



INDIANA DUNES

a Department of the Interior
National Lakeshore Proposal

1966

"a growing population is swallowing up areas of natural beauty with its demands for living space, and is placing increased demand on our overburdened areas of recreation and pleasure . . . our land will be attractive tomorrow only if we organize for action and rebuild and reclaim the beauty we inherited."

Lyndon B. Johnson



the lakeshore before 1966

The same year the now - almost - legendary Rocky Mountain Fur Company was organized, 1822, a Canadian fur trapper, Joseph Bailly, moved his family and business to a spot on the Little Calumet River in Indiana. It seemed an ideal location; important Indian trails crisscrossed this dune area at the foot of Lake Michigan.

Indiana had only recently (1816) been admitted to the Union, and our Nation was in a period of prosperity. Within 10 years after Bailly's arrival, Michigan City was founded about 12 miles to the northeast and construction of the Chicago-Detroit road was started on the high ground now traversed by U. S. Highway 12. Over the old trails and new roads moved Indians, missionaries, trappers, traders and settlers, all looking for land on which to live and work.

In 1905, a site on the lakeshore a few miles to the west was chosen as the location for the U. S. Steel plant by Judge Elbert H. Gary. Dunes were leveled, the Calumet River rechanneled, the site for the plant raised 15 feet.

In 1916, Stephen Tyng Mather, the first Director of the newly created National Park Service, recommended establishment of a National Park in this area. At that time, the site under consideration contained a 25-mile strip of uninhabited sand beach backed by 15 square miles of tree-covered dunes and wildlife marshes.

Indiana's 45 miles of frontage on Lake Michigan was plunged deep in a struggle between recreational, residential and industrial

interests. Location, terrain and resources were favorable for all, but space was insufficient to supply the maximum demands of any.

Before Federal action could be taken, World War I intervened and two communities, Ogden Dunes and Dune Acres, became solidly established in the heart of the region.

In 1923, local and state conservation groups succeeded in establishing Indiana Dunes State Park, securing three miles of excellent beach and 2,200 acres of dunes and marshland for public use and enjoyment.

During 1957-58, the National Park Service made a recreation area survey of the United States portion of the Great Lakes shoreline. An area of Indiana along the south shore of Lake Michigan was identified as possessing exceptional values. The report states:

"Few other places on the Great Lakes exhibit a greater need for additional recreation sites than the vast Chicago Metropolitan area. This remaining portion (Indiana Dunes) of Lake Michigan shoreline represents a potential major contribution towards the fulfillment of these recreational needs. Its early acquisition for park use would be in the best interest of public recreation."

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, in April, 1958, recorded its hope that the area would be preserved intact. This hope was reaffirmed at subsequent meetings of the Board in 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1963.

