs. Baughman in North Hampton Township, a trustee, in regard to her experience in what she referred to as metropolitan park.

I feel sure she is referring to Sam Grimmon Metropolitan Park where about 3 years ago we did experience an influx of what many of us refer to as hippies.

These people congregated primarily in one hippie area in the park. The numbers in succeeding years have continually diminished, and even the greatest number congregating there, they caused really very little trouble.

I think the greatest problem was people were afraid of them because of the large numbers involved. But as far as the park district is concerned, they caused really no more trouble than an equal number of what you might call straight people.

[Laughter.]

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, Mr. Daily.

Now, Mr. Robert Carpenter speaking for Campbell Elliott, president of Cleveland Growth Association.

**STATEMENT OF ROBERT CARPENTER, REPRESENTING CAMPBELL
W. ELLIOTT, PRESIDENT, CLEVELAND GROWTH ASSOCIATION,
CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Mr. CARPENTER. My name is Robert Carpenter. As the Senator indicated, I am speaking on behalf of Cam Elliott, who is president of the Cleveland Growth Association.

The Greater Cleveland Growth Association is the chamber of commerce for greater Cleveland. Its participants include a variety 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 for all of us.

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 strongly there is a present need and unique opportunity for the creation of a national historical park in our area—more specifically in the Cuyahoga Valley.

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 or 40 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 era 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 national 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 under way, but Federal Government action is needed to assist us in this program.

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 again 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 and be a most economical move.

Gentlemen, we urge the Congress to act now on bill H.R. 7077.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you, Mr. Carpenter.

I do not see Mr. Cyrus Eaton, our next witness, in our audience. I gather he is not here, nor does he have a spokesman.

Mr. Ben Mathews of the Lucerne Products Steel Co.? I do not see Nick Mileti.

I do see Mr. Michael Coffey, who is president of the Northeast Ohio Area-wide Coordinating Agency.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL D. COFFEY, PRESIDENT, NORTHEAST OHIO AREA-WIDE COORDINATING AGENCY

Mr. COFFEY. I would like to read a short statement. I left 50 copies with the registration desk.

Senator METZENBAUM. Your entire statement will be made a part of the record.

Mr. COFFEY. The Cuyahoga River Valley between Cleveland and Akron represents the most significant piece of land still in natural state which should be preserved.

When it becomes a national park, it will serve not only the three million people in the NOACA area but also surrounding cities, municipalities, and counties in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Precedent for the designation of such a park as national park has been demonstrated in Washington and Cumberland, Md., Golden Gate Park in San Francisco and Gateway Park in New York.

Based on the preliminary survey we have, we concluded that this area meets the criteria to become a national park and it is "naturally significant."

Other findings are:

Its accessibility, less than 15 miles, of 4 million people.

Its resources reflecting a total spectrum of natural historical, cultural, and recreational values.

Its important watershed values.

Its potential for complementing strategic peripheral regional park programs and activities.

No other Federal recreation opportunities within the region.

Based on these studies, the NOACA Board consisting of counties, cities, townships, and municipalities in a seven-county area—Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage, and Summit—passed resolutions to support this concept.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Coffey and resolutions follow:]



NORTHEAST OHIO
AREAWIDE COORDINATING AGENCY

439 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio 44114
Phone: (216) 241-2414

MICHAEL D. COFFEY
President

FREDERICK E. J. PIZZEDAZ
Executive Director

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

April 8, 1974

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Precedent for the designation such a park as National Park has been demonstrated in Washington and Cumberland, Maryland, Golden Gate Park in San Francisco and Gateway Park in New York.

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- . Its resources reflecting a total spectrum of natural historical, cultural and recreational values
- . Its important watershed values

- . Its potential for complementing strategic peripheral regional park programs and activities.
- . No other federal recreation opportunities within the region

Based on these studies, the NOACA Board consisting of counties, cities, townships, and municipalities in a seven-county area (Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage, and Summit), passed resolutions to support this concept. The resolution reads as follows:



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MICHAEL D. COFFEY
President

FREDERICK E. J. PIZZEDAZ
Executive Director

TESTIMONY OF THE NORTHEAST OHIO AREAWIDE COORDINATING AGENCY
DELIVERED BY MICHAEL D. COFFEY TO THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARK
AND RECREATION AT BLOSSON MUSIC CENTER ON JUNE 8, 1974
REGARDING THE PROPOSED CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
AND RECREATION PARK

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND
RECREATION:

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 WILDNESS 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 RECREATION 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, THE PROPOSED PARK AND RECREATION AREA'S INDIVIDUAL POINTS. SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS WITHIN THIS SEVEN COUNTY AREA WHICH ARE MEMBERS 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 STATES 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 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, 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, MISSIONNAIRES, 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-BOURNE 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.

OUR WRITTEN TESTIMONY, WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED WITHIN A FEW DAYS, 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.

THANK YOU.



NORTHEAST OHIO

AREAWIDE COORDINATING AGENCY

439 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio 44114
Phone: (216) 241-2414MICHAEL D. COFFEY
PresidentFREDERICK E. J. PIZZEDAZ
Executive Director

WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF THE NORTHEAST OHIO AREAWIDE COORDINATING
AGENCY TO THE U.S. HOUSE INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS
AND RECREATION REGARDING THE PROPOSED CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATION AREA

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 area-wide 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 - 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

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

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 markers]. 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

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

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

³NPS: Criteria for Parklands, 13-15.

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

⁵David S. Brose, Chairman, Department of Anthropology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, in an unpublished statement to NEPA, June 7, 1974, 6 pp. (Attached to this testimony as Appendix 1)

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 craftsmen. 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-bourne 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, memorable 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. 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.

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 Recreation 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.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mary Deal
Planner, NOACA

DATE: June 7, 1974

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 "PaleoIndian" wandered seasonally along the developing river bluffs and along the floodplain river banks. These early Indians established short campsites in inter-fluvial 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 8000 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. 1000-1550) 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. 1500 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 1800-1940 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,

(Signed)

Dr. David S. Brose
Chairman, Department of
Anthropology
Case Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

RESOLUTION

OF THE BOARD OF THE NORTHEAST OHIO AREAWIDE COORDINATING AGENCY (NOACA) RECOMMENDING APPROVAL OF THE CUYAHOGA RIVER VALLEY PARK LAND ACQUISITION PROJECT OF THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE AKRON AND CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICTS TO THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

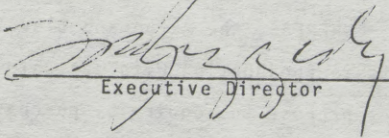
WHEREAS, the Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park Districts in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources propose to acquire by purchase, lease and gift as much land as possible within a 14,500 acre area defined within the Cuyahoga River Valley in Cuyahoga and Summit Counties for public outdoor recreation and open space purposes; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park is 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"; consistent with the proposals of the Northeast Ohio Open Space Committee; and in full conformance with the Regional Land Use Plans of the Cuyahoga County and Tri-County Regional Planning Commissions:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of the Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency that the Plan has

had appropriate review, and is found to be consistent with county and regional comprehensive planning.

Certified as action taken by the Board of the Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency at its meeting of April 5, 1972.


Executive Director

Date: April 12, 1972

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD
OF THE NORTHEAST OHIO AREAWIDE COORDINATING AGENCY

WHEREAS, the NOACA Board recognizes that it is of the utmost importance to preserve the few remaining open space areas in our heavily metropolitanized environment; and

WHEREAS, the Cuyahoga Valley is the last major open space area left between industrialized Akron and Cleveland; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized further that there is a great need among our area's residents for park and open space lands for leisure time enjoyment, health and well-being; and

WHEREAS, the Cuyahoga Valley is an area enriched with scenic beauty and recreational opportunities and also high in historical and cultural value; and

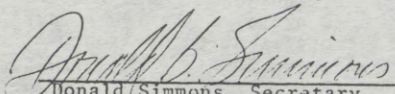
WHEREAS, there is proposed legislation in the United States Congress for the establishment of a Cuyahoga Valley National Park; and

WHEREAS, the NOACA Board, upon review of the proposed legislation has found it to be consistent with the above stated goals of preservation of the Cuyahoga Valley as an open space and recreation area for the public benefit; and

WHEREAS, review of the legislation leads the NOACA Board to concur that not only would establishment of the park be of great social value but also that the impact of the park would be beneficial in the long-term for the local economy.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of the Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency unanimously urges passage of Senate Bill S1862 and House Bills 7077 and 7167 that would create the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

Certified to be a true copy of
a Resolution of the Board of
the Northeast Ohio Areawide
Coordinating Agency dated
the 3rd day of October, 1973.


Donald Simmons, Secretary

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MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

1972

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1972

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John S. Ballard
Edward Davis
James Alkire

Mayor
President, City Council
Director of Planning and
Urban Development

* One additional representative to be appointed from the City of Cleveland as a result of Board reapportionment on February 9, 1972.

** One additional representative to be appointed from Summit County.

Senator METZENBAUM. Senator Taft is going to have to leave.

I am a bit concerned that so far we have heard from trustees. I only want to hear proponents. I am certain I speak for Senator Taft and other members of the committee who want to be certain that all sides, all points of view, have been heard.

I have just inquired of Mr. Hunker whether he is an opponent or proponent, so Mr. Hunker.

**STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. HUNKER, MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE VILLAGE OF PENINSULA**

MR. HUNKER. I am Robert Hunker. I shall read a brief statement which I wish to submit and make two comments.

I am a resident and a 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 for 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 we are by and large united in the desire to preserve and are willing to share this historic unspoiled area.

However, we must be assured that we and our children can continue to enjoyably live here.

As a councilman it is my duty to protect the interest of the local residents and our local government. Therefore some arrangement must be made for supplemental income for the maintenance of our roads; for fire protection; for police protection; and the funding of our educational system.

Also, we must insist upon immediate long-range planning to protect the village and this valley from the onslaught of traffic usually associated with public parks.

I believe that this can be accomplished by the mutual cooperation of the Federal and local governments.

I would like to make two comments.

I do not feel there is any comparison. The Blossom Music Center is open somewhere like 4 weeks out of the year whereas the Coliseum is a year-round business enterprise and it is probably or will be surrounded by dense commercialization.

Plus the music center has no commercialization around it insofar as it is protected by the Blossom Music School and the park districts already established in that particular area.

I think it is too bad our local people are not able to visit some other areas which are similar to this, and I think of the Cape Cod National Seashore Area. I am familiar with that section and some of the advantages that have come about to the people who live in that national seashore area.

I suppose today is not the time or the place for us to get into how to refinance our roads, our fire and police protection.

And when Senator Metzenbaum asked of the gentleman who represents the school system what actually was involved as far as the removal of these lands from the tax roles, I thought that was a very profound question.

I would like to suggest that the office which Mr. Swack operates under the offices of the CPA, immediately undertake to do a survey of the lands and their current income to the schools so we have some basis of discussion.

I would like to see in the very near future some communication between those who are working on this bill and our local government to insure these areas.

Thank you.

Senator METZENBAUM. Are you familiar with the fact that under section 8 of the legislation, that does provide the Secretary shall develop a cooperative plan with the State and any effective local government to minimize and mitigate the impact of the park on local taxes.

That has some ameliorating effect upon the park, which you raised.

Mr. HUNKER. I am familiar, but I feel our local residents are not, and that is a very broad statement. There is nothing which is specific.

And, as a matter of fact for our little village we do not have much money, but we have a lot of things to cover it.

I wonder about the impact of the coliseum. We do have traffic problems, road problems, which we have to maintain now and we have not sufficient moneys.

I am involved with the financial part of this. They have a definite fear, and I would like something more concrete than that overall statement.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you.

Mr. Cool and Mr. Tummonds, are they here?

[No response.]

Senator METZENBAUM. Obviously they are not.

STATEMENT OF HARVEY SWACK, DIRECTOR, CUYAHOGA VALLEY PARK FEDERATION

Mr. SWACK. I appreciate being called at this time, Senator.

I would like to start my comments by offering you 10,000 signatures of people who volunteered on their own to collect these signatures to give to this committee today emphasizing the need to establish a national park in Cuyahoga Valley.

Senator METZENBAUM. We are very happy to accept them and we will make them a special exhibit for the record.

Mr. SWACK. Thank you.

My name is Harvey Swack. I am the director of the Cuyahoga Valley Park Federation with headquarters at 1600 Mill Street, Peninsula, Ohio.

We are interested in preserving Cuyahoga Valley and creating a national park throughout the Cuyahoga Valley.

Despite being an infant organization, only 2½ months old, we already represent over 50 organizations which have a membership exceeding 100,000 people and we are still growing.

Membership is diverse in economic structure and geographic location throughout northeast Ohio.

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, and I emphasize the word "progress," which already casts its shadow over the Valley.

Everyone knows about Yellowstone National Park. Yet Yellowstone is not among the top 10 national parks in annual attendance.

Great Smokies is the No. 1 national park with 9.2 million visitors per year. The Cleveland metropolitan parks draw 16.1 million visitors annually and the Akron metropolitan parks, 1.2 million.

This is some measure of the need for more space as parkland in the Cuyahoga Valley just to meet the current flood of those urban dwellers seeking open space for their family recreation.

The federation and others who believe in and support local, State, regional, and national parks realize that conservation of human and natural resources is the goal to be attained in developing new parks and maintaining those already in existence.

A staff member of the U.S. Department of Interior has written:

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.

It is as valuable and needed as the Gateway National Recreation Area in New York Harbor or the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco.

These latter named national recreation areas were established in 1972 specifically as urban parks and were purposefully identified, established and are presently being developed to satisfy the demands of the people living near the areas.

The Department of the Interior report further says:

Inherent in the Cuyahoga Valley Park, as in all parks, is a philosophy of preservation.

This is true whether a park is historical, natural or cultural. But as an urban park, the Cuyahoga Valley also will encompass a philosophy of use and enjoyment by many people.

As a Federal Park, it can become a testimony to this generation's vision of an environmental urban ethic that is meaningful to the entire Nation.

The need to preserve and develop the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area is well documented by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in their 1973 final environmental statement.

I am quoting in my statement. I won't go down that. You can read it if you wish.

Parks—this is a statement I think has been mentioned today, but from this study, parks within the valley currently experience an annual attendance of approximately 2.5 million.

Projected annual visitation would depend upon a great number of variables, including how much of the 14,500 acres is eventually acquired, the amount of development and the pace at which it is carried out, availability of other facilities in the region, weather conditions, public transportation to the area, and improved water quality in the region.

Given the current unmet needs for the region as shown in the State comprehensive outdoor recreation plan and population projections, visitation should triple by the year 2000.

This assumes the project would be carried out in something approaching 14,500 acres.

It does not include pleasure driving, but most pleasure drivers could be expected to visit the facility.

In 1973, the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District was used by 16.1 million visitors within its 18,000 acres.

The Akron Metropolitan Park District had 1.2 million visitors within its 6,000 acres. It is obvious that with the total amount of acreage of 24,000 acres and a total of 17½ million visitors—and this figure is growing—the needs of northeast Ohio are far from being met.

We cannot wait the 20 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.

A comparison of the 1973 attendance of the Metropolitan Park districts compared to the four most attended national parks is revealing.

The Great Smoky National Park has 9.2 million visitors with half a million acres.

Cape Cod National Seashore, which Mr. Hunker referred to, has 5.5 million visitors with 44,600 acres.

Lake Mead has approximately 5 million with 2 million acres.

The Cuyahoga Valley Park Federation suggests that the visitation figure of 7½ million people by the year 2000 is too little, too late.

It is too conservative both in numbers and in time. We believe that the attendance figures would be over 6 million in a relatively few years, if the park were quickly established.

Should this come to pass, the Valley Park would be the National Park with the second greatest number of visitors.

The National Park Service has become alarmed with the attendance at the Great Smokies and has initiated a program to limit visitation.

They have installed gates at the entrances which are closed when the park is considered full.

Isn't this remarkable, when the original creation of the park was to bring people in.

If the National Park Service is so alarmed, shouldn't they be alarmed as well 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.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Swack follows:]

PREPARED 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 Cuyahoga Valley Park 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.

Despite being an infant organization, only two and one-half months old, we already represent over 50 organizations which have a membership exceeding 100,000 people and we are still growing. Membership is diverse in economic structure and geographic location throughout Northeast Ohio.

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.

Everyone knows about Yellowstone National Park. Yet Yellowstone is not among the top ten National Parks in annual attendance. Great Smokies is the

number one National Park with 9.2 million visitors per year. The Cleveland Metropolitan Parks draw 16.1 million annually and the Akron Metropolitan Parks 1.2 million. This is some measure of the need for more space as parkland in the Cuyahoga Valley just to meet the current flood of those urban dwellers seeking open space for their family recreation.

The Federation and others who believe in and support local, state, regional and national parks realize that conservation of human and natural resources is the goal to be attained in developing new parks and maintaining those already in existence.

A staff member of the U.S. Department of Interior has written, "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. It is as valuable and needed as the Gateway National Recreation Area in New York Harbor or the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco."

These latter named National Recreation areas were established in 1972 specifically as urban parks and were purposefully identified, established and are presently being developed to satisfy the demands of the people living near the areas.

The Department of the Interior report further says, "Inherent in the Cuyahoga Valley park, as in all parks, is a philosophy of preservation. This is true whether a park is historical, natural or cultural. But as an urban park, the Cuyahoga Valley also will encompass a philosophy of use and enjoyment by many people. As a Federal Park, it can become a testimony to this generation's vision of an environmental urban ethic that is meaningful to the entire Nation."

The need to preserve and develop the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area is well documented by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in their 1973 Final Environmental Statement, "Land and Water Conservation Fund Project, (FES-73-32)." According to this statement:

"Northeast Ohio (Ashland, Ashtabula, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Richland, Stark, Summit, Trumbull and Wayne Counties—the Lakeshore Uplands Region), with 18 percent of the State area and 22 percent of the State recreational space, had a 1970 population of approximately 4.5 million. This represented over 40 percent of the State total. About 85 percent of the population was urbanized with an average density of 588 persons per square mile. The highest densities were in Cuyahoga and Summit Counties with 3,775 and 1,350 persons per square mile respectively. By 1985, the population of the region is expected to increase to almost 5.5 million persons and the density figures for Cuyahoga and Summit Counties to 4,300 and 1,625 respectively. Density for this region by 1985 will be 720 people per square mile. The highly urban character of the region poses a severe acquisition problem to meet the needs for recreation and open space.

"Within this urbanized area, a major segment of the Cuyahoga River Valley between Cleveland and Akron remains in relatively undeveloped condition. This Valley and its tributary streams and ravines is the last large open space remaining between the two cities. The purpose of this project is to protect the environmental integrity of the Valley and to provide public outdoor recreation opportunities. Some restoration to a more natural appearance would be needed for such areas of environmental intrusions as gravel pits and junkyards. The acquired land would link other public, quasi-public and private properties which have natural, historic and cultural values and serve as a continuous corridor connecting the Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park Districts."

The proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park would provide expanded recreational opportunities for the four and one-half million urban residents of Northeast Ohio. The closest National Park capable of providing recreation opportunities is over 200 miles away. The more significant ones that residents of this area travel to visit are the Great Smokey and Mammoth Cave National Parks over 400 miles away!

The recreational needs which the Cuyahoga Valley Park would serve are stated as follows in the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Report:

"The need for additional recreational facilities in the Lakeshore Uplands Region is pointed out in *A Statewide Plan for Outdoor Recreation in Ohio, 1971-1977*. This is a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan prepared by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources to establish that State's eligibility to

participate in the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. In determining needs the State plan balances recreational supply and demand. Existing recreational facilities were inventoried according to functional classification (statewide, regional, city, historical or cultural, private or commercial), administrative classification (federal, state, county, city, private, other public, other private), and BOR classification (high-density recreation areas, general outdoor recreation areas, natural environment areas, outstanding natural areas, primitive areas, and historic and cultural sites). The results of an extremely detailed survey and complex demand analysis indicate the following shortages in the Lakeshore Uplands Region which this project is expected to alleviate.

Activity	Available	1970	Area balance	Available	1985	Area balance
		area (acres) demanded			area (acres) demanded	
Camping.....		16,855			26,601	
Hiking.....		184,279			257,879	
Picnicking.....		10,069			13,408	
	139,690	211,203	-71,513	139,690	297,888	-158,198

No figures are shown under "Available" for individual activities on the assumption that all three activities require the same resource base, i.e. the 139,690 acres could be used in any combination to meet these three needs. No figures are cited for nature study or pleasure driving due to the extreme difficulty of projecting needs, particularly with respect to quality. One person's concept of a scenic drive may not coincide with another's, and official designation is not a requisite. Nevertheless, this project definitely would serve these two activities. It will be quickly noted that these are all land-based activities. While the project may provide some fishing and canoeing benefits, they would be minor so long as water quality remains at present levels. Some fishing would be possible in the several small lakes in land depressions on natural plateaus molded into the sides of the valley. Also there would be sports and playfields developed within the park, including additional winter sports areas. While persons may be attracted considerable distances for skiing and tobogganing, sports and playfields are generally community oriented. Therefore, it would be misleading to suggest such needs could be satisfied by a regional or State facility. As would be expected, if needs are broken down on a county-by-county basis, Cuyahoga and Summit Counties show the greatest deficits by far within the region."

The BOR report further relates the kinds of recreation one can expect. "The Cuyahoga Valley, as a major recreation resource, would have a day-use market area of 4.5 million people or more than 40 percent of the State's population. The park would provide opportunities for pleasure driving, hiking, bicycling, nature study, horseback riding, picnicking, tobogganing, skiing, sledding, ice skating, fishing (in ponds), and athletic events. The river can support some canoeing and if water quality improves sufficiently, some additional fishing opportunities would accrue. Obviously, the river is a central geographic feature of the valley, but it is not the focus of recreational facilities. While the river provides a scenic experience, it cannot support even partial body contact recreation. It is emphasized here that the park would be a land-oriented and not a water-oriented park, just as the existing parks in the valley are land-oriented.

"Parks within the valley currently experience an annual attendance of approximately 2.5 million. Projected annual visitation would depend upon a great number of variables, including how much of the 14,500 acres is eventually acquired, the amount of development and the pace at which it is carried out, availability of other facilities in the region, weather conditions, public transportation to the area, and improved water quality in the region. Given current unmet needs for the region as shown in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and population projections, visitation should at least triple by the year 2000. This assumes the project would be carried out in something approaching 14,500 acres and that 1,500 would be developed. (About 10 to 15 percent of the Park would have development.) It does not include pleasure driving, but most pleasure drivers could be expected to visit a facility and would be counted there."

The Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan Park Districts have provided imaginative leadership in trying to meet the recreational and open space needs of their respective communities and for Cuyahoga and Summit Counties. In 1973, the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District was used by 16.1 million visitors within its 18,000 acres. The Akron Metropolitan Park District had 1.2 million visitors within its 6,000 acres. It is obvious that with a total combined acreage of 24,000 acres and a total of 17½ 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!

A comparison of the 1973 attendance of the Metropolitan Park Districts compared to the four most attended National Parks is revealing:

	Attendance (million)	Acres
Great Smokey 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

The Cuyahoga Valley Park Federation suggests that the visitation figure of seven and one-half million people by the year 2000 is too little, too late. It is too conservative both in numbers and in time. We believe that the attendance figures would be over six million in a relatively few years, if the park were quickly established. Should this come to pass, the Valley Park would be the National Park with the second greatest number of visitors.

The National Park Service has become alarmed with the attendance at the Great Smokies and has initiated a program to limit visitation. They have installed gates at the entrances which are closed when the Park is considered "full". Isn't this remarkable, when the original creation of the Park was to bring people in! If the National Park Service is so alarmed, shouldn't they be alarmed as well 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.

Senator METZENBAUM. I had asked if there were some opponents. One man identifies himself as a student. Since we have had no young voices speak, Jim Gilbert, are you in the audience?

[No response.]

Mrs. Marilyn Hansen, are you here?

STATEMENT OF MARILYN HANSEN, PENINSULA, OHIO

Mrs. HANSEN. Five minutes ago I guess I was told I could do this and I did not come prepared.

I have been a resident here for 5 years and since this time—I don't think I am opposed to a park or open lands or whatever it may be.

First I got involved because I opposed to the way things were being done and now I am somewhat concerned because of what might happen to my tax bill.

I live in the village and everything I hear is, well, you don't have to worry about your tax bill because the appraised value will go way up and that will pay all of your taxes.

That appraised value is my property and if that appraised value doubles I don't think I can afford to keep it up any more.

And also the appraised value, if it is going to double, it is not in the school system my children go to. Therefore my children will not reap the benefits of an improved school system because of the appraised value of land surrounding the park.

I think if you will talk to every individual tax payer in this particular valley, you will find that this is the biggest concern—who will pay our bills for our children to go to school?

Who will pay the bills to fill the pot holes in the highways? Who will pay the bills for the policemen to be here 24 hours a day when we want them here?

And this is the type of thing, we are not against organized parks to a certain degree, but we are against people coming in and saying you have to have a park and we are going to wait for the appraised value to pay your bills.

This seems to be what it is really boiling down to lately.

Now, I ran for the School Board just recently. I am a little more aware of how much money we are not getting because of Kelly Bowers this year.

He has revaluated our taxes; in the years where things should be going up according to what everything else is going up, my tax bill went down \$25.

But my schools are still in debt \$200,000 because they are not getting enough taxes.

Now, this doesn't make any sense to me. My tax bill is going down now and you think it is going to go up later. It doesn't make much sense.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much. That was a fine statement coming totally unprepared. We appreciate it.

We have a group of people who are described as being with the Sierra Club. John Floberg, Edward Fritz, Myron Swenson with the National Audubon Society, Walter Zimmerman, Harold D. Becker, Izaak Walton League, John Dorka, and Edward Schekelhoff.

**STATEMENT OF EDWARD FRITZ, CONSERVATION COCHAIRMAN,
NORTHEAST OHIO GROUP OF THE SIERRA CLUB; ACCOMPANIED
BY JOHN FLOBERG, EDMERON SWENSON, WALTER ZIMMERMAN,
HAROLD D. BECKER, JOHN DORKA, EDWARD SCHEKELHOFF, AND
IRENE SANBORN HALL**

Mr. SWENSON. Myron Swenson representing all others, National Audubon Society, and I am representing all of the other major conservationists. Irene Sanborn Hall representing Cleveland, and John Dorka and Edward Schekelhoff in the Izaak Walton League.

Senator METZENBAUM. I do not want to preclude anyone, but you would all be speaking in the same language. Could you all confine your remarks to about 3 minutes each?

Mr. SWENSON. I could not do that because I prepared for all of them.

Senator METZENBAUM. You prepared for all of them, but they are all here.

Mr. SWENSON. That is fine. I was not notified of that.

Senator METZENBAUM. Try to see if you can.

**STATEMENT OF EDWARD FRITZ, CONSERVATION COCHAIRMAN,
NORTHEAST OHIO GROUP, SIERRA CLUB**

Mr. FRITZ. My name is Edward Fritz; I am Conservation cochairman of the Northeast Ohio Group of the Sierra Club.

If you travel on any road between Cleveland and Akron it is apparent the entire area is developed or destined for development.

The prominent feature of practically every park and open area is the "For Sale" and "Zoned Commercial" signs.

This same pattern of contiguous urban sprawl extends east and west of both Cleveland and Akron and south of Akron towards Canton.

Only Lake Erie in the north limits nonstop development, and even here is a study is currently under way to build an island Jetport.

The only significant exceptions to unrestricted development have been the Cleveland and Akron metropolitan park systems and the area of the Cuyahoga Valley that we are considering today.

In retrospect, it is evident that the park systems resulted from the extraordinary foresight of a few of our forefathers.

This should be an example for us today.

A fortuitous combination of flood plain, slippery clay bluffs, and limited water supplies, has hindered extensive highway construction and commercial development in the Cuyahoga Valley.

In addition, the park districts and other quasi-public organizations have bought and preserved open land in the valley.

However, these factors only bought time for the idea of a Cuyahoga Valley Park.

Preservation of the valley now depends on us—you and me—exercising the same degree of foresight that has given us our present metropolitan parks.

These metropolitan parks are just fine—but they are not enough. There are just too many people, too little land, and the expectation of many more people in the future.

The metropolitan parks are peopled year round with city dwellers, seeking fresh air and a place to step off the concrete, to walk among the trees, to play golf, or to ride a horse.

Statistics are available that show that the Cleveland and Akron metropolitan parks are used by more people than our largest national parks in the West.

The National Park Service is certainly aware of the urban citizen's need for freedom in the outdoors, and they exercised this in terms of setting up the San Francisco Bay Park and the New York Park.

We need to pioneer urban parks in the Midwest just as we pioneered the establishment of Yellowstone 100 years ago.

We in the Sierra Club submit that the Cuyahoga Valley Park fulfills the natural, aesthetic, and historical criteria necessary for Federal support through S. 1862.

I want to stress in closing the need of urgency for action here. Time is running out. The park was first proposed in the early 1920's; it is now in the 1970's. We do not want to lose any more time.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, Mr. Fritz.

STATEMENT OF IRENE SANBORN HALL

Ms. HALL. My name is not on the list, although I filed my statement with the people at the desk. I am going to try to summarize very quickly the principal reasons why we think we should have a Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

First, this area is of historical importance—evidence of the Mound Builders can be found on several sites and some sections of the old Ohio Canal are still visible.

The Hale Farm, part of the proposed park, is an example of an early 19th century village.

At present the valley is sparsely populated, and since its floor is largely sand and clay, and there is little ground water available, the valley does not lend itself to either commercial or industrial development.

Even so, there are presently developers eager to encroach upon this area, and only speedy action on the part of the Federal Government can preserve it.

That point has been made very well. The State and local governments are very limited in funds, and only the Federal Government has facilities to come in and do this job very quickly.

The location itself, close to large urban populations, make it ideal for a national park which can be reached easily and enjoyed both for recreational and educational pursuits.

There is presently no national park in Ohio.

The unusual aspects of this area include the division between prairie and the great Appalachian Plateau. The proposed park contains heavily timbered slopes, a great variety of flowers, and a diversity of wildlife.

The proposed "scenic easement" will make it possible for the persons who live and own land in the valley to continue to live there with all of their private property rights respected.

I would like to say at this point that I am very sympathetic with people who have bought this parkland and who have very beautiful homes here and who are very fearful with the encroachment of a lot of so-called hippies.

I also think we shall have to trust or expect the Federal Government to make some plan to take care of the taxes and maintenance for the people in this area.

The valley already includes several places of cultural, historical, and recreational values such as the Blossom Music Center, Hale Farm, and Virginia Kendall Park.

The several studies for the use of the valley are:

- (a) The Cuyahoga Valley of Ohio: a recreational feasibility study—Rosenstock-Holland Associates;
- (b) Statewide plan for outdoor recreation in Ohio 1971-77—Ohio Department of Natural Resources;
- (c) The Cuyahoga River, Ohio, restoration study 1971—U.S. Army Corps of Engineers;
- (d) The northeast Ohio water development plan—November 1971;
- (e) Cuyahoga River Valley acquisition—Department of Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, June 1973;

(f) Proposed Cuyahoga National Recreation Area, Ohio—draft 1973, Department of Interior, National Park Service;

(g) League of Women Voters Cuyahoga Valley study 1973.

All of these studies of the proposed area agree that it must be preserved as open space land.

The Metropolitan Park Boards of Cleveland and Akron have produced a planning proposal which is consistent with all of the State and county plans.

Evidence of congressional support for the proposed park are H.R. 7077 sponsored by Congressman Seiberling, Vanik, and Regula and their colleagues, and S. 1862 introduced by Senators Taft and Saxbe and supported by Senator Metzenbaum.

The Cleveland Audubon Society wishes to add its name and membership to the organizations and groups which are sponsoring this bill.

Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD BECKER, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE

Mr. BECKER. I am Harold Becker from the Izaak Walton League. Our motto, of course, is wood, soil, water, and wildlife defenders. We are always on the job. We welcome any chance to acquire land, open spaces, any place for the people to have recreation.

We will have a statement from our State president and from our Izaak Walton League here in Akron.

STATEMENT OF MYRON SWENSON, CENTRAL MIDWEST REPRESENTATIVE, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. SWENSON. My name is Myron Swenson. I am the Central Midwest representative of the National Audubon Society.

My statement represents in part the views of the National Wildlife Federation and the Wilderness Society, all of which have testified in house hearings.

We appreciate this opportunity to testify on the bill to establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Recreation Area between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio.

We have 307,000 members including 10,000 in Ohio, and that is 316 chapters. Note please the Cleveland Audubon Society is not one of our chapters.

We are interested in allowing each and every citizen to grasp the full and rich heritage of historic and ecologically unspoiled America.

I wish to question—in 1969 Interior Secretary Hickel said the National Park System should protect and exhibit the best examples of our national landscapes, wilderness, and wildlife.

There are serious gaps and inadequacies which must be remedied while opportunities still exist, and the system fulfills the peoples' need always to understand their natural heritage.

In 1970 the Secretary's Advisory Group of National Arts, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments recommended for the Secretary's approval two volumes, one on history, the other on natural history to serve as guidelines for further evolution of the National Park System plan.

In view of the volume of Natural History, it is obvious that serious deficiencies in the natural representation of America's systems are apparent.

Specifically these gaps, as the Secretary called them, include the Central Lowlands and the Appalachian Plateau, two significant natural regions included in this proposed park.

I would ask the young lady who has been holding my book, to note that serious gap, namely the Midwest, that does not have a national park.

In a February 1973 draft statement on the proposed park, the National Park Service endorsed a federally owned 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.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you, Mr. Swenson.

Senator Taft.

Senator TAFT. At this time I am going to have to leave to make a commitment in Washington. I want to thank you.

I have been impressed by a number of things. There may be some followup suggestions from some of the witnesses and others who have appeared here.

I think it is pretty evident that perhaps in the area of assuring or trying to assure a degree of consideration to local government the responsibilities and adequacy, I think there is a need for a study and I would welcome any suggestions that may come in this regard.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, Senator Taft, for spending the day with us.

Mr. Michael Duermit or John Manuel of the Ohio Conservation Foundation.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL D. DUERMIT, OHIO CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

Mr. DUERMIT. Mr. Chairman, my name is Michael Duermit. I am executive director of the Ohio Conservation Foundation.

We prepared 11 pages of written testimony citing many facts relating to the parks.

I would like to submit that to be put in the record.

Senator METZENBAUM. I do not think people in the audience can hear you.

Mr. DUERMIT. I represent the Ohio Conservation Foundation. It is a nonprofit foundation concerned with environmental quality throughout Ohio.

We feel the most important ingredient in the environmental equation is land use and we have been working and researching on the Cuyahoga Valley Park proposal for some months.

I am not going to bore you with reading any written testimony today, but in listening to what people have been talking about and in trying to read between the lines the concern of many local residents, we would like to address No. 1, the property tax question, and second, some economies that may be enjoyed by designation of the national park.

I think it is important to understand the act and the provisions within the act for local input into the planning process and local decisionmaking as results to the ultimate land use of the valley.

I refer to the section in the act which says:

The Secretary shall develop a comprehensive plan with the state, with any local government in the Valley, to minimize and mitigate the impact of the park on local property taxes and to provide adequate roads maintenance, rescue fire fighting, et cetera.

I think Senator Taft mentioned this. It is a key position and I am going to address later what we would like to do about that section.

I would like to refer to section 5, subsection (b) which says, and this is important to local property owners, no real property or interests therein may be acquired under the act without the consent of the landowner as long as there is in force a valid zoning ordinance.

This goes on to say these local ordinances must be approved by the Secretary.

Basically what this means is as long as the zoning ordinances implement the kinds of land which are prevalent in the valley today, those ordinances will be deemed valid by the Secretary.

So any property owner that is concerned with this land being taken, I do not think the act is going to allow the Federal Government to do that.

