

the Congress cut the pie, and determined that only 4 percent of the Dunes area be devoted to park and recreation, threats still continue. The South Shore Railroad says it needs "only 12 acres" for a freight yard within the park boundaries. Local residents acted to rezone, last week, "only 40 acres" from residential to industrial within the park boundaries—with more to come at the next meeting of the local zoning board. Each week of delay results in legislation by bulldozer—additional areas leveled within the park boundaries.

But the National Park Service is powerless to stop these raids against the Dunes. There is no money to negotiate purchases of threatened real estate, let alone to condemn. Congress approval of S. 1401 would do much to make money available quickly to meet such threats.

Another example is the Bailly Homestead, the first homestead in the area, complete with blockhouses to protect against Indian assault. This registered national historical landmark is within the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Vandals threaten the property. There is an urgency in buying this treasure now—but no money. The same with Pinhook Bog, a registered natural landmark. Real estate speculators are threatening to buy it for "development". At least some of the owners are willing to sell to the Park Service. Again, no money to buy.

If it were just a matter of waiting for the money, we could be patient if necessary. Save the Dunes Council was organized in 1952, and the first proposal for a national park there was made in 1916. But these grave threats will not wait. The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is "example A" of the need for enactment of S. 1401.

Yet we recognize this is a national problem of national urgency. Last summer I spent a Sunday at Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif. In talking to the chief ranger there, I felt as if I were hearing the same broken record. Located close to San Francisco, they are suffering from the same escalation of real estate prices and the same legislation by bulldozer. Even then land was being leveled within the boundaries of the national seashore in order to build summer cottages.

In my previous job, I was active in the National Conference on State Parks, an organization primarily of directors and superintendents of State and national parks. Again, in many informal sessions we discussed the financial problems of State parks, the need to save areas coming under the bulldozer, and the needs for parks where the people are.

These are different times than when our great national parks and forests, and our State parks were established. We are now primarily an urban society, and city people have continuing needs for the great outdoors nearer their homes than such treasures and Yellowstone and other parks that were created out of the public domain. By turning revenues from Federal natural resources into this fund, as provided in S. 1401, we will be making an investment in mental health, in reducing crime in the streets, in reducing the balance-of-payments problem and in a more beautiful America.

Senator CHURCH. I want to thank you very much, Mr. Bergen, for your testimony.

Mr. BERGEN. Thank you, sir.

Senator CHURCH. Our last scheduled witness today is Mr. William M. Lightsey, the executive director of the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority. Mr. Lightsey, we are happy to welcome you here today.