Senator Paul H. Douglas, on May 3, 1961, introduced to the 87th Congress a bill

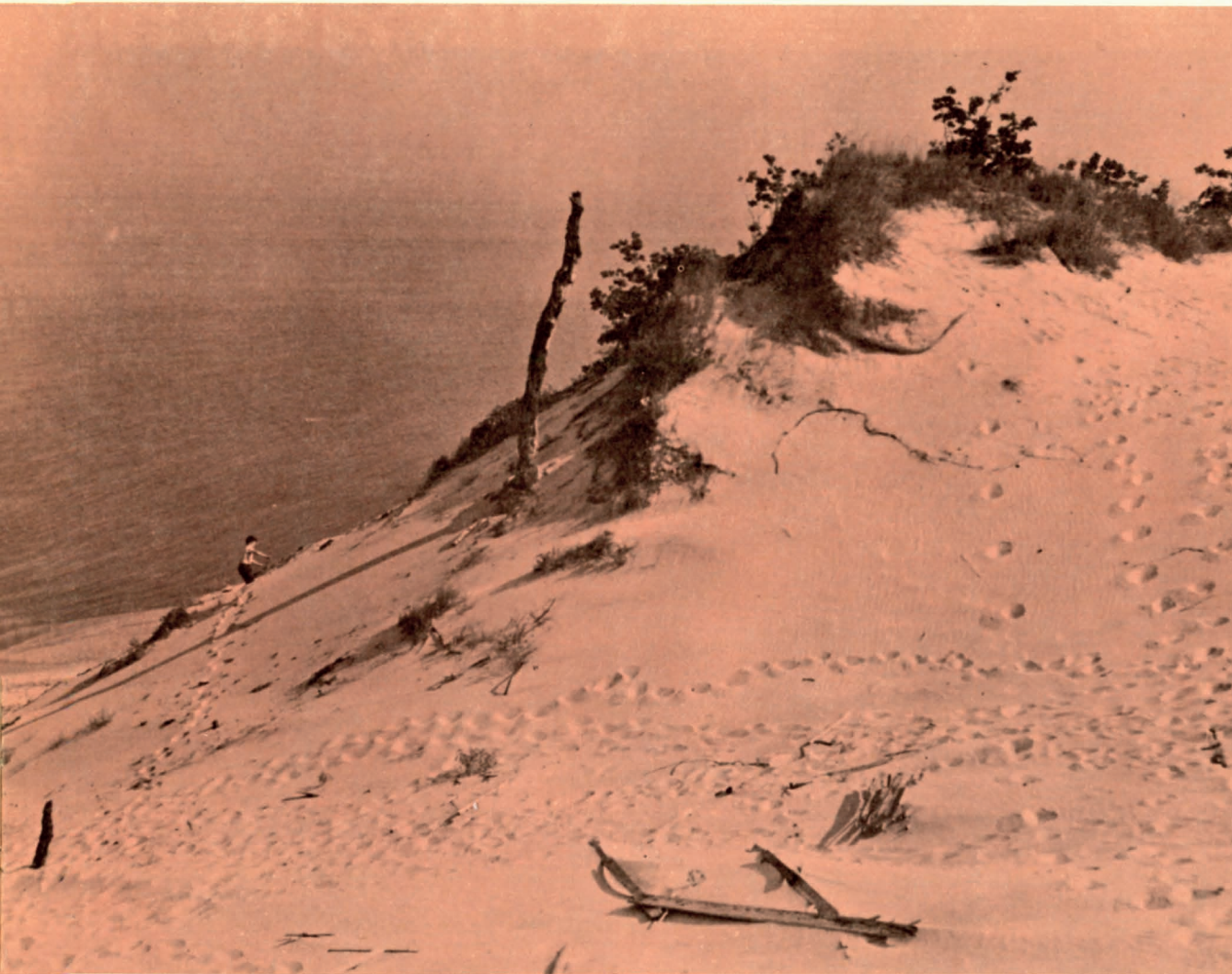
"to provide for the preservation of the Indiana Dunes and related areas."

On October 21, 1963, Senator Henry M. Jackson introduced to the 88th Congress a similar bill on behalf of himself and Senators Paul H. Douglas, Clinton P. Anderson, Vance Hartke, Birch E. Bayh and others.

At the beginning of the 89th Congress, bills were introduced by Congressman Roush of Indiana, and others. On January 9, Senator Jackson introduced Senate Bill 360 on behalf of himself and Senators Douglas, Hartke, Bayh, Anderson, Burdick, Moss and others; this bill was passed by the Senate on June 21, 1965.

This brochure explains the need for the lakeshore, what it would be like, and how it would be operated. On the following pages you will find:

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"the Dunes are to the Midwest what Grand Canyon is to Arizona and Yosemite is to California. They constitute a signature of time and eternity. Once lost, the loss would be irrevocable."

Carl Sandburg

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

a proposal



National Park Service
U.S. Department
of the Interior





need for the lakeshore

Located adjacent to Gary, Indiana, and only 35 miles from Chicago on the south shore of Lake Michigan, the proposed lakeshore presents a rare opportunity to improve the environment of millions of crowded city dwellers and to insure the enjoyment of this unusual lakeshore for future generations.

About 6½ million people today live within a 50-mile radius of the Indiana Dunes; 9½ million live within 100 miles. It is predicted that the population living within a 100-mile radius will reach 11½ million in the next 15 years.

Existing facilities are inadequate to meet today's outdoor recreational demands of these people. Nowhere on the Great Lakes is the need for additional shoreline recreation areas greater. It is expected that these people, with increased population, higher income and more leisure—will demand more in the future in the way of recreational opportunities.

It is estimated that 1.2 million people would visit the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore annually upon completion of the planned development. By 1980, annual visitation could be expected to exceed 2 million.

Over the past 40 years, adverse uses have been eating away at the dunes and beaches until today only portions remain suitable for public recreational use. If any of these remnants are to be saved for future generations, the time is now.



recreational and natural values



Few spots on the Great Lakes have factors more favorably aligned for combined recreational use of the water, the lakeshore and the hinterland than the area of the proposed National Lakeshore.