I think it should be made clear local government is providing input into the planning process and I think it is up to local government within the valley to understand the act, the implications of the act, and become involved in the Federal process.

The Ohio Conservation Foundation feels local effort into this process is very important and we propose the following.

We anticipate a meeting within the very near future with local elected officials in concert with the Cuyahoga Valley Park Federation to discuss with these local officials the planning process as it relates to the Cuyahoga Valley property tax in general and scenic easements in the valley.

I think the property tax question is blown a little bit out of proportion.

I would like to say a few things based on my experience. I am an urban planner. It has been my experience that the single family detached house does not pay its own way in local governmental structure.

What I mean by that is the single family detached house demands more services than it provides in revenues for property tax, and if residents think more single family houses constructed in the valley are going to help this system they are mistaken.

In their testimony, to change the subject briefly, we talked about some of the economies to be enjoyed by this park.

To give you an example on the gasoline savings, I think this is important and probably should be read into the record.

It has been computed there are approximately 4 million individuals living within 15 or so miles of the proposed park boundaries.

That is an area of a little over 1,100,000 families assuming the family size of $3\frac{1}{3}$ persons. Practically every family takes one vacation a year and in Ohio 60 percent of them go out of state.

Most will go beyond 350 miles to the nearest existing national park. The nearest park is the Shenandoah National Park, 350 miles away.

Let's assume every family in the study area went there once a year, 700 miles round trip. With average gasoline consumption of 15 miles to the gallon, that will burn each year 53 million gallons worth of gasoline in search of a recreational experience in the national parks.

Let's assume the Cuyahoga National Park was a reality and existed within 15 miles of these families. They would consume a little over two million gallons going to that park, a savings of 51 million gallons a year.

We realize this is an extreme example, but there is no question a substantial energy savings can be enjoyed by the national park in this urban center.

There are certainly economies to be enjoyed by acquisition, by designation of a national park versus the existing proposals to acquire the land over the next 20 years.

The BOR plan estimates it will cost \$40 million to acquire this land over the next 20 years, and that is a conservative estimate.

If this were a Federal park it would cost them some \$20 million. There is no doubt in our minds, and I think any realistic person evaluating the situation would recognize there is going to be a park in the Cuyahoga Valley, whether it is going to be local, State, or Federal.

It makes sense to us and it seems to be in the best interest of the citizens of the valley, of northeast Ohio, and of the country in general, that this park be a Federal park.

It makes sense to us to spend \$20 million today to preserve a valuable natural resource that will cost at least \$40 million to conserve in the next 20 years, assuming it is there to preserve.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Duermit follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MICHAEL D. DUERMIT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
OHIO CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

The Ohio Conservation Foundation is honored to have the opportunity to testify in support of Senate Bill 1862—the proposal to create a Cuyahoga Valley National Historic Park and Recreation Area. In addition to our written testimony, we would be happy to provide any additional information the committee might deem necessary.

The Ohio Conservation Foundation is a non-profit organization working with the State and local governments to assure maximum responsiveness to existing and proposed environmental legislation. We view our constituency as representing: government, industry, community organizations, citizen environmentalists and educational institutions. We are, among other things, working with these groups to improve the land-use planning process within the State of Ohio, and 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 designate the Cuyahoga River Valley as a National Historical Park and Recreation Area. 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.

We are mindful, as we endorse the proposal for a Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area, of the President's stated desire (State-

of-the-Union message, January, 1971): "To expand the Nation's parks, recreation areas, and open spaces in a way that truly brings parks to where the people are". Indeed, 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. But, we hope that these two areas will not comprise the sum total of national urban parks in this country, for certainly the need extends beyond the regions served by the Gateway East and Golden Gate parks. 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. 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.

An initial concern of this subcommittee must certainly be: why a Federal Park for the Cuyahoga and not a local one? This question can be answered in terms of a number of considerations. Historically speaking, the valley has

played a long and significant role in the formation of our country and deserves the study, admiration, and respect that one would show a great sage who has seen much and has much to tell. From 600 B.C. to 800 A.D., the valley was inhabited by a mound-building Indian tribe, little of whose culture is known or artifacts found. Yet there are several locations in the valley where this tribe's mysterious mounds can be observed and studied. Numerous archeological sites marking the presence of more recent inhabitants, such as the Eries, Senecas, Mohawks, Wyandots, Ottowas, and Delawares, can also be found within the proposed park boundaries. Experts tell us that many more invaluable artifacts and archeological materials remain yet to be discovered if the land is kept free of development.

Because it was only a short eight-mile portage from the Tuscarawas River (which flows south to the Ohio), the Cuyahoga served as a major highway for Indians, missionaries, and white settlers, travelling between the Great Lakes, the Ohio, and the Mississippi River Valleys. The Indians considered the Cuyahoga River and portage trail to be so important that it was declared "sacred ground" to keep it open and free from warfare at all times. George Washington, as a young surveyor, recognized the importance of the Cuyahoga River and portage trail and astutely pointed out the area's potential for future commercial development. In the Treaty of Fort McIntosh, entered into between the United States and the Chippewa, Ottawa, Wyandot, and Delaware tribes in 1785, the portage trail and the Cuyahoga River north to Lake Erie were established as the boundary between lands open to white settlers and lands to the west reserved for Indians.

In 1827, the Ohio-Erie Canal (then considered one of the greatest engineering earthworks in history) was completed. Running through the Cuyahoga Valley, up the 21 locks at Akron to the Muskingham River, the Ohio Canal saved the state from near bankruptcy and reversed a trend of declining land sales and immigration by allowing the cheap and easy transportation of products from the inland regions of the mid-west to the booming markets of New York and New Orleans. Portions of that canal and its accompanying locks, mill-houses, and quarries, can still be seen within the proposed park boundaries. The canal-side village of Peninsula, one of three small towns in the valley, retains a number of magnificent nineteenth century homes, churches, and meeting halls. If National Park status is attained for the area, plans would be developed to recreate a turn-of-the-century atmosphere in the valley with artisans demonstrating early American craftsmanship and canal boats plying the operable sections of the waterway. In addition, an old steam locomotive and accompanying passenger cars have been located and could be put to use carrying visitors to the park on the old B&O tracks that parallel the river from Akron to Cleveland. All of these landmarks provide a magnificent opportunity for citizens across the country to relive a dramatic period in this nation's history. National park status would preserve these landmarks forever and would provide funds to construct additional features to enhance the historical setting.

Ecologically speaking, the Cuyahoga Valley could also be considered of national interest. As the valley is located on the western edge of the Appalachian plateau, it serves as the dividing line between the eastern mountain and western prairie botanical provinces and retains a mixture of plant species from several disparate regions. Tinker's Creek Gorge, already recognized as a National Natural Landmark, is located in the valley along with the Stumpy Basin Nature Conservancy area, a unique primitive area containing a remarkable aggregation of plantlife. A wide variety of wildlife also populates the valley including whitetail deer, red fox, several species of hawks and owls, herons, migrating ducks and geese, and such rarely seen birds as the Boreal Flicker and the Pileated Woodpecker. These animals, of course, would disappear from the valley should their supporting habitats be severely altered or destroyed.

Perhaps the paramount reason for granting immediate National Recreation Area status to the Cuyahoga Valley concerns a lack of time and money. Both the State of Ohio and the local metropolitan park boards have long demonstrated their desire to preserve the Cuyahoga Valley. Some 7,000 acre 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 would be allotted by the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on a matching funds basis with the State over a period of 20 years. Unfortunately, while it demonstrates a desire on the part of the Federal government to create a Cuyahoga Valley park, the BOR plan will inevitably result in a smaller park at a much greater overall expense to the taxpayer than would result from passage of H.B. 1862. It is clear that we do not have twenty years, and probably not even five years, to save the valley from extensive and damaging residential and commercial development. 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. Pressures to construct the standard commercial enterprises that surround such a facility and to widen access roads traversing the valley are mounting daily.

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 tress on these slopes would undoubtedly result in erosion and, in times of heavy rain, landslides. Building on the narrow 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 S.B. 1862 would make this experience available to millions of city dwellers who may well have never seen a deer outside a zoor or paddled a boat anywhere but across a city park pond. In these times of increased 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 experiences lies right in our backyard, not a thousand miles away in a remote forest that the less affluent city dweller will probably never see. Indeed, there is much to save in the Cuyahoga Valley but little time to save it. If Congress acts now to pass S.B. 1862, they will be assured of getting the most land for the lowest price.

Senator METZENBAUM. We are about halfway through our list. I am going to have to leave at 4 o'clock. The staff will continue the hearing thereafter.

Because the Chair actually would like to hear as many witnesses as possible he is at this point going to confine testimony to no more than 5 minutes except if there are rare and unusual circumstances.

Mr. Sebastian Lupica, President, AFL-CIO Federation Labor?

[No response.]

Senator METZENBAUM. Phil Leonard, president, Akron Labor Council?

[No response.]

Senator METZENBAUM. Mr. William Casstevens, president, United Auto Workers?

He is not here.

Mrs. Frank Ceravolo, the Akron League of Woman Voters and Mrs. Delores Warren, League of Women Voters, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

STATEMENT OF MRS. FRANK CERAVOLO, AKRON LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, AND DELORES WARREN, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO

Mrs. WARREN. The testimony I will read represents the League of Women Voters in two counties, Cuyahoga and Summit.

In Cuyahoga County we represent the Cleveland area, Cleveland Heights, University Heights, Euclid, Fairview Park, Lakewood, Rocky River, South Euclid, Lindhurst.

League members in both counties support the preservation and protection of the Cuyahoga Valley between Cleveland and Akron as open space.

This coincides with basic environmental quality positions of the League of Women Voters of the United States and the League's Lake Erie Basin Committee.

The primary reason given for such support is the basic element of need for greening area in and around urban areas for the outlook of both the physical environment and the people themselves.

Special notice was taken of the fact that the park would provide many recreational opportunities that would preserve the rich historical heritage and would save significant ecology and many kinds of wild-life.

It is pointed out that the area is a poor one for development, that land use planning is needed to preserve special areas and there is no national park space within 100 miles and our people should have one.

It is a place of great natural beauty and they want to save it for future generations.

As members evaluate the ways of preserving land they drew up an order of preference, the most desirable ways both of equal importance and both supported overwhelmingly our outright purchase of lands combined with land use legislation.

Members feel it is imperative to guarantee acquisition of the land by deliberate and positive action.

They favor accommodation of ways for first, preference of Federal funding, second for State, third for metropolitan park funding.

Funding from the National Park Service is desirable because it provides 100 percent of the funding.

Next is money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund because it reimburses 50 percent of Ohio money spent.

The problems of the two metropolitan parks and the district's is recognized, their inability to come up with large sums of money for the many purchases needed immediately.

The member mandate is emphatic, acquire the land as soon as possible in any and all ways possible.

Maintenance and management is against strongly—this reflects a vote of confidence in the expertise of the National Park Service.

Also it recognizes the Ohio Department of Parks and Natural Resources' decision not to assume responsibility for long term management and maintenance for financial reasons.

We appreciate the high priority given to the Cuyahoga Valley and obviously for the recognition of professional excellence.

League members enthusiastically support and a majority favor compensation to local communities for loss of tax bases, but a large majority say no, the tax bases may not erode, or if it does it may only be a temporary situation.

Land values might soon start appreciation as they have around other parks.

Some suggest cautious temporary compensation. Members favor compensation to communities for extra services they might acquire such as road maintenance, fire fighting, rescue, law enforcement.

In some the consensus to this point allows us to support a variety of possible ways of achieving a park in the Cuyahoga Valley.

It shows members the need for and the wisdom of assuring permanent availability of high quality natural areas adjacent to metropolitan areas.

It allows us to support all of the major provisions of the bill to establish a Cuyahoga Valley Park.

Immediate Federal purchase of the land assisted by any and all other possible ways to acquire the land—citizen participation in the completion and ongoing process of decisionmaking, the compensation of communities, an erosion of the tax base.

In sum the members are saying keep the valley natural, peaceful, unpolluted and uncrowded.

Thank you.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you for a very excellent statement. Beyond that, let me thank you for the work the league has done in this area.

I thought it was very well done. I think your statement, which took about 5 minutes, shows you can say an awful lot in a period of 300 seconds.

Thank you very much.

Janet B. Hutchison, Coordinator for Cuyahoga County of the League of Women Voters Cuyahoga Valley Park Study Committee.

STATEMENT OF JANET B. HUTCHISON, COORDINATOR FOR CUYAHOGA COUNTY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS CUYAHOGA VALLEY PARK STUDY COMMITTEE

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I am Janet B. Hutchison, 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.

As an addition to what she said, here is a message that many consider of national importance. It is a support statement from our national headquarters, 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 the very few exceptions in its entire history. It has not supported the Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Historical Recreation Area.

Attached for the record is a letter stating this. It is from our national environmental quality chairman.

I will read part of it. It is addressed to Congressman Taylor, chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the House Interior Committee.

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 League 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.

I have recommended preservation of the park and now I will quote from the National Park Service Draft Report. "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."

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.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, Mrs. Hutchison. The statement will be accepted in the record without objection.

[The prepared statement and letter follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JANET B. HUTCHISON, COORDINATOR, LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY

I am Janet B. Hutchison, Coordinator for Cuyahoga County of the League of Women Voters Cuyahoga Valley Park Study Committee. I represent 1800 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 nation-wide 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 Senate Subcommittee is a copy of the letter of support from Ruth C. Clusen, our National Environmental Quality Chairman.

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.

Senator METZENBAUM. Is the Akron Chamber of Commerce here?
 [No response.]

Senator METZENBAUM. Mrs. Falor and Mrs. Frances Pierce of Ohio Environmental Council?

[No response.]

Senator METZENBAUM. Mr. William Eels, Ford Motor Co. & Blossom Music Center?

Mr. Walter Klippert, Peninsula, Ohio?

STATEMENT OF WALTER KLIPPERT, PENINSULA, OHIO

Mr. KLIPPERT. I will confine my remarks to not more than 5 minutes.

My name is Walter E. Klippert and I have resided for the past 27 years at 2047 Bronson Avenue, Peninsula, Ohio, as a matter of fact just about 300 yards from here, 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. Thank you.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, Mr. Klippert.

Mr. Finley and Mr. Trutko, who are from the Northern Ohio Urban Systems, which is a nonprofit organization, have indicated they have a visual presentation that will take 10 minutes and I said under the circumstances of their preparation it would be unfair to deprive them of that much time.

**STATEMENT OF DALE R. FINLEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF
NORTHERN OHIO URBAN SYSTEMS; ACCOMPANIED BY JAMES M.
TRUTKO, COORDINATOR, NORTHERN OHIO URBAN SYSTEMS**

Mr. FINLEY. My name is Dale Finley and I am the executive director of Northern Ohio Urban Systems Research Corp.

I am also the former mayor of Strongsville, Ohio and immediate past president of the Cuyahoga County Mayors and Managers Association.

Northern Ohio Urban Systems is a nonprofit land use research organization, funded by Ohio Bell, East Ohio Gas, and the Higbee Co.

We represent a sector of the concerned corporate structure of Northern Ohio who is vitally concerned with the long-range planning and development of the northeast Ohio area.

In promoting and developing an economic base through orderly planning and development, it is necessary to provide the ancillary amenities for the people who live here and will live here.

By obtaining and retaining this park we all will be better able to plan and direct potential surrounding growth to the end that better physical, economic, and social development can and will take place.

Now is the time to act for if this project is not brought to fruition expeditiously the land will be lost forever.

This is an accurate assessment because individual property owners will be subjected to pressure from developers, day after day, to build on their scenic land. Very quickly the offer of the big dollar will be hard to deny.

In this pursuit we support the acquisition of this park pursuant to the provisions of House bill 7176 rather than the protracted methods of Federal-State sharing.

I note in recent news articles that William Nye, director of National Resources, has stated the Interior Department does not want to include any more national parks near urban areas.

Are not parks for people—are not people concentrated in urban areas?

If this policy is pursued it will only perpetrate urban sprawl and continue to incubate the associated social and economic problems.

Many people have stood before you telling you why they feel this park should be retained. We have a visual presentation based on statistical data that we hope will prove this also.

At this time I would like to introduce James Trutko, coordinator for the Northern Ohio Urban Systems project to present our statistical and visual data that supports our position.

STATEMENT OF JAMES M. TRUTKO, COORDINATOR, NORTHERN OHIO URBAN SYSTEMS

Mr. TRUTKO. Thank you for this opportunity to testify in favor of House bill 7176 for the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley Park.

As Dale Finley said, we represent a unitue and extensive study effort of the northern Ohio region. Today we want to present our findings, which strongly support the creation of the park, and provide documentation of what many others have said today at this meeting.

When we began our study in July of 1970, our first problem was to determine the approximate boundaries of the Northern Ohio Urban System.

We examined a range of population and economic data, land use data, and transportation and communications data.

This population density map is one example.

After examining the data, we decided on a 35 county area which is shown here, which includes area from past Sandusky to Erie, Pa., and from Marion, Ohio to New Castle, Pa., on the south.

This area has 5.7 million persons and 17,000 square miles. If the area were to become a State, it would be the 11th largest in terms of population.

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.

In other words, for this whole area, this large metropolitan area, the center of population is right here and it will reamin here.

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 future.

In the past 20 years, the strongest pressure for urbanization have been in this Cleveland-Akron corridor. 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 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 5 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 1 million persons expected in the area, 90 percent of them will be in the nine counties around 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. 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.

This is one illustration of such a profile. As you can see, the natural elements include such things as topography and vegetation—elements most suitable for a parkland.

For example, the steep slopes of the valley can be seen on this topographical map. 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 patterns of development, all of them preserved this parkland.

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.

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 hours' 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 strongly well suited for an urban park.

Thank you very much.

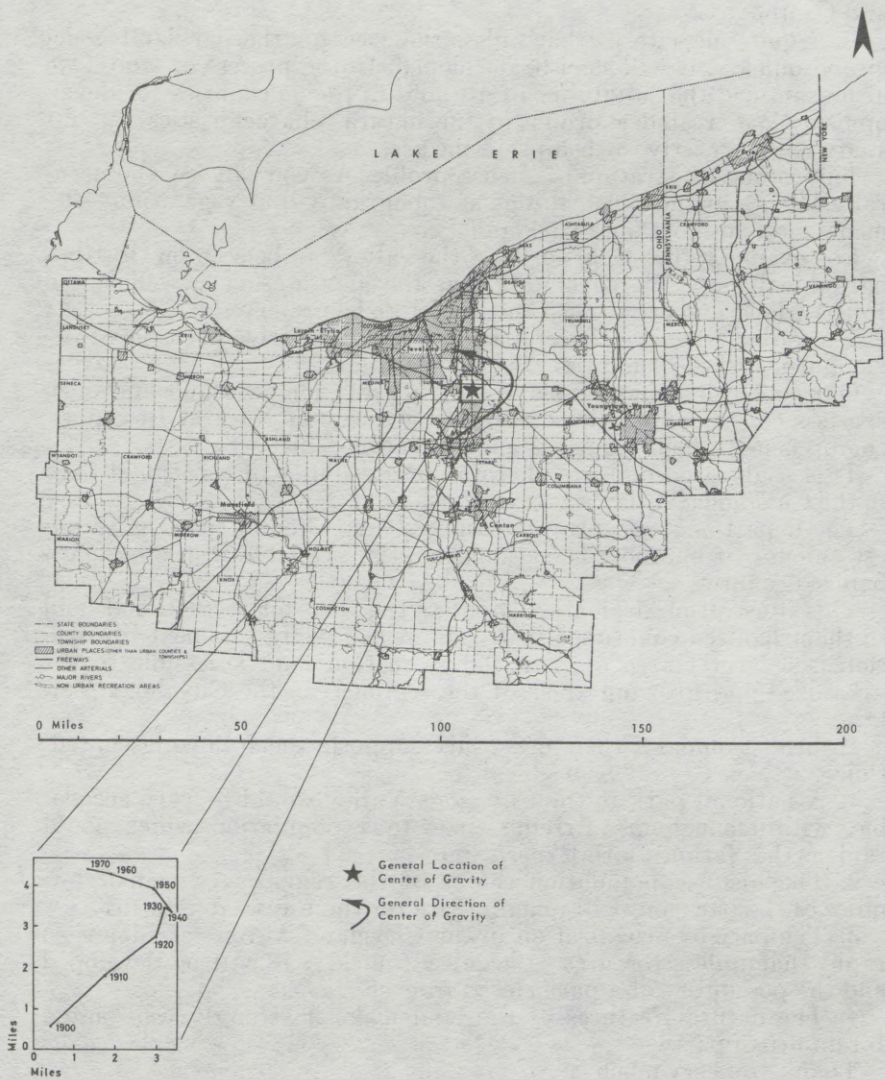
Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much.

Mr. FINLEY. Just to briefly draw this to a close, from my personal experience as a mayor of one of the fastest growing cities in Ohio, people must realize expediency is necessary lest the land completely disappear.

Local considerations will be taken into effect, but I am sure this will be considered.

[The maps referred to follows:]

DISLOCATION OF THE NUOS POPULATION CENTER OF GRAVITY : 1900 - 1970



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Report #8

Fig. 19

GENERALIZED POPULATION DENSITY - 1970

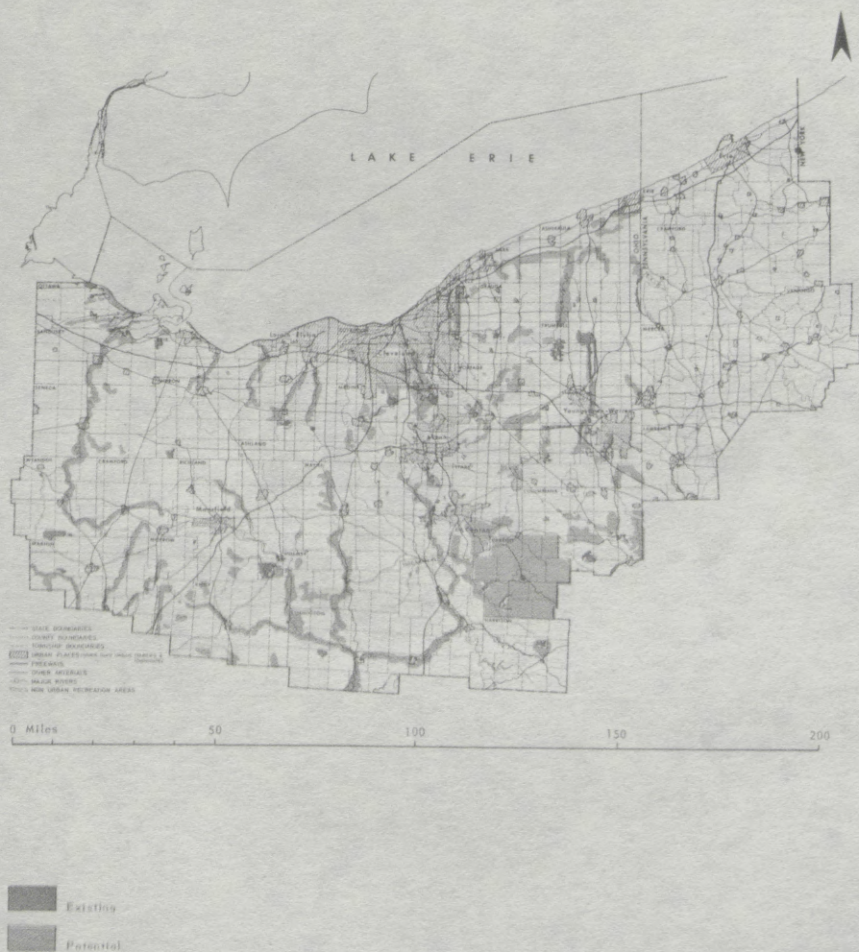


DOXIADIS ASSOCIATES - CONSULTANTS ON DEVELOPMENT AND ESTIMICS

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Fig. 44

NON URBAN RECREATION AREAS: EXISTING AND POTENTIAL RESOURCES



NOTE - Data not available for Pennsylvania

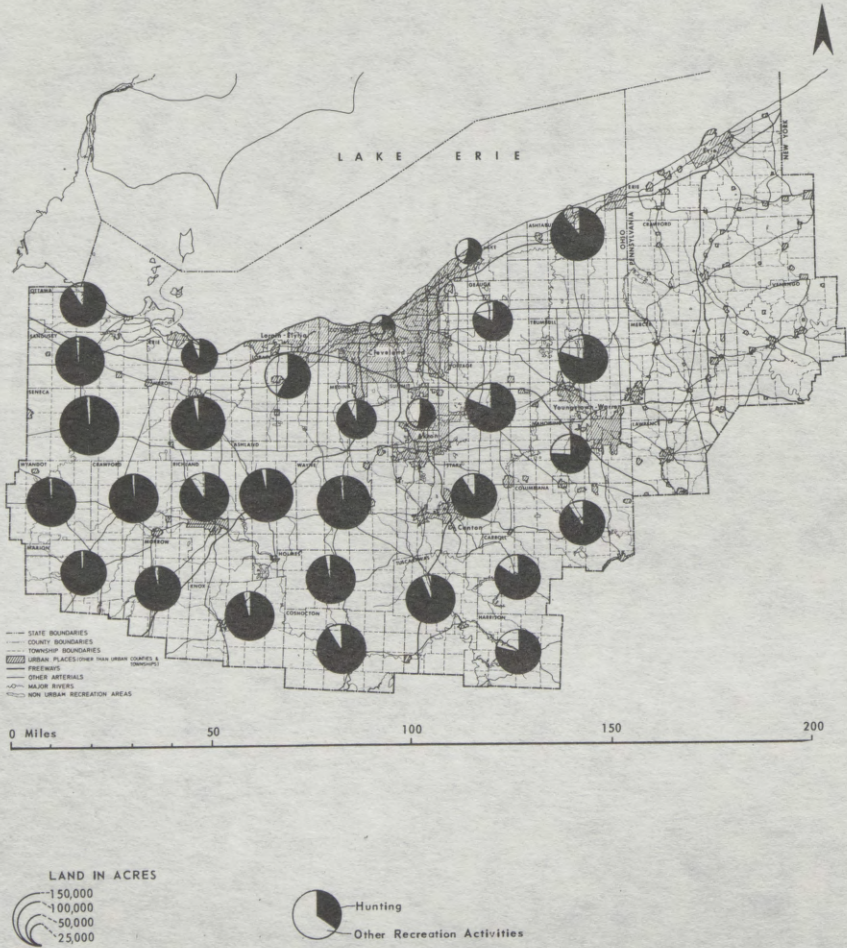


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D-USA - A30710 - 172

Report #8

**LAND AVAILABLE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION :
TOTAL AND PERCENT IN HUNTING - 1970**



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D-USA-A30710-173

Report #8

BALANCE OF RECREATIONAL LAND, BY ACTIVITY, 1970
(Hunting is Excluded)

Fig. 45



DOXIADIS ASSOCIATES - CONSULTANTS ON DEVELOPMENT AND ESTHETICS

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Senator METZENBAUM. Is a junior league representative here today?

Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Klein. One of you will be the spokesman, is that correct?

STATEMENT OF JOAN HOLMES, CLEVELAND AND AKRON JUNIOR LEAGUE, ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. GEORGE KLEIN, JUNIOR LEAGUE OF AKRON

Mrs. HOLMES. I am Joan Holmes. I represent the Junior League of Cleveland. With me is Sue 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, with a membership in excess of 100,000 women.

We appreciate this opportunity to testify today.

The Junior Leagues of Akron, Canton, Cleveland, and Toledo, Ohio and Erie, Pa., have studied the facts surrounding the proposed park in the Cuyahoga Valley and unanimously recommend passage of S. 1862.

In our opinion the time has come to modify and expand this country's philosophy as to the purpose of a national park system.

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; it is fitting that they be preserved. Unfortunately, however, we live in Ohio and it is not practical to frequent these great national parks.

We suggest the establishment of an auxiliary national system, in addition to the present national park system.

This system should have as its primary goal the providing of recreation and enjoyment for the maximum number of people possible.

The parks should be accessible by public transportation and be within a short drive's distance of their principal beneficiaries.

Creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area meets the objectives of this proposed system.

The area is located between two large, industrial centers, Akron and Cleveland. Over 4 million people live within an hour's drive.

Also, residents from other parts of Ohio and the adjacent States of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia would be able to enjoy the Cuyahoga Valley area for weekend or longer use.

Surely, there are other potential sites for parks and recreation areas near other metropolitan areas.

In these times of increased environmental and social awareness the concept of urban parks for people has significant merit.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF MRS. GEORGE KLEIN, JUNIOR LEAGUE OF AKRON

Mrs. 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.

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 serve 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 skyrocketing 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.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, Mrs. Klein and Mrs. Holmes.

Now, Mr. B. J. Richards of Northfield, Ohio.

STATEMENT OF B. J. RICHARDS, NORTHFIELD, OHIO

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I cannot address Senator Taft since he just left.

I have also another instrument that was submitted at the door to the Senate record referring to when this whole project was commended in November 1971.

I have appended a letter to this instrument which I believe will be self explanatory, and I do feel that this is the instrument the chairman refers to as being signed by 48 freeholders in the area.

However, in an effort to save time, I have no intention of reading that now.

[The communication appears on p. 164.]

I would like to attempt to bring this up to date. I have had a great deal of difficulty in attempting to find out just exactly and specifically what this proposal was supposed to be, the description of the uses of it and so forth, and even to the point of having a lot of difficulty in obtaining the bill.

I was recently told by your office that it is too expensive to distribute it.

Senator METZENBAUM. I told your wife, or whoever advised you to that effect, it was totally incorrect and I have sent you a copy of the bill.

Mr. RICHARDS. The following is a commentary relating to H.R. 7076 which is also referred to as a Senate bill and is understood to be identical in form and description; that it is construed to establish a Federal park referred to as "Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area," located in the State of Ohio.

The bill has one single 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, are 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.

To be more specific, we name a few such installations as follows: the cities of Barberton, Akron, Stow, Tallmadge, Mogadore, Cuyahoga Falls, Twinsburg, Bedford, Cleveland, Independence, Brecksville, and many others; villages of Boston Heights, Hudson, Northfield, Richfield, Walton Hills, and others.

Many townships have formed park commissions to fulfill the recreational needs of their citizens.

We take exception to the statements, made by critics, that the administration is failing to carry out what was promised.

In terms of dollars, the State of Ohio and its subdivisions have received substantial sums for the purpose of bringing people close to outdoor activities.

Not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to 1 hour driving time is required to reach one of some 50 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 states that:

The purposes of this act is 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.

Page 1, line 5 of the bill reads as follows: "to put the parks where the people are"—which is exactly what needs to be much more deeply considered, because you are right, the people are there now.

They are living, breathing human beings with rights, privileges, and freedoms granted them under the Constitution of the United States.

The authors of this bill apparently thought that only the 4 million possible visitors in their campers, autos, trucks, canoes, rafts; on their horses, motor cycles, or ski mobiles should be accommodated and pleased.

Senator METZENBAUM. Would you confine your time, you are actually over your time now.

Mr. RICHARDS. I will just be a couple of minutes. I am sorry, Senator, I am a slow speaker.

The League of Women Voters from the Akron and Cleveland area have claimed that a study was made of the proposed park, the emphasis being on things that a visitor might find in the way of entertainment.

There seemed to be no concern on their part for the residents living in the area of the proposed park disfranchised by all.

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 propertyowner is concerned.

A landowner should not be forced to give up his 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 the other Federal park areas where both residential and businesses are allowed.

"Land use" bills have been under congressional discussion for several years, 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 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.

I want also, and I forgot to direct my opinion to my neighbors.

Senator METZENBAUM. I want the audience to understand Mr. Richards went considerably over the 5 minutes.

The chair permitted the opponents to go over 5 minutes. In the interest of fairness I could not cut Mr. Richards off.

[The communication submitted by Mr. Richards follows:]

B. J. RICHARDS
BOX 406
NORTHFIELD, OHIO 44067

April 8, 1974

SENATE HEARING
CUYAHOGA VALLEY PARK
PENINSULA, OHIO

Gentlemen:

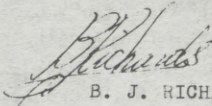
Attached is an answer to a request for comments regarding the funding of land acquisition by the Cuyahoga and Akron Metropolitan Parks; as requested by Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency (for the Cuyahoga Valley Project).

The report was filed on November 30, 1971, with the Agency stated above. While this report was filed approximately 2-½ years ago, basically our findings are unchanged and remain factual to date.

There is however one change, and we refer to page 3 paragraph 4. Reference is made to meeting procedures of the Akron Metropolitan board. It was stated that the board had no regular specified meeting date at that time and wish to have this statement disregarded, as they are now conducting regular open meetings.

We wish to have this report entered into the records of this hearing.

Yours truly,



B. J. RICHARDS

NOTE: I wish to point out that there are 48 signatures of people in agreement with the report.

B.J. Richards
P.O. Box 185
Northfield, Ohio 44067

November 30, 1971

NORTHEAST OHIO AREAWIDE COORDINATING AGENCY
439 The Arcade
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Attention: Judith Sinclair,
Community Services Research Associate

We are writing in regard to the letter from your agency, dated October 21st, directed to fifty seven national, state and local governing bodies and various agencies in reference to a federal aid application titled:

Cuyahoga River Valley Land Acquisition

Directed to: United States Department of The Interior
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Project Application

We are some of the people who are directly affected by the above action and feel that we too should have a voice in the proposed project. We have noted that HUD feels that there should be citizen participation in NOACA. We are in complete accord; in particular we should like to have an automatic invitation extended through officials when projects involving particular areas are coming up for changes, additions, etc. We should also like to see some ordinary interested citizens appointed to voting membership.

The present application regarding the Land Acquisition is one that we feel should receive a more unbiased study than that presented. It shows only one side of an idea and does not take into consideration the problems which would result for both the landholders and communities involved. We quote from Mr. Adlai Stevenson: "I yield to no man in my belief in the principle of free debate. The sound of tireless voices is the price we pay for the right to hear the music of our own opinions. But there is also a moment at which democracy must prove its capacity to act. Every man has a right to be heard; but no man has the right to strangle democracy with a single set of vocal chords."

Our Trustees have done all in their power to indicate that the plan is not a good one for several communities. They have received support from other political subdivisions. We received help from NOACA last spring when a proposed request for funds from HUD was held up pending further discussion. This discussion never materialized and we should like to have the opportunity to put our ideas forward in full discussion before NOACA.

(Continued on page 2)

Cuyahoga River Valley Land Acquisition

It appears that further study should be given to the needs of the Valley.

PROJECT SITE INSPECTION REPORT - Comments concerning statements in the report.

PART 1

- Item #1 SITE - "Rugged terrain interspersed with some residences, a few farms..." This may be true by city standards, the inference being that the number of homes in the area is small. This determination can only be made by some sort of comparison. We feel that the definition of "some" is a misnomer, and if this is an important factor determining prerequisites for a park, a study should be made to determine the number of affected residents.
- Item #3 Types of outdoor recreation activities suitable for area: camping, picnicking, boating, fishing, hunting, hiking. It is beyond our belief that anyone can say that the area of the Cuyahoga River valley by virtue of pollution is conducive to these activities. Hunting is not allowed in Metropolitan Parks.
- Item #4 Recreation potential based on natural features: Report says excellent. This is not so under present circumstances and should be marked "poor" as long as the river valley continues in its present pollution rate.
- Item #5 Recreation potential based on proposed development: This would have to be answered as "poor" for the reason stated in Item #4.
- Item #6 Water Quality on and adjacent to the area: Reports and studies of the area indicate that it is poor, as a matter of fact part of the area "on and adjacent" is now included in a water district and is being taxed as such. Other areas are now under study because of water need.
- Item #7 List all environmental intrusions on and adjacent to site: ADD Buckeye Pipe Line, East Ohio Gas Company lines, AT&T lines, C & O Railroad, 4 high level bridges. Some of these are extremely high pressure pipe lines which have been known to breakout. They could be hazardous and are inherently dangerous.
- Item #8 Accessibility of the area: It is possible that there would be no problems relative to the Turnpike and State Highways since these are now owned in fee by the State. However, this is not altogether true relating to County and Township roads since these right-of-ways are provided by private ownership under easement agreements to be used for public ingress and egress only. Therefore, under Park acquisition the land used for these local roads would then become the property of the Park Board. This situation can cause some very real problems for those persons who have to depend on ingress and egress, especially if a community feels that the cost of maintaining

Cuyahoga River Valley Land Acquisition

these roads is not feasible from a tax revenue standpoint. This is also true with other services such as sewer and water, particularly in the areas that are now designated as sewer and water districts, especially when construction costs and operations are based on revenue.

Our local Fire Departments are Volunteer and a complete and separate group of individuals who serve as members and form their own policies relative to procedure for fire control, subject to the State Fire Marshall. While they may be under the jurisdiction of the Trustees and paid by them, they do have powers of their own that must be acknowledged. The provision of additional or special fire fighting equipment must be considered.

ATTACHMENT "A" - Relating to a feasibility study of the Cuyahoga Valley deserves an answer, but it would be difficult to be brief. We should like to make a public statement about it. Park Boards are not necessarily the only, or the best planners. The area is NOT conducive to high intensity building of either houses or factories. We feel that a project to clean up the area surrounding the River and the Canal lands would be decidedly beneficial. The historical canal and locks (property of the State of Ohio) are a mess. The locks are literally dumping areas. We must demand proper maintenance and policing of these areas to see that those responsible for dumping are brought to justice and that the areas are properly maintained. This is already a State responsibility by virtue of ownership.

The urgency showing on the following page of ATTACHMENT "A" to acquire lands is directed by the Metropolitan Parks, in our case particularly the Akron Board. We feel that it should be a matter of importance to mention that this Board does not hold regular public meetings (it is not legally required to do so) to discuss ideas with the Park Board, only Mr. Daily shows up. On one occasion, at our request, a few of us were permitted to attend a Board meeting at their office and found that the Board did not even know the location or nature of the land that they were applying for funds to purchase--nor could an appraisal have been made to set its value. Mr. Daily stated on TV recently that the Board was now discussing the possibility of holding public meetings and persons could find time and date by writing or telephoning the offices, or maybe they would put a notice in the newspaper! An entirely unsatisfactory procedure, unlike that of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board.

The study purports to show that only lands from Townships are being considered for acquisition, with obvious by-passing of incorporated areas. This certainly indicates that there is an inherent weakness in the ability of Township government to defend, or even have a voice in its destiny. We should feel confident in the protection of our local governments regardless of what type it may be and we are also sure that the right of Eminent Domain was not given to the Metropolitan Park systems with the intent to circumvent the judgment of local officials and taxpayers categorically. The Trustees

Cuyahoga River Valley Land Acquisition

and Clerks Association have passed a resolution regarding their position and judgement concerning the Park proposal and its contents should be made a part of the file as requested by NOACA.

We have the right to be governed and we feel that if Park Boards have the right to supercede and take away all rights of elected local government by use of Eminent Domain and do so under the secretive procedures they have been employing, that there is need for legislation to protect the right of the people. This is not a matter to be taken lightly, it is extremely serious and must be so considered.

We also wish to point out that there should be an awareness that any information forwarded to the Federal agencies by Tri-County Planning Commission be taken under advisement to make certain that their opinions and approval are consistent with those of the people living in the communities they service. We must also point out that this tax supported agency was formed to function in an advisory capacity only, to the political subdivisions of the area it serves and it must obtain approval in policy decisions for communities wishing to have a voice.

To summarize the foregoing - we find here a study to examine the feasibility of withdrawing large areas of private property from communities in order to establish what might some day become a Federal Park, although that possibility is remote. If such a plan should not come to pass it would remain in the hands of two separate Metropolitan Park systems. There seems to be absolutely no effort to study their ability to finance all of the work necessary to maintain the areas after they have been given sufficient grants from high governmental places to purchase them! There is NO discussion about the enormous costs of removing the pollution which really negates the use of the area, in safety, for the public. There are many communities who would be called on to spend great sums for enlarged sewage treatment plants, many small communities who would have to originate same. The years that this would take, and the expense staggers the imagination.

The area is beautiful, but so is much of Ohio. The river probably never would be any good for boating, it is too shallow and fast.

Think of the years it is going to take to establish edible fish in the area! Hunting is out, the area is too built up with homes. The present plan, we understand is to leave small areas with existing homes under private ownership tied with "scenic" easements. There has been no effort to obtain any tax relief for the owners, only a euphamistic "they will go up in value".

There is not space, or time to go into the matter fully here, but time MUST be given to do so. There needs to be full discussion throughout the area about what the public wants from the Metropolitan Parks, where and how they should be located and what needs there are to be filled. In the area in Summit County presently under consideration there are already several separated parks serving the community, other park lands lying fallow and existing as eyesores and

Cuyahoga River Valley Land Acquisition

aggravations. There are commercial parks, ski areas and golf courses serving the public and an asset to their communities. There will be more as time goes on. We feel that NOW is the time to stop the give-away of our tax monies and evaluate the whole project in an effort to best serve the interests of all of the people in a manner not hurtful to any.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO SPEND PLEASE PUT IT WHERE IT WILL DO THE MOST GOOD FOR ALL OF THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE IN HELPING TO DEVELOP AND FINANCE PROVISIONS FOR RIDDING THE WATERS OF THE VALLEY FROM ITS POLLUTANTS, AND CHECKING EROSION BY FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES. THESE TWO PROGRAMS IN THEMSELVES ARE HUGE AND ARE THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE FACTORS NOW FACING THE VALLEY.

Benjamin J. Richards
Julie C. Richards
James Wagon
Thaddeus F. Kozora
Norm H. Thiel
Ph. J. K. S. D. A. S.
Clara Spayer
Janis E. Spayer
Wm. Thiel
Arthur L. Whitel
Robert E. Lindley
Evelyn M. Lindley
Brenda J. Keadley
Robert W. Bird
Mr. Arthur Whitel
Margaret D. Szalay
Paul D. Szalay
Irene Kusnyer
Art Kusnyer
Ernest J. Kusnyer
Helene A. Szalay
John H. Szalay

8230 BRANDYWINE RD. NORTHFIELD.
8230 Brandywine Rd Northfield 44067
6551 LATTI LANE SAGAMORE HILLS
6551 Latta Lane Sagamore Hills
6516 LATTI LANE, SAGAMORE HILLS
6574 Latta Lane, Sagamore Hills
6550 Latta Lane, Sagamore Hills
6550 Latta Lane Sagamore Hills
6516 Latta Lane Sagamore Hills
4400 Stanford Rd Peninsula O
6350 Stanford Rd. Peninsula O
6350 Stanford Rd. Peninsula, O.
4606 Akron Peninsula O
6440 Stanford Rd. Peninsula O
4371 Riverview Rd Peninsula O
4371 Riverview Rd Peninsula O.
419 Royal Ave Akron 4430
4341 Riverview Rd Peninsula O,
419 Royal Ave Akron O
4707 Riverview Rd Peninsula O.
4707 Riverview Rd Peninsula O

S I G N A T U R E S

Tony Seafide
 Linnell A. Seaford
 Margaret Seaford
 M. W. Seaford
 Alma Stanford
 Lawrence E. Shander
 Nancy C. Shander
 Roy H. Clark
 Margaret E. Clark
 Ronald R. W. Jones
 Abner A. Richards
 John T. Murphy
 J. E. Hardisty
 Valerie Hardisty
 Betty M. Blunsdale
 Robert Blunsdale
 Dennis J. Blunsdale
 THOMAS G. WILSON
 George M. Johnston Jr.
 Ethel M. Parke
 Carl Brown
 Thom R. Wilson
 Sadegh Kargela
 C. L. Kargela
 Henry C. Hardisty
 Virginia H. Hardisty

819 Arcadia Ave. Lynchburg, Falls Co.
 6955 Riverbank Rd. Peninsula
 6005 Stanford Rd. Peninsula
 6005 Stanford Rd. Peninsula
 6033 Stanford Rd. Peninsula
 6033 Stanford Rd. Peninsula
 6093 Stanford Rd. Peninsula
 6093 Stanford Rd. Peninsula
 6574 Latta Lane. Peninsula
 Box 185 Northfield, Ohio 44067
 8493 Brandywine Rd. Northfield
 805 W. Highland Rd. Northfield
 805 W. Highland Rd. Northfield
 7884 Brandywine Rd. Northfield
 7884 Brandywine Rd. Northfield
 7884 Brandywine Rd. Northfield
 7601 Canal Rd. Valley View
 12836 Alexander Rd. Valley View
 7629 Don Brandon - Northfield
 11305 Ten Run Creek Valley View
 12808 Alewife Rd. Valley View
 10670 Valley View - N.F.O.
 10670 Valley View Rd. N.F.O.
 9476 Old Eight Rd. Northfield
 9476 Old Eight Rd. Northfield

Senator METZENBAUM. Mr. Dan Porter, director of the Ohio Historical Society.

STATEMENT OF DAN PORTER, DIRECTOR, OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mr. PORTER. I am Daniel R. Porter, director, the Ohio Historical Society, and Ohio Historic Preservation Officer for the Department of the Interior.

Some authorities, Mr. Chairman, claim the meaning in the Iroquois tongue of the word Cuyahoga is "crooked."

I presume the word was used to describe the many twists, turns, and meanders which the river takes from its source to its mouth.

This crooked valley is remarkable, primarily for the reason you are surprised to find it in such pristine condition at all.

Located in the midst of one of the heaviest populated areas in America, the valley's very ruggedness of terrain has apparently been its chief protector rather than the design of man.

The history of the valley has been told many times. It is not my intent to repeat it here except to stress that its natural and cultural history would be a park ranger's visitor interpretation dream.

Here was a transportation artery which saw canoes and canal boats, wagon trails, and steel rails.

The valley sheltered small Yankee villages which tapped the water power here. But 20th century man has largely shunned the valley, its narrow confines restrictive of the expansive plans of giant corporations.

The challenge of this valley in this century has been to cross it rather than to penetrate its length.

Within the proposed park area, Mr. Chairman, there are at least 15 historical properties either on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

One of these is a National landmark, the canal segment, highest category of historic property designated by Interior.

There are, Mr. Chairman, things which the Federal Government can do on its own more effectively than it can in partnership with other units of government.

One of these areas is natural park creation and administration.

I shudder to think of the paucity of parks this Nation would have had, for the past century, the creation of such parks awaited propitious moments when Federal, State, and local governments could form a partnership for their creation.

The chances of protecting and carefully developing for park purposes this splendid valley and opening it for millions who reside but a tankful of gasoline away are nil if a cumbersome State-Federal program is relied upon.

The time is now for prompt and effective Federal action which provides for State participation but which puts responsibility directly upon the National Park Service.

I can recall, Mr. Chairman, attending a meeting here in this community a number of years ago. The meeting was chaired by no less a personage than the Secretary of Interior, Mr. Udall.

Then we were told that the valley apparently had the qualifications for a national park—where the people are.

But there is still no park here; no bill authorizing one has been signed by a president. We urge the Congress, Mr. Chairman, to be as decisive as one Samuel Brady who, in 1780, with Indians at his heels, leaped over the Cuyahoga upstream from here without looking back.

Brady's leap has become a legendary feat of athletic prowess in the annals of Ohio history. Like the Indians of that bygone era, we Ohioans are at the very heels of Congress for a new national park here, now.

Will Congress, Mr. Chairman, take the heroic leap? We are awaiting with keen anticipation.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, Mr. Porter.

Some of us have become unaware of the realities of the lady who sits to my left and your right, when she sits there transcribing this entire hearing without any break whatsoever.

Therefore for her convenience we will take a 5-minute break at this point.

We will return sharply at 3:23.

[Recess.]

Senator METZENBAUM. The last man on the list is a young boy named Garry Regan. Are you here, Garry?

STATEMENT OF GARRY REGAN, COORDINATOR OF RECREATIONAL SERVICES, AKRON JEWISH CENTER

Mr. REGAN. Good day, my name is Garry Regan. I am employed as the coordinator of recreational services at the Akron Jewish Center, Akron, Ohio, but today I do not speak for the center, the board, or its members.

I speak to you now not as an environmentalist, or preservationist—although I do believe in such ideas—in hoping to develop or preserve this Cuyahoga Valley as a scenic or environmental wonderland, but rather as an independent park and recreation professional, concerned about the 4 million people within the immediate service area of this proposed park.

Will this park as it has been proposed and pushed along truly meet the outdoor recreational needs and interests of a majority of these inhabitants, or will it create a monument, or as Aldo Leopold would have said, a “trophy” for a few?

No one can argue the need for the protection and preservation of open space, especially near large metropolitan areas, but what of the humanity within these areas—do they understand “to preserve, protect?”, do they desire to “preserve, protect” and most important, do they in this case need to “preserve and protect”?

Research in this area tells us that most people choose their leisure time activities—recreation—based on their present personal value system.

How will the Clevelanders whose recreation facilities are being locked up by the city administration, or the Akronites whose recreational facilities are basically nonexistent, value a national park in his backyard?

How have the streets of Hough, Superior, and Howard affected the value systems of the people who reside there?

What about the "suburbanite" with his 30 × 50 lot, his automatic garage door, and his vacation at Disneyland? What values does he have, and how will they affect his use of leisure time in this proposed park?

Article 4 of the charter for leisure states:

Every man has a right to participate in and be introduced to all types of recreation during leisure time, such as sports and games, open air living, travel, theater, dancing, pictorial art, music, science, and handicrafts, irrespective of age, sex, or level of education.

This area H.R. 7077 must be a park for "people" or as another group of Americans once phrased a similar proposition, "Of the people, by the people, and for the people."

I am certainly not in opposition to any bill or legislation that would help develop additional recreational opportunities for my fellow Ohioans, and all Americans, but I am opposed to any single use philosophy proposed for any potential recreation area which in any way limits the area's use to "the environmental purist."

The purist who says "people keep out," the purist who says "only the strong deserve to see beauty."

This philosophy while permissible and understandable in 1872 when Yellowstone National Park was created represents today an inconceivable prohibition of one of, if not the most important human needs, and rights—the right to use and enjoy that period of free time when we are free to choose which direction our life may take, "leisure time."

Article 2,

Charter for leisure, the right to enjoy leisure time with complete freedom is absolute. The pre-requisites for undertaking individual leisure pursuits should be safeguarded to the same extent as those for collective enjoyment of leisure time.

As a park and recreational professional, I am deeply aware of the environmental problems facing this country.

In the same sense, however, I am even more aware of the human problems facing this profession and this country; increased free time—unemployment, retirement, layoffs—increased leisure time—4-day workweek, mobility, increased incomes—lack of adequate recreational opportunities.

Poor facilities, poor leadership, budgetary cutbacks, and lastly, and most important, has been the lack of a concentrated effort to provide "education for leisure."

This all adds up to one thing as far as H.R. 7077 is concerned: Planning. No national, State, or local park, no recreation facility or program can be all things to all people, but we now have the opportunity to plan and operate a land use program that can take into account the environmental needs of the area as well as the prominent and pressing needs of the people of these immediate communities, this State and all Americans, if we choose to do so.

I conclude my statements with a paragraph written by Ernest Barker, who has described our age as,

The growing time of the human spirit, equipping the mind with hooks and tenacies; with curiosities and appetites as he comes to contemplate his world

to find meaning in his own experiences, justification of faith in his operations of the universe, and an explanation for which the probing spirit of man is hungry.

Barker reminds us that the world,

Offers to the mind noble joys. There is the joy in knowing the flowers of the field, and calling them by their names.

There is a joy in knowing the heavenly bodies which move above us, and in understanding the rhythm and the rules of their motions.

There is joy in knowing the past of our kind, and in unrolling the long record of human history which explains what we are today.

There is a joy in entering into the vision of the poet and painter, who have seen the ideal beauty which lies hidden from ordinary eyes.

There is joy in wrestling with the thoughts of great philosophers who have pondered about the whys and wherefores of this mortal world and our mortal existence.

There are joys of leisure; and leisure is the growing time of the spirit because it is the time of these joys. But it needs an effort to catch these joys; and you cannot catch them without hooks of apprehension.

You must know a little in order to know more. Blank ignorance is blank incuriousness, but a little knowledge may be the opportunity and the incentive for more knowledge.

The facts presented to mere ignorance are facts which there are no hooks to catch; but when a mind has had some little training, it develops tentacles of apprehension; it is anxious to seize the new stuff, to arrange it and coordinate it with the old stuff which is already there, and so to make a little systematic world of its own for its own high delaction.

The mind which is furnished with these tentacles and the hooks of apprehension is a mind which will never be embarrassed or dumbfounded by leisure.

It will begin to play at once, in the nobler sense of the word play: the hooks will grip more and more of things seen and unseen into its consciousness; and in the growing time there will be growth.

Good night, God bless.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you.

I note that Senator Ocasek has joined us. Senator, we will be glad to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF HON. OLIVER OCASEK, OHIO STATE SENATOR

Senator OCASEK. I have lived all of my life in Summit County, and I recall in my Boy Scouting days this area which we used to camp in and explore, and found it a most delightful area.

Since I have been a school teacher, and this is my current senatorial district, and I might state I do support and have supported the concept in the Cuyahoga Valley.

I was in the conference committee of the State legislature last year and we appropriated \$4 million of the Federal revenue-sharing money of the Department of Natural Resources, and I offered the amendments which would take the strings away from the expenditure of this money for the purchase of this land.

I must say the Federal Government will become an active participant in this because the controlling board recently released this money by a vote of 4 to 3, which indicates there is some concern about the expenditure of the money because the cost of the land has become, in the opinion of some State legislators, rather high.

I support the concept of a park and I asked my administrative aide to develop the letters we have received for the last 3 years.

We have received 150 letters from the Summit County against,

and 150 for. So, apparently if there is a groundswell, I have not received it.

I was first approached before this administration on the concept of the Federal park. I have supported the concept.

I think one of the problems we have, Mr. Chairman, is the map, and the sellers have made it clear we are talking about 12,000 to 15,000 acres, I think with 640 acres, making a square mile.

I can see where a 20 square mile area—I have seen maps that go to 20,000 and 25,000 acres, and I think this is one thing that stirs people up.

I would commend Congressman Seiberling for bringing this matter to a head, as well as your colleagues in the House and Senate.

I would state very bluntly and very frankly that prior to this Governor Gilligan and I discussed this with the Director of Natural Resources.

It is my opinion if we are to have a Federal park it indeed will come about through the Senators and Representatives of the Congress because I do not read the present Interior Secretary or the National Executive Administration as being supportive or overly helpful in this request.

Of course it is a factor of money as well. So, I would like to make the suggestion it would be more helpful if the Department of Natural Resources and the State of Ohio and sponsors of the bill and all concerned could get together and get a more definitive map because some of my constituents are concerned in areas which I do not think are really affected.

I think we are talking about a 12,000- to 15,000-acre park, that this is a most intelligent approach.

I am as much concerned as anyone of the buffer area. What are we going to do about the neon strip and the honky tonk that is going to be surrounding these kinds of areas, and I hope the zoning in the buffer areas are indeed an important part.

There has been extensive coverage of my newspaper, the Beacon Journal on this matter, and I think the citizens have heard the pros and cons.

It is not anything that has been attempted to be put across on people.

I will cease and desist by simply making these final observations. I have seen a number of maps. It would be much more helpful—I have read the proposal and I have conferred with my colleagues in Columbus, and I do feel we can get a better clarification of the size, magnitude, scope of the area that encompasses, including the buffer areas, and go far beyond what I think would be the natural park area.

Secondly, I would certainly hope the Federal Government and the Congress can prevail upon the Administration to appropriate the money and release the money because we, as a senior member of the State Finance Committee and the State Legislature, are going to be disposed as far as getting the necessary funds.

Some of my colleagues have already reacted negatively in paying \$9,000 per acre; this land will certainly increase in value.

We look at the tax value 5 years ago. It is indeed questionable, al-

though there have been land values that have increased 30 to 40 times.

I will do my part to appropriate additional monies for the acquisition of the land, but we will not be able to equal the kind of business of appropriating \$400 million.

Thank you for your support of this measure in Washington.

I do not mean to be political, but I have far more faith in your activity and my colleagues in the House of Representatives than I do in the Secretary of the Interior in their posture and position at this time.

I certainly hope they can be turned around. I think you people can do it.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, Mr. Ocaskek.

Mr. Barry Sugden, Tri-County Regional Planning?

[No response.]

Senator METZENBAUM. Ray Robinson, director, Tri-County Regional Planning?

[No response.]

Senator METZENBAUM. Dr. Arthur Herrick, Biology Department, Kent State University.

STATEMENT OF DR. ARTHUR HERRICK, BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

Dr. HERRICK. Senator Metzenbaum, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to preface my remarks first. Two years ago I retired so now I am unemployed.

I still hold forth there. I am here primarily to express certain things which I think ought to be known. Much of it, I might say, has already been said by various people.

In the interest of economy I will limit my remarks to the "natural areas" aspects of that portion of the Cuyahoga River Valley which included the proposed park.

This I consider to be my area of competence. This valley more or less divides the Appalachian Plateau from the Great Plains of Central North America.

Because of this, the flora—plant life—includes many species characteristic of the higher, and therefore cooler lands of Pennsylvania and Canada, as well as numerous forms typically found in the prairies of the west.

This valley is geologically quite ancient. In recent geological time however, the valley was buried and much modified by glaciers.

As the glacial border receded—melted—to the north, plants characteristic of a cool climate took over.

These typically boreal plants—white pine, hemlock, buffalo berry, low juniper, et cetera—form a major part of the vegetation of the cool Appalachian Mountains.

In this portion of the Cuyahoga Valley, such species have been able to survive in cool ravines, sandstone cliffs, cool bogs and swamps.

These Canada-like microclimatic habitats are natural history gems of much scientific, educational and aesthetic value.

Several millenia after the melting of the glacier a dry era, lasting centuries—the post glacial xeric period—caused the cool-climate vegetation to be replaced, except in the protected niches mentioned above.

Prairie plants, from the west, became common in northeastern Ohio. During the most recent several millenia we have enjoyed a more moist climate.

This allowed for the development of the mixed mesophytic forest now characteristic of this region. Due to very localized factors there remains, in 1974, small areas of truly virgin prairie—no trees; grasses 8 feet tall; three species of gentian, paint brush, and many other truly western prairie species.

These rare bits of prairie habitat and flora are likewise of great interest to scientists, teachers and nature lovers.

They are truly irreplaceable natural resources. The north-south orientation of this portion of the Cuyahoga Valley is separated by a low divide from the north-south valley system of the Tuscarawas-Ohio-Mississippi River system.

Many plant and animal species naturally spread along streams. For this reason there are many species of plants here which are not normally seen so far north but which are common to the river valleys of the Mississippi River drainage.

To an Ohioan—Ohio's the Buckeye State—the most conspicuous example is the abundant Ohio buckeye tree which is common in southern Ohio, but is found only in this valley, north of the divide which separates the Mississippi from the St. Lawrence—Great Lakes—drainage systems, around Peninsula.

Add together the plants and special habitats characteristic of the Appalachians and Canada, the bits of virgin prairie, the life forms which migrated north from the Mississippi River drainage, plus those life forms which are common to Northern Ohio and we have the richest—in species of life—natural area of Northern Ohio.

This valley is truly a natural gem of great value.

Perhaps I should mention that a portion of this valley has already been recognized nationally by being dedicated as a National Natural Area Landmark, Tinkers Creek Gorge, of Cleveland Metropolitan Parks.

There are other, equally, or even more unique, places, such as Stumpy Basin here at Peninsula, within this valley.

By whatever means may be devised, the present generation of Americans owe it to their heirs to see that this valley is saved for posterity.

What we allow to be destroyed cannot be rebuilt.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, Dr. Herrick.

Is Dean Normal, chairman of the American Canoe Association, or H. B. Riser, Keelhaulers Canoe Club here?

[No response.]

Senator METZENBAUM. The League of Ohio Sportsmen, Mr. James Glass, is he here?

I am trying to look through this list before I leave and see if there is any particular point of view that has not been expressed, or at least it appears obvious that it has not been expressed.

Mr. Norman Godwin, Committee on Electric Power and the Environment?

STATEMENT OF NORMAN GODWIN, COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC POWER AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Mr. GODWIN. Since you have a text, I am going to deviate a little because perhaps our organization is a little different.

We came across what I am going to explain to you in a study to determine whether or not this valley is the proper place for modern day electric transmission routes.

It turns out it is not, but it discovers this area has great national significance and that national significance is to some extent related as follows.

When our ancestors crossed the Appalachian Mountains into what is now Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Western Pennsylvania, there was nothing but forest.

These were poverty areas where a man would brag of clearing 40 acres in his lifetime. Even then it did him little good for he had no market for his timber crops.

All of the "new frontier" was Appalachia. The dreams of new life and posterity turned to gloom and despair in a couple of generations.

This condition still exists to an extent in the forest areas remote from transportation. Cumberland Gap National Historical Park portrays this story in vivid detail with diaramas and movies.

The next significant chapter of history was the digging of canals in the early 1800's. Onto these peaceful waterways flowed products of heretofore undeveloped areas.

It was possible to move an 80 ton load of grain lumber or coal 4 miles per hour. Not only did the economy of the new frontier skyrocket but people moved in to fill the market void.

With transportation towns sprouted everywhere with their grist mills, sawmills and factories.

People moved in and out on this new transportation and the movement spread west to the Mississippi in no time.

America was spreading out and business was booming.

By the time of the Civil War Railroads were taking over the transportation market. After all, trains traveled at 15 miles per hour all year-round.

Many railroads followed canal routes which had already been engineered. The combination was ultimately responsible for preserving the union for they carried raw materials to war plants and finished cannon, ammunition, and supplies to the front.

The south had been noticeably omitted from the industrial and economic growth of the north which transportation had brought.

Senator METZENBAUM. I am trying to relate the title of your organization to your testimony. I called you out of order because I wanted to know what you really had to say about the electric power transmission and the environment, and as I read through your statement I cannot find it.

Mr. GODWIN. In the very first paragraph I explain the principle of our organization is to promote the use of landscapes and land use.

In studying a proposed route for the proposed Cuyahoga Valley we ran across history which is not confined to Ohio, but confined to the development of the whole west, of the whole U.S.

Many of these surrounding statements—

Senator METZENBAUM. I do not want to interrupt you.

Mr. GODWIN. It was our study in regard to our thinking which was the determination of route usage.

Senator METZENBAUM. Some peripheral information.

Mr. GODWIN. Yes.

In fact, it appears that one of the criteria for the establishment of a national historical park and recreation area, or any national park, is a national significance, and hertofore we find that much of the testimony is confined to the significance of this valley in only the development of the Cleveland-Akron area and the State of Ohio.

But this is not so. Not only was this type of development happening in Ohio, it was happening throughout the whole surrounding northeast area, which at that time did not go too far west of here and which essentially was a poverty stricken area because of the lack of transportation in which any of these goods and natural resources could be used.

We feel essentially these canal systems and the transportation that followed the railroads, all of which lie in this valley you are considering for a national park are prominent to much of the area, but unfortunately the others are gone.

The Cuyahoga—the Chesapeake and Ohio National Canal in Washington, for instance, you would have to have an extremely vivid imagination—the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, you can sit on the mountain-top looking over the gap at the super highway running there.

It is a far cry from what Daniel Boone and his woodsmen cut through there, but here you have a valley that unlike the rest of the area which contributed to what we have in America today, this one of national historic significance still exists.

To be protected I would like to read just the last paragraph here.

This park must be created as a national park because of the critical time base for land acquisition and the attendant exorbitant ultimate price of the present 50/50 Federal-State funding program.

On the other hand once the land is protected by acquisition there seems little objection to a 50/50 Federal-State program to finance development and operation.

Such a program should be more economic to the Federal Government than other parks where undeveloped areas are “donated” to the Interior Department.

I believe the situation could be reversed at a savings to the government after we get through that deadlock with the Department of the Interior.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, Mr. Godwin.

It is my understanding Mr. O’Neil has arrived, the chairman of the Akron Metropolitan Park Board.

Mr. O'Neil, we have a limitation on time—5 minutes. We will certainly be glad to hear from such a distinguished citizen.

STATEMENT OF M. G. O'NEIL, PRESIDENT, AKRON METROPOLITAN PARK BOARD, AKRON, OHIO

Mr. O'NEIL. I am president of the Akron Metropolitan Park Board.

I am sorry I was not able to be here this morning. I asked Mr. Daily to present our view with reference to S. 1862.

I, as an individual citizen, and as president of the Akron Metropolitan Park Board, would like to support the statement that he read earlier to you.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you very much, sir. Thank you for taking the time to be with us.

I think there is another statement from a Mr. Mayher, Matthew R. Mayher from the Fam-Corp.

STATEMENT OF MATTHEW R. MAYHER, FAM CORP.

Mr. MAYHER. Senator, ladies and gentlemen, I am here representing the Fam Corp., which owns 111 acres 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. We do disapprove of the State's appraisal for the value of our property.

FAM Corp. 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 percent 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 northeast Ohio residents.

Senator METZENBAUM. Thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am going to have to excuse myself because I do have to get back to Washington. However, I am going to leave Mr. James P. Beirne, who is special counsel for the Interior Committee and the Parks Subcommittee, as well as Mr. Gerald Gereau, my Legislative assistant, and they will continue to take the testimony until such time as there is no more testimony to be heard.

They will finish the balance of the witness list but with the same time limitations.

I think there are some names beyond those which have been added to the original list. We have attempted to conduct this hearing, and I am sure they will continue to do so, in an effort to let everyone have something to say about the subject. Whether it is favorable or unfavorable, or whether it has some particular twist to it, we will want it in the record.

Only in that manner can the balance of the Park Subcommittee comprehend the totality of this entire problem as well as its support or lack of support in some areas, and the same goes for the Interior Committee as well.

I am very grateful to you as your Senator for the courtesy you have extended to me, this school, and this community, and thank you very much for being with us during the day.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM GIERMANN, AKRON AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. GIERMANN. My name is Bill E. Giermann, president of the Akron Area Chamber of Commerce, Akron, Ohio.

In the interest of time and complying with the request of you gentlemen and the Senator, I would like to read one paragraph and then submit the rest of it for the record, assuring you that we would like to have the statement as part of the record.

We therefore appeal to 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, and to do so immediately.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Giermann follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF WILLIAM G. GIERMANN, PRESIDENT, AKRON AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Sub-Committee, my name is Bill E. Giermann, I am the President of Akron Area Chamber of Commerce, which embraces the business, commercial and civic interests of the entire Akron Metropolitan Area, of more than Six-Hundred Thousand (600,000) people.

We are happy to join with our Cleveland Counterpart Organization, Greater Cleveland Growth Association, in not only endorsing the concept on a National Park for the Cuyahoga Valley, but also actively working for the passage of S. 1863 and its companion Legislation in the House of Representatives, House Resolution No. 7076.

Our Membership recognizes the shortsightedness that would accompany a "Laissez Faire" attitude on the part of business and commerce in leaving this area open to further private development, and we strongly recommend Federal action in making this magnificent proposal, a reality. Even though a Federal Park would preclude further industrial and commercial development, we believe the best interests of both business and our Citizens would be served by immediate preservation of this area as a Federal Park and Recreation Area.

Sufficient testimony has been offered to support the urgency of the passage of this Legislation from the environmental, social political and technical aspects. 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 requests 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 urge the National Administration to depart from its half-hearted endorsement that this be a State and Local Park Area with 50% Federal funds, 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 three reasons; No.1 our Communities cant wait the 20 years that it will take to acquire these properties—No. 2 Development will occur if not publicly acquired now, and finally, No. 3 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.

Hopefully, the Administration will live up to its pledge of putting park where the people are. It is a commonly accepted principal 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. By the admission of these Public Agencies 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.

We therefore appeal to 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, and to do so immediately.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MRS. WILLIAM FALOR, OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

Mrs. FALOR. Mr. Chairman, I am Mrs. William Falor, representing the Ohio Environmental Council.

We are a statewide body, and, as such, are vitally interested in the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historic Park and Recreation Area and in the passage of Senate bill 1862.

Ohio, with 10½ million people, has no national park land. These 10½ million people provide a large amount of Federal funds.

It is only fair that Ohio citizens receive a more reasonable return for their tax money.

The only thing that has saved the Cuyahoga Valley at this end from the industrial desolation of the Cleveland end is the fact that there has been no water.

Now that Akron water has been promised as far north as Route 303, it becomes necessary that we move as quickly as possible to save open land for the park.

It is easy to see what will happen with the availability of water when you observe the development along Akron Peninsula Road from Old Portage to Blossom Music Center since Akron water has been furnished in that area.

If the projection of the planners is accurate, we will desperately need the open space in the Cuyahoga Valley for a more balanced environment.

We are not the last generation to live in the valley. How do we want to be remembered?

Mr. BERNE. Thank you.

Mrs. Floberg, I understand you are present with us now.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JOHN FLOBERG, AKRON GARDEN CLUB, AKRON, OHIO

Mrs. FLOBERG. Akron Garden Club supports the concept of a national park in the Cuyahoga Valley. This club, with a membership today of 99, was founded 50 years ago for the purpose of "stimulating interest in the preservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of Akron and vicinity."

Through the years, this concern has been reflected in the numerous civic garden restorations and plantings which Akron Garden Club has provided for the city of Akron. Members have been urged to create beauty in their own gardens not for themselves alone, but for everyone to enjoy.

Our interest, therefore, in preserving the Cuyahoga Valley is a natural outgrowth of this philosophy.

We urge the Congress to act favorably to protect this area for the enjoyment of everyone.

Mr. BEIRNE. Thank you very much.

What we are going to try to do to make sure we don't miss anyone on the list, we will go straight through the witness list.

I will call them again and anyone in the audience who is not on the list will be invited to come up and testify.

Mr. Jim Kuth, Western Reserve Canal and Transportation Society?

STATEMENT OF JAMES E. KUTH, WESTERN RESERVE CANAL AND TRANSPORTATION SOCIETY, CANAL SOCIETY OF OHIO

Mr. KUTH. 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 60.

First, let me express the appreciation of both groups for the privilege of speaking. Second, let me say that while I speak for a specialized interest in canals and canal history, such as interest is a growing one.

For example, within the last 5 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 organization 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 reassessing our national life, goals, and means, we are in sore need of citizens whose concept of the future is founded 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.

Mr. BEIRNE. Are you familiar with the operation prior to the last hurricane along the C. & O. Canal and this stretch in Washington up to Cumberland, Md.?

Mr. KUTH. Yes, I have ridden that boat with great pleasure.

Mr. BEIRNE. That is the same sort of concept?

Mr. KUTH. Yes, the State of Ohio, as a matter of fact, already has three boats in the water, one at Coshocton, and one at Piqua, and one in the northern section of the state.

We should have a boat here. We badly need the Federal park to give us that.

Mr. BEIRNE. Mr. Dillow Robinson.

STATEMENT OF JAMES DILLOW ROBINSON, INDEPENDENCE, OHIO

Mr. ROBINSON. My friends call me Dillow Robinson and I spent my boyhood on a canal boat. My home was State boat No. 1 right in the area that should become the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

There wasn't much chance for me to go to school so I'd like to tell you about the canal in one of my poems instead of a lot of writing.

The only way to save a whole chapter of American history for future generations is to put some boats back on that canal.

When kids see the pace and beauty of life long ago, maybe they will learn to appreciate what is left today.

Your committee can make that happen by passing this Park Bill and I will help you restore a bygone era of canal transportation which started America growing.