Because of low latitude and shallow depth, the waters along the Indiana shoreline are the warmest in Lake Michigan, rising above 60° during the latter part of June and staying above that point until late September. Wide, gently sloping beaches of clean, light colored and fine grained sand are free of debris. This combination provides ideal conditions for pleasant swimming, strolling barefoot along the waterline, sunbathing, beachcombing or just relaxation in the refreshing breezes.

Inner marshes and ponds furnish an outdoor laboratory for either casual observation of plant and bird life or scientific study in geology, botany and ornithology.

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

The proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore has been found to satisfy the criteria for national recreation areas set forth in Policy Circular No. 1, adopted by the Recreation Advisory Council established by the President. The civilian Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments has endorsed this proposal on several occasions.

The Indiana Dunes region is an unusual complex of exceptional sand dunes, numerous marshes, swamps and bogs, white sand beaches, and widely diversified flora and fauna — a natural, scientific and scenic asset so diverse that it is difficult to equal anywhere in this country.

Rising to heights of 200 feet in a series of ridges and valleys that simulate miniature mountain ranges, the Indiana Dunes are intimately tied in with the geological and natural history of northwestern Indiana.

Flora of the proposed Lakeshore is outstanding. With more than a thousand different species of flowering plants and ferns — the dunes are a meeting place of northern and southern species — botanists and biologists consider the region an outstanding scientific laboratory.

Where soil, moisture and temperature were favorable, isolated colonies of northern species of plants remain, cloistered within the larger world of central forest and prairie species. The prairie peninsula fingers into northwestern Indiana from Illinois, bringing with it a host of prairie plants, including prickly pear cactus. Plants common in sandy areas along our east Coastal Plain reappear in the ecologically similar habitat of the dunes. The alluvial bottomlands of the Little Calumet contain lowland swamp forests; the banks and tributaries of the River and upland areas have oak-hickory forests.





description of the region



The region at the foot of Lake Michigan was created by glacial action in times past and altered by encroachments of man in times present. A knowledge of both is necessary for an understanding of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore proposal.

In times past, melting glacial ice created a huge lake. Waters of this lake lapped against the land and eroded a prominent ridge, still well marked at various spots within the region. Known geologically as the Calumet Beach Ridge, this is generally located just north of U. S. Highway 12 from Michigan City to about five miles east of Gary. Atop the ridge are the oldest dunes of the region, seldom over 20 feet high, softened with maturity . . . evidence of the Calumet Age of geological history.

As the waters of pre-historic Lake Michigan receded, wave action created new dunes which wind and time have reduced to about 70 feet in height. Between these low dunes and the Ridge, the waters of the Little Calumet River and Salt Creek created an alluvial plain. Low and poorly drained, the western reaches of this plain are now areas of swamps and bogs.

Finally, as Lake Michigan came into being as it is known today, wind action created the foredunes that now rise to heights of 200 feet.

While all this was taking place, plants now characteristic of northern forests moved through the area. As recently as 1916, when a national park was recommended for this region,

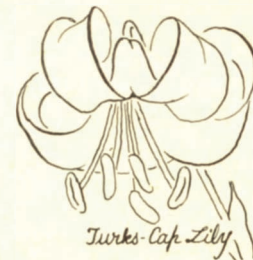
this was an area of tree-covered dunes and wildlife marshes.

When, for various reasons, the vegetative cover of the foredunes was destroyed, the wind would carry the sand inland in long tongues, spilling it over their steeply pitched back edge creating "blow-outs." Forests were buried by the advancing dune, only to reappear as the dune moved on.

South of the Calumet Ridge, the region is dotted with bogs, marshes and lakes, remnants of a glacial moraine pre-dating even pre-historic Lake Michigan.

Unexcelled on the Great Lakes for quality of sand and freedom from debris, the beaches of the region are a great natural asset. Generally speaking, this beach is widest at the west end (around 300 feet) and practically disappears at the eastern end. An underwater beach with a six-foot depth line varying from 200 to 500 feet offshore parallels the water's edge. This beach is constantly being augmented and widened by water-transported sand from eroding shorelines in nearby Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, resulting in some of the widest beaches on the Great Lakes.