This poem tells the story:

CANAL NOSTALGIA

In the days when Indian braves trod the trails
In this wooded land settlers white split the rails
In the days when covered wagons ventured west
In the Ohio wilderness the old canal was at her best
With quarried stone the pioneers built the locks
And heavy hand hewn timbers made the aqueducts

By hand dug the channel and formed the towpath
 Counted the cost, braved the fever, and in seven years completed the task.
 Thirty cents, three jiggers of whiskey, bear grease to cover their hide
 The daily wage, hardly enough to keep a man alive
 Along the banks they dug many a grave
 And there in final rest many an Irish bog trotter was layed.
 July, eighteen hundred twenty-seven, was the time
 At Akron Summit the good boat Ohio let loose her lines
 And was the first to make the old portage locks
 Then make fast her lines at the Cleveland docks.
 From the Summit to the lake she was bound
 Aboard her deck the Governor and others of renown
 The pride and joy of the Buckeye State that day
 And cheered as through the valley she made her way
 Pioneer had labored hard this old canal to build
 And by this first boat their hearts were thrilled
 They now new their dream would soon come true
 Boats would journey from Lake to the Old Ohio blue
 The Buckeye State was on the move, and she would grow
 The Old Canal and her boats had proven this was so
 She served well her state at that early age
 And is deserving of her place on Ohio's history page
 But now, sad but true, an old shoe worn and cast away
 Her channel choked with debris, she is in decay
 Once the life line of a state she made great
 She's neglected, a victim to progress her fate
 That once long unbroken towpath is no more
 Gentle ripples from boats no longer wash the shore
 But remnants do marr where once flowed that gentle stream
 The Old Canal of which our forefathers dared to dream
 Overgrown is the towpath where mules once trod
 And some remnants how lay beneath the sod
 Somewhat like cemetery vaults are the moss covered lonely locks
 Tombstones of the Old Canal and a way of life forever lost
 Clocks grow old, lost their hands, don't tell time or tick away
 But canal remnants tell the story and the times of bygone days
 When in this fair land the Old Canal played her part
 Built by pioneers strong and brave of heart
 Oer the Summits, through fertile valleys green
 Along the foot hills, beside the winding rivers flowed that stream
 Folks sold their farms just to go a boatin' on the Old Canal
 And in love to that easy gypsy way of life they fell
 Early settlers had hope and had their dreams
 But none came true until the Old Canal came upon the scene
 With the coming of the rails she gave up the ghost
 On her waters calm and smooth no further need of boats
 Across the state on tracks of steel the iron horse would run
 Boat no longer mark the locks, the Old Canal was done
 She accompalished all for which she was born
 For her some would weep, knowing she would never have a resurrection morn
 To the memory of all who labored in her behalf would it not be well
 To preserve here intact a portion of the Old Canal.

[Applause.]

**STATEMENT OF JOHN FLOBERG, VICE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY
 GENERAL COUNSEL, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER
 COMPANY**

Mr. FLOBERG. My name is John Floberg. I make my living as vice president, secretary and general counsel and member of the board of directors and executive committee of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

I am an officer of the local Sierra Club and a member of many other conservation organizations.

I do not appear here today on behalf of my company or any other of these organizations but more for the benefit of having the point of view of 14 years' experience in management of one of the largest employers in this community.

I would like to stress the importance of this national park project from the standpoint of economic development of this part of the country.

I am talking about northeastern Ohio specifically. There is sometimes a tendency to overlook the fact that the great industries in Akron, Cleveland, Canton, and other areas around here are in constant competition for people, and this area is in constant competition for new businesses and to retain the businesses it already has, and to have the businesses it already has prosper.

We are in competition for engineers, scientists, lawyers, management-type personnel, and to keep generating horse power in these commercial organizations we have around, and it is my sincere wish, and I am absolutely convinced this park is one of the best ways to promote the economic well-being of this country.

It might sound strange coming from an economic enterprise itself, but one of the important factors in the economic success of a region certainly is the cultural and recreational opportunities which it offers to its employees. You need one for this part of the country.

You mentioned the C. & O. Canal in the Washington area. I claim to have had some hand in the promotion of that project down there as well as the salvation of Glover-Archbold Park. I lived there for 11 years and when I moved to this part of the country one of the first things I noticed was the analogy between the Cuyahoga and the C. & O. Canal.

This is a marvelous area with a marvelous opportunity. I fear this wonderful asset in this tremendous potential project right now has a pistol at its head and time is very important.

You only have to go and see the foot of Merriman Hill to see the slums developing, to see there are a lot of quick buck experts standing in the wings waiting to capitalize on the opportunities which this valley up to now has not offered to them, but which now does offer to them.

I ask in the interest of the future of good management which the National Park Service generally has characterized its enterprises with and also time which is terribly important in this particular case, that the only really satisfactory solution to the opportunity which is presented to the people as a whole in this part of the country is support of this legislation to make a national park and historical area through this area.

I certainly throw my wholehearted support behind that.

I said to begin with that I do not speak as a representative of my employer but I do know that my views are not atypical.

I am confident my views coincide with the Chairman of our company and I think they would be representative views of most of the top management of the leading industrial and commercial organizations in this part of the country.

That is a point of view that I do not think has been expressed here. It is a view I want to underscore. Now, the ecological, geological natural history of this area, I am sure, has been accurately described today. I do not want to get into that.

I do not want to be repetitious. I do want to urge all of these other considerations not be overlooked by the committee and this legislation be given full support.

Mr. BEIRNE. Thank you very much.

One thing that is somewhat overlooked occasionally is the effect tourism has on an area, that by and large one form of income is replaced by another form of income and to the degree we will make use of this area money tends to flow in just from the sheer force of the nature of the industry.

Mr. FLOBERG. It certainly is better than this monster of a sports coliseum that is going up over here. That will be a big star on the horizon for a long time.

I wish the Republican Army would use it for a training ground.

I am a member of the Tri-County Planning Commission. I must say the absence of some comprehensive land use legislation which is not in the offing as far as I can see—as long as the control or development of areas is in local hands as it is in this State, the assurance that value will be preserved as the thing of rare beauty that it is, is one that I do not have any confidence in the absence of this legislation.

This area will be preserved as the wonderful and only really almost unique area which it is. I am not a native of this area so I do not speak with native pride.

I am a newcomer here. I have been living here 14 years. But I have rarely seen anything which offers the opportunity this park offers at this point.

Mr. BEIRNE. Thank you very much. An excellent statement.

Mr. GERAU. Mr. John Stander, headmaster, Old Trail School?

[No response.]

Mr. GERAU. Terry Woods, president of the Canal Society of Ohio? Is he present?

[No response.]

Mr. GERAU. Jim Gilbrick, a student?

[No response.]

Mr. GERAU. Dan Dougherty of Little Miami?

STATEMENT OF DANIEL T. DOUGHERTY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, LITTLE MIAMI, INC., LEBANON, OHIO

Mr. DOUGHERTY. I would like to make some very brief comments.

Mr. BEIRNE. We will place your statement in the record as if read.
[The prepared statement of Mr. Dougherty follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DANIEL T. DOUGHERTY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
LITTLE MIAMI, INC. LEBANON, OHIO

BACKGROUND

Little Miami, Inc., founded in 1967, is a non-profit, citizen's organization dedicated to the preservation of the Little Miami River in Southwestern Ohio.

Present membership includes over 2,000 members; in addition, over 240 organizations, public and private are either member organizations or have endorsed the preservation of the Little Miami River.

The Little Miami River (105 miles) has been designated as Ohio's First Scenic River by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. On August 22, 1973, Secretary of the Interior, Rogers Morton, included the upper 64 miles of the Little Miami (from Clifton, Ohio to near Foster, Ohio) and 2 miles of the tributary, Caesar Creek, into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

One of our major goals, is the inclusion of the lower section of the Little Miami into the National System. Attaining this goal would mean that the river would be the first National River that flows through an highly urbanized areas—Cincinnati and Dayton.

TESTIMONY

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have the opportunity to speak in support for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation area, in the State of Ohio.

As cited above, Little Miami, Inc., was formed by the citizens of Southwest Ohio to preserve the unique natural and historical features of the Little Miami. It is a river that, although in close proximity to heavily urbanized areas, Cincinnati and Dayton, has in the main retained its natural beauty.

I come today, however, to speak in support of the preservation of one of our beautiful rivers in Ohio, here in the northeastern part of our state. The parallels between our river and the Cuyahoga are obvious.

This section of the Cuyahoga Valley under consideration today, has retained its natural, cultural and historic features, despite the increasing pressures from the Cleveland and Akron Metropolitan areas.

There is an unique opportunity here to preserve the river valley as a National Park area. The State of Ohio has been blessed with many natural resources, that has allowed our State to grow, develop and prosper, and become one of the leading states in industrial and agricultural production.

At the same time, however, many of our natural areas have been destroyed and our rivers and streams despoiled. Open space and parkland acquisition has not kept pace with the needs of our citizens in Ohio.

Within recent years, I believe that this trend is being reversed. Considerable effort is being made by our State and local governments to protect our natural areas, and allow our citizens the opportunity to enjoy and experience open space, by providing additional park land.

Nonetheless, the State of Ohio is still badly deficient in open space and recreational facilities. We are forced to go out of Ohio to other states, to find these facilities. I firmly believe that park land and open space should be *where the people are*. At the same time, preservation of open space adjacent to growing urban areas is a difficult task. These urban areas have become formless, sprawling areas difficult to service and without adequate park land facilities.

The passage of the legislation to establish this National Park area, will be a major step toward the reversal of this trend in this area, and represents a commitment by the Federal government to assist state and local agencies in their efforts to provide park facilities for the people of Ohio.

In summary, it is a pleasure for me as representative of the friends of the Little Miami, and all Ohio Rivers to speak on behalf of the Cuyahoga and its preservation as a National Park.

Mr. BEIRNE. Randy Kalstrom, Akron, Ohio?

[No response.]

James Glass, League of Ohio Sportsmen?

[No response.]

Mr. GEREAU. Howard R. Willson, Citizens for Land, Air, and Water?

STATEMENT OF HOWARD R. WILSON, CITIZENS FOR LAND, AIR, AND WATER

Mr. WILSON. I am Howard Wilson, past president of the Citizens for Land, Air, and Water in Akron and Summit County.

I am retired from General Tire as head of process engineering and design in their research and development department.

I have previous experience in waste and water treatment plant and design in working with the Citizens for Land, Air, and Water use.

This started at the beginning of the environmental movement, you might say, and I realize I was about 2 or 3 years removed from General Tire when I finally realized I should have an occupation I could use.

We have been working with Representatives Seiberling and Mr. Jim Datsman, a member of the Ohio Valley Association and the Izaak Walton League.

I am a member of conservation clubs. I have worked with the Sierra Club. I have got 500 or more signatures for the Sierra Club, whoever wanted them I gave them to them

And it was wherever I could utilize my spare time. I have been doing something in the environmental movement.

We worked with our group which consists of about 55 members who are heads of garden clubs and conservation groups, and we represent probably a whole membership of about 2,500 people.

We do not do a lot of activity work. We have two meetings a year with good speakers and we try to help and work with the city and the county, the sanitary engineers.

And one of the things which impressed me when I came here from Michigan where we do have some clean streams, in the northern part at least, was the very dirty condition of the Cuyahoga River.

The Cuyahoga Valley could be a beautiful park if you could get rid of the odors, of the boats fouling the water.

Obviously we are not making it very suitable for canoeing, let alone swimming, and certainly there is not any fishing down there.

I have been working with the city and county authorities wherever I could help with meetings, presentations, and so on, to do something about the quality of the water and the Cuyahoga. I am more or less in a monitoring capacity, but least we keep watch on it and see that something is being done, and it is being done.

We have prepared, my wife is my secretary, a statement which was sent to Mr. Roy A. Taylor, of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Mr. BEIRNE. Would you like to submit that for the record?

Mr. WILSON. I will.

It was at that time signed by Harold D. Becker, who is also here, and myself, by Elmer Kaufman for the United Conservation Clubs of Summit County.

We, the undersigned members of the Cuyahoga Valley Federation, respectfully request your cooperation in acquiring title to the remainder of Cuyahoga Valley land intended to form the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

This area stretches approximately twenty miles between Cleveland and Akron and involves some 15,000 green acres.

This is the only sizable scenic open space that has survived industrial and private development in two highly populated counties, and now it is being encroached upon from either end.

Clearly, the farmers and other residents of this valley cannot, by themselves, save this oasis.

At present Ohio has no national park. Census figures indicate that 3.9 million people, or one-third of Ohio's population, live within 30 miles of this location.

A park here would surely satisfy the President's recommendation to "bring the parks to where the people are."

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources, various conservation groups and many, many individuals are working diligently and enthusiastically on this project—over 500 supporting signatures were obtained in a week of this month at a sportsmen's show in Akron—which can ultimately take 20 years and cost over \$35,000,000.

Our immediate concern, however, is the park plan itself. This, Representative Seiberling believes, could be fulfilled in three or four years and cost only \$15,000,000.

But we fear that inflation, together with visible development and encroachment, will defeat this beautiful and practical dream. Won't you please help?

Mr. GEREAU. Mr. Wilson, we have in Washington, D.C., one of the most competent lobbying groups. It is the American Association of Retired People.

Mr. WILSON. I am a member.

Mr. GEREAU. These are people who said they have not given up and they want to make a contribution not only to their children but to their grandchildren.

It is really nice to see a person like yourself active in this.

Mr. WILSON. I forgot to mention I am a member of that.

Mr. GEREAU. Mrs. Bessie Birth, Valley View Historical Society?

STATEMENT OF MARGARET KOTALIC, REPRESENTING BESSIE BIRTH, VALLEY VIEW HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mrs. KOTALIC. Mrs. Birth was not able to come.

The Historical Association of Valley View Village welcomes this opportunity to tell you the story of the Cuyahoga River Valley in the northern area of the proposed national park.

The village of Valley View has within its boundaries various scenic and historic sites unequalled in the State of Ohio.

The Ohio Canal built from 1825-27 in this county parallels the Cuyahoga River. Its locks, spillways, aqueducts, towpath, and waterway represent one of the longest and best preserved sections.

Significance of building the Ohio Canal is evident by the official records of exceptional growth in population, commerce, transportation and development throughout the interior of the state from Lake Erie to the Ohio River after its opening on July 4, 1827.

To quote from a recent history of Valley View:

*** it is a constant reminder and an appropriate monument to the laborers, who, with pick and shovel, wheelbarrow and wagon, stone hammer and chisel, actually carved across the face of time and erosion and neglect.

It is a lasting tribute to the visions of great men—from Washington who first proposed the inland canal before the American Revolution down through the ranks of explorers, pioneers, settlers, and developers to Alfred Kelley, Cleveland, who had a vision of making a small village into a great city.

We must realize, that by Indian treaty the western boundary of the United States was the eastern bank of the Cuyahoga River in Ohio.

The west bank was the territory of Indians who were allies of the British. The Western Reserve was already established and the Revo-

lutionary War ended when Moses Cleveland in 1796 formed the Connecticut Land Co.

It was not until 1805 that the Indian claims were settled and surveying started on the west side of the river.

It took the War of 1812 to drive the British from that area for all time.

Entering the proposed national park on a trip down the present Canal Road south from the corner of Rockside Road we see Zimmerman's Tavern, a popular stopping place for travelers and canalers—called Slip Inn during canal times.

The tavern was turned around during modernization and now faces the new Canal Road with another new name.

Between the canal and river across from the tavern is the site of a picnic grove and dance pavillion used since the late 1800's and early 1900's by excursion boat patrons from Cleveland.

People came by canal boat and motor launch for outdoor recreation "in the country."

The 11-mile lock and spillway is just south of the tavern. "The Old Boathouse," built in the early 1900's on the towpath side of the canal, was hauled across the canal ice on rollers and pulled by horses to its present site on Canal Road.

This lock and spillway was popular for picnicking; surroundings included the tavern, warehouses, and the lock tender's house.

According to maps of the Historical Association, the Moravian Village of Pilgerruh, Pilgrim's Rest, was built in 1786 where Hathaway and Canal Road met. It was a community of Moravian missionaries and converted Indians.

The Hillside Road area is already a declared national historic site protecting lock twelve and the spillway.

The double house standing nearby was a tavern, store, dance hall, and lock tender's house. Across the road from Hillside is a private home built in 1835 by William Knapp. It was an early post office for the canawlers.

The corner of Tinkers Creek Road has another sandstone house built in 1851 by early settlers. A Moses Cleveland Tree is a short distance on Tinkers Creek Road, and on the plateau above it is the Village Pioneer Cemetery; the earliest grave marker is dated 1810.

Two veterans of the War of 1812 and many Civil War veterans are interred there.

The Tinkers Creek aqueduct carries the canal over Tinkers Creek and has a walkway on it for the towpath.

The 14-mile lock area is also a national historic site. The canal waters here were used to operate a grist mill now owned by the Wilsons.

This mill has been in continuous operation since it was opened by the Alexander brothers who built it in 1853.

About 3 miles south of our starting point on Rockside Road stands a red brick house. Stephan Frazee erected his home in 1806 as a two-room structure. It was a stagecoach stop on the Cleveland to Pittsburgh route and in 1827 when the canal was opened he finished the house with a brick addition.

Many things have been left out of this trip through the valley: the Alexander elm, the Indian Mounds, the sites of Indian camps and forts, the one-room schoolhouses, the century-old houses, the former baseball and recreation areas enjoyed by Clevelanders and villagers alike.

The Cuyahoga Valley in our community provided opportunities for many kinds of recreation and to enjoy them, people came what was then long distances.

Today we have a great opportunity to provide recreational activities to far more of the population and at the same time preserve the scenic and historical values in the area by establishing the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

The urgency to protect the northern entrance from Rockside Road south as soon as possible is evident by the encroachment of industry.

Elderly residents who lived through many of the canal years have authenticated our organizations evidence that Valley View Village is "The finest historic and scenic 5 miles along the Cuyahoga River Valley."

We urge your favorable consideration of S.R. 1862 and pledge our support to help preserve the heritage of this era for all Americans.

Mr. BEIRNE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Kotalic.

We have here a copy of Valley View which we will have placed in the committee records. It won't be printed in the record but it will be placed in the files.

Mr. GEREAU. Charles Buerki.

[No response.]

Allen Lowe? He did leave a statement for the record which will be included.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lowe follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ALLEN JAMES LOWE, VICE PRESIDENT, PICK
HOTELS CORPORATION, CHICAGO, ILL.

Senator Howard Metzenbaum, distinguished Members of the U.S. Senate subcommittee, ladies and gentlemen: My name is Alley J. Lowe, Representing Cleveland Transit System and as a private citizen.

For the present generation, and for future generations, it is important to make adequate plans for recreation facilities before it is too late to do so. It must be done while there is sparse population in rugged areas. Each decade narrows the opportunities to make practical and economically feasible plans.

Many millions of acres of land should be set aside now in our 50 states, three territories and one commonwealth, for national and state parks before it is too late. The Department of Interior should, under the direction of the two houses of Congress, work out a gigantic, imaginative plan with the cooperation of the National and State Park Service, to achieve a far reaching definitive program, which will provide adequate recreation areas for all future generations.

A news article in the plain dealer under date of April 3, 1974 tells a story of investors from Australia, Italy and Japan who are purchasing vast amounts of United States land. An Australian firm is buying a tract of several thousand acres in Hertford County North Carolina, near the Virginia border.

An Italian concern has purchased 45,000 acres near Morehead City North Carolina. A Japanese trading firm has purchased 7,500 acres about 70 miles north of the Italian holdings.

Japanese organizations—which are principally owned by their government are speedily buying raw land, Hotels and other real estate in Hawaii, California and other sections of the U.S.A. Ohio will not be excluded in future pur-

chase plans of large tracts of land. As an interested citizen, I highly recommend the passage of Senate bill 1962 which will create a 22,000 acre National Park in the Cuyahoga Valley. Cleveland Transit system which will become a Regional Transit system within a year.

Mr. GEREAU. Dr. Harold D. Mahan.

[No response.]

Mr. GEREAU. Mr. Siegfried Buerling.

STATEMENT OF SIEGFRIED F. BUERLING, MANAGER OF OPERATIONS, HALE FARM AND VILLAGE

Mr. BUERLING. I think we have discussed today quite a bit the importance of the Cuyahoga Valley Park for nearly everybody, and I think I might just make a quick statement here on why the valley is important, at least one small part of the valley.

On July 13, 1810, a man by the name of Jonathan Hale decided this would become 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 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 until 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 to 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. 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 representative of the Western Reserve Historical Society, one of the oldest and largest private historical societies in the United States—founded in 1867—we urge this committee to do anything within its power to make the proposed national park a reality.

Mr. BEIRNE. Fine, thank you very much.

Mr. GEREAU. C. C. Meyers, Environmental Outpost.

[No response.]

Mr. GEREAU. Norman G. Duke, Lorain, Ohio.

[No response.]

Mr. GEREAU. Bill Painter, American Rivers Conservation Council.

[No response.]

Mr. GEREAU. Louise A. Brown, YWCA, Cleveland.

[No response.]

Mr. GEREAU. Hugh A. Corrigan, Cleveland, Ohio.

[No response.]

Mr. GEREAU. Shirley Boberek, Valley Village, Ohio.

Mrs. KOTALIC. She had to leave and she asked that I submit this as a matter of record. There are also some letters from her city, from Valley View.

She would like to have those entered in the record.

Mr. BEIRNE. They will be included in the record along with the statement.

[The information referred to follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF COUNCILMAN SHIRLEY A. BOBEREK, VALLEY VIEW
VILLAGE, OHIO

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I officially represent the residents and Council of our community. In January, Council authorized a letter to be sent to Congressman John Seiberling approving the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreational Area, Bill H.R. 7077, with the suggestion that the northern entrance to the Park start south at New Rockside Road and extend from the Ohio Canal on the east to the Cuyahoga River on the west.

This flood plain area of the Cuyahoga Valley urgently needs Federal Government attention before industrial developers destroy more of our historical and scenic values—values which could never be recovered. The pressures on Council and Planning Board to retain this area as open land grow greater as requests for industrial and commercial permits multiple.

The Cuyahoga Valley National Park can count on unlimited numbers of visitors to appreciate the pleasures that can be incorporated into such a project. Combine the nature trails for hiking, horseback riding, and outdoor activities with all the historic sites that Valley View is blessed with, and we will have the ideal recreational area in the state for all the people to enjoy.

I am a charter member and trustee of the Valley View-Cuyahoga Valley Historical Association. In their letter to the Committee they will itemize in detail our impressive history that takes us back to the days when the United States of America ended at the east bank of the Cuyahoga River. Indian territory started at the west bank of the beautiful valley that we are so interested in today.

Comments of the residents of my community whom I visited in their homes recently were centered on the Cuyahoga Valley Park and were mainly: "When is the Park coming?", "When will it be here?" and "We want the Park!"

Gentlemen, we are all anxiously awaiting favorable action.

Thank you,

DAVID A. TERRANOVA,
Valley View, Ohio, April 1974.

DEAR SENATOR METZENBAUM: As a concerned citizen who cares about our parks and recreational facilities, I feel it my duty to support the Cuyahoga Valley Park System which is under proposal at this time. Such a park would not only enhance our ecology, but also provide immense recreation for a lot of people and their families.

I'm an avid outdoorsman and know a lot of people who feel as I do. People need a park such as this one, not only for relaxation and enjoyment, but also to bring back in our lives the feeling that urbanization is not taking over our beautiful countrysides.

Anything you can do for us will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you.

Very Truly Yours,

DAVID A. TERRANOVA.

INDEPENDENCE, OHIO, *April 4, 1974.*

SENATOR METZENBAUM: We are in favor of the Proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park—beginning: ——— extending South of Rockside Rd. in Valley View Village.

MRS. WM. E. BOOK,
T.S.D. Girl Scouts.

CUYAHOGA VALLEY PARK,
Independence, Ohio, April 4, 1974.

SENATOR METZENBAUM: We are in favor of the park south of Rockside Rd. in Valley View Village being approved.

Thank you,

MRS. CAROL PRUCHA,
Girl Scout Leader.

INDEPENDENCE, OHIO, *April 4, 1974.*

DEAR SENATOR METZENBAUM: Please do all you can to further the development of the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Park to extend south from Rockside Road.

As residents of this community for 19 years and the parents of five children, we would value such a park immensely.

Thank you!

DR. & MRS D. R. SKUZA.

VALLEY VIEW VILLAGE, OHIO, *April 4, 1974.*

Att. Senator Metzenbaum,

As a resident of Valley View Village and in the vicinity of the Proposed Cuy. Valley Fed. Park where early history has been made, it would be a shame to use this area (south of Rockside Rd.) for any other purpose. PLEASE help us keep a little visible history to share with our youth.

Thank you,

MR. & MRS. SAM TERRANOVA.

We are in favor of the Proposed Cuy. Valley Federal Park.

INDEPENDENCE, OHIO, *April 4, 1974.*

SENATOR METZENBAUM: We are in favor of the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Federal Park, starting at Rockside Rd., in Valley View Village, extending South. The children as well as adults would be more contented to know that they are not on the streets, or roaming the streets.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. JAS. GOSNEY (DOROTHY),
Girl Scout Leader.

VALLEY VIEW, OHIO, *April 5, 1974.*

SENATOR METZENBAUM: As a Girl Scout leader, I feel we thoroughly need other Federally-funded Cuyahoga Valley Park for families in an urban area.

Thank you,

MRS. ARTHUR GLEESON.

VALLEY VIEW VILLAGE, OHIO, April 7, 1974.

Attn: SENATOR METZENBAUM

My family and myself feel and realize the need for the Federal Park. We live in the North end of Valley View Village (North of New Rockside Road) and we are being engulfed by industry. The land to the South of New Rockside Road must be saved or we will only become one urban area to Akron and the beautiful Cuyahoga Valley will be just one continuation of the Cleveland Flats.

There is need now to save this land for future generations. It must be done now because tomorrow will be too late. A tree is taken down and then a hill, thus do we bow to progress, and regress to sitting under a lamppost instead of a tree and looking at a tall building instead of a hill.

Thank you,

COUNCILMAN SHIRLEY A. BOBEREK.

INDEPENDENCE, OHIO, April 1974.

DEAR SENATOR METZENBAUM: We would like to see the proposed park from south of Rockside Road in Valley View Village approved.

MRS. KEN BENDER.

INDEPENDENCE, OHIO, April 1974.

SENATOR METZENBAUM: Our Girl Scouts would appreciate seeing the Cuyahoga Valley Park system go through, starting from Rockside extending South to Bath.

DOROTHY FRIMEL, Girl Scout Leader.

Mr. GEREAU. Mr. Nick Sabadosh.

STATEMENT OF NICK SABADOSH, BRECKSVILLE, OHIO

Mr. SABADOSH. My name is Nick Sabadosh, and I am speaking as a concerned citizen. I may also say that I am speaking for 4,574 people who signed petitions distributed by me requesting the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Park. As a concerned citizen I have spent my lifetime teaching recreation.

I am very aware as one—I am concerned with what is happening to the air, water, and land. It is necessary to all of us on this earth, including man.

I understand that governments are instituted to promote the general welfare.

If this is the case, then our Federal Government should by all means strongly endorse and, enact legislation H.B. 7077 and S.B. 1862 to create a national park in the Cuyahoga Valley.

The creation of national parks fit into the concept of general welfare.

This proposed park is within 1 hours' drive of 4 million of us.

Many of these 4 million people cannot travel 200 to 2,000 miles to go to a national park. Nor do they have retreats in Florida, in California, or the mountains, where they can go to ease the tensions of their workday world, and urban existence.

I strongly urge your support to very soon bring into reality the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

It is now or never.

Thank you.

Mr. BEIRNE. Do you have copies of the petitions?

Mr. SABADOSH. The petitions I turned in, and there are hundreds more probably of signatures that I have not collected.

I have contacted maybe 12 schools, and I do not know how many P.T.A.'s, the boards of education, the city council, and numerous individuals, and a lot of these petitions will be sent in later on, and some of them I have not collected.

I will have to make a continuous run of places that I left them.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT MOORHOUSE, WADSWORTH, OHIO

Mr. MOORHOUSE. Robert Moorhouse. I am a private citizen.

I do not represent any group. My role in this, the reason I am dressed as I am, I just got off work at the shop. I mention that—

Mr. BEIRNE. You look a lot more comfortable than some of us here.

Mr. MOORHOUSE. I also point out I am a farmer. I have been raised on the family farm. I have been working in town for 20 years so I can afford to stay on the farm.

I did a little quick arithmetic here of 640 acres to a square mile and 25 miles to a township. You want to condemn 20,000 acres for this park and there are 15,000 acres for a township.

My position is opposed to this, as you might expect.

I came up the road here. There are a lot of farms down in the valley that are on the area that the map covers that would be condemned for this purpose.

When you say "acquire," that means condemned. That is just a nice word for condemnation.

Also, I ran for the state legislature in 1972 and very possibly will run again. I take note of the fact there is a little clause in the United States Constitution that if the Federal Government wants to acquire land it states they have to have the permission of the State legislature, and my mission would be to refuse that permission.

I notice people who have been arguing for this park in the newspaper and, you take the Beacon, the Akron paper, people say they want to protect the park and its beauty and enhance urbanization, but if the people who live here are allowed to be here and left alone it will not be urbanized.

What does urbanize land mean, people who live here have to leave. There are a number of reasons. One is of course, economics.

Also, I noticed coming down the valley houses need paint. These people do not have the money, contrary to what the administration has been saying.

This is one of the reasons why people are attempting to sell their land either to a developer or to a private person who does have a lot of money, and who has made quite a bit of money in town and wants to come out and enjoy the country living, which 50 years ago the trend was the other way, they wanted to live in town.

They thought you were pretty dumb if you wanted to live out in the country.

I have noticed this in my neighborhood because there are a lot of people coming out who never were farmers. They are looking for a place to build a mansion house.

Part of our problem is the farm economy which is what puts the land on the market. I have scratched off some notes here while I was listening.

The reasoning is the way to save the land is to take it away from the people who live on it.

The fact is, I have been checking in the law library, there is nothing that prevents condemned land once it has been condemned by any authority, including the park district, from turning around and selling it.

Mr. BEIRNE. That would depend to a degree on who was doing the acquisition. If the State acquired the land through conservation funds, this land must be used for recreation purposes by Federal law.

Of course, this is part of the National Park Service. As park and recreation it would be designated by the Congress for the local districts without the use of Federal funds.

Mr. MOORHOUSE. You are talking about statutory provisions. What I am talking about is where the Supreme Court ruling was the condemning authority, assuming this would be a legislature, Federal or State, could turn around and do whatever they please with it.

A case in point, the Akron Expressway condemned a man's property expressly for the expressway and then gave it to private industry.

So, I see what you are getting at, but I think we both might get a surprise. I assume you are a lawyer?

Mr. BEIRNE. Yes.

Mr. MOORHOUSE. Two cases I took note of, I read *Reynolds vs Sims* and *Lucas vs Colorado*. That is guilty of discrimination against the urban people.

This happens to not be a fact at all, and I view this park exactly in the opposite direction. You have an urban population looking out there and seeing the beautiful valley and saying, gee, this is great, let's take that.

So, the people who live there—well, so what—just a few farmers. Of course, this pretty well burns me up.

I have a suggestion, and as I said, I ran for the legislature and I probably will again.

My solution to this sort of problem, both in the case of the county park districts and municipal park districts and so on, is that rural areas which you would like to protect from the elements and from the usual economic pressures, the best way to protect these is to have a State zoning which would describe these areas as conservation areas which could not be sold for development.

So if the owner on their own option at a later time decided they wanted to sell the land, the park district would have first option on the land.

The park authorities would prevent developers from bidding on that property. This to me would protect such areas.

Communities such as Peninsula, which I have noticed is a beautiful little town, could be similar protected, by State as well as Federal protection of historical sites.

You could describe the whole village as a historical area so you would not have somebody with a lot of money coming in and tearing it down like they did in Talmadge.

Mr. BEIRNE. You are familiar with the pressure being exerted on local governments, particularly where you have large companies? It is where you buy up a couple of houses until they agree to a zoning change and they vote out the other people.

Would you be in favor of State zoning, local zoning, or compensatory land use regulations on zoning to limit further development in this area?

Mr. MOORHOUSE. You are not referring to the Jackson land use bill, are you?

Mr. BEIRNE. No, the land use legislation seldom require that kind of comprehensive planning to be done at the State level.

What you are advocating is a form of zoning to limit any further development. The further down in the hierarchy in the Federal Government, in the local government you get, the closer you come to people who are actually very well aware of the present situation and are in close contact.

But you also get a weaker form of government, the type of government that is more flexible and less able to resist large-scale development, especially where you have urban pressures from both Akron and Cleveland.

Where would you like to see some action taken, at the local level, the Federal level, or the State level?

Mr. MOORHOUSE. I would like to see the State take it over. I would like to see the State draw a zoning map which would designate certain areas to the preservation.

I think it would be quite difficult with the large interests to overwhelm the entire State to do this.

Mr. BEIRNE. I am thinking about 15 years ago. I used to live outside of Washington on a farm development, now it is a highrise development.

Washington and Baltimore have expanded almost to meet and the development seems to go on, and just continues.

Mr. MOORHOUSE. This is one reason I brought up about the court cases. Suppose you gave the Federal Government the overwhelming authority to the Secretary of the Interior and the people who are in charge of this decide to divest themselves of the park? The local authorities would be helpless to stop them.

Mr. BEIRNE. What is advocated in the legislation would be a specific statutory mandate. It would have to be a specific act of Congress. Knowing the way Congress works, it is a long way down the road.

But of course under the land use bill Senator Jackson advocated, the State would be required to act, and how they act would be up to the State.

Mr. MOORHOUSE. There is a caution. I have got a copy of the Jackson bill, and it has economic sanctions against the State if they fail to meet certain Federal guidelines.

These sanctions are in the form of other State aid and would be removed.

Suppose the Federal bureau decided on guidelines you did not want and they said, okay, we cut off your school money, which under the Jackson bill is possible?

Mr. BEIRNE. There was a Highway Trust Fund, there was a Conservation Fund. The purpose of each of those sanctions was it hits a different section of the State economy so you do not have one sector dragging its feet, just making sure there was equal force put on everybody to cooperate.

Mr. MOORHOUSE. What I would like to get at here, the reason in this discussion seems to be converting actually your rural population, it is trying to resist being developed.

The reasoning seems, in most of your zoning, For instance, we had a fight recently because the ordinance under the guise of an ordinance was written it would bring this about rather than protect it.

I do not know quite how to express it.

Mr. BEIRNE. I think you have expressed it very well. Thank you very much.

That completes the formal list of witnesses.

If there is anyone else in the audience who would like to testify, please come forward.

STATEMENT OF DONALD DAVIES, PENINSULA, OHIO

Mr. DAVIES. My name is Donald Davies, I am a resident of the area and one of the people who stands apparently to lose the property on which I live because of this park that so many other people seem to be in favor of.

And, to the gentleman, there, thank you very much. I, too, hold a job in town and have a little farm on the side.

I only have 5 acres. So be it, I do not enjoy the thought of losing what I have worked for 20 years to build up, which at the time I acquired it, I thought I would be able to leave to my children in good condition.

And apparently because we are a small number of people here in the valley, a larger percentage of the people in the surrounding area do not live in the valley or along the edge of the property are very much in favor of removing us from our land.

Believe me, it is not a very happy situation for us.

Thank you.

Mr. BEIRNE. Next witness.

STATEMENT OF JOE BRODERICK, PENINSULA, OHIO

Mr. BRODERICK. Joe Broderick. I live in the area. I am a realtor-associate.

I am neutral. I do not know whether I am for or against it, the park.

But today, especially this morning when the sheriff appeared, a small group of people came into Peninsula and they blocked roads and driveways and so forth, and the sheriff had to move them out.