Today, industrial and residential interest threaten to destroy forever these few remaining natural areas. Just within the past 3 years the proposed Burns Ditch Unit recommended in the original lakeshore legislation has been developed industrially and can no longer be considered for lakeshore use.



present land ownership and use

Three general areas are contained in this proposal: A Shoreline Zone, an Inland Zone, and a Wetland Zone. Within these three zones, 12 units containing approximately 8,894 acres of land are identified as desirable for inclusion in the National Lakeshore.

Present land uses in the general area include private summer and year-round residences, mining operations (sand removal), railroads, highways, pipe lines, established communities, electrical power transmission lines and miscellaneous small commercial establishments.

Within the units proposed for inclusion in the lakeshore are about 950 improved properties of which 590 are permanent residential structures, 240 are summer cottages and 63 are commercial installations. About 100 residences have been constructed in the past five years.

About one-fourth of the proposed land is owned by the State of Indiana, principally as Indiana Dunes State Park. The other three-quarters is privately owned by several thousand persons; largest landowners are three steel companies: Inland, Bethlehem and National Steel. There are 7,500 lots in Beverly Shores alone. Estimated value of land and its improvements is \$23 million.

Industrial and residential development in the general area continues. The authorized Burns Waterway Harbor would be located in the area. However, boundaries of the Lakeshore have been drawn so as not to impede other developments.

developments in the units

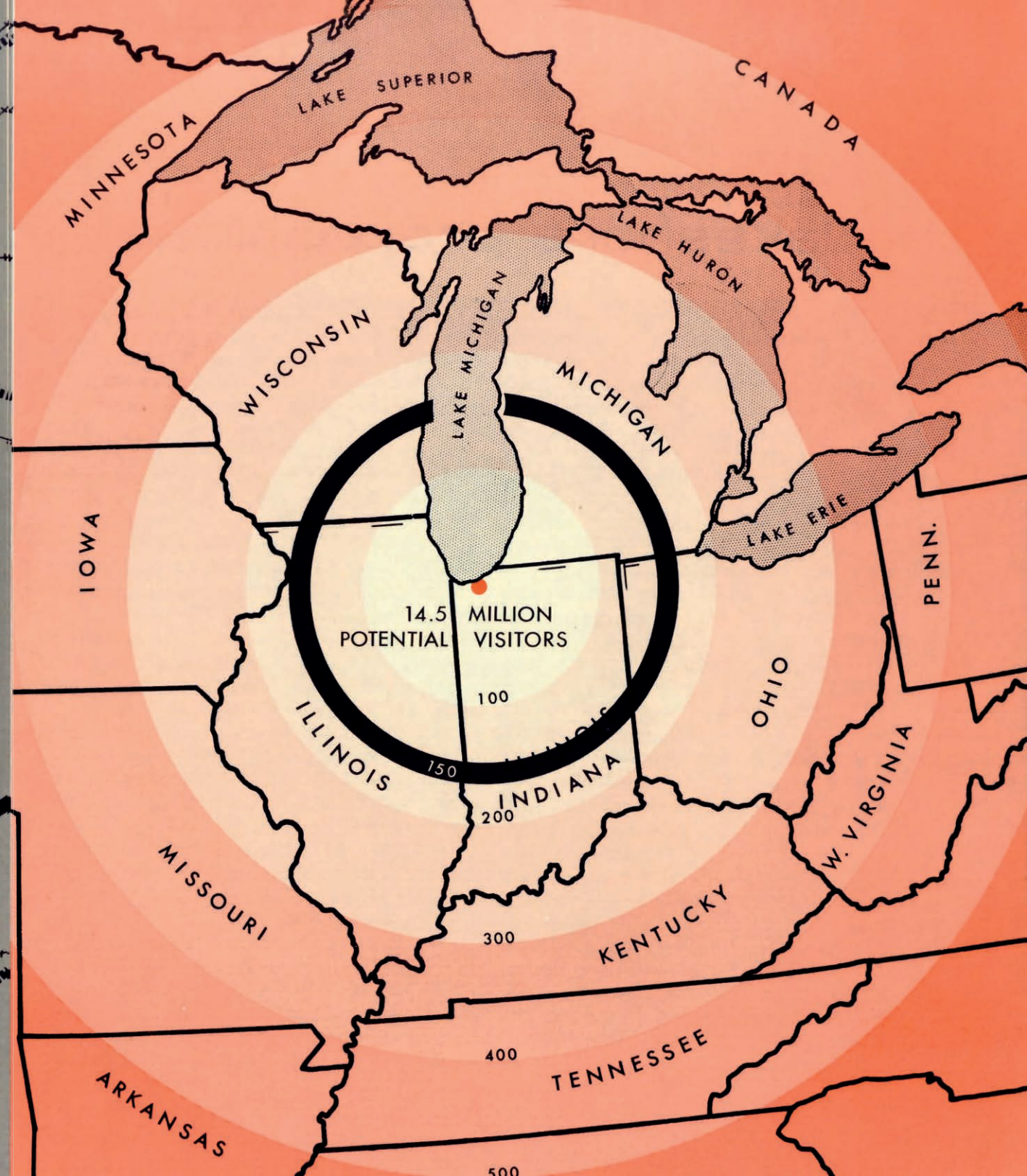
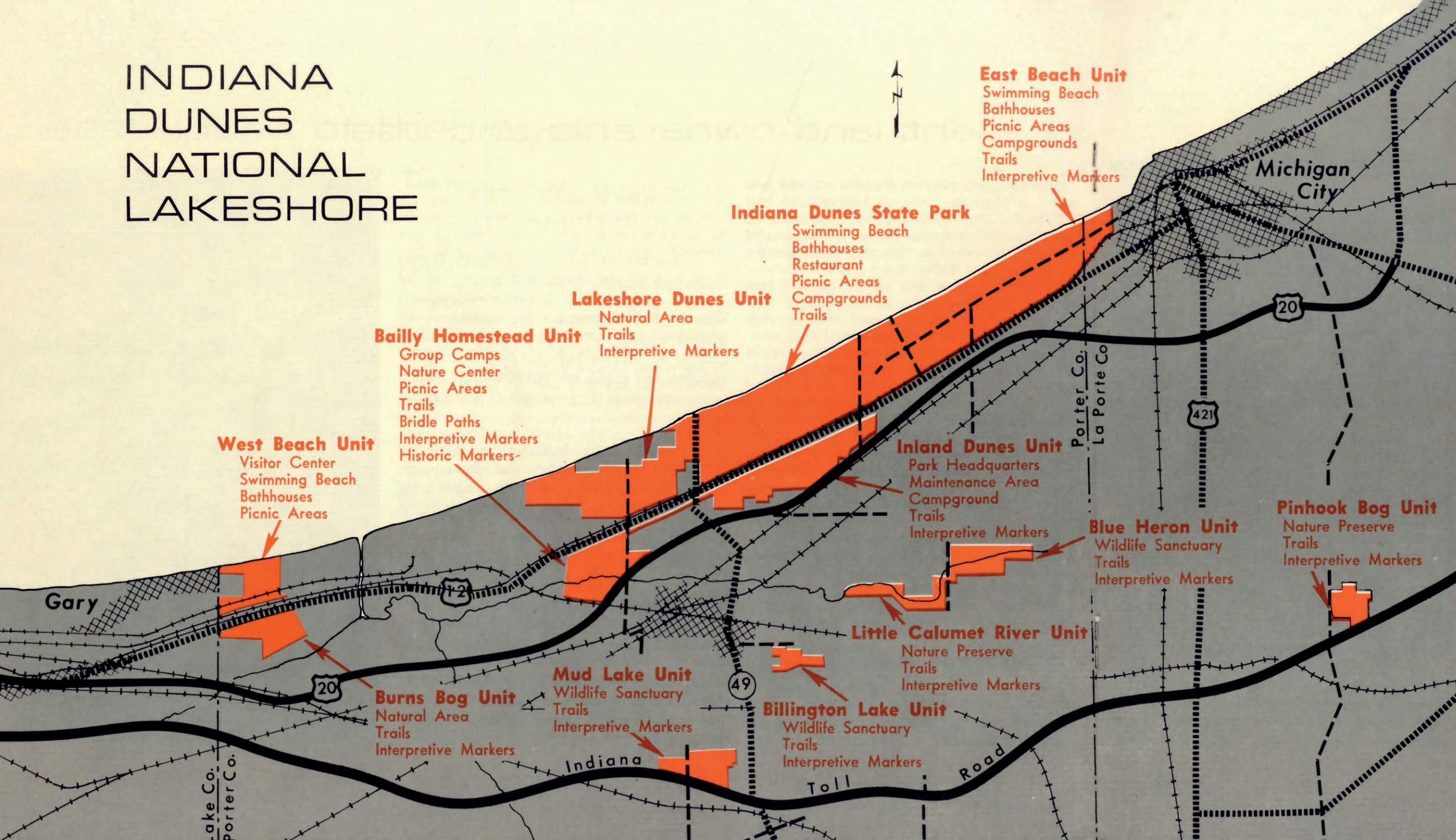
SHORELINE ZONE: Lakeshore Dunes Unit, with 60 structures on 3 percent of the land, is comparatively free of development; West Beach Unit contains one residence, is 81 percent owned by Inland Steel; East Beach Unit is 47 percent honeycombed with paved and unpaved streets and roads with 476 structures including the community of Beverly Shores.