Also, I do not like the idea of the State having the park because it would be nothing more than a political pie.

If there were going to be a park I would rather it be federally controlled. The State has double standards at the present time in buying land in the area.

This I know from experience in talking with Mr. Nye and others. I listened to a forum Sunday morning from 5:30 until 6 about the park and during the conversation somebody made the remark, if you had 5 acres of land they would not stop you from building a home.

So I asked Mr. Nye about this today and he said no way can they build a home. We won't allow it in the area.

And I said, well, Mr. Nye, they have just completed a home on Stanford Road, this new home just being completed. There is a new home going to be built on 303; 10 other homes going to be built in the park area.

And I said, you tell me you are stopping this. I just don't understand your stopping technique.

I also, as a real estate developer, asked him if I had a buyer wanting 100 acres in the area, and he said you could sell it but we would condemn it and not let him build on it.

And I said, why did you not stop Towpath Village? He said, you are talking about something different.

I said, yes, I am talking about something different, I am talking about money. Towpath Village, the people, the corporation, having Towpath Village, have money so they can block you any way they want to.

Three years ago you could have bought the land for \$1,200 an acre. In 1973 you could have bought it for less than \$4,000 an acre, and now you are going to buy approximately 400 acres and you are going to pay them \$9,000.

Well, it is improved land. And I said, no, Mr. Nye, it is not improved land. You are just giving this corporation \$3 million for this property that is not improved.

And he said, well, sewer is available. I said, yes, but they have to build the sewer and water lines up to this land. It is not there yet, and there are double standards in another way, purchasing problem.

You have heard Stumpy Basin mentioned. They thought they had all of Stumpy Basin, but in checking with the tax department they found out there were approximately 15 acres that somebody else owned.

They purchased this land for \$12 an acre from a Mr. Miller, I believe it was. So the person who owned this 15 acres, they made an appraisal on it and they came up with a price of \$500 per acre.

This offer was just made in the last week or 10 days.

People in the area are wondering what is going on. As Mr. Carpenter, the first person to speak this morning said, nobody knows what is going on because we are never told when there is going to be a meeting.

The only time I know that there is a meeting—it was on the radio at 7 o'clock this morning. I picked it up that there was a meeting here today about the park.

But the proponents of the park knew weeks and perhaps months ago there was going to be a meeting because they were very well prepared, but the people in this area are just a little bit dumb-founded on not being able to know what is going on.

Thank you.

Mr. BEIRNE. Thank you.

I want to clarify this again. The committee procedure is to place a notice in the Congressional Record of the time and place.

I believe this was done 3 or 4 weeks ago. And there is circulation there among the press and the media which hopefully, at least to the best we can, this will get the news out, published in the papers, and be available on the news broadcasts.

Apparently for one reason or another the news media did not pick it up this time and on behalf of the committee I want to apologize and emphasize again—I assume the other residents here—to get the word out the hearing record will be kept open until the 19th. So additional testimony can be received.

That can be mailed to Senator Metzenbaum's office. It will be made part of the official record. This is a general policy and has previously worked very effectively.

We have a very representative cross section of testimony.

Senator Metzenbaum, right before he had to leave, was trying to go through the list and pick out organizations which he thought would be opposed to the bill.

As you can see, we had a great deal of difficulty. Normally that has not been the case. So for whatever the reasons were, the word did not get out.

The committee apologizes and assures you the record will be open until the 19th and the testimony that is received prior to that date will be made available to the entire committee.

STATEMENT OF HARDY DRANE, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO

Mr. DRANE. I am a graduate in social work at Western Reserve University.

The purpose of testifying today is to urge the senators on the committee at the same time as considering this bill, to also give consideration to some of the serious problems of the inner city parks.

At the legal aid society we recently had a study on the municipal park system in Cleveland. We found during the last 15 to 20 years the city has lost approximately 200 acres of its parks, either to highways, or schools, or police stations, hospitals, or other users of park land.

Mr. BEIRNE. Do you know how the acreage was originally acquired?

Mr. DRANE. Most of it was donated to the city and was needed for park purposes. Most of the land that has been sold was acquired before.

The city of Cleveland at this time—we are in a bind—where park land cannot really fight off some of the other uses of other city departments and other people who need land in the city.

My purpose in testifying today is to ask that there be given some consideration to maintenance and development of inner city parks as well as national parks.

Mr. GEREAU. Could I interrupt you for just a moment, please?

Those members who testified here at the end that did not give your name and address to the court reporter, could you write it

down and give it to her so we can be sure to send you a copy of the record when it is completed?

Mr. BEIRNE. There being no other witnesses, the hearing will come to a close.

The record will be open until April 19 for the additional comments.

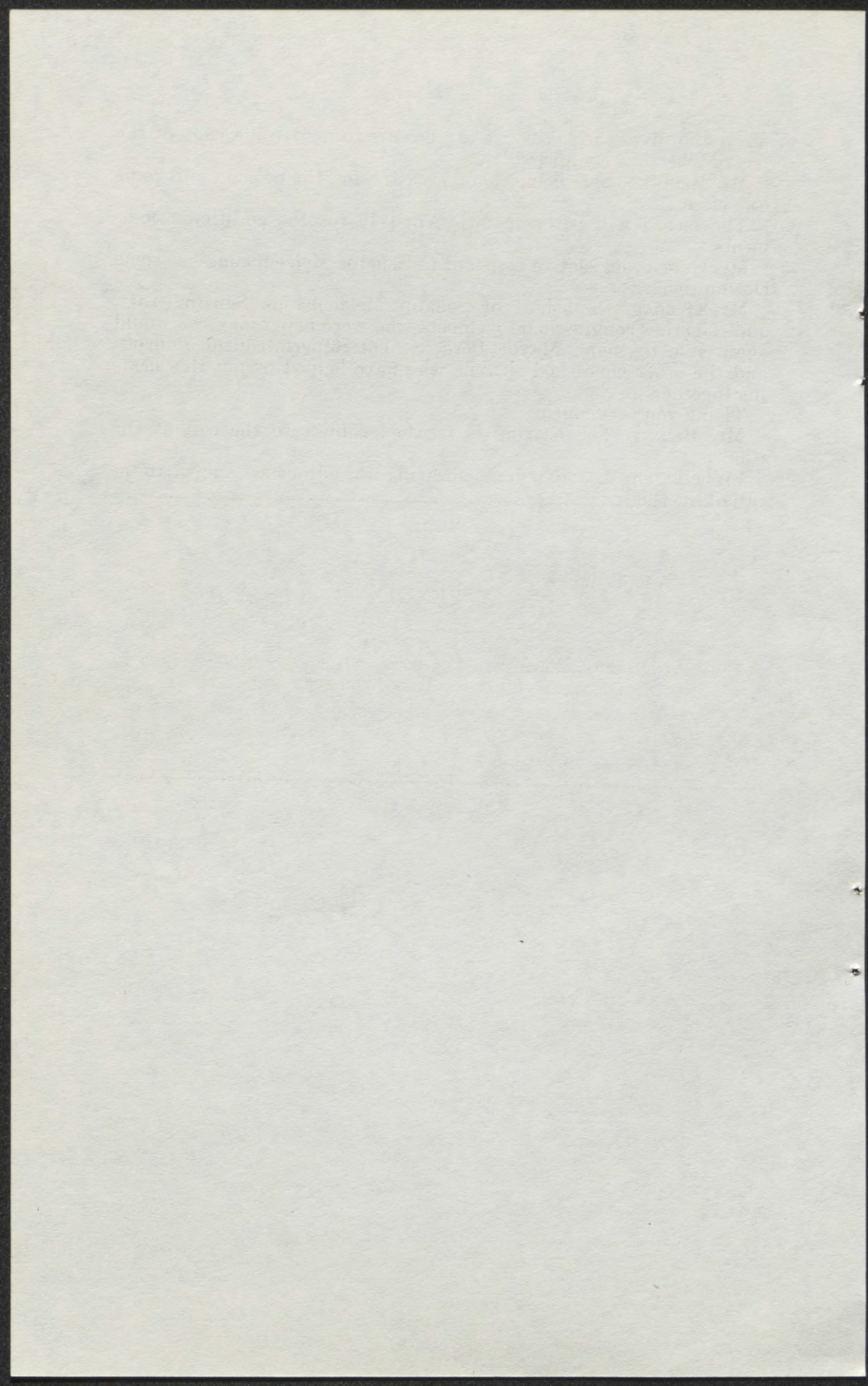
Mr. Gereau, legislative assistant to Senator Metzenbaum, has some closing remarks.

Mr. GEREAU. On behalf of Senator Metzenbaum, Senator Taft, and the other congressional members who were here today, we would again like to thank Mayor Perk, School Superintendent Padrutt, and the other concerned citizens who have helped us put this hearing together.

Thank you very much.

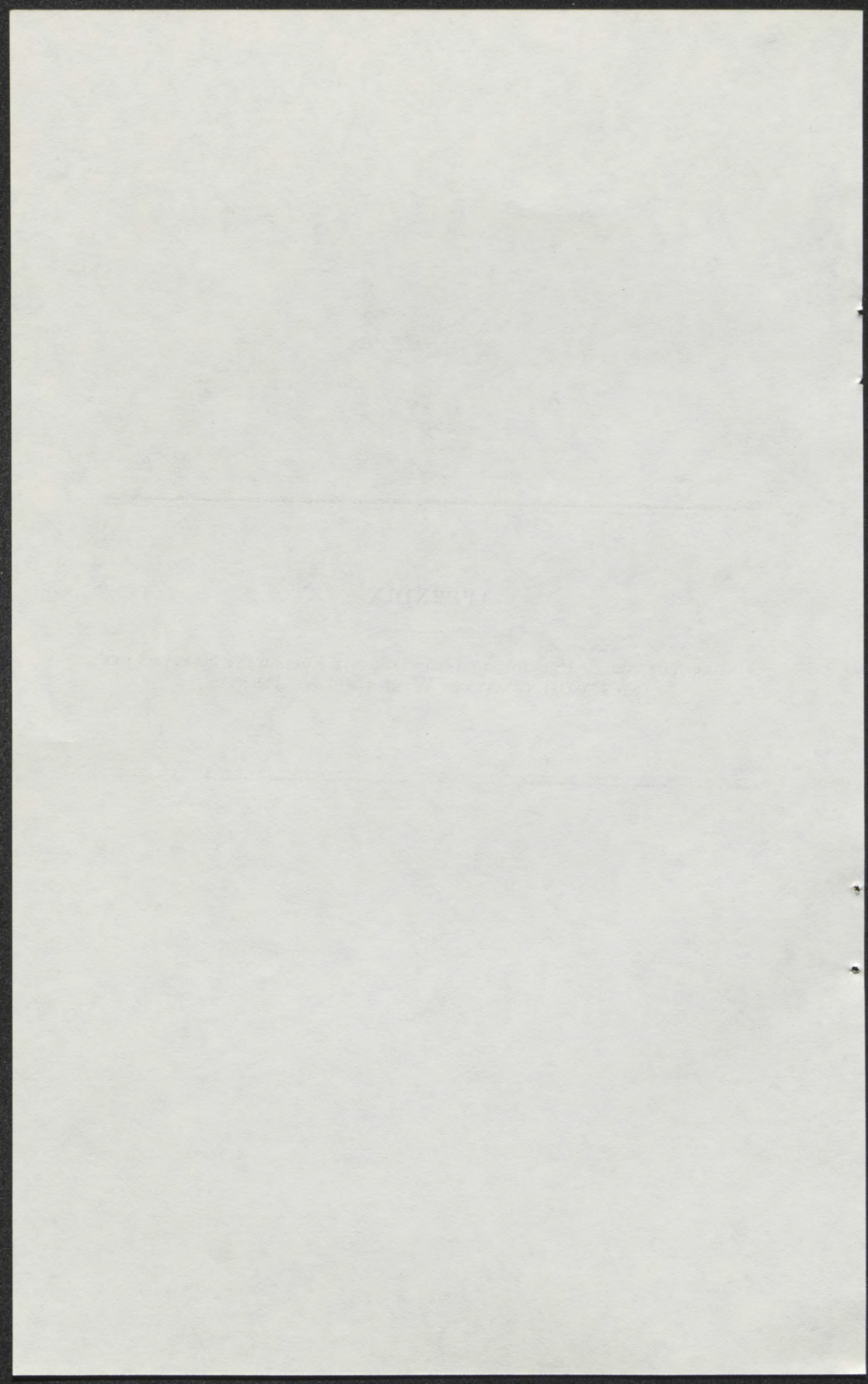
Mr. BEIRNE. The hearing is recessed subject to the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 5:20 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]



APPENDIX

UNDER AUTHORITY PREVIOUSLY GRANTED, THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS
AND COMMUNICATIONS WERE ORDERED PRINTED



VALLEY VIEW



THE VILLAGE OF VALLEY VIEW

CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

Three Hundred Years of Recorded History
Fifty Years of Incorporation 1919--1969

"In every village there are some who care--teacher, student, housewife, mechanic, minister. Even two or three, meeting regularly thru months and years; thoroly learning community history and background, as well as present needs and possibilities; adding to their group whoever is interested; practicing neighborly goodwill; craving no credit or authority -- such a group will have growing influence. Success at small tasks will lead to larger ones. The place to start to build the great community is where we are."

A. E. Morgan

"I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives; I like to see a man live in it so that his place will be proud of him."

Abraham Lincoln

"You invite by name the memories of owners and occupants of earlier dates."

Longfellow

You welcome the thought of them--these pioneers who settled your valley, these many settlers who developed your community--yet you cannot see their forms nor hear their voices. You revere the remembrance of their deeds, their character. Those who pushed away the forest and the swamp with axe and plowshare through the virgin soil, now sleep in nearby cemeteries and churchyards, and they make their presence felt in what they left us of their inheritance.

We are rising to the crest of the next half century of our community development while sharing the credit with those who lived here through the last century and a half, and wishing well to those in the century ahead.

The world will still go on like a river to its ocean and...

"Other men our land will till,
And others then our streets will fill,
And other birds will sing as gay,
And bright the sunshine as today.....
A hundred years to come."

(Author Unknown)

Valley View Village Founders' Day Historical Committee members who gathered the material and compiled this historical booklet are.....

Ethel Winter	Erma Kranstuber	Luba Pisaneschi
John E. Poti	George M. Johnston, Jr.	Dennis Harrison
Terry Green	Ruth Johnston	Bessie E. Birth,
Doris Harrison	Alma Wasinski,	Chairman-Author
Carol Robinson	Secretary	

Valley View Village Home Day Association sponsored the printing of this historical booklet as well as the activities for the Founders' Day celebration of the fiftieth anniversary year of the incorporation of the Village of Valley View to be held Saturday, July 19, 1969.

The Board of Trustees for Home Day Association are William Meyer, George M. Johnston, Jr., Erma Kranstuber, William Spieth, Jr., and Donald Miller.

In a short report such as this, the story of a community must be abbreviated to essential known facts of recorded history and the latest research available through records, books and personal interviews. Glacial periods affecting the Cuyahoga Valley with their three successive "Ice Ages" can only be recognized by the topography of the land and the glacial silt and type of rock left behind. Deposits of sand and gravel on the east side of the river valley and the shale and sandstone out-croppings on the west give an indication of the tremendous pressures and upheavals that took place millions of years ago.

One indication of the changes is in the "life form and vegetation shown in the corals and plant fossils found on the plateau in Valley View between Stone and Rockside Roads, as these tiny corals and plants grow only in ocean salt water. Fossil remains from Independence Township show evidence of prehistoric animals along with extinct ocean sharks and other water creatures.

Earliest inhabitants were probably the Mound Builders, an unknown group of humans, who left nothing to tell their story but huge mounds of earth and the artifacts found in them. Research has determined that some of these mounds were burial places and others were constructed for use in tribal rites and as defensive measures.

The Cuyahoga Valley, along its whole length, had a great number of mounds and forts. Eventual erosion by floods and farmers' plows erased many and later, demands for highways and city building demolished most of the rest. However, within the limits of Valley View there are two mounds located on private property and as yet unexplored. By type and location, it is assumed they were used for ceremonies. Recognition was given to the mysterious Mound Builders in the valley when the Village Council accepted "Indian Mound Drive" as a street name proposed by Mr. Carl Russell, a former Valley View resident.

Jesuit Missionaries and French Fur Traders were best acquainted with the history of the later Indian tribes, but the latter had no knowledge even in their tribal legends of the early Mound Builders.

The fur trading post, "French House", on the banks of the Cuyahoga River at Tinkers Creek was established by the French in the early 1700's as a result of continuous exploration by Jesuit Missionaries. These fearless men, with daring trappers and voyageurs, entered the Great Lakes Region by way of the St. Lawrence River, and traveled down most of the large rivers flowing south. Perhaps it can logically be assumed that the first Catholic Mass in the Western Reserve area was held at this Post in our valley.

The fur traders, despite hardships and threats, kept their operations going with the various tribes of Indians throughout the valley; namely the Wyandotts, Hurons, Ottawas, Senecas, and the powerful Iroquois Nation. It was the last named tribe who annihilated the fierce Erie or "Cat" Nation who gave Lake Erie its name.

The "crooked river" and its flood plain in the valley, and the dry, flat plateaus high above the bottom lands, afforded the Indians ideal living conditions most of the year. Few Indians ever wintered in the valley except as hunting or scouting parties. They preferred to hurry south, down the Portage Path to the Ohio River, when cold winds came.

With the warmth of Spring, women, children, and old men of a family tribe arrived along the Cuyahoga Valley to set up a village and make plantings of corn, pumpkins, and other crops. Many such small groups lived in scattered areas along the river during the summer, while younger men and chiefs attended tribal councils, girded for the War Path, or hunted farther from the villages for ever-scarcer game.

Little cultivation was done once the crops were established and the Indians were often "on the move" -- being near Lake Erie one day and probably, by canoe and portage, on the Ohio a few days later. After the harvest, no time was lost in breaking up camp for the winter months.

Along the summits of the Cuyahoga River Valley from Lake Erie to the Old Portage Path near Akron, onward south over the high hilltops of the rivers flowing into the Ohio, the Indians established his right-of-way over routes of centuries-old buffalo trails. Where else could he travel the fastest but on the dry, wind-swept summits with snow and leaves blown away; where else could he signal and observe the surroundings and dangers below.

Later the first settlers used the established trails wherever possible, getting boats and rafts as far upstream as conditions allowed, then portaging around the falls or shallows. Land travel was impossible most of the year into the interior of the forests away from the water courses.

The Village of Valley View occupies a tiny section of what the early colonists along the Atlantic Coast called unexplored "Indian Lands". A Royal Grant by the King of England in 1662 signed over to the State of Connecticut, a "territory of western land between the parallels which bounded the state, and extending from 'sea to sea'".

Independence Township was part of those Indian Lands claimed for France by right of discovery of Jesuit Missionaries and French Fur Traders. By Treaty of 1763, France gave up the struggle to hold the area and ceded her interest to England. At the end of the Revolutionary War, in the Treaty of 1783, England ceded her rights to the United States, but did not completely give up control of the area until the War of 1812. All claims by the British were overcome at that time and they withdrew their military forces from the country.

With the Treaty of 1783, the State of Connecticut set up her claim for the western land under her Royal Grant. The young Congress recognized the claim and the Connecticut Land Company was formed and received a deed from that state on September 5, 1795. This tract of land to be thenceforth known as the "Connecticut Western Reserve", was "bounded on the north by Lake Erie, east by Pennsylvania, south by forty-one degrees north latitude, and west by a line parallel with and one hundred and twenty miles west of the Pennsylvania line".

The above "bounded" territory was sold to the Land Company (except those lands at the extreme west of the area which are now known as the "Fire Lands") without measurement for \$1,200,000.00, the largest land sale ever made in Ohio. The area was found to contain about three million acres with a price of forty cents an acre.

The original money paid was authorized for the public school fund of Connecticut and through the years, with accumulated interest, could not have been put to better use.

The New England speculators, however, had several problems with their large tract of land. Claims of the Indians to that part of the Western Reserve east of the Cuyahoga River were extinguished by Wayne's Treaty of 1794, but Indian claims west of the Cuyahoga were not resolved until the Treaty of July 4, 1805.

In 1796, a party of 52 persons, including surveyors, boatmen, astronomer, commissary and physician, led by Moses Cleaveland, Agent for the Connecticut Land Company, started out for the Western Reserve. History books, personal diaries, land deeds and claims provide statements of their work. This was mainly to divide the purchase into townships five miles square, map the land as to climate, vegetation, minerals, forests, suitable use, and resale value.

The land area that now includes present-day Valley View Village and the dates of various transfers of claims are traced through the following chart. Detailed accounts can be found in reference and text books.

INDIAN LANDS

- 1662 -- Royal Grant from English King to State of Connecticut
- 1763 -- France cedes area to England, giving up struggle against the British and the Indians
- 1783 -- Connecticut claims Western Lands by Royal Grant
- 1787 -- Ordinance of United States Congress establishes the Northwest Territory
- 1795 -- United States Congress permits Connecticut's claim
- 1796 -- Land Company formed; Moses Cleaveland, Agent
- 1798 -- January 1: Independence Township allotted. Land west of Cuyahoga not surveyed because of Indian claims
- 1800 -- July 10: Trumbull County established; Warren, County Seat
- 1805 -- Indian claims extinguished west of Cuyahoga River
- 1806 -- March 1: Geauga County "cut out" of Trumbull County; Chardon, County Seat
- 1810 -- May 1: Cuyahoga County "cut out" of Geauga County; Cleveland, County Seat
- 1812 -- War of 1812: England defeated and all her military forces withdraw from the country
- 1814 -- October 15: Township of Newburgh formed by County Commissioners
- 1894 -- November 18: Petition granted by County Commissioners for "annexation of all of Independence Township east of the Cuyahoga River to the Hamlet of Newburgh"
- 1896 -- October 8: Detachment of territory to be known as the Township of South Newburgh
October 26: Detachment approved by County Commissioners

- 1919 -- March 17: Detachment of territory to be known as the Township of South View
March 22: Detachment approved by County Commissioners
- 1919 -- March 29: Election of officials for Township of South View recorded in minutes of County Commissioners

(No report of election for "South View Township" in records at Cuyahoga County Board of Elections)
- 1919 -- May 26: Election of officials for Village of Valley View recorded Cuyahoga County Board of Elections

(No mention of name change to "Valley View" in minutes of County Commissioners' Meetings)
- 1919 -- May 28: Remaining area of South Newburgh decreed by the Court to be the "Village of Garfield Heights" in honor of President James A. Garfield

(June 10: Solicitor advises the above new council of the official name)

Officials of Valley View Village, Cuyahoga County, Ohio

May 26, 1919

Mayor	- Burt C. Allen	<u>Council</u>
Treasurer	- Earl J. Hienton	C. E. Brown
Clerk	- Theodore "Ted" Lang	Charles Gleeson
Marshall	- John Walcher	Charles Mehling
Appointed:		John Schreiber
Solicitor	- Frederick W. Green	John Winter
Janitor	- Milo Hassen	John Zimmerman
Jailer		

The name adopted for the new community was suggested by the late Arthur R. Hienton, Sr., but any reasons for the change from "South View" to "Valley View", except perhaps "for the better", have disappeared. Miss Ethel Winter, present Valley View Treasurer, daughter of the late John Winter who was on the first council, remembers her parents saying, "We were South View for only one day", but doesn't recall the cause for the change.



Arthur Hienton, Sr., who named Valley View Village.

Settlers in the many valleys and hollows of streams flowing into the Cuyahoga River date their early arrivals in deeds confirmed by the surveys of the Connecticut Land Company. However, what can be called the "first housing development in the Western Reserve", the Moravian settlement of Pilgerruh -- or "Pilgrims' Rest", existed within our community's boundaries from June, 1786, to April, 1787, ten years before Moses Cleaveland arrived.

Moravian Missionaries John Heckewelder and David Ziesberger led a band of their Christian Indians from Lake Erie south about ten miles into the Cuyahoga Valley. Leaving the Detroit area under threats of harm from heathen Indians and hostile whites, the weary and harassed converts stopped overnight north of present Rockside Road, making camp near an enormous sycamore tree on the east bank of the river. Short of food and supplies, they proceeded at daylight down stream to "an abandoned Ottawa Village".

John Heckewelder's diaries, in the original German, are preserved in the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and English translations are available at the Main Branch of the Cleveland Library. These accounts relate in detail the constant hardships and ordeals faced by the settlement.

Logs cut and placed between posts formed walls for cabins with moss and clay filling the cracks. Roofs were more logs, tightly fitted and chinked to keep out the weather, while clay and stick chimneys built on an outside wall served the fireplaces. Packed dirt floors, rough-hewed tables and stools, with beds fastened to the inner walls finished the one-room cabins. True to the dedication of their life's work, they erected a large chapel which also served as a meeting house and school.

Crops were planted on their arrival in the valley and plans made for a permanent colony but fate decreed otherwise. British military forces and sympathizers openly refused to yield possession of the territory west of the Cuyahoga after the Revolutionary War and joined Indian tribes who never had given up claims to the same land. Attacks on settlements increased and the Moravian Indian converts were warned that their situation was precarious. After Easter Sunrise services in April, 1787, they prepared to move out, eventually settling on the Huron River.

Unfortunately, in spite of the details of Heckewelder's maps and diaries, there is still an uncertainty of the actual site of Pilgerruh. Three locations have been explored by early historians and archaeologists. Accounts of early settlers add to the folklore on the subject, and relocation of the river in building the Ohio Canal increases the confusion.

Many give support to Tinkers Creek plateau as the Moravian area. As late as the early 1900's, the Moravian Missionary Society held annual outings on the Edwin "Cub" Carey farm located at the intersection of Canal and Tinkers Creek Roads. The diary reads, "...at the junction of the creek and the river we established our place on the east plateau, planting corn on the west side of the river several days later".

Another site to consider in our quest for the settlement is the Rockside-Stone Road plateau. Artifacts have been found here in abundance, for on the edge of the hill facing the west was a large summer Indian encampment, which is now near Hillcrest Drive in a new industrial park. The late Mrs. Kate Kirby, daughter of Joseph Kellogg, early settler on the east side of the river, was firm in her belief that the Moravians had their village on the hill above her Canal Road birthplace.

Third site claimed for our early "housing development" is none other than the vicinity of the Valley View Village Hall on Hathaway Road. A map of 1760 shows "Ottawa Town" located at the northeast corner of present-day Canal and Hathaway Roads. Visualizing an unbroken rise from the eastern edge of the original river bed and without the Ohio Canal or any roads, the area seemingly follows the directions and maps of Heckewelder.

Local historians, such as the late Arthur Weber, Sr., and Elmer Wight of Independence, and James G. Cowles of Cleveland, favor the Hathaway plateau. The latter two men vigorously researched the site in the early 1930's and noted "seven springs" that could be those mentioned on the maps, along with other marked water courses and details of the missionary.

Small creeks and streams (the largest, Tinkers Creek, named for Joseph Tinker, a boatman in Moses Cleaveland's party) form east-west valleys leading into the broader north-south Cuyahoga River Valley. These areas, bought "sight unseen" in Connecticut became homes for our earliest pioneers and no road maps guided them to their purchased land.

* First permanent settlers were the many "Comstock" families from 1812 through 1815 and beyond, although a "Fitch Comstock", age 40, was interred in the Hillside Cemetery on the Tinkers Creek plateau November, 1810.

George and Mercy Comstock settled on Lot 7, Tract 4, in 1812, approximately the original Franz-Winter property on Tinkers Creek Road today. They are buried in the Hillside Cemetery. Others of the family settled on Lot 2, Tract 4 (in our time, the John Green property), and the Daniel Comstocks' Lot 4, Tract 4, was farmed

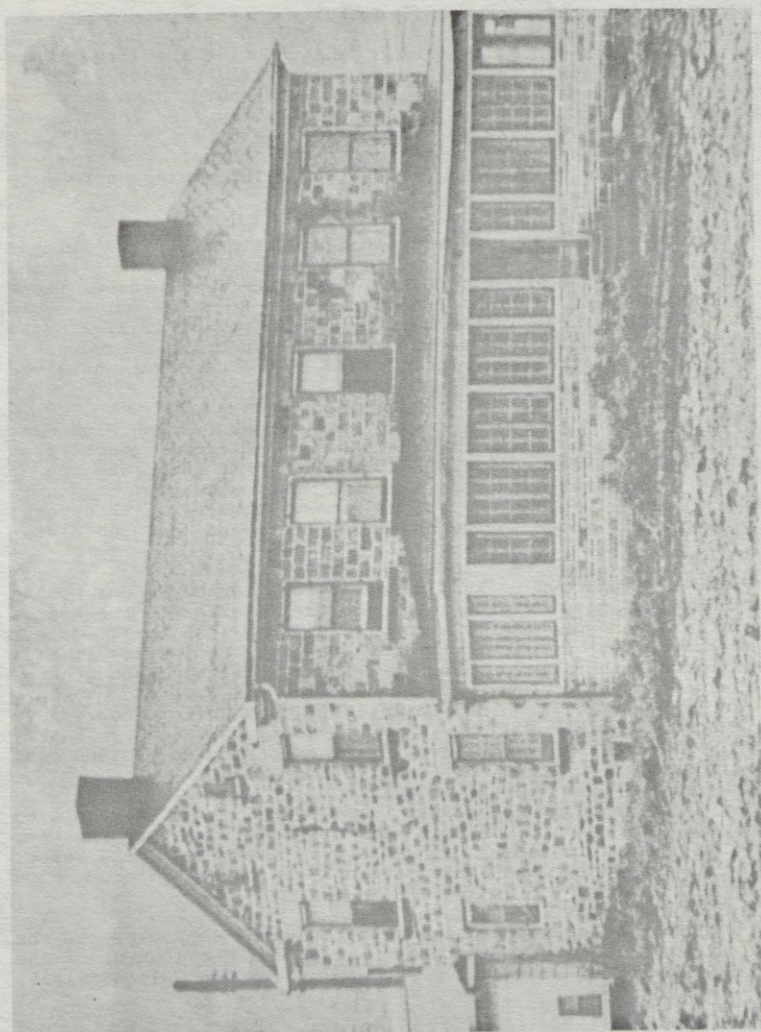
years later by Christian Green, Gertie Green Means' grandfather. Some of their neighbors along the Creek road were Samuel Wood, Lewis Johnson, a blacksmith about 1813, Daniel Chase, Clark Morton, Asa and Wallace Hungerford, all who are named in early 1800 Cuyahoga Commissioners records.

Hathaway Road through the valley running east to present Turney Road is traced to the Zephaniah Hathaway family from Vermont. He settled on the state road (now Turney) with his wife, Silence, in 1816. Silence Hathaway, nee Alden, was a descendant of Priscilla Alden of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and one of her sons was named Alden. Zephaniah Hathaway, Sr., who died in the "93rd year of his age" was buried in the village Hillside Cemetery in 1860. Silence Hathaway died in 1827 and is also interred in the same cemetery.

In the valley below the Hathaway claim the earliest settler was Lyman Campbell, who travelled overland with his party from Connecticut with axes over shoulders, a cart loaded with bare necessities dragging behind. Lyman built a log cabin about where the late Jessie Gillette Lang's house is on Hathaway Road, and cleared about fifty acres for farming. Lyman S. Campbell and wife Mary Ann are interred in the Hillside Cemetery as are three of their children. Descendants of Lyman still live on Hathaway Road near our Village Hall in a house built about one hundred years ago.

In the northern section of the Cuyahoga Valley, settlements were made as early as 1813, among them the Paine, Cochran, and Brockway families. The sandstone "Fosdick" house that stood on the east side of the valley north of Fosdick Road had an interesting history and was an excellent example of early American architecture. Razed in 1960 by industrial developers, it was built about 1827 according to a history of Cuyahoga County published in 1879.

The Fosdick family first lived on the hilltop above the site of the stone house because the Cuyahoga River hugged the foot of the eastern hills before the Ohio Canal was built and changes were made in its course. The large two-and-a-half story house was built by Jerry (Jeremiah) Fosdick and his sons. William Green, a settler from Brecksville, purchased a portion of the Fosdick place in 1817, eventually becoming one of the largest land owners in the valley. His daughter, Emily, married one of the Fosdick boys and lived in the stone house and raised her family. When the house was torn down, two graves on the hillside were moved to Maple Shade Cemetery. One grave stone was for William Green, Emily Fosdick's father.



Fosdick House built on Canal Road in 1827; razed in the 1960's.

Old Rockside Road saw early activity in the pioneer migrations. John I. Harper, settling on Tract 2 in 1816, just east of the future location of the Ohio-Erie Canal, built the large frame house that was razed in the 1950's. Across the present roadway from the site is the Harper Family Cemetery where John Harper's gravestone reads, "Our Father, he has gone home. He entered the second sphere July 24, 1849." The Harpers were of the Spiritualist Faith, as another stone, presumably Mrs. Harper's, says, "Our Mother, her home is with the spirits. She left this sphere July 24, 1840."

Families named Case, Roberk and Fletcher all settled further east along the southern edge of this protected valley. On the eastern hillside, facing the Cuyahoga River between present Rockside and Stone Roads, Ephraim Bailey and John Rorabeck built their homes before 1816...the latter serving in the War of 1812. Rial McArthur, surveyor of the eastern section of Independence Township from 1808, earned the rank of "Colonel" in the same War and lived in this area from 1833-44.

William H. Knapp and his wife, the former Deborah Wightman, lived in the house he built on Canal Road about 1833 across from Hillside Road, the former "Stephan" place. Mr. Knapp was one of the county's earliest surveyors and also was postmaster, township clerk, and school teacher at various times. Together with several others, he built a dam in the Cuyahoga River and operated a saw-mill.

By 1843, land owners had increased considerably, due to the Ohio Canal and "improved" roads through the interior of the state. East of the river were family names of Gleason (Gleeson), Giles, Fisher, Hathaway, Comstock, Green, Harper, Campbell, Frazee, Hungerford, McArthur, Knapp, Fosdick, Wyatt, Richmond and others. From a map of Cuyahoga County published in 1858, we add Towner, Guisendorf, Heinton, Bohning, Barker, Kellogg, Smith, Hogue, Ray-born, Mars, Wiggin, Fuller, Truby, Thompson, Edgar, Basel, Biddles, Brainard, Alexander, while township records of 1860 also show A. Comstock, C. Green, J. Hanny, O. McMillan.

Early residents of the valley east of the river served with civic pride and sense of duty in such public offices as Trustee, Clerk, Constable, Treasurer, Fence Viewer, Justice of the Peace, Overseer of the Poor, and Surveyor, and the county records show many familiar names.

The Ohio-Erie Canal changed not only the landscape in the valley but also the future economic and social development of the community and state. Actual work was started on July 4, 1825,

along a route most likely to serve an inland transportation system. It followed a southerly course from Lake Erie at Cleveland, through the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas Valleys, and thereafter paralleled where possible the natural streams and rivers for a good water supply to southern Portsmouth on the Ohio River, a distance of 308 miles.

Statistics include total length of Canal, 308 miles; construction of 146 lift locks, 36 guard locks, 14 aqueducts, and 153 culverts; average cost \$15,000 a mile.

The Canal bed was dug to a depth of from five to twelve feet with a width of from 50 to 150 feet. Banks and bottoms were lined with clay to waterproof them, and a ten-foot towpath was provided on one of the banks, usually the west. The other bank was called the "heel path". Locks were built of stone quarried near the canal, and aqueducts to span rivers and streams were made of timber and stone.

The biggest engineering problem was to keep the canal bed filled with water. Level of the Ohio River at Portsmouth was a hundred feet lower than Lake Erie, but a ditch couldn't be dug between the two ends. Canal boats had to cross the Continental Divide at the summit of what is present-day Akron. From Akron, boats had to be eased down a drop of 395 feet in the 37 miles to Cleveland. There had to be 41 locks between these two points -- a series of "water elevator" steps to lower the northbound boats and raise the southbound.