INLAND ZONE: Inland Dunes Unit has 193 structures on 43 percent of the acreage; Bailly Homestead Unit has 171 structures using just over half of the area; Burns Bog Unit is free of developments.

WETLAND ZONE: Units are surrounded and dotted with agricultural land. The Blue Heron, Pinhook Bog and Billington Lake Units are undeveloped; Mud Lake and Little Calumet River Units have one structure each. As other developments crowd the lakefront, real estate developers are turning inland. Much of the farmland adjacent to these units can be expected to be used for residential sites in the future.



INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE





the lakeshore proposal: . . . the lakeshore

The Shoreline Zone consists of the shoreline, beaches and associated dunes and hinterlands extending from Lake Michigan back to U. S. Highway 12. Within this zone are four units which differ from each other as a result of encroachments rather than physical features. Except for the easterly tip of the East Beach Unit in LaPorte County, this zone lies entirely in Porter County.

THE LAKESHORE DUNES UNIT contains 1,311 acres of which 43 percent are dunes, 38 percent are wetlands and 14 percent are calumet and inter-dune swale. This unit is comparatively free of development, having only 60 structures occupying about 40 acres.

Developments of diverse types nearly surround this zone, however. A power plant is located west of the unit; Dune Acres, a residential subdivision cuts into it on the north reducing the shoreline to $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; Indiana Dunes State Park and a small residential area lie to the east; U. S. Highway 12 and the South Shore Railroad bound it on the south.

The Department of the Interior considers this an inviolate natural area. Cowles Bog, a section of this unit, is a Registered Natural Landmark. Nature trails with such interpretive devices that could enhance the visitors' enjoyment of this unit are considered appropriate developments. Roadways necessary for protection and administration would be left ungraded and unpaved.

THE WEST BEACH UNIT is an area of 785 acres with almost a mile of excellent beach. Behind the beach are high foredunes; inland is a level area of 478 acres created by sand removal for construction at an earlier date. Less than 36 percent of the area is calumet swale and wetlands.

This unit is bounded by the subdivisions of Ogden Dunes on the east and Miller Beach on the west. The southern border is U. S. Highway 12 and the rail lines of the South Shore and New York Central Railroads.

With about 307 acres of usable altered dunes, the unit is ideal for intensive recreational developments which could include a guarded swimming beach with bathhouses, parking areas and related facilities, a picnic area, and a Visitor Center.

THE EAST BEACH UNIT is the largest and easternmost portion of the Shoreline Zone. It contains 3,024 acres; the eastern tip, 189 acres, lies in LaPorte County, the only part of the Shoreline Zone outside Porter County. It is bounded by Michigan City on the east, Indiana Dunes State Park on the west, and U. S. Highway 12 and the South Shore Railroad on the south.

Much of this unit is honeycombed with streets and roads, paved and unpaved, and includes the Beverly Shore subdivision. The 476 structures within the unit occupy about 47 percent of the area. Dunes account for less than

7 percent of the acreage, calumet swale and wetlands about 42 percent.

At the west, adjacent to Indiana Dunes State Park, this unit is suitable for development for recreation such as swimming, sunbathing, and picnicking, with bathhouses, parking areas and the other facilities.

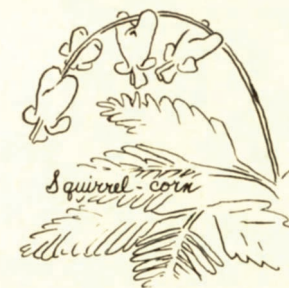
The largest undeveloped area of this unit is the low, swampy land making up the hinterland behind the dune area, and might be devoted to hiking trails and nature study areas.

At the eastern end of this unit, near Michigan City, the area is suitable for campgrounds, picnic areas, and possibly a swimming area, although the beach is practically nonexistent in this area.

indiana dunes state park

. . . is an integral part of the region and is proposed to be incorporated as part of the lakeshore. Proposed legislation specifies, however, that it may be acquired *only* with the consent of the State of Indiana.

The State Park is a natural area of 2,182 acres with 3 miles of excellent beach. Mount Tom, largest of the dunes, rises 190 feet and covers more than 100 acres. Over 3,000 kinds



zone . . . the state park . . .

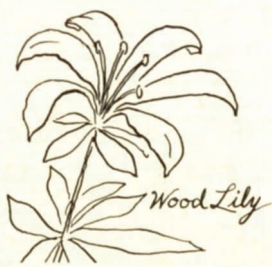
of trees, bushes and flowers grow in the Park.

Thousands of people flock here every summer weekend to enjoy the combination of surf and sand in a natural setting. In the past, however, the Park had been unable to meet recreational demands at peak-use periods with existing facilities. Overcrowded conditions necessitated closing the park, turning away hundreds of visitors because of inadequate space to accommodate them.

It is believed that further development would lead eventually to destruction of the natural scene that is its prime asset. Inclusion of the State Park in the National Lakeshore would permit consistency of overall planning, development, operation and construction and permit dispersal of the crowded conditions that threaten its destruction. For instance, portions of the Inland Dunes Unit, page 10, could be used for camping, alleviating some of the pressure on the Park's fragile areas.

The Indiana Dunes State Park probably more closely resembles the area that inspired National Park Service Director Stephen T. Mather, in 1916, than any remaining natural section of the lakeshore. It was established in 1923 by local and state conservation groups when it became apparent that Mather's proposal had died. While it was an important conservation step, it saved only a small portion of the area Mather visualized as a great national park.





the inland zone

The Inland Zone consists of a strip paralleling and adjacent to the Shoreline Zone, 3 to 4 miles inland, bounded by U. S. Highways 12 and 20. Within this zone are numerous residences and commercial establishments fronting on several secondary roads, two Federal highways, the Indiana Toll Road, and six railroads. The three units in this zone, all in Porter County, possess a variety of environmental niches for the 40-odd mammals found here, including deer, fox, raccoon, beaver and rabbit.

THE INLAND DUNES UNIT is the largest of the three, containing 1,340 acres, and also offers the greatest area for development of the 12 units of the proposal — 341 acres, or about one-fourth of the unit. With a comparatively central location, in relation to the other units, this is suggested as the location of the lakeshore headquarters and maintenance area.

About a sixth of this unit is low dunes of the Calumet Age covered with blueberries, lousewort, wintergreen, trailing arbutus and associated acid-soil plants. In a slightly smaller area between the dunes are ponds and swampy tracts with stands of aspen, black willow and occasional white birch.

Forests of this unit, while cut over in the past, are probably representative of their original composition. Oak is still an important species, but other trees are now entering their makeup.

Hiking and nature trails are appropriate interpretive devices for this natural area. And, as previously mentioned, parts could be developed for campgrounds to alleviate some of the pressure on the State Park.

Within the Inland Dunes Unit are 193 structures occupying some 579 acres.

The 887-acre BAILLY HOMESTEAD UNIT connects with the Inland Dunes Unit at its western end. This is a low alluvial valley of the Little Calumet River that could best be used as a nature preserve.

The two types of vegetation—river bottomland and upland woodlots—add important diversity to the Shoreline Zone.

About a fifth of this unit is swale and wetlands. The swamp forest is principally elm, ash, sycamore, silver maple, red maple, box elder, black walnut and American hornbeam. Beneath these grow skunk cabbage, jack-in-the-pulpit, spring beauty, marsh marigold, buttercup, toad trillium and other interesting flowering species.

On the banks of the Little Calumet and in upland woodlots is an oak-hickory forest in which white oak, shagbark hickory, beech and other species form the overstory. Ground cover contains hepaticas, meadow rue, toothwort, rue anemone, squirrel-corn, violets and a large variety of spring blooming species.

On the north bank of the Little Calumet is the Joseph Bailly Homestead, for which this

and the

unit is named. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments evaluated the homestead as eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status not because Bailly was in any way outstanding but because it illustrates the life of the independent fur trader in the first quarter of the 19th Century in the Great Lakes region.