Malaria, "swamp fever", took a heavy toll in workers and the valley's two cemeteries, Harper Family and Hillside, received a number of victims. But as the Cuyahoga River was cut and relocated in several places and lowlands began to drain, the "Buckeye Ditch" made steady progress through the valley, finally reaching the Ohio River by 1832 and the completed inland waterway was available for through commerce.

On July 4, 1827, the section in this area was officially opened when a canal boat left Akron and proceeded through the locks to meet a welcoming boat, the Pioneer, six miles from Cleveland, and was escorted in style to the waiting village. A new era of transportation had begun for the state of Ohio with new, undreamed of activity for the inland settlers. Local farmers and tradesmen found cash markets for crops and services; many contracted to work with their teams to construct the canal and then maintain it; others worked on locks and aqueducts, and built boats and repaired them.

The Valley's quiet atmosphere known by the early settlers disappeared under the new "Canawlers" hauling freight and passengers on the busy canal, the barges and packets towed between the banks at the state speed limit of four miles an hour. At almost every lock, a "settlement" developed, with the lock tender's house as the center, and a general store, perhaps an icehouse, wagon shed and blacksmith, and the inevitable tavern or "saloon" to keep them all company. Some places a grist mill or saw mill took advantage of the water power.

Fourteen-Mile Lock is today. Valley View's most famous landmark, with Wilson's Mill enjoying a record of one hundred and eighteen years of continuous operation grinding grains and dispensing agricultural products along with sound advice from the present-day millers, Thomas Wilson, Sr. and his son, Thomas, Jr.

The Mill story starts early in the 1800's when the grandparents of R. and A. Alexander arrived in the Dunham Road area with their family in two covered wagons. The brothers set up a saw mill in the Sagamore Creek valley in the late 1840's and cut heavy timbers and lumber for the mill. The material was hauled to its present site along the east bank of the canal and the grist mill, one of the first in the Western Reserve, was finished in 1851, complete with wooden wheels and gears powered by the canal waters. Today the Mill is geared to modern times and run by electric power, but the early wheels can be turned on and grind the grain to grist if ever necessary. The Alexanders operated the Mill about 25 years when they sold out to a man named Foster. The Wilsons' father, Thomas, had operated an early Mill on Mill Creek in what is now Cleveland, and after Mr. Foster kept the Canal Mill for about 25 years, he then sold it to the senior Mr. Wilson. It has been in their family now for several generations dating back to the early 1900's.

According to the miller, Tom Wilson, most people are surprised that the Mill does not have a waterwheel and says perhaps he ought to install a "paddlewheel" for effect, although the spillway is an interesting sight flowing out from "under" the Mill.

Modern industry takes advantage of the canal waters today also, as the manufacturer of steel in the flats of Cleveland, uses the water supply by state lease. The canal feeder area is in Brecksville where a lock permits the entry of the Cuyahoga River waters to be controlled to fill or lower the canal level.

This Ohio Canal of ours in Valley View, one of the best preserved sections to date, is a constant reminder and an appropriate

monument to the laborers who, with pick and shovel, wheelbarrow and wagon, stone hammer and chisel, actually carved across the face of this county an inland waterway for transportation that has stood the ravages of time and erosion and neglect. It is a lasting tribute to the visions of great men -- from George Washington who first proposed the inland canal before the American Revolution down through the ranks of explorers, pioneers, settlers, and developers to Alfred Kelley, Cleveland, who had a vision of making a small village into a great city.

Earliest schools of Independence Township in the valley were one-room buildings with eight grades and one teacher, except the 'Knapp' school. Sites of most of the buildings are known, as records of Mr. Knapp go back to 1826-38. He taught school for several years in the basement of his home on Canal Road (opposite Hillside), as a petition dated December 1836 reads: "We, the undersigned...in consideration of a school to be taught by Wm. H. Knapp, promise and agree to pay the sum of two 25/100 dollars and furnish a half a cord of wood per quarter for each scholar..." There were 16 signers and 26 scholars.

A map of 1858 shows the home of George Johnston, Sr., on Alexander Road as a schoolhouse, as well as the brick church building on Tinkers Creek Road (old Dunham Road). This was the last school in District #1 that was open, (in 1896 the school district was Newburgh Township and 1904 South Newburgh). The school was closed in 1917 and the building became the meeting place of the Valley View Community Club from 1919-1954. They held special affairs and dances for the residents, and added a wing to the building. The land and building was sold to the Valley View Church in 1954.

District #2 had several buildings, the earliest probably the stone one that stood at the top of Beyerle Hill Drive--which once was Canal Road. The second was a white frame building about 500 feet north of Stone Road on present-day Canal Road. Some time after the red brick school was built in 1903 north of Rockside Road, George "Bill" Beyerle dismantled the frame building and hauled the lumber up the high bluff in back with a team of horses, block and tackle, a few men, and built another house on his family farm.

This white schoolhouse is remembered also by many residents today as an early Friends' Church where services were held every Sunday. Mrs. Lucille McMillan Alexander of Stone Road recalls that her grandmother, Rachel Comstock McMillan played the organ.

The first schools of the township up to the 1850's were in session six days a week on a schedule from November to February

and sixty-five days made up the school year. Later, especially for older children, school terms varied with the need of the parents for help in planting, harvesting, and other chores.

The Canal Road school north of Rockside Road (the Burnham home, now Earl Foote's) was used until the Hathaway Road school was built. The familiar red building, with its shade trees framed by acres of farm land, was used as the Village Hall of Valley View from 1919-1940. This building still retains the 'little red schoolhouse look' except for the addition of an enclosed rear porch.

The South Newburgh School Board closed the Canal Road and Tinkers Creek schools in 1917 when the two-story building on Hathaway Road was opened. This structure was built with a Bond Issue of \$17,000 and the total amount wasn't needed. The school opened in September and only two rooms of four grades each were used, with two teachers handling the assignments. About 1922 another room was occupied with a third teacher, and in 1926 the fourth room was opened with four teachers having two grades each, and a total enrollment of about 100 students.

Until this 'modern' school was built pupils walked to school, seldom more than a mile or two. By 1917 there was a village bus and the School Board contracted for its use. Several years later they bought buses, and Valley View had its own Board of Education. Serving in February 1920 were George Johnston Sr., Arthur Hienton, Sr., John Schreiber, and C. C. Brown. A few early high school students walked to Garfield Heights for classes. Later, arrangements were made for them to attend South High in Cleveland. Then Independence and Brecksville High schools until 1939, when Valley View Village helped form the Cuyahoga Heights School District along with Brooklyn Heights and Cuyahoga Heights.

Ernie Franz is recalled by most of the pupils who attended the Hathaway school. He was janitor, officially, but he left nothing undone that needed doing. According to a former 'Hathaway' student, George Johnston, Jr., Ernie, "...kept the buildings and grounds in excellent condition and tended plantings of flowers and shrubs, and cut the grass with a hand mower. He cooked lunches for the school children, took them on field trips and picnics, made ice cream for all, and even acted as a substitute teacher."

The present school district, set up in 1937, consisting of the villages of Brooklyn Heights, Cuyahoga Heights, and Valley View, has an enrollment of about 1100 pupils. Enjoying the lowest school tax rate in the county because of the high valuation and

number of industrial properties, the students are afforded the opportunity for obtaining an excellent education. In all areas of learning and preparation for future studies in college or chosen field of work, pupils are surrounded by the finest equipment and faculty guidance available, from kindergarten through high school.

The first graduating class of Cuyahoga Heights received their diplomas on June 9, 1939. Fourteen students became "Alumni" with the following six from Valley View: Robert D. Abram, Donald J. McNeely, Lela Frances Sams, Arthur S. Sheeler, Jr., Howard W. Winter, and Harold R. Walcher.

The Cuyahoga Heights Parents-Teachers Association was organized when the new school opened. Besides conducting monthly meetings the PTA sponsors many events at the school and contributes to the cost of several activities. PTA Home Room mothers take charge of three parties a year for the elementary classes and help with the children on field trips. The members assist in registration for Kindergarten and also on the dental clinic, as well as serving refreshments for monthly meetings. Sales of T-Shirts for the Scholarship Fund, preparation of an annual dinner for all the school personnel, a substantial gift to the Athletic Insurance Fund -- these are but a few of the obligations undertaken by the PTA. Since its inception the following Valley View mothers have served as Cuyahoga Heights PTA presidents:

1946-47	Mrs. Joseph Komorowski
1951-53	Mrs. Albert Allen
1957-59	Mrs. Mary Gene Dean
1963-65	Mrs. Edmund Chipgus
1969-	Mrs. Irven Harrison...President-Elect

Independence Township records are non-existent up to 1897, but minutes of the Cuyahoga County Commissioners on May 11, 1814 limited the boundaries; on October 15, 1814, they incorporated some of the original area into Newburgh Township. A study of minutes made throughout a forty year period show action taken in the Cuyahoga Valley for bridges, roads, title transfers, sales of original land and improvements, on petitions signed by many of the original settlers such as William Knapp, Edwin Foote, Joel Foote, (all surveyors), William Green, James Orr, Stephan Comstock, Martin Kellogg, Stephan Frazee, Moses Gleason and others.

In 1896 the County Commissioners granted the annexation of all Independence Township east of the river to Newburgh Hamlet-- this being the area that became South Newburgh in 1904, and then divided in 1919 to become Valley View and Garfield Heights Villages, Burt C. Allen, elected first Mayor of Valley View, was

from Connecticut, and his wife, the former Lillian Suckey, was born in England. Their son, Albert C. Allen, is Mayor of Valley View Village now, in this fiftieth anniversary year of its incorporation.

Mayors of Valley View and years in office:

Burt C. Allen	July 1919....Dec. 1921
Edwin D. Carey	Jan. 1922....Dec. 1923
Donald A. Richards	Jan. 1924....Dec. 1925
Edwin D. Carey	Jan. 1926....Dec. 1929
Lucius E. Taylor	Jan. 1930....Dec. 1933
William H. Hienton	Jan. 1934....Sept. 22, 1941 (Died in office)
George M. Johnston, Sr.	Sept. 1941....Dec. 1947
Delbert Sidaway	Jan. 1948....Feb. 28, 1950 (Resigned)
Albert C. Allen	Mar. 1, 1950....Dec. 1965
Alex Chamberlin	Jan. 1966....Dec. 1967
Albert C. Allen	Jan. 1968....

(Mayor now elected for a four-year term.)

In scanning council minutes of these fifty years of incorporation, the records show clearly a slow, steady change from a small farming community to one of progressive home building areas and the start of industrial parkways. All of the minutes show the familiar pattern with flood control, utilities, water and air pollution, zoning, roads, transportation, traffic, and the day's immediate problems given priority. Here are excerpts of meetings from 1919 thru the 1960's:

Oct. 23, 1919: Resolution to direct Health Officer to take necessary steps for abatement of Cleveland Rendering Plant...same declared a public nuisance.

Jan. 22, 1920: Resolution for better transportation for pupils.

Feb. 5, 1920: Bonds for 'bringing' electric current to homes.

Mar. 25, 1920: Official delegation from Independence council wants details on Village Light Plant for their possible use.

July 8, 1920: Committee to study Fire Protection. Council passed an ordinance to "Preserve the Peace, and Good Order and to Protect the Property of the Village and Its Inhabitants"

Oct. 28, 1920: Council then...decided that the "Cemetery in this village (on old Dunham Road, now Tinkers Creek), would be kept and maintained by this village alone".

Dec. 16, 1920: Ordinance regulating use of automobiles.... within the Village of Valley View.

Feb. 9, 1922: George Patten appointed street commissioner.

Apr. 13, 1922: Electric line completed and accepted.

Aug. 10, 1922: Consider telephone service for hall.

Feb. 8, 1923: Petition to extend Stone Road from Canal to Hathaway Road.

Jan. 24, 1924: Mayor appointed B. C. Allen, J. A. Hogue, and Mrs. Jessie Lang as members of Board of Cemetery Trustees.

Feb. 26, 1925: Land plat for Valley View Subdivision abutting on Stone Road; Dr. D. Richards, developer.

Nov. 24, 1925: Council authorized sale of village "Electric Distribution Plant" to Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company.

May 26, 1927: First discussion about buying village police car.

July 11, 1929: Village asked to accept "Donald Avenue and Eve Place" for dedication.

Oct. 23, 1930: Mayor read contents of Quit Claim Deeds of the Village Hillside cemetery submitted by the Solicitor.

Dec. 11, 1930: Secretary of State proclaims Valley View a Village and certifying its population of 594.

Jan. 22, 1931: First Planning Commission appointed.

July 23, 1931: Ever present problems discussed of road conditions, ditches, culverts, and Maple Heights sewage.

Aug. 27, 1931: Resurfacing and widening of Canal Road.

Aug. 10, 1933: Dedication of "Donald Avenue" accepted; "Eve Place" refused.

Aug. 24, 1933: Dunham Road name changed to Tinkers Creek Road.

Jan. 10, 1935: Canal Road improvements completed. Depression years hard on village residents as council discusses relief.

Nov. 29, 1935: WPA projects approved.

Apr. 23, 1936: Councilman Arthur Hienton, Jr. died; A. R. Hienton, Sr. appointed to unexpired term.

Jan. 14, 1937: George Meyers appointed Village Hall janitor.

Jan. 28, 1937: Flood damages Murray and Canal Road intersection.

May 13, 1937: Request to County Commissioners to lower bridges spanning Ohio and Erie Canal.

Mar. 9, 1939: Village offers to purchase vacated school building on Hathaway Road.

July 13, 1939: Accepts Cuyahoga Heights Village School District offer to "acquire Hathaway School building and grounds for municipal purposes", with a 'reverter' clause in the agreement.

Jan. 11, 1940: Municipal Building on Hathaway Road now used for all official business.

July 25, 1940: Old Village Hall on Canal Road sold to highest bidder, Mrs. Alberta Burnham.

Sept. 22, 1941: Mayor Hienton died suddenly; Council president, George Johnston, Sr., succeeded him.

Oct. 23, 1941: Vote of thanks to Councilman Thomas Ward for his construction and placing of electric sign 'Valley View Village' (in continuous use since then) on front of Municipal Building.

Nov. 11, 1942: Use of Village Hall granted to residents and local organizations.

Dec. 8, 1943: Acceptance of Fosdick and Murray Roads; original Valley Home Garden Subdivision by H. B. Pumphrey.

July 6, 1948: Ordinance establishing Volunteer Fire Dept.; Edward Fink, Fire Chief and Howard Winter, Assistant Fire Chief.

Nov. 25, 1949: Death of Police Chief George Zimmerman; Charles 'Burt' Dalton appointed Marshall and Police Chief.

Feb. 7, 1950: Mayor Delbert Sidaway resigned effective February 28, 1950.

Feb. 8, 1950: Landslide at Fitzwater Road and the river.

Mar. 7, 1950: Acting Mayor Albert C. Allen takes office.

Mar. 2, 1954: Council authorizes sale of Community Hall (former school of Tinkers Creek) to the Valley View Village Church trustees.

Jan. 4, 1955: Engineer directed to make survey of channel bed of Mud Creek.

Oct. 4, 1955: Home Day Association given permission to erect bandstand on the Village Hall grounds.

Nov. 8, 1956: Ordinance prohibiting hunting within village limits.

Mar. 5, 1957: Permit issued to Cloverleaf Speedway.

Oct. 21, 1958: Village Clerk Ted Lang died; Mrs. Ruth Sheeler appointed clerk.

Feb. 3, 1959: Red Cross representative comments on help received from residents in the January Flood disaster.

Dec. 1, 1959: Acceptance of Charles and Frances Drive; Valley View Garden Allotment; L & M Properties.

Dec. 27, 1960: Solicitor directed to defend the village against suit by taxpayers on Terra Vista Sand and Gravel.

May 1, 1962: Councilman Thomas Chapple died; John Walcher elected by Council to unexpired term.

Jan. 8, 1963: Mr. and Mrs. George Meyers announce retirement from Village Hall positions as of March 1.

June 4, 1963: Mrs. Jessie Lang requests a fence be erected around the Hillside Cemetery.

Sept. 14, 1965: Rezoning from country home to light industry on Alexander Road.

Nov. 23, 1965: Rezoning from country home to light industry on Kaiser-Nelson property (Valley Industrial Properties).

- May 3, 1966: Final plat accepted for Cloverleaf Parkway.
- Oct. 4, 1966: Retirement of Police Chief Burt Dalton.
- June 6, 1967: Rollin Kranstuber sworn in as Police Chief.
- Aug. 1, 1967: Approved for record purposes, a plat for Valley Industrial Park streets.
- Feb. 2, 1968: Report on remodeling of Village Hall -- necessary electric and furnace estimates and repairs.
- Mar. 4, 1968: Engineer authorized to prepare new Village maps.
- May 7, 1968: Regional Planning Commission to make Comprehensive Plan for Valley View.
- Nov. 5, 1968: Truck weighing scales purchased and other equipment for weighing discussed.
- Nov. 19, 1968: Letter from John Bittel resigning from police and fire department.
- Nov. 19, 1968: Valley View Village Municipal Income Tax enacted.
- Jan. 13, 1969: Norton Construction requested extension of West Canal Road.
- Mar. 4, 1969: Official announcement that Founders' Day will be held on July 19, 1969, in honor of the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration of the Incorporation of Valley View Village.
- May 6, 1969: Councilman Henry John Talani died. Mrs. H. Talani appointed to fill his unexpired term. (Mrs. Talani is the first woman to serve on Valley View Council).

The late Ted Lang served the community as Village Clerk for 39 years, 1919-1958, and the Cuyahoga Heights School Board as Clerk for 21 years. Mr. John Walcher of Hathaway Road, the first Marshal, was elected to six terms on Council and also served the unexpired term of the late Thomas Chapple. Mr. George Johnston, Sr., was elected to Council eight terms, but the death of Mayor Hienton placed Mr. Johnston in the Mayor's chair. He was then elected for two terms as Mayor. Mr. Edwin Carey served nine terms as Councilman and three terms as Mayor. Valley View's present

Mayor, Albert C. Allen, served two years and two months on Council and then succeeded Mayor Sidaway who resigned in 1950. He was elected to the position in 1952 and to date, Mr. Allen has served a total of seventeen years as Mayor.

Council authorized the solicitor in 1937 to prepare the necessary papers to create the position of Police Chief. Until then the village had a Marshal and several Deputy Marshals. Early in 1938 the appointment of George Zimmerman as Police Chief and Marshal was confirmed; July 14, 1938, Clyde Allen and Norwood Bock were appointed regular Deputy Marshals, and Ralph Kitson and John Plummer as Special Deputies. These appointments were the beginning of a 'modern' Police Department in Valley View.

Chief George Zimmerman died in November 1949, having served since 1937, when he started as a Deputy. Charles 'Burt' Dalton was appointed Police Chief and Marshal November 15, 1949. Steady growth of the village and surrounding areas by this time had already increased the problems of traffic, public protection, and law enforcement. The following years added new ones.

In April 1950, Garner 'Tiny' Robertson joined the force. Before that date, at the age of 33, he enlisted in the Army and served overseas in World War II as a tank mechanic. He came back to his wife and two children in Valley View in 1945, and five years later became a volunteer fireman and a part-time policeman in the village. While on emergency patrol duty on July 8, 1956, Garner Robertson was fatally shot by a hunted kidnapper.

Improved equipment and the latest electronic gear rates Valley View Police Department as one of the best in the county. All phases of police work instruction are available to members of the department at Western Reserve University, with the County Commissioners paying two-thirds of the tuition. Some classes already taken have been on traffic control, juvenile division, marksmen and weapons, finger prints, with many others scheduled.

The first full-time patrolman was Foster "Lucky" Lockhart, March 14, 1955, and the second was Rollin Kranstuber, January 18, 1957. Chief Burt Dalton retired on a disability pension October 4, 1966, after seventeen years service. A new position of Lieutenant was filled with the appointment of Foster Lockhart. Lt. Lockhart has also served as Director of Civil Defense in the village since March 1, 1955.

Rollin Kranstuber was sworn in as Chief of Police on June 6, 1967. The department personnel now consists of Chief Rollin Kranstuber, Lt. Foster Lockhart, Patrolman Charles Wilson, Patrolman Clair Waid, five part-time men, and five special men.

Valley View's Volunteer Fire Department was organized as a unit on July 6, 1948, by council ordinance, establishing the department with Edward Fink as Fire Chief, and Howard Winter as Assistant Fire Chief. Prior to this action council authorized Bonds for the necessary equipment and volunteer firemen had already mounted a fire siren on top of the Village Hall, April 19, 1948. Many interested residents of the Village, led by Ed Fink, had been meeting before this date to study plans for a volunteer fire department.

Mutual Aid agreements with surrounding communities for emergency help have been in effect many years and are always renewed. Earliest piece of equipment was a "John Bean High Pressure International" ordered in late 1947, or early 1948, and today the Village fire-fighting and safety vehicles are up-to-date and include a 1966, International Ambulance.

Retired officials of the force are Arthur Drehs, Captain, after twenty years service and John Bittel, Assistant Fire Chief, after twenty-two years service. Mr. Bittel lives on Stone Road and Mr. Drehs has moved to Florida. There are now 28 volunteers and the following men have long service records: Peter Young, Joe Komorowski, Elmer Kitson, Edward Fink, Ray Bahle, Vaughn Allen.

The Volunteer Firemen are called on for many duties besides fire-fighting: clean-up after floods, including pumping out basements and wells, changing traffic lights, cutting trees blown down in storms, burning condemned buildings, checking and flushing hydrants, holding annual clambake with proceeds for the department. The firemen are also on call for certain police emergencies such as traffic control and help in auto accidents, as well as during flood conditions.

Present officials of the Fire Department are Edward Fink, Fire Chief; James Kitson, Assistant Fire Chief; Peter Young, Captain; and, Chester Soukup, Lieutenant.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Valley View Village Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1957, by the wives of the firemen and are known as the Valley V's. Their purpose is to raise funds to help purchase equipment, etc., for the department. An annual project is the Strawberry Festival in June with a bake sale and raffle included. Throughout the year, card parties, rummage sales and luncheons are scheduled. Other civic projects include the Blood Bank and serving with the Red Cross the day donations are given. The Valley V's also served with the Red Cross during the 1959, floods, helping with meals, collecting clothing, aiding the nurses.

The Blood Bank, originally started by Independence Kiwanis Club in 1955, was combined with Valley View Village in 1956, in order to establish a civic project of benefit to both communities. Mrs. Albert Allen was the first chairman, and in 1958, the Valley V's, at the Mayor's request, took over the project and has continued since. Any resident living in the village is entitled to receive blood from this blood bank whether they have donated or not.

A Valley View Village Flood or Disaster Fund was started after contributions and donations of money, supplies, food and clothing came in to the officials of the village after the disastrous flood which started on January 21, 1959. A committee of five residents was appointed by the Mayor to administer the fund and supplies to all families who had suffered loss and damage to property and possessions. The balance in the Fund remains inactive at present, but can be contacted in time of need caused by a disaster.

Another community service is called the "Flower Fund" and was started about twenty-five years ago. A donation is requested of each family of one dollar, which is placed in a fund and whenever a resident passes away, flowers are bought with this money and sent in the name of "Friends and Neighbors of Valley View". When the balance in the fund is low, committee members call to collect this small amount. The Flower Fund was begun by the late Ted and Jessie Lang, Mrs. Grace Walcher, and Mrs. Ann Gleeson.

With contributions from three village organizations, the Community Club, the Garden Club, and the Social Club, the Memorial to the Servicemen of Valley View was built in 1943. The Monument or Honor Roll as it is sometimes referred to, is dedicated to "persons from the Village in the Country's Armed Forces". Services for the dedication of the Memorial, placed on the front lawn of the Municipal grounds on Hathaway Road, took place on May 30, 1944, 25 years ago. Mayor George Johnston, Sr., and the Reverend Fall were in charge of the ceremony. The Memorial is now being brought up-to-date by the Village Council.

Gold Stars will be placed beside the names of these young men of our community who made the supreme sacrifice in the service of their country:

<u>Army P.F.C. Lynn McMillan</u>	World War II
(Parents: The late Ella and Foster McMillan)	
<u>Air Force 1st Lt. Donald McNeely</u>	World War II
(Parents: Lucy and William McNeely)	
<u>Army Master Sgt. Leonard Osieck</u>	World War II
(Parents: The late Elsie and Fred Osieck)	
<u>Army Private Jack Terranova</u>	World War II
(Parents: Mary and the late Tony Terranova)	
<u>Army Private Allen Cressey</u>	Korea
(Parents: Olga and James Cressey)	
<u>Navy Lester Bohning</u>	United States
(Parents: Gordon and the late Dorothy Bohning Downing)	
<u>Army Corporal Russell Zgrabik</u>	Vietnam
(Parents: Eleanor and Harry Zgrabik)	

The first Memorial Day Parade in the Valley took place in 1957, under the leadership of the Civic League with Charles Tomek in charge as Parade Marshal. Annual services on that day have continued at the Memorial with the Cuyahoga Heights School Band participating every other year. Recognition is also given to the soldier, P.F.C. Gary L. Balsey, stationed at the Nike site in Garfield Heights. He volunteered for emergency duty during the January 1959, flood in the valley, and lost his life when his Army truck was caught up in the swift current of the Cuyahoga River at Canal and Rockside Roads and overturned. The Civic League has mounted a memorial plaque in his honor in the Village Hall.

The Social Club had its beginning in the Ladies Farm Bureau which was founded in 1920, as an auxiliary to the Farm Bureau organization. Some of the founders were Elma Winter, Anna Spieth, Lillie Allen, Alice Hienton, Grace Walcher. In the 1930's the group became the Ladies Social Club and some of their projects were in behalf of servicemen of World War II. Bazaars, social affairs, and dinners were held to make money that was contributed towards the Servicemen's monument, the remodeling of the Social Room in the Village Hall, and gifts to servicemen on birthdays and Christmas. They hold monthly meetings at the Village Hall.

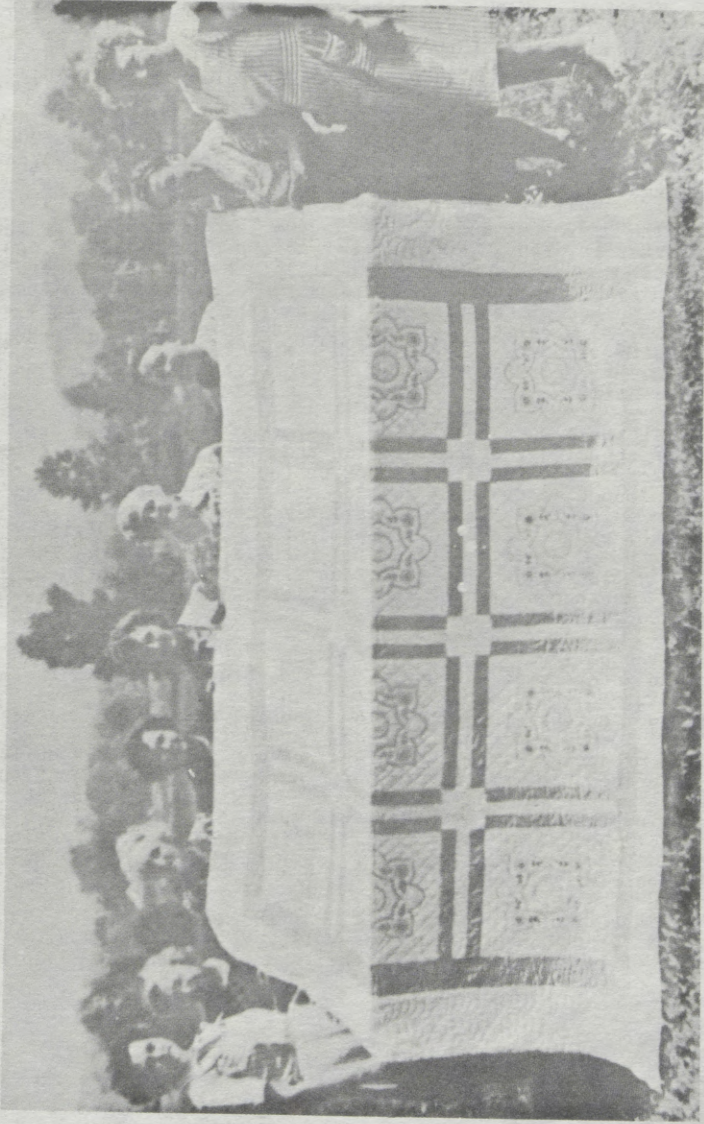
The Civic League of Valley View was chartered by the state September 10, 1956. Started by a group of residents, one of its purposes was to promote the best interests and welfare of the Community. Another purpose was to preserve the historic and scenic values of the village. Among the charter members were Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Birth, Mr. and Mrs. B. Holsinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. A. Froehlich, Miss Terry Green, Mr. and Mrs. Hyberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tomek. The League has a limited program at this time.

The Home Day Association was formed for the purpose of holding an annual day of celebration and get-together with friends and neighbors, and to welcome back to the community former residents with planned festivities and fun. The first affair was held on September 6, 1951, and was called 'Round-Up Day'. Any profits from the event are used for projects within the village. This year's Home Day Celebration will be held July 26-27. The Association is also sponsoring the Founders' Day celebration on July 19, 1969, in recognition of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Valley View Village.

The Valley View Community Club, while inactive since 1954, has an interesting history of service since its beginning in 1918. Purposes of the group, which met in the Community Hall, now the Village Church, were two-fold -- social activities and dances for the residents and their friends, and a full program of worthwhile civic projects. The Club maintained and improved the building and also helped in various community services. They contributed to charities in the village, to the Servicemen's monument, to remodeling the Social Room in the Town Hall, to helping with the cost of equipment in kitchen, dining room and recreation areas. Until 1962, they shared the cost of the Christmas Baskets for village sick and shut-ins.

The earliest "Quilting Club" in the Valley, in 1920, made quilts for the benefit of the Valley View School PTA. Another group of ladies, meeting in their homes in the late 1930's, sewed

Quilting Club of 1947, (from l. to r.), Mrs. Geo. Winther, Mrs. Geo. Myers, Mrs. Geo. Patten, Mrs. Louis Foote, Mrs. Geo. Johnston, Jr., Mrs. Paul Kirschen, Mrs. Jake Arendt, Mrs. Alice Hienton, and Mrs. Alvah Gleeson.



on their own quilts and coverlets. The present Quilting Club, which meets in the Village Hall every Tuesday, except thru the summer months, was started in 1942. The ladies donated a hand-made quilt to the Valley View Home Day Celebration in 1947, for a major raffle prize, and they have continued the donation every year since. Among the earliest quilters were Mrs. Alice Hienton, Mrs. Lucy McNeely, Mrs. Carrie Zimmerman, Mrs. Ella McMillan, Mrs. Lilly Allen, Mrs. Adah Patten, Mrs. Kirschen. Today's dedicated handcrafters are Mrs. Hazel Winther, Mrs. Ruth Johnston, Mrs. Grace Walcher, Mrs. Louise Kosicki, Mrs. Agnes Foote, Mrs. Eunice Foote, Mrs. Dorothy Glass and Mrs. Ruth Hienton. In the latter group were a number of ladies who are no longer active quilters, among them Mrs. Ethel Meyers, Mrs. Ann Gleeson, Mrs. Ora Allen, and Mrs. Pauline Arendt.

The Valley View Tops Club meets at the Village Hall every week, and has a purpose designed to Take Off Pounds Sensibly! Members with weighty problems are helped...as indicated by one of the slogans on the blackboards: "DIETING IS FOR THOSE WHO ARE THICK AND TIRED OF IT"!

The County Extension Agent helps in planning and carrying out a helpful and interesting program for the Homemakers Club of Valley View. Meetings once a month are always of interest, whether a handcraft work session or a scheduled speaker.

In January 1965, the Valley View Voters group was organized with all residents invited to participate as a non-partisan group and their purpose is centered around "the laws and government of our community" and they are particularly active before elections, holding open-to-the-public meetings to discuss issues and candidates. They encourage voter registration and provide information on ballot issues and candidates, and sponsor a "Know Your Candidate" program for local elections.

The Church in the Valley was started in 1950, as a Sunday School by Pastor Dix with the help of Mrs. Clyde Hogue, Mrs. Roy Book, and Mrs. Jack Boerwinkle. Attendance at classes in the Village Hall increased and the Valley View Church was chartered by the State of Ohio, April 4, 1951. As a non-denominational Missionary Church, the congregation held services at the Village Hall until the transaction for the Community Hall and grounds was complete, as reported in Council records on January 5, 1954. The building, on Tinkers Creek Road, was remodeled and landscaped, and additional land and a parsonage purchased. Missionaries supported by the Church are sent to Africa, Korea, South America, Haiti, and the U. S. Indian reservations. Youth groups are the Pioneer Girls, the Boys' Brigade, and Sunday School classes. Morning and

evening services are held on Sundays and Prayer Meetings on Wednesdays. Rev. Larry Bratton is the Pastor.

The Valley View Better Homes and Gardens Club was organized and held its first meeting on October 15, 1931. Mrs. Ora Allen and the late Mrs. Olga Stephan were sponsors of the idea of the Club, and Mrs. Allen was elected its first president. Many projects have been carried out by the group since the original one of landscaping the Community Hall grounds back in 1932. Some of the programs included garden contests, flower shows, benefit dances and card parties, landscaping plans for the Village Hall, requests to Council for regular rubbish pick-ups. The monthly meetings cover scheduled programs on garden subjects and travel, Christmas parties, and an annual birthday pot-luck dinner, as well as plant exchanges between the members. Sharing the cost of the Servicemen's Memorial with several other organizations, the Garden Club has put fresh flowers there during the summer months, have helped to landscape it; have also contributed to the cost of replacing kitchen and dining room equipment as well as helping with the distribution of Christmas baskets.

Hillside Cemetery on Tinkers Creek Road, also known as South View, Indian, Pioneer or Tinkers Creek Cemetery, is owned by Valley View, the Village having acquired the property by quit claim deeds from the Village of Garfield Heights in October 1930. The earliest grave marker reads "...Fitch Comstock, died in 1810, in the 40th year of his age". Two soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War are also interred here, along with many whose descendants are present-day residents of the village. The last burials in 1918, and 1919, were those of Jessie Lang's parents, and another in 1925, is unmarked.

A list of names taken in 1958, from the legible markers made a count of seventy-five headstones. Today, less than twenty are standing. The boundaries of the original three-acre dedicated cemetery have disappeared. This historic landmark of early days should be protected and restored in a dignified manner to show respect and appreciation for the early settlers of the community. In January 1944, the last report of Cemetery Trustees was made in the Council minutes. They were E. Carey, W. Stephan, and H. Winter appointed by Mayor George Johnston, Sr..

Harper Family Cemetery on old Rockside Road is also a forlorn neglected area which should be of public concern. Originally the burial place for the family of John Harper, the cemetery was used for others, including Captain Orange McArthur (1837). This burial ground was originally south of the center line of the road. The situation came to light when county surveying was done to clear land titles along the road. It was found that through the years the neighboring public took a short cut between the cemetery and the Harper house which was on higher ground, thus avoiding the low swampy area to the North.

Constant use made it a public highway and now the cemetery is on the edge of the road. Only three stones are standing and legible. A late resident in her 60's recalled her family's story of at least a hundred burials in the area. The floods, erosion, and farming implements have taken their toll, but continued neglect by the community and its citizens show a lack of respect and compassion.

The oldest house in the Valley is now the residence of Agnes and Forest Foote and their daughter Norma. The house is on the east side of Canal Road at the south end of the Cuyahoga Valley and was once a stagecoach stop on the Cleveland-Pittsburgh route. The oldest section of the red brick house was built in 1806, by Stephen Frazee and his wife, Mahitable. Stephen Frazee, according to the family bible, was born in May 1781, and died in December 1868, at the age of 87 years. Mahitable Bradford Frazee was born in December 1781, and died in January 1860, just one month short of 80 years. She was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Their daughter, Lucinda Frazee, was born in the brick house on January 26, 1810, and in 1830, she married a neighbor, Eliphlet Wyatt. Stephen and Mahitable Frazee are buried in Northfield Cemetery. The front section of the house was built about 1827, after the Canal was finished. 'Aunt Betty' Hynton, a relative of the Heinton family, lived in the house many years, and it was often referred to as the 'Hynton' place.

Places of historical value in the village are numerous and they cover many things. About the oldest is the 'Moses Cleaveland Tree', a white swamp oak, that was designated as growing in the Tinkers Creek area when Cleaveland arrived at the Cuyahoga River in 1796. It is marked with a plaque and is on the William Meyer property. Another tree honored by a plaque is the 'Alexander Elm' now nearly surrounded by the Pleasant Valley-Canal Road Interchange. The tree was marked by the Civic League in an effort to preserve it as one of the few left along the Canal banks to which the first boats were tied.

The 12-mile Lock and the 14-mile Lock and Mill have been designated as historical sites by the Federal government and will be so marked in the near future. The stone watering trough, originally located at Canal and Rockside Roads, provided many cool stops for the thirsty--man as well as animal--and few would go by until they had refreshed themselves. The water was piped down from a spring cistern on the Sadler farm. The trough is now used as a planter at the Village Hall.

The depression of the 1930's put an added strain on the work and limited income of the residents, and many properties were lost 'to the bank'. It took a slow gradual progress to bring the Valley out of the depression years and into the realization of developing the community into a prosperous residential community.

Valley View's modern era began in the 1950's and has had a continual forward approach ever since. Industrial parkways of today reflect a diversified type of community development without the problems of 'spot rezoning', and if held within reasonable bounds, will provide a proper balance between residential and industrial land use, to the benefit and advantages of both.

Some of the large industrial-commercial developers in the valley of recent years are the Valley Industrial Properties, the Norton Construction Company, the L & M Properties, and the Big Four Lumber Company.

From hand-made articles and individual services, Valley View's commercial activities have been caught up in the present century's need for progress on a bigger and faster pace. Early residents depended on the local blacksmith shop and the small trader such as the regular oil and coal deliveries, the bakery, meat, and fish wagons.

Work was exchanged through the neighborly help that was very important throughout the area. The handyman's expertness in fixing things along with the early service garages kept the community's machinery running.

Nearby, work at the stone quarries in Independence and the various brick yards in the valley brought the money needed for taxes and 'store-bought-things'. Farming and fruit-growing.... took care of most of the food supplies, and the 'butter and egg' money helped with a few extras.

Some of the large industrial-commercial developers in the valley of recent years are the Valley Industrial Properties, the Norton Construction Company, the L & M Properties, and the Hub Park of Commerce.

INTERVIEWS WITH VALLEY RESIDENTS
ABOUT VALLEY VIEW VILLAGE

Wilbur Hienton

"...I was born in the house I now live in on Canal Road in 1907. My great-grandfather, Edward Hienton, settled on Rockside Road in 1847. Edward and his wife, Margaret Henry Hienton, raised three children in their log cabin. A son, Robert, (my grandfather), continued to run the farm after the death of Edward Hienton in 1879. Robert Hienton had four children. A son, Arthur R. Hienton, born in 1876, became my father. I remember the canal boats loaded with freight going south filled with stone, and the boats coming northward filled with coal. On Saturdays the picnic boats brought people from Cleveland to Zimmerman's Tavern and Picnic area at Canal and Rockside Roads. These boats brought happy crowds to the valley, and music played for their entertainment is something I will always 'hear in memory'. The boats that carried freight had stables on them for six or eight mules. Just north of Stone Road, Charlie Stebbins had a dry dock or lagoon to repair boats. When the canal was abandoned, Mr. Stebbins opened a general store at South Park. A story my father told me goes back to my grandfather's day. He was very young, and when his mother, (my great-grandmother), went to sell her eggs and butter, she had to walk through the woods. He would follow her so she would tie him to a tree until she returned. Many times friendly Indians would untie him and take him home. The Ohio Canal was so clean and pure it would freeze over in late fall and stay frozen all winter. My father cut ice at least a foot thick and stored it in an icehouse for summer use. Our favorite sport was ice skating. George Zimmerman and I went all the way to Akron more than once. When the Canal got too rough for skating, George would open the locks and let some water in, and then it would freeze like glass. We'd roast potatoes on the bank of the Canal in the evening, and when we stopped skating, my mother would have hot chocolate or coffee for us. This was really fun. With a bent pin and a little piece of line, we could get a good mess of fish from the Canal, and in the river, too."

The Franz-Winter Family
Ethel Winter

"...Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Franz bought their farm on Tinkers Creek Road on April 3, 1877. Their house was on the east side of the road going up the hill to the Valley View cemetery. and on the opposite side of the road was a cheese factory. Their fifth child, Ernest, born in 1880, was Ernie, well-known to the school



Ernie Franz retired from Cuyahoga Heights School as custodian in 1948.

children of the valley. A few months after Elma Franz was born in 1886, the family moved to a new home closer to the main road, (now the Bodnovich residence). In 1887, Grandfather Franz was fatally injured at work, and soon after the family moved to Cleveland. In 1900, Grandmother, Uncle Ernie and Elma came back to the farm. Elma had several weeks of eighth grade to finish and continued at St. John's Lutheran School. Her good friend, Lena Weber, who lived on Canal Road near Hillside, also went there so the girls decided to take the horse and buggy to school. The first day everything went smoothly, but the next, with Elma's turn to handle the reins, things weren't so good. Traveling down Canal Road, just before Hathaway Road, the horse became frightened by a canal boat and took off. The horse fell, the buggy tipped into a ditch, and the girls went flying out. Fortunately, Mr. George Patton was near by to set things straight, and start them on to school again, but Lena was very worried only about her hat. Elma Franz married John Winter on January 1, 1916. They had two children, Howard, who was the first appointed Assistant Fire Chief of the Valley View Volunteer Fire Department, and Ethel, who is the present Treasurer of Valley View. Ernie Franz and John Winter farmed together until 1923. Then the Winters built a new house just to the west of the Franz farm. The old buildings...hay barn, cow shed, horse barn, wagon shed, and grainary on the Franz farm were torn down, and Ernie put up a new bank barn. In 1928, Ernie sold the place to Charles Myer. Elma Winters was active in many of the Village organizations, and loved her flowers and garden. She was active in the St. John's Lutheran Church. John Winter came from England in 1903, and lived with his aunt, Mrs. Thomas Wilson of Canal Road. He was on the first Valley View Council in 1919, and was still on at the time of his death in 1942, having served all but two years, (one term), during that time, a total of 21 years. I remember the 4-H Club we had and our advisor, Mrs. Ethel (Allen) Hinton, for the Food Club. Louis B. Foote was the 4-H Garden Club advisor. Some of us from Valley View attended the State Fair in Columbus as representatives of Cuyahoga County."

John and Grace Walcher

"...John Walcher's father, Marcus Walcher, came to Valley View about 1851, and settled on the present Walcher farm on Hathaway Road. The original farmhouse was on the east side of the driveway. The present house was built when John was six years old. John Walcher attended school in the frame building north of Stone Road, and also the red school house north of Rockside on Canal Road. The older boys started the fire for the teacher, and they all walked to school. Hathaway School, built in 1917, was still in South Newburgh at the time. John worked on it for \$1.75 for a ten-hour day. A man and his team of horses earned four

dollars a day. Skating on the Canal was remembered well by John. He recalls the time he was skating with a girl and the ice went out from under them. They got out...he's a bit shy on the details ...but he knows how difficult it was walking home with his trousers frozen stiff. There were even horse-drawn sleighs on the Canal, and ice was cut and stored for summer at Zimmerman's place. Grace Walcher's parents, Cora and Henry Proffet, bought their house on Canal Road in the 1850's. This was the house built by the surveyor, William H. Knapp. Grace was born here. She went to the brick school on Tinkers Creek Road as Hathaway Road was the dividing line. Grace Walcher's stepfather was William Green, descendant of the early William Green who settled in the northern end of the Cuyahoga Valley on the Fosdick place. Many memories of days gone by are recalled by the Walchers. Mail was picked up at South Park. Dances were held at the Community House. Jessie Lang's father, Cal Gillette, owned a canal boat. There was a blacksmith shop, Art Hienton's, at Warner Road, and a brick yard off Canal Road and Murray. Thornburg was a milk stop for trains at Rockside Road."

The Westfall Family

"...The Westfall family moved to Fosdick Road while it was still being developed. Early neighbors in 1928, were Pediti, Guidetti, Schrieder, Zuricky, and Terranova. Residents on the road maintained it by hauling brick and cinders from the Cleveland Builders Company. In 1932, the firm closed, but a trace of their railroad track can still be seen, and evidence of their lift bridge that went across the Canal. The Pumphrey Development of Fosdick and Murray Roads was part of the original Fosdick farm. The first traffic 'bottleneck' in Valley View was at the foot of East 71 Street and Canal Road. In 1928, Marshal Al Hogue directed traffic with a hand signal, trying to get the cars moving through that narrow, almost 'one-way' bridge onto Canal Road. About that time, Canal Road was one-half its present width, as the east side towards the hills were red brick, and the other half near the Canal was dirt. Memories of the Westfall family recall the Mark's farm at the end of old Rockside as a picnic grove. Picnics were also held near Sagamore Road on a small knoll. Excursion boats came from down in the flats in Cleveland to Rockside Road. There was good fishing in the Cuyahoga River in 1938-39."

Mentessi-Guidetti

"...The Murray-Fosdick area was mainly orchard until the subdivision was begun. Murray Road was built first. Early homes were built by a Mr. Ziggler, Mr. Pumphrey's carpenter. Other families, who lived on Murray Road at that time, were those of

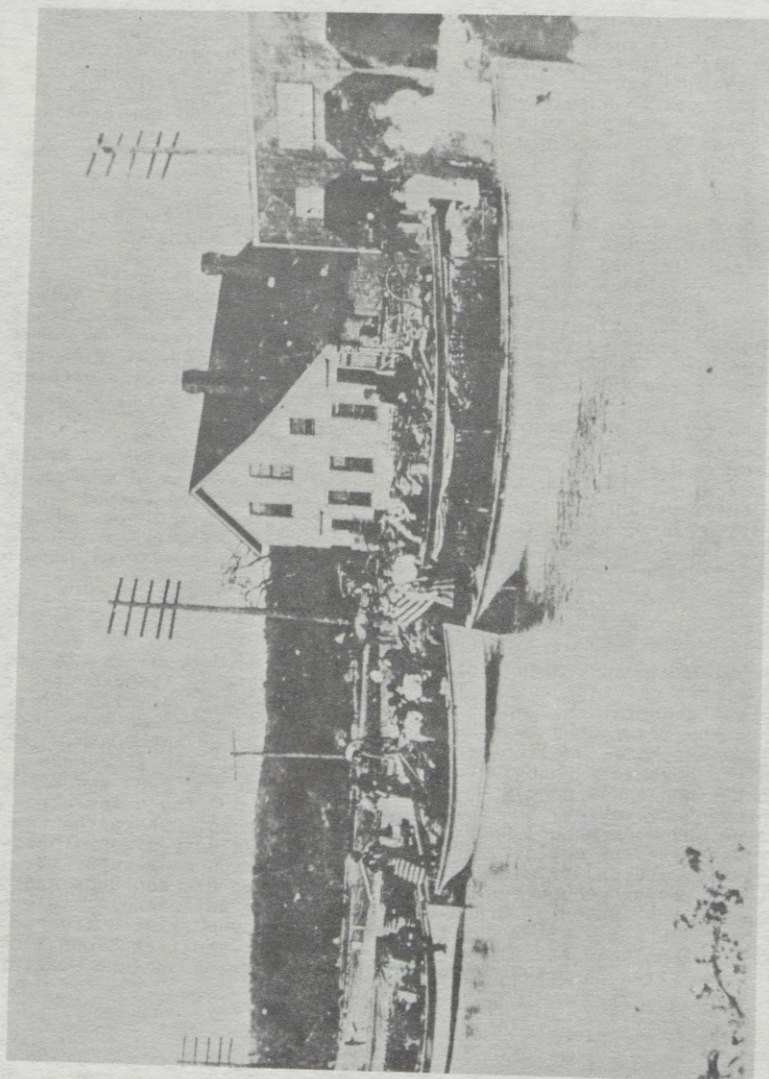
Myers, Swafield, Ward. A brick yard at the end of Murray Road, and Cleveland Builders Brick yard were early industries. The former place is now the site of the Garfield Heights landfill. This area was served by the village school bus for transportation to the school on Hathaway Road. Delivery men of all kinds, including bakery, meat, fruit peddler, and milk, serviced the area and many kinds of goods could be had by mail order."

Rudolph Zimmerman

"...Caroline Hanny was born on a farm on top of the hill that is now part of the Valley View Industrial Park. She married Henry Zimmerman in 1893, and moved into their house on Canal Road. Their six children were Rudolf, George, Louie, Lydia, Carrie and Henry. Rudy Zimmerman remembers so many things about the valley. He recalls that the river was relocated in places when the Canal was built. Part of Cabala's Boat House was once between the Canal and the river on the towpath. Mr. Scholl, a former owner of the tavern, hired Mr. Russ to move it across the Canal to its present site. Mr. Zimmerman worked for Mr. Kellogg operating canal boats. He also worked for the brick yard at South Park and the Cleveland Builders. Rudy Zimmerman towed the picnic boats with his team. Another incident, he recalled, was Mr. Pumphrey's effort to drain the Murray-Fosdick allotment by tunneling under the road and Canal into the river. The Canal broke into his tunnel and washed out a big ditch south to Mud Creek. It was quite a mess and did considerable damage to the Canal and the road, and he hadn't bothered to get permission from anyone. Rudy's uncle, John Zimmerman, owned and operated the saloon at Canal and Rockside Roads."

Alvah and Ann Gleeson

"...Alvah and Arthur Gleeson, twins, were born in the old family home on Canal Road. This house was built in 1859, by their paternal grandfather, and the original homestead was 170 acres. Before the frame house was built, a log house stood on the site. The Gleeson home used to be on the west side of the creek, but when the boys were young, the area was surveyed, and it was found that the house was partly on Canal Road. Since the road was being 'improved' by paving, the house had to be moved. The twins attended the one-room school house north of Stone Road, where the teacher was Miss Sue Griffer. One day, they were very disappointed, when they returned from school, and found their home already moved eastward across the creek. There were five Gleeson sons and a daughter, the late Mrs. Grace Biddle, who were raised here. Gleeson Drive is named after the family, and the subdivision fronting on Canal Road and Stone Road has its two streets named Charles Drive and Frances Drive after Charles and Frances (nee Gorris)



Zimmerman's Tavern at Rockside and Canal Roads operated by John Zimmerman.

Gleeson, Alvah's father and mother. The old house on Hillside and Canal Road at the 12-mile lock was owned by Frank Gorris who ran a blacksmith's shop there. On the main floor were the living quarters and a grocery store. On the third floor was a dance hall and bar. Memories of early Canal days are recalled easily by the Gleesons. Alvah and his brother, Art, used to get on the canal boats at the 11-mile lock (Rockside) and ride to the 12-mile lock and then hike home. Every Saturday night there was a fight over the passage of boats thru the locks, and many occurred at other times, too! Alvah was a driver of the Village Municipal bus. He also served on Council for 14 years, and recalls the pay of \$3.00 per meeting, and nothing for special meetings. Mrs. Ann Gleeson was official News-Register reporter for Valley View, and also was the Census taker for the Cuyahoga Heights School System for Valley View. Mrs. Gleeson entered many County Fair exhibits at Berea, and won a prize, one time, for the most unusual costume, which represented a vegetable garden. She has always been active in the past in civic affairs and organizations."

Kwatkowich-Pisaneschi Family

"...Alex and Olga Kwatkowich moved to Valley View in 1929, to Murray Road before the area was built up. Mr. Kwatkowich had a full-time job with the Erie Railroad, but found time to farm more than five acres of land here. One of their four children is Mrs. Lillian Zeal, who served in the Women's Army Corp during World War II. The other children are Michael, Mrs. Shirley Boberek, and Luba Pisaneschi. The latter now lives on Murray Road. She remembers classes at the Hathaway School were small...the eighth grade had only eight pupils. In September of 1969, her granddaughter, Regina Marie Pisaneschi, will be in the first pre-school class for four-year olds at Cuyahoga Heights Elementary School. Early neighbors on Murray Road that are remembered include Mr. Brainard, the Village Treasurer, Earl Friend, John Talani, Sr., Ed Malafa, and Frank Thomas."

The Earle Hienton Family

"It was in 1847, that the farm of Edward and Margaret Henry Hienton was purchased on Rockside Road. The land, about 100 acres, was heavily timbered with balck walnut trees which were cut down and burned so that crops could be planted. A log cabin was built to shelter the family that included the children, Eliza, Nancy and Robert. Margaret Hienton walked through the wooded lane to reach the Canal to take her eggs and butter to Cleveland to sell. On board the canal boat she would do some of the knitting that was so necessary to clothe the family and keep them warm. On his father's death in 1879, Robert owned and oper-

ated the farm with his wife, Nancy Farrar Hienton. They had four children: Earle, Carl (first Mayor of Garfield Heights in 1919), Bertha (Weeks), and Arthur (who named Valley View). Earle was born in 1869, and in 1895, he married Alice Giddens. In 1919, when Valley View was incorporated, the Earle Hienton's had four sons and a daughter; William, Truman, Robert, John, and Louise. Earle, Jr., was born several years after the village incorporated. William Hienton was Mayor of Valley View from January 1934, until September 1941, when he died suddenly. Earle Hienton, Sr., was the first Treasurer of Valley View and served several terms. His wife, Alice, served as Treasurer from 1943-1955. Earle Hienton, Sr., died in 1935, and Alice Hienton in 1961."

Ethel and George Myers

"George 'Skipper' Myers, who was born in Wyoming, lived on Murray Road, Valley View, in the early 1920's. He was a Deputy Marshal in 1928, and in January 1937, was appointed janitor-jailor of the old Village Hall on Canal Road. George Myers and his wife, Bessie, who died in 1948, moved to the Hathaway Road Village Hall when he was appointed janitor-jailor of the new Municipal Building. When the Myers lived on Murray Road, they were neighbors of Ethel and Thomas Ward, who had moved there in 1934. Tom Ward was in the jewelry business and was an expert diamond cutter. In addition to the Valley View sign on the Village Hall, he also made the glass case inside the building to display photographs of the village servicemen. Tom Ward, who served several terms on the Village Council, died of a sudden heart attack. Several years later, Ethel and George Meyers were married. George remained on duty at the Hall and Ethel was appointed matron. They contributed to events and social affairs of village organizations with extra help, and performed many services of all kinds for the residents. In March 1963, their retirement brought the realization of just how much this wonderful couple had given unselfishly to the community and how much the community had depended on them. They moved to West Richfield in 1965, where a few years later George Myers died just ten days short of his 79th birthday."

Edwin Carey

"Edwin Carey's father, Dominic M. Carey, came to this country from Canada. He started to work for construction contractors at the age of ten. He built the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, and later constructed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through the valley. At this time he boarded with the Gleason family who lived near the 12-mile lock at Hillside Road on a 130 acre farm. (Today Edwin Carey's farm is part of the original acreage). Here he met Clara Gleason whom he married. The original Gleason farm home-

stead was at the top of Dunham Hill in Walton Hills. The farm contained about 150 acres. Moses Gleason, Edwin Carey's grandfather, built the sandstone house in 1851, at Tinkers Creek and Canal Road that he now lives in. His grandmother was a Comstock and her sister was the first white child born in Bedford Township. Mr. Carey's father was a well-known 'tunnel man', the best in the country. He turned down an offer to go to Switzerland to build a tunnel through the mountains. He built the Croton Aqueduct and Tunnel to furnish the water supply for New York City. In 1892, on the job on the Ohio River, he was drowned. He was in his late forties. Clara Gleason Carey died in 1937. Mr. and Mrs. Dominic Carey had three sons: Lee Grand..1882-1938; Howard..June 2, 1886; Edwin D. Carey..Sept. 7, 1888. All three were contractors. Edwin "Cub" Carey remembers a big flood in 1882, but says the 1913, flood was three feet higher. 'The Valley was one big lake as it started to rain on Easter Sunday, March 29, and rained steadily for three days.'

Green-Means

"Mrs. Gertie Green Means' father, Christian Green, sailed from Germany to this country. He farmed 165 acres on Tinkers Creek Road, probably one of the original tracts of the Comstocks. Her mother arrived from England at the age of twenty. John Green, an uncle, bought the adjoining farm at a sheriff's sale. Mrs. Means recalls long summer days spent picking strawberries for a cent and a half a quart, and other crops such as beans by the bushel. She also worked for neighbors doing housework. She remembers the fun of sleigh rides, parties, and birthday celebrations. Her husband, the late John Means, was raised in the area of Alexander Road and Route 8. Frederick Green, her uncle, was an attorney and the first Solicitor of Valley View Village in 1919."

Harlacher-Cash

"Mrs. May Cash lived in Valley View Village on the towpath side of the Canal near Stone Road. Her mother was Cora Kellogg Harlacher, daughter of Joseph Kellogg, who settled in the valley in the 1840's near Rockside Road and the Canal. He had nine children, one of whom, Katherine, married Jabez Kirby. They lived on a canalboat for many years, and their son and daughter, who still live in the valley, were born on a boat. Cora Harlacher was the youngest child and was born in Valley View in 1869. She died in Independence in 1965. She could recall the early Canal days when her father built and repaired the boats. He built a boat called "The Clipper" that carried passengers and supplies for the stores along the Canal. It took four large horses to tow it. Her sister's family lived on a boat called the "Quickstep" in which

they hauled lumber, cordwood, coal and stone. May Harlacher left the valley at the age of fourteen when the floods got to be too much for her mother to cope with as she only had her teen-age son and daughter to help. They moved to Independence where May met and married Ray Cash. She, too, remembers the canalboats and the 'canawlers', the floating bridge on the canal by her house, and the school days in the white schoolhouse on the hillside north of her home. Her special chum was the late Grace Gleeson Biddle."

Gillette-Lang

"Cal Gillette and Laney (Elena) Campbell Gillette settled on Hathaway Road on the original Lyman Campbell homestead. Their house was closer to the road than the large log cabin that Lyman had built. (Much later the old cabin was used to store ice that was cut on the Canal. Lance Alexander can easily recall the coolness of the place on a hot summer day with a piece of 'lickin' ice in hand). Laney and Cal Gillette were the parents of Jessie who married Ted Lang. Her father owned and operated a 'short haul' boat on the Canal and docked it near Hathaway Road. The late Ted and Jessie Lang lived many happy years in the Valley busy in civic affairs and social gatherings. They had an orchestra with Jessie playing the piano and Ted the drums. They were in great demand for square dances and old-time dances. Jessie Lang also played for the silent movies. Lance Alexander was her cousin."

The Foote Family

"Forest Foote, who now lives in the former Frazee home, was a son of the late Charles H. Foote of Brooklyn Heights. Mr. C. H. Foote died in November 1962, at the age of 92, having lived on the Foote family's original land grant farm all his life. His grandfather, Edwin Foote, was a surveyor for the Connecticut Land Co., and acquired 350 acres in the Schaaf Road area in 1807. His descendants have lived in the Independence Township vicinity ever since. Besides Forest, another son, Willis, lives in the Valley. Their brother, the late Earl Foote, who died in October 1962, was a Valley View Councilman. He was president and general manager of the Cleveland Growers Marketing Co., and operated the farm, greenhouses and market stand on Canal Road with his sons. He had moved into the Village in 1917, with his wife, Eunice Fay Foote."

Hienton-Shirley

"Bertha Hienton Weeks was born in a log cabin on Rockside Road in January 1873, the daughter of Robert and Nancy Farrar Hienton. She was a granddaughter of Edward and Margaret Hienton who cleared the land in 1847, and the sister of Earle, Carl and

Arthur. Mrs. Hyacinth Shirley is the daughter of 'Birdie' Weeks who bought the home on Hienton Road about 1915, from D. D. Towner. Most of the land was in apple orchards. Neighbors on Rockside Road included the parents of Milo Hasson in the red brick house on the hillside, and the Sadler twins who were retired from the fire and the police departments in Cleveland. The Mareks had a picnic grove at the end of Rockside. Mrs. Shirley recalls her mother telling of staying overnight in the Fosdick house many times as they were relatives. Sometimes she would come downstairs on a cold winter morning and find a few Indians sleeping beside the huge fireplace. Mr. Fosdick left the door unlatched for them and they were always welcomed. Mrs. Shirley's recollections include school days in the red brick school near Rockside Road; the picnic boats on the Canal as they went down to Zimmerman's place where there was a dance pavilion and the orchestras they brought along with them. In the 1913, flood Mrs. Shirley had to be rescued by rowboat, along with her mother, grandmother and brother. The valley had a number of brick yards, the Palmer Organ factory, truck farms and gardens. Bertha Hienton Weeks died in 1961."

Eisenmann-Johnston

"George J. Eisenmann was born in Germany in 1848, and came to this country in 1862. He lived with his uncle, Christian Green, on Tinkers Creek Road and helped with the farming. He married Caroline A. Myers of Independence in 1871, and they lived in the old homestead that was on the hill road going to the cemetery on the Franz property. Later they moved to a house that stood near the towpath at the Tinkers Creek aqueduct. The Alexander Road farm was bought in 1880, and they moved there in 1882. The home was the schoolhouse, remodeled, which was probably built before the 1850's. The Eisenmann's raised a family of nine children, two others died in infancy. Caroline Eisenmann, (1853-1898), and George J. Eisenmann, (1848-1920), were the parents of Lillie who married George M. Johnston. In 1922, the Johnstons purchased the Alexander farm from the Eisenmann estate. They had six children, the oldest was George M. Jr., who was the president of the Cuyahoga Heights Board of Education for eleven years. Lillie Johnston died in 1962. George Johnston, Sr., still lives in the original home, but his son, George, and his wife, Ruth, now own and operate the farm. They have three children, Martin, Marion, and Paul. George M. Johnston, Jr., served on the School Board from 1944-1965 when he retired. He was president of the Board from 1951-1962."

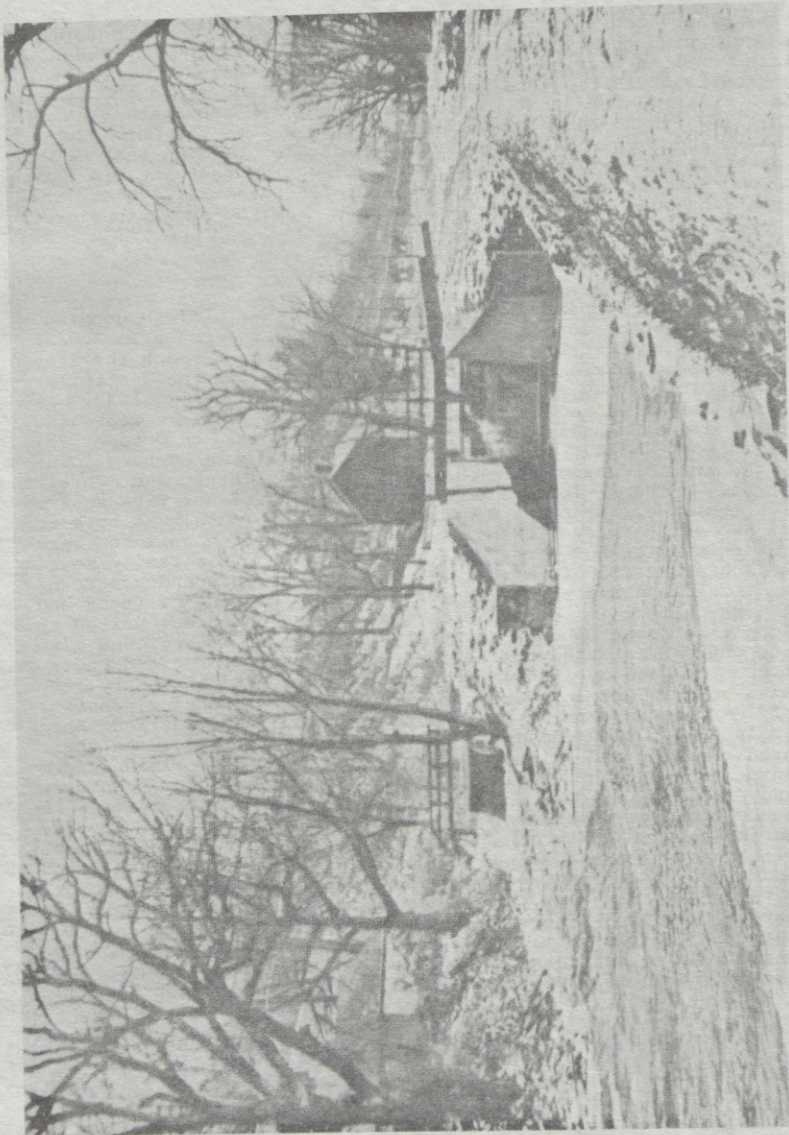
The Campbell Family

"The late Earl Campbell, Hathaway Road, was a direct descendant of the Lyman Campbells, early settlers in the valley. His

maternal grandfather, Edward Truby, fought in the War of 1812, and his father, Charles Campbell, was in Company F of the Ohio Cavalry during the Civil War. He was fifteen at the time and after serving three years, was given an honorable discharge in June 1862. Charles Campbell died in 1912. Earl's grandmother, Alice Truby of Hathaway Road and Canal, used to be on the State Boat on the Canal and often made the trip down to Portsmouth. Earl married sixteen year old Loretta Chandler of Cleveland and when they moved to the present home on Hathaway Road in Valley View, they farmed the old Campbell farm. (This was Jessie Lang's place; her mother was Elena Campbell Gillette). They started a chicken and egg business and had a regular route in Garfield Heights. The red brick home almost across from the Village Hall is about 100 years old. Many incidents are recalled by Mrs. Campbell of her early days of life in the country when things were new and strange to her. Once, during a flood, the creek to the west of the house overflowed its banks and Earl had to call on a neighbor to help save the pig. While the neighbor took time to put on hip boots, Earl was in the water, leg wrapped around a tree, both hands grasping a slippery pig by ear and haunch. The neighbor threw a rope out several times and finally the pig was secured, but she just 'wouldn't come to shore'. By that time, they all were in the water. Eventually the animal was rescued, and as Earl took it up to higher ground, the neighbor calmly emptied out his boots before he went home. Mrs. Campbell's father had a fish stand at the West Side Market in Cleveland and also a regular fish route that took him through the valley."

McMillan-Alexander

"Mrs. Lucille McMillan Alexander lived in the house to the west of Canal Road on the 'heelpath' side of the Canal. The Lock Tender's house was across the Canal near the towpath at the 11-mile Lock. This is just south of the Boat House Tavern, which was owned years ago by Elsie and Jacob Scholl. Her parents were Ella and Foster McMillan and her grandparents were Rachel Comstock McMillan and John McMillan, who was a distant relative of Daniel Boone. John McMillan, a carpenter, helped build the 11-mile Lock. Mrs. Alexander recalls many childhood activities, such as climbing the hill to the Hanny Farm where milk was 5¢ a quart and the cottage cheese was free. She went to the third grade at the red brick schoolhouse when Miss Farrar was the teacher. She then attended the white frame schoolhouse on the hillside, where she graduated from the eighth grade with Miss Bolzer as her teacher. Later she lived in the house made out of the old school building on Beyerle Hill where her sister was born. She remembers especially a big lawn party the Schroeder-Beyerle families held in the big white house, with lanterns lighting the orchard trees, and



Lock #11 near Rockside Road where the early McMillan family lived.

the sky clear and full of sparkling stars, and 'three shooting stars crossing the heavens and burning out into the darkness'. Lucille McMillan married Lance Alexander of Cleveland. He spent many vacations visiting his grandparents, the Trubys and the Campbells. He remembers that his Grandma Truby ran the State Boat at the B & O Weigh Locks in Cleveland, all the way to the Ohio River, and his Grandpa Charles Campbell was a drummer boy in the Civil War at the age of fifteen. He recalls hearing that the big farm house on the hill was built at a cost of \$2600 in the 1870's. The Beyerle-Schroeder Hardwood Lumber Company was the family business and they put the best into their 'mansion'."

The Bohning Family

"Hermann H. Bohning, Sr., and his wife, Maria Blase Bohning, with their eight children, left Linne, Hanover, Germany in August 1843. They rode three days by horse and wagon to reach the seaport of Bremen, where they took passage on the 'Marina', a three-mast sailboat. They arrived in Baltimore on October 1, 1843. An older son had emigrated to the United States in 1842. Traveling by train and canalboat, they reached Cleveland on October 22. Later, in April 1844, the family moved to a farm in Newburg Township, the area of which is now near present-day Turney and Schreiber Roads. The senior Mr. Bohning gave each of his five sons a farm in the area. Ernst H. Bohning, a son of Hermann, was born in 1833. He married Mary Tickemeier in 1858. Fifteen children were born of this union but three died in infancy. This family moved to the Schreiber Road farm in 1873, when it was Independence Township. The land had to be cleared of heavy growth of trees and vegetation before it could be farmed. The children walked to St. John's Lutheran School at Turney and Granger Roads, and also went to church on Sundays with their parents by horse and buggy. Ernst Bohning died in 1916, at the age of 83. His wife, Mary, who was also born in Germany, died in 1920. William Bohning, another son of Hermann and Maria, was born in 1880, and married Emma Reiber in 1904. They came back to Valley View in 1925, with their children, Dorothy and Ralph, buying 40 acres of the original farm on Schreiber Road and building a home. Their daughter, Dorothy Bohning Downing, died at the age of 24, and her two children were raised by their grandparents, William and Emma. Her son, Lester, joined the Navy in 1948, and on December 25th of that year, lost his life in an accident at the age of 19. Ralph Bohning has lived in the Valley since the age of twelve, and attended Valley View School and East Tech High. He served on the Village Council for 12 years. In 1935, he married the former Elanore Bohning, and they have two married children. Other direct descendants of the original Bohning settlers who have lived on the Schreiber Road homestead with their families include Mr. and Mrs. Elton Bohning,

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Bohning, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Miller (Norma Bohning), Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bohning, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Bohning. The first Bohning family reunion held in 1916, was attended by 225 persons. In 1941, the 25th reunion had 426 in attendance."

Thomas Wilson, Sr.

"Thomas Wilson, Sr., tells many stories about life in the Valley from his vantage point at Wilson's Mill on the Canal. The flood of 1913, was by far the worst in the memory of the present older residents of the valley. The waters began to spread over from hill to hill as the rains continued to fall for several days. When the water started to recede in the northern section of the valley to the south, it was still two feet over the towpath at Lock #17 in Brecksville. State Boat #1 had been tied to the bridge at Station Road there, but the rushing water had swung it onto the towpath. It took the strength of several men to fight the swift current and swing the boat off the land and over the channel so that when the water subsided, the boat would settle into the canal bed. It was this flood in 1913, that ended trade on the Canal. Commerce had already slowed down by 1905, but it stopped completely when the 1913, flood waters threatened the city of Akron. The flood gates couldn't be opened against the pressure and the lock was dynamited. Picnic trips and excursions on the Canal continued and were very popular. The boats carried the crowds to Zimmerman's and Scholl's, as well as to the Cuyahoga Valley baseball games at the field on Fitzwater Road. Boatyards were at Alexander Road, Tinkers Creek, South Park at Stone Road, and at Zimmerman's at Rockside. Canalboats were built and repaired at most of them. There were a few houses on the towpath side of the Canal, but at the locks, there usually was a tavern, store, and warehouse. Canal Road went up onto most of the plateaus to the east in the early years of the valley as it was swampy on the bottom lands. The bridges over the Canal during the active commerce days were all the same, almost a 'camel-hump' bridge, high enough to clear the roofs of the boats by about three feet. Passengers sitting on the deck roof learned to heed the call of "Low Bridge" and duck at the proper moment. Ice was cut several places along the Canal, and until it again froze over thick enough, proved hazardous to ice skaters. One was Audie Comstock, Rockside Road, who fell through such a spot when he was a young boy. He came up under the thicker ice, and in trying to free himself, injured his spine. He was rescued, but was crippled for life."



Tom Wilson, Sr., at work inside the mill.
(See Cover) Wilson's Mill built in 1851,
now operated by the Wilsons.

Interview With Henry John Talani

"Frank Talani, Sr came from Italy in 1905 at the age of 16. He lived in Independence and also in the frame 'boarding house' before he married and moved to Murray Road in 1917. He and his wife Sophie had only three neighbors at the east end of Murray at that time. The Creek running east to west in the Fosdick Murray Road area served as a source of water for all purposes for several of the residents in the 1920's and 30's. A dam and reservoir on the property of George Brainard served his family, as well as those of Talani, Yung Kwatkowich families. Water was piped to these homes; other families just dipped the water out in pails. Many of the people in this area worked in one of the three brickyards: Murray Brick Yard, Valley View Brick Yard, and the Clay Products on Warner Road. Henry John Talani son of Frank, enjoyed swimming in the river, and the clean sand deep enough to play in. In fact the sand was better than at the lake beach.' Other recreation was a long walk to the Market Square Theatre, East 76th and Broadway, or to the Rex Theatre on Warner Road. H. John Talani served on Valley View Council for a number of years, and was also elected Council President several times. Shortly after this interview was given, John Talani suffered a heart attack, and passed away on April 8, 1969."

The Hogue Family

"James Hogue was born in 1857 on the family farm on Stone Road in a house that stood on the same site as the present one. He married Marie Giles of Schreiber Road in 1886 and they had three sons: Harley 1887, Alva 1891, and Clyde 1894. Their mother, who had inherited the Schreiber Road property from her father, died in 1896 when Clyde was two and a half. Her property was willed to the children. Clyde's father Jim Hogue remarried and built the present home on Stone Road. Another house that stood on the property was moved across the fields to the foot of Hathaway Road (the Cerny place.) There was no 'Stone Road' until about 1924, when Roy Book and Clyde Hogue started action to have the road cut through from Canal Road. Clyde 'boarded' at the Hathaways, Gleasons and Gillettes from the age of six and worked for his keep doing farm chores. Other farms in the vicinity were owned by Patten, Edgar, Swan, Walcher, Neville. After his stepmother's death he lived with his father at the Hotel at South Park, where his dad worked in the brick yard. Clyde Hogue saw service in World War I with the Army of occupation in Germany, returning in 1919. In 1927 he married Dorothy Walker of Independence; they have three children. James Hogue died in 1939 at the age of 82. Clyde Hogue worked for the village and also for the County Engineer Dept. His brother Alva died in 1961."

The Bahle Family

"Bernard Bahle arrived in this country from Hungary and lived several years in Pittsburgh before moving to Valley View in 1919. He and his wife Helen bought the property on Canal Road and what is now the corner of Stone Road. This included the tile works that had been built in the 1890's. Mr. Bahle did not operate the tile works but started the South Park Foundry. Here he made gray iron castings of various types, including brake shoes for the railroads. He also experimented with various metals and made one of the first lamb cake molds of aluminum but never had the idea patented. In 1924-25 he filled in his land with materials from the hill to the north. In 1929 he opened Bahle's Garage with service for Studebakers. He was a talented musician and played several instruments as he had studied music in Budapest. In 1925, when he went to work for the Studebaker Corporation, he became the leader of the company orchestra. He played violin, cornet, saxophone and trumpet. His son Ray, present owner and operator of Valley Motors Service and Valley Marine, remembers the Valley View orchestra his dad formed with sons Ray on sax, Art on drums, Ed on cornet, Bernard on violin, Tommy Reese and Chetal Narducci on sax, Evo Narducci on banjo, and Earl Ferris on trumpet. They played many times at the Community Hall. Ray's father died in 1938 at the age of 49; his mother died in 1950. In 1946 Ray and Julia Bahle bought the property and raised two sons. Ray Bahle came to the Valley at an early age and attended Hathaway School. He can recall the 'floating' foot bridge across the Canal from his home and the many times late 'celebrators', coming home from a tavern, would miss the bridge and find their straw hats drifting down the Canal. He attended the Hathaway School and Independence High, and studied music at East Tech. Ray has held a pilot's license for the past twenty years, having taken flying lessons at the Sky Haven school. His son Bill is a commercial pilot and holds a number of licenses for different types of flying. Ray has been a member of the Volunteer Fire Department since its beginning."

Fosdick-Miller-Svejkovsky

"Eileen Miller Svejkovsky, Stone Road in Valley View, is a direct descendant of the Jerry Fosdick who built the two-and-a-half story sandstone house at the North end of the village about 1827. Her mother, Lenore Fosdick Miller, was born in the house and lived there with her parents until 1948, except for several years, the family lived in Louisville, Ohio. Mrs. Svejkovsky's grandparents, William and Mae Fosdick, raised eight children. The native stone house (the wide porch was added in 1950), was one of the finest examples of early American architecture, and was so designated in the National Archives in Washington, D. C. The Fosdick family owned the property from the early date to 1948. In the early 1960's, the house was 'sacrificed' to the progress of an industrial park, and the two family graves on the hillside were moved to Maple Shade Cemetery in Independence."

Mayor Albert Allen

"The fiftieth anniversary celebration of Valley View Village brings to light the interesting fact that the first Mayor of the 'new' community, the late Burt C. Allen, was the father of the present Mayor, Albert Allen. Mr. Allen's family moved to the area of Rockside and Canal Road on the high plateau about 1915. Burt and Lillian Allen farmed fifty acres of land here, and later they cultivated about 150 acres of land with greenhouses in partnership with another farmer on Alexander Road.

"Mayor Allen went to the first grade in the white frame school on the hillside and then attended the Hathaway School for the next seven grades. His sister, Ethel, also attended this school. He went to South High School in Cleveland.

"Recollections of early recreation are of the 'do-it-yourself' kind. Swimming in the Canal, the Cuyahoga River, or Tinkers Creek was almost a daily event. The same places afforded ice-skating in the winter with long trips to Akron when the ice was especially good. Dances at the Community Hall were well attended and transportation was usually the farm truck. One of the highlights of the summer was the Community Club picnic at Euclid Beach Park. Everybody went in farm trucks, picnic baskets held hearty lunches, and everyone had a wonderful time.

"There was always plenty of farm work to be done, either on the family acres or the neighbors'. The Allens trucked their vegetables to market every other day. Mr. Allen's mother, the late Lilly Allen, enjoyed collecting Indian artifacts she found along the crest of the hill near the family farm. This was at the site of their summer encampment, all traces of which have now disappeared with the development of the industrial park.

"As a boy, Albert Allen remembers his late father holding Mayor's Court in the family living-room at a moment's notice when the Village Marshal, John Walcher, brought in a law-breaker, and justice would be done 'on-the-spot'.

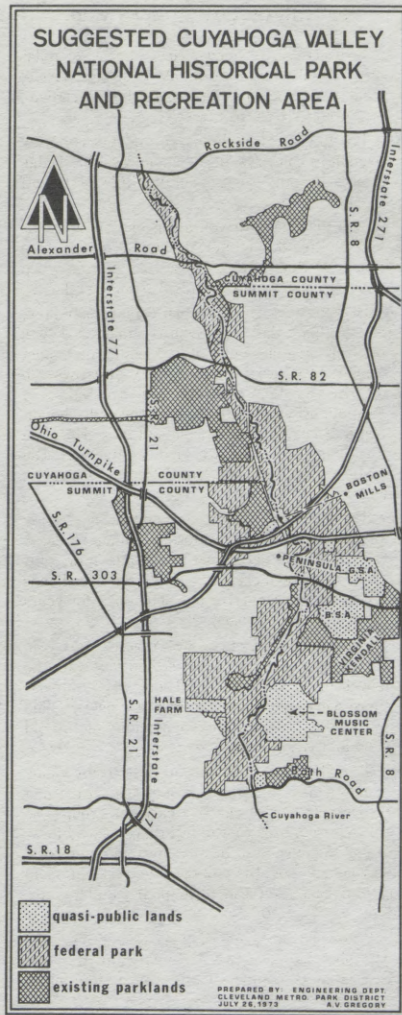
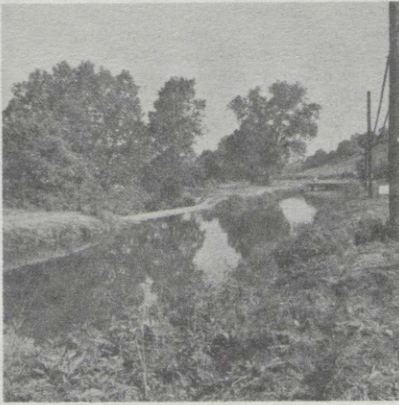
"Albert Allen's public career includes a little more than two years on Council and a total of 17 years as Mayor. He is favor

"Albert Allen's public career includes a little more than two years on Council and a total of 17 years as Mayor. He is in favor of recreation plans proposed by departments of the Federal government for the South and of the valley between the Canal and the river if they also provide Federal government maintenance. Industrial-Commercial developments in the Village must keep pace with today's needs of the residents, as these developments do not require as many of the village services, including schools. Their taxes help provide possible sewers and water which are an absolute necessity in the community's immediate future. A possible ratio of 40% Industrial-Commercial to a 60% Residential land use would perhaps provide the best future growth for an ideal community. Valley View is in a sound financial condition....(in January a local paper reported it was one of the few municipalities in the county that was debt free as of December 31, 1968), and Mayor Allen credits this to the increased taxes voted and a close watch on financial expenditures. Mayor Allen also sees a forward movement in the community as one of steady, cautious development for the benefit of the residential population, and an attractive low tax duplicate for Industrial-Commercial developers within the zoning ordinances of the Village.

"Mayor Albert Allen is married to the former Hazel Peiffer. Their son Curtis is associated with the University of Michigan, teaching and studying for a doctorate degree in Zoology. He is married and has a young daughter. The Mayor's sister, Ethel, was married to the late Robert Hinton."

A U T O G R A P H S

RIGHT IN OUR OWN BACKYARD



RIGHT IN OUR OWN BACKYARD . . .

Is a stretch of open space, almost 20 miles long, somewhat hidden by towering trees, sometimes open beside a meandering stream, sometimes sheer rock face.

Its beauty has been compared to New England's countryside, to the misty Blue Ridge Mountains and to the rolling hills of far-off Oregon.

You may have driven along one of its flanks . . . looking high over it from I-77 or State Route 8. Or you've glimpsed its beauty when crossing swiftly on the Ohio Turnpike or I-271.

Of course . . . it's our own Cuyahoga Valley. Not the part that burned in the industrial flats but the stretch south of Rockside road, past Tinker's Creek, into the Pinery Narrows, up into Brecksville Reservation and the ledges of Virginia Kendall Park, down through the intriguing village of Peninsula and on to the Hale Farm and Western Reserve village. On the eastern rim, Blossom Music Center nestles in its own wooded bowl.

There's a golf course, too, and ski runs. Boy and Girl Scouts have camps and hiking trails. A few thousand acres are parklands now. But there could be more. And should be. Woodlands invite hikers. The river has been dirty for years but it is being cleansed.

Supposing most of the 20,000 acres were connected by roads and trails. Would you walk the length of it, as Indians did long ago? Suppose there were canoes on the river? Or boats pulled by mules on reconstructed portions of the old Ohio and Erie Canal.

To make a full-scale park of this nearby valley is not a day dream. It is a living, breathing project of many local and national groups, so that you can breathe the fragrance of wild flowers or the spice of rain-wet pines and hemlocks; so you can know the power of the rock cliffs and feel the sands of the flood plains under your feet.

Who is speaking for the park — and for you? The bird lovers of the Audubon club, the land savers of the Sierra Club, the civic-minded

members of the League of Women Voters and the Junior League. And just plain people who love the valley, like the members of the Cuyahoga Valley Association.

These are many others are joining together as the Cuyahoga Valley Park Federation to combine all their efforts to preserve and protect the Cuyahoga Valley.

This does not mean evicting people, demolishing villages or wiping out the cornfields. They are part of the valley's charm. What's there can stay. It does mean thwarting any commercial developments and halting urban sprawl at the valley's borders.

There is no national park in Ohio nor within 400 miles of the Cuyahoga. The National Park service has said it wants to bring parks closer to the people. Four million of us live within an hour's motoring distance of this valley. Maybe a million could bike to it. All the worries about energy suggest that we need to look closer to home for our pleasures and relaxations. Lucky us! Here is a place nearby waiting for fulfillment.

For almost a half century, the Metropolitan Parks of Cleveland and Akron have appreciated the potential of the valley. They have bought parkland a little at a time, as their limited resources have permitted. They have the nucleus of something greater.

Recently, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources has started to buy land. It believes the valley has great potential for recreation purposes.

A bill (H. R. 7077) is pending in Congress which would establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

You can help. Tell state and national officials that you want the park. Tell county and village and township officials to hold the line on zoning — to keep the land open.

Have your garden club or service club or hiking club affiliate with the Cuyahoga Valley Park Federation.

As an individual, join the Cuyahoga Valley Association.



**ADVISORY BOARD OF THE
CUYAHOGA VALLEY PARK FEDERATION**

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CUYAHOGA VALLEY PARK FEDERATION

1600 Mill St. P. O. BOX 171

Peninsula, Ohio 44264

Akron - 657-2767

Cleveland - 467-6171

**THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY
PARK FEDERATION**

Main St., Peninsula, Ohio

THE OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
OHIO HISTORICAL CENTER,
Columbus, Ohio, January 2, 1973.

Mr. WILLIAM R. COLEMAN,
Mayor,
City of Cuyahoga Falls,
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

DEAR MR. COLEMAN: I am pleased to inform you that Chuckery Race has been entered in the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, United States Department of Interior.

The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

Enclosed is a brochure explaining the purposes and goals of the National Register of Historic Places.

Congratulations for recognizing the importance of, and the need for, the careful and sensible preservation of Ohio's landmarks. Your farsightedness will surely serve as an example to other individuals and organizations in this state.

Sincerely,

JUDITH KITCHEN,
Architectural Historian.

Enclosure.

[Resolution No. 28 1973]

A RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF ESTABLISHING THE OHIO CANAL AND CUYAHOGA VALLEY HISTORICAL PARK AND URGING CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY TO REROUTE ITS PROPOSED HIGH VOTAGE LINES AROUND THE PARK

Whereas, it is the policy of this Council to encourage a productive and harmonious relationship between man and his environment, and to promote efforts which will protect the environment and enrich understanding of the ecology and history of our area, and

Whereas, with expanding urbanization, our open spaces, scenic areas and historic sites are threatened with extinction and

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

Whereas, the Park and Recreation Board of the City of Cuyahoga Falls has passed a resolution of similar intent, and

Whereas, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company is proposing to construct several miles of extra high voltage transmission lines through the park area.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Cuyahoga Falls Summit County, Ohio:

Section 1.—That Council of the City of Cuyahoga Falls favors creating the Ohio Canal and Cuyahoga River National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

Section 2.—That Council strongly urges Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company to preserve the historic and scenic areas of the park by rerouting its proposed transmission lines in a manner which will create the least environmental impact on the park.

Section 3.—That the Clerk of Council should certify and forward copies of this resolution to the Senators Robert Taft Jr. and William B. Saxbe; Congressman John Seiberling; the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton the Honorable Governor of the State of Ohio, John J. Gilligan State Senator, Oliver Ocasek; and Mr. Karl Rudolf President of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company and Congressmen Charles Vanik and Ralph Regula.

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

Passed: September, 10, 1973.

Approved: September 10, 1973.

STERLING J. DEININGER
(Acting Mayor)

D. N. SCOTT
(President of Council)

JACK W. SOUERS
(Clerk of Council)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS—LAND USE IN THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY

SUPPORT OF PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY BETWEEN
AKRON AND CLEVELAND AS OPEN SPACE—GREEN AREA

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 Hts.—University Hts., Euclid, Fairview Park, Lakewood, Rocky River, Shaker Hts., 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.

Approaching this first Ohio regional study, the committee had apprehensive moments, some of them focused on the mail-in method of arriving at consensus. Fortunately none of the fears become actuality. Every local league responded. A satisfactory percentage of the membership participated. (Summit County Leagues, with the park area in their backyards, participated more heavily than did the Cuyahoga County Leagues.) There was no polarization by county; on the contrary, reactions were in the same patterns all across the area. It was truly a regional consensus.

Throughout the consensus the members spoke decisively, even emphatically; all decisions were clear cut.

1. With resounding *unanimity* (only one negative vote and that a qualified "no"), League members in both counties support the preservation and protection of the Cuyahoga Valley between Cleveland and Akron as open space/green area. (This coincides with basic Environmental Quality positions of the League of Women Voters of the U.S. and the League's Lake Erie Basin Committee.) The primary reason given for such support is the basic elemental need for green area in and around urban areas for the health of both the physical environment and the people themselves. Special notice was taken of the fact that a park would provide many recreational opportunities, would preserve a rich historical heritage, would save a fragile and significant ecology and many kinds of wildlife. It was pointed out that the area is a poor one for development, that land use planning is needed to preserve special areas and that—with no National Park within several hundred miles—our people should have one. Members further stated that the Valley is a place of great natural beauty and that they want to save it for future generations.

2. As members evaluated ways of preserving land, they drew up an order of preference. The most desirable ways, both of equal importance and both supported overwhelmingly, are outright purchase of lands combined with land use legislation. With equal vehemence, members reject unregulated development. Here is the order of preference, starting with the most desirable methods: a. Outright purchase of land; b. State and federal land use laws; c. scenic easements; d. regional planning; e. local zoning; and f. let development take its course.

3. Members feel it is imperative to guarantee acquisition of the land by deliberate and positive action. They favor a combination of ways, with first preference for federal funding, second for state, third for Metropolitan Park funding (Federal help from National Park Service is most desirable because it supplies 100% funding. Next in importance is money from the Land & Water Conservation Fund of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation because it reimburses 50% for Ohio money spent for land purchases. The problem of the two Metropolitan Park Districts is recognized as their inability to come up with large sums of money for the many purchases needed immediately.) The member mandate is emphatic: acquire the land—as soon as possible—in any and all possible ways.

4. Member preference for maintenance and management is again strongly in favor of a combination of levels of government, with highest preference for federal, next for the two Metropolitan Park Districts, third for the state. This reflects a vote of confidence in the expertise of the National Park Service. Also it recognizes Ohio Department of Natural Resources' decision not to assume responsibility for long term maintenance and management for financial reasons. Obvious throughout the study is member appreciation for the high priority the State has given to land acquisition in the Valley. Obvious, too, is mem-

ber recognition of the professional excellence of both the Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park Districts.

5. League members enthusiastically support citizen participation both in public hearings before boundary decisions and also by membership on advisory committees.

6. A majority favor compensation to local communities for loss of tax base, but a sizeable minority says no. Comments point out that the tax base may not erode or, if it does, that it might be only a temporary situation; land values might soon start appreciating, as they have around other parks. We suggest cautious temporary compensation.

7. Members favor compensation to communities for extra services they might be required to provide because of the park. (Road maintenance, fire-fighting, rescue, law enforcement.)

In sum, the consensus to this point allows us to supply a variety of possible ways of achieving a Park in the Cuyahoga Valley. It shows members have "clear recognition of the need for and the wisdom of assuring the permanent availability of high quality natural areas adjacent to metropolitan areas". It allows us to support all the major provisions of the bill to establish the Cuyahoga Valley Historical Park and Recreation Area: National Park status for the Valley, immediate federal purchase of the land (assisted by any and all other possible ways to acquire land), citizen participation in the complete and on-going processes of decision-making, compensation to communities for extra required services and for erosion of the tax base.

8. Furthermore, members have strong opinions about the activities that should be encouraged in the Valley:

YES: Primitive camp spots for hikers and bikers.	NO: No valley spots for trailers (the areas beyond the valley walls were suggested).
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Standard overnight areas for tents.	No motorcycles.
Public transportation (the train & shuttle buses).	No snowmobiles.

Private automobiles.
Canoes and rowboats.

No motor boats.

All the usual and projected park activities.

In sum, the members were saying: keep the Valley natural—peaceful—unpolluted—uncrowded.

9. The general response of the members was extremely favorable to the every member mailing of the LWV Brief, to the TV programs, and to mail-in consensus.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Our organization is dedicated to the principle that electric power transmission *can* be accomplished without disastrous effects on the environment by using state-of-the-art techniques in architecture and landscaping on routes selected to avoid conflicting land use. To evaluate proposed transmission line corridors in the Cuyahoga River Valley we did considerable research which is significant to S.R. 1862 also.

When our ancestors crossed the Appalachian Mountains into what is now Ohio, W. Virginia, Kentucky, and western Pennsylvania, there was nothing but forest. These were poverty areas where a man would brag of clearing 40 acres in his lifetime. Even then it did him little good for he had no market for his timber or crops. All the "new frontier" was Appalachia. The dreams of new life and prosperity turned to gloom and despair in a couple of generations.

This condition still exists to an extent in the forest areas remote from transportation. Cumberland Gap National Historical Park portrays this story in vivid detail with dioramas and movies.

The next significant chapter of history was the digging of canals in the early 1800's. Onto these peaceful waterways flowed products of heretofore undeveloped areas. It was possible to move an 80 ton load of grain, lumber or coal four miles per hour. Not only did the economy of the new frontier skyrocket but people moved in to fill the market void. With transportation towns sprouted everywhere with their grist mills, sawmills and factories. People moved in and out on this new transportation and the movement spread west to

the Mississippi in no time. America was spreading out and business was booming.

By the time of the Civil War railroads were taking over the transportation market. After all, trains traveled at 15 miles per hour all year-round. Many railroads followed canal routes which had already been engineered. The combination was ultimately responsible for preserving the union for they carried raw materials to war plants and finished cannon, ammunition and supplies to the front. The south had been noticeably omitted from the industrial and economic growth of the north which transportation had brought.

The demise of canal traffic and increased leisure time brought by the industrial revolution gave new use to the waterways. Recreation appeared in 1900 when canal boats became picnic boats, fishing boats and house boats. Motor boats came on the scene and until the canals decayed for lack of repair a great time was had on them.

Since the mid 1900's there has been a new consciousness of our history and heritage. Remaining remnants of the canals have been preserved and some restored. The Department of the Interior recognizing the national significance of these areas to our country's development has established the Chesepeak and Ohio Canal National Historical Park and the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.

While these are fine parks especially the latter no amount of imagination can recreate canal boats on the C & O or Daniel Boone cutting his way across the interstate highway which now traverses the Gap. In the Cuyahoga Valley little has changed since the canal yielded to the Valley Railroad. It is an area representative of a whole era of American History common to many states and significant to the development of the rest.

Miraculously it has remained dormant while urbanization sprawled around it. Canal boats could ply the water as fast as they are built. Old time locomotives could chug along the scenic valley tomorrow.

As our organization fights to protect this national scenic and historic treasure from encroachment by electric transmission lines you must preserve it permanently for *all* Americans. Too long our National Parks have been luxuries for the affluent, far from the urban areas where the less fortunate are so often confined. How can we teach respect for the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness if we flaunt the right to a decent environment and heritage for all men?

This Park must be created as a national park because of the critical time base for land acquisition and the attendant exorbitant ultimate price of the present 50/50 Federal-State funding program. On the other hand once the land is protected by acquisition there seems little objection to a 50/50 Federal-State program to finance development and operation. Such a program should be more economic to the Federal Government than other parks where undeveloped areas are "donated" to the Interior Department.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF H. JOHN STANDER, HEADMASTER, OLD TRAIL
SCHOOL, BATH, OHIO

Senator Metzenbaum, members of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee and Insular Affairs Committee, it is my duty and pleasure as a member of two organizations who use land within the boundaries of the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area to submit testimony in favor of enactment of SB 1862.

The Executive Committee of the Great Trail Council B.S.A. and the Board of Trustees of Old Trail School have both supported the establishment of the National Park by resolutions. Copies of these two resolutions have been submitted to your subcommittee. Great Trail Council services over 16,000 scouts and explores in Summit, Portage, Medina and Wayne counties. The creation of a National Park would be consistent with and an extension of the Boy Scout Program in the area. Camps Manatoc and Butler are contingent to the proposed park. Old Trail School, which also lies within the proposed park serves over 30 school districts within the area. Students from this school, particularly a large and energetic ecology club have actively supported your interest in the proposed park and will continue to do so.

The word 'ecology' was not in common usage when the National Park Service was established in 1916. Today, its meaning is too broad. In its original meaning ecology is the study of animal and plant life in their home—in their environment. For the growing number of ecologically oriented young people, the value of the study of plant and animal life depends upon the area being large enough to constitute a home. Freeman Tilden in this book, *The National Parks*, states 'Half a home may still be a home for human beings; in the economy of the wilderness it is just about no home at all. Human beings are able to juggle with their environment or quit it at will for another. Only to the faintest degree is this true of the animals and plants that, with the spectacular features, constitute the attraction of the national parks.'

All studies, dating back to 1921 have realized the ecological and historical significance of this area and recommended the establishment of a park. Both the State and municipalities, have a program of land acquisition for this purpose. Many of us, however, feel this process of slow acquisition will be defeated by the rapid economic demographic growth of the area. A National Park is the salvation of this land for a superior kind of pleasure and profit. "There is an impiety in obliterating ancient milestones and our ecologic and historical milestones will be obliterated without the support of Congress.

Back in 1872, when Yellowstone National Park was being debated in Congress many points of view were put forth as to what a National Park should be. It is no different today. It is many things to many people. All points of view, however, are accommodated by the National Park Service. It operates under law which orders the conservation of 'the scenery and the natural and historical objects and the wild life' for the enjoyment of all and in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Lord Chatham once noted that 'the parks are the lungs of London. A senator in like manner referred to Yellowstone as "a great breathing place for the national lungs." Today, 100 years later, the need is greater! In 1872 that senator thought the country's population might reach 150 millions of people. The Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area can, with your help, be the lungs and spirit of Northeast Ohio. Thank you for your Consideration and interest.

A RESOLUTION URGING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATIONAL AREA

Whereas, the Ohio Parks and Recreation Association is greatly concerned with the need for more open space and recreational facilities in urban areas; and

Whereas, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources through a study resolved that "the valley must be preserved as open space"; and

Whereas, the Ohio Parks and Recreation Association supports the resolution to establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area; and

Whereas, the Ohio Parks and Recreation Association is joining with the many public, private, civic, community organizations and various members of the news media in endorsement and support of the resolution to create the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area; and

Whereas, the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreational Area would mean the preservation in its natural state of an area that has figured prominently in Ohio history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Ohio Parks and Recreation Association:

Section 1. That the Ohio Parks and Recreation Association strongly urges passage of H.R. 7077, that would provide for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreational Area that is so vitally needed in this State.

Section 2. That this resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its adoption at the earliest period allowed by law.

Mr. TED FLICKINGER,

President,

The Ohio Parks and Recreation Association.

SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS OF H.R. 7077; PROPOSED CUYAHOGA VALLEY
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK & RECREATION AREA

SECTION I—FINDING AND PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill is to establish a National Park and Recreation Area within the Cuyahoga Valley—and area of some 40,000 acres which lies between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio. The area is the last major unurbanized and undeveloped open land between the two cities, and has significant science, historical and recreational assets. The purpose of the Act, further, is 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.

SECTION II—DEFINITIONS

The bill provides for development of the park for recreation, scenic, educational and historic purposes which will include walking, hiking, horseback riding, boating, bicycling, swimming, picnicing, camping, forest management, fish and wildlife management, fishing, water sports and scenic and historic site preservation and viewing, including development and reconstruction of portions of the Ohio-Erie Canal as a working canal with operating canalboats.

SECTION III—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PARK

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area within three years from the date of enactment of the bill. The park shall consist of at least 10,000 acres at the time of establishment, but shall not exceed 20,000 acres at any time. The Park will be located in an area bounded on the east and west by the rims of the Cuyahoga Valley, on the north by Rockside Road in Cuyahoga County and on the south by Bath Road in Summit County.

SECTION IV—PUBLIC HEARINGS AND CATEGORIES OF LAND

Withint one year after the date of enactment, the Secretary must hold a public hearing in the park area on the proposed park. Fifteen days prior to that hearing, the Secretary must publish a map and description of the proposed park in the Federal Register. In establishing the park, the Secretary must assign all land within the park to one of the following two categories:

Category I, Public Ownership Areas—land to which the Secretary may accept full title.

Category II, Scenic Protection Areas—land to which the Secretary may not accept full title, unless he finds that the estimated cost of acquiring the lesser interest would exceed 50% of the estimated cost of acquiring the fee simple title.

Future alteration of amendments to the Park shall not take effect until public hearings have been held.

SECTION V—LAND ACQUISITION

The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands within the park by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by condemnation or by exchange, subject to limitations set forth in Sections 4 and 5.

The Secretary may not acquire any land or interests therein without the consent of the owner if there is in force a zoning law or ordinance approved by the Secretary, and if the property is being used in compliance with the zoning law. However, if the Secretary determines that the property is not being used in a matter compatible with the zoning law, he may, after appropriate notification and hearing, acquire the property by condemnation.

The Secretary shall give immediate and careful consideration to any offer made by an individual owning property within the park to see such property.

No real property or interest therein owned by the State or any local government may be acquired under this Act by condemnation.

Any property within the park area owned by the United States may be transferred to the Secretary with the concurrence of appropriate Federal officials.

SECTION VI—ZONING PROVISIONS

If requested, the Secretary may provide assistance (including payments for technical aid) to local governments in or adjacent to the Park in establishing

zoning laws or ordinances which would be consistent with the purposes of this Act. To be approved by the Secretary, any zoning law must: (1) prohibit commercial and industrial use (other than for commercial farms and orchards) of all real property within the park; (2) aid in protecting the scenic and historic values of the park; (3) aid in preserving the character of the park by restrictions upon building, signs and billboards, the burning of cover, cutting of timber (except tracts managed for sustained yield), removal of topsoil, sand or gravel, dumping, storage, or piling of refuse, and other uses which would detract from the esthetic character of the park; and (4) provide the Secretary with notice on any variance granted under or exception made to the application of law or ordinance.

SECTION VII—RIGHT OF USE AND OCCUPANCY

Any owner of acquired property within the park may elect to retain a right of use and occupancy for up to 25 years, or life, for residential or any other use not incompatible with the purpose of the Act. If the Secretary determines that the land is not being used in a compatible manner, he shall terminate that right after notice and hearings conducted in accordance with Section 554 of Title 5 of the U.S. Code.

SECTION VIII—TAX RELIEF

The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with the State and local government within the Valley to develop a plan to minimize the impact of any shrinkage of the tax base which would result from enactment of this bill. This assistance would primarily be relief for local governments of the fiscal responsibility for road maintenance and firefighting and law enforcement services in the park area.

SECTION IX—COORDINATION WITH STATE AND REGIONAL PLANS

In establishing the park, the Secretary shall take into account comprehensive regional or state development, land use or recreational plans affecting the park area.

SECTION X

This act shall not effect the state or any local governments right to take any interest of a landowner in any real property in the park.

SECTION XI—ADVISORY COMMISSION

A 13-member Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Recreation Commission shall be established to meet regularly with the Secretary of the Interior on matters related to the administration and development of the Park. The membership of the Commission will be representative of the area, and shall include five "public members" chosen from among the permanent residents and electors of the park area.

SECTION XII—PARK ADMINISTRATION

The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the provision of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4) as amended and supplemented.

Any activity undertaken by the Secretary of the Army in the park area relating to water resource development shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be consistent with the purposes of this Act.

The Secretary shall make an inventory of all sites and structures in the park having present and potential historical, cultural or architectural significance and shall provide for appropriate programs for preservation, restoration, interpretation and utilization of them.

The Secretary is authorized to accept donations of funds from individuals, foundations, or corporations for the purpose of providing services and facilities which he deems consistent with the purposes of this Act.

SECTION XIII—AUTHORIZATION

Appropriated sums authorized to carry out the purposes of this Act.

ENDORSEMENTS—THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATION AREA

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

League of Women Voters, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, National Audubon Society, National Parks and Conservation Association, National Wildlife Federation, American Rivers Conservation Council, Izaak Walton League, National Recreation and Parks Association, Friends of the Earth, Environmental Policy Center

OHIO STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Sierra Club of Ohio-State Chapter; Ohio Council, American Society of Civil Engineers; Ohio American Revolution Bicentennial Advisory Commission; Committee on Preservation of the Environment (COPE); Ohio Parks and Recreation Association; Ohio Conservation Foundation, Canal Society of Ohio

PARKS AND PLANNING BOARDS

The Cleveland Metropolitan Park District, Cuyahoga Park and Recreation Board, Northeast Ohio Area-wide Coordinating Agency, Stow Park and Recreation Board, Summit-Portage County Comprehensive Planning Agency, Akron Metropolitan Park Board, Cuyahoga County Regional Planning Board, Tri-County Regional Planning Commission.

PRESS

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, The Cleveland Press, The Akron Beacon Journal, The Sun Newspapers of Cleveland

OHIO CITY COUNCILS

Akron, Cleveland, Lakewood, Richmond Heights, Gardfield Heights, Shaker Heights, Berea, Macedonia, North Royalton, Broadview Heights Hudson, Cuyahoga Falls, Middleburg Heights, Valley View, Parma, Parma Heights, Rocky River, Mayfield Heights

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cuyahoga Valley Association; Cuyahoga Valley Park Federation; Junior League of Cleveland; Junior League of Akron; Lake Erie Watershed Conservation Foundation; Union Grange #2380 of Peninsula, Ohio; American Society of Civil Engineers-Akron Section; Cuyahoga County Mayors and City Managers Association; Cleveland Growth Association; Akron Women's Chapter-Izaak Walton League; Akron Men's Chapter-Izaak Walton League; Golden Lodge Local #1123-United Steelworkers of America; Northeast Ohio Group-Sierra Club; Survival Center, University of Akron; Citizens for Air, Land & Water Use, Akron; Valley View Historical Society; Independence Board of Education; The Nordonia Hills Community Roundtable; United Conservation Clubs of Summit County; Cleveland Museum of Natural History

GARDEN CLUBS

North Hill Garden Club of Akron; Republican Women's Garden Club of Portage Lakes, Ohio; Braewick Circle Garden Club of Akron; The Court Garden Club of Cleveland, Ohio; Four Seasons Garden Club of Cleveland; Lake Shore Garden Club of Euclid; Green Valley Garden Club of Cleveland

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE FORMATION OF THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATION AREA

Passed on August 12, 1974 by the Board of Directors of the American Nature Study Society at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

Whereas the American Nature Study Society is dedicated to awareness and knowledge of the natural world and to preservation of natural areas for future generations and

Whereas the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area offers a rich diversity of scenic, historic and cultural sites for study and enjoyment by millions of people within easy access to the area and

Whereas in spite of local and state acquisition of land as rapidly as possible, commercial and residential development is seriously eroding the segments of the valley needed to retain its fragile and unique quality as well as historic and scenic parts

Be it resolved, that the board of directors of the American Nature Study Society on August 12, 1974 endorses the National Park Concept for the Cuyahoga Valley and recommends immediate action to establish a Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area.

(s) HELEN R. RUSSELL,
President.

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