More than half of this unit is connected with the 142 residences and 29 commercial structures found here.

Developments in harmony with use of this unit as a natural preserve include day camps, youth camps, picnic sites, nature centers and associated educational facilities, interpretive trails, bridle paths and canoeing on the Little Calumet River.

THE BURNS BOG UNIT is also considered as a natural area and could best be kept free of developments except for trails and interpretive markers. Composed of low dunes interspersed with low marshy tracts, the complex possesses distinct biological values similar to those found in the Lakeshore Zone. Black oak is the principal tree and occurs in low-stunted and open-woodland stands. The ground cover and marsh areas contain a high percentage of prairie species.

A flat alluvial plain along Burns Ditch, through which the Little Calumet River and Salt Creek empties into Lake Michigan, separates this unit from the eastern units of this zone.



wetland zone

The Wetland Zone lies south of and adjacent to the Inland Zone. With so much of the dunes and bogs along the lakefront mutilated, these five isolated units are desirable to supply additional areas for visitors who wish the experience of a walk away from the multitudes. One is in LaPorte County, the other in Porter County.

THE BLUE HERON UNIT, largest of the five, contains 385 acres suited only for nature study, photography, hiking and similar pursuits. It is an area of generally flat swale drained by the Kemper Ditch, a tributary of the Little Calumet River. Within this flat river bottom are ash, beech, elm, sycamore, maple and box elder with an understory of jack-in-the-pulpit, rue anemone and other species common to northern Indiana. At the eastern end is a climax stand of beech containing the nests of blue heron.

Hiking and nature trails with interpretive devices are the only appropriate developments suggested.

THE MUD LAKE UNIT, second largest of the five, contains 320 acres including the Lake. About 93 percent of the unit is wetlands or swale, and are best suited for nature study, photography, hiking, etc. Appropriate development would be trails with interpretive devices.

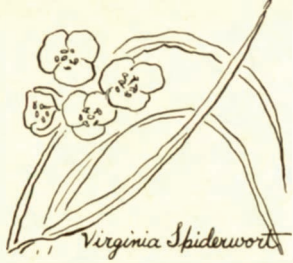
Twenty-acre Mud Lake and its adjoining marsh is a typical resting and feeding ground for ducks and other water fowl, and is a favorite feeding ground for the blue heron.

THE LITTLE CALUMET RIVER UNIT contains 308 acres, 99 percent of which is low river bottom straddling the Little Calumet. Plant and animal life is similar to that of the Blue Heron Unit adjacent to it on the east. Recommended development would be nature trails with appropriate interpretive devices.

THE BILLINGTON LAKE UNIT of 138 acres is the smallest of the five Wetland Zone units. Two lakes, with water surface accounting for 17 percent of the acreage, and their adjoining marshes, are favorite feeding grounds for ducks, blue heron and other water birds. Eighty-three percent of the area is wetlands or swale. In the northwest corner is a mature stand of oak.

THE PINHOOK BOG UNIT is the best known of the Wetland Zone units and is the only one in LaPorte County. This 165-acre bog is well known for its plant life and has been used for years by various universities for extensive botanical study. A depression within the Valparaiso moraine, its slopes pitch steeply and support an excellent climax forest of beech and maple with some oak and other hardwood species. Two-thirds of the area is wetlands, one third swale. Here grow tamarack and a few mature white pine. Blueberry and other plants associated with damp acid soils abound. The area attracts many song birds, small mammals and amphibians. Pinhook Bog is a Registered Natural Landmark; the Nature Conservancy has indicated a strong interest in this unit.





home ownership policy



Owners of single-family dwellings within the boundaries of the proposed lakeshore can retain ownership of their dwelling, and up to 3 acres of land, indefinitely, providing they meet two requirements.

First, construction of the dwelling must have been started before October 21, 1963.

Second, owners must conform to approved zoning ordinances. A period of one year is provided for local political subdivisions to adopt zoning ordinances acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior. Adoption of satisfactory ordinances under similar circumstances has never proved a problem.

Any private property owner desiring to sell his property for inclusion in the lakeshore can do so at fair market value, determined by independent appraisers. Owners may, at time of sale, retain the right of use and occupancy for non-commercial purposes for up to 25 years.

The Secretary is authorized to obtain easements or other interests that are necessary to assure public access along the beach and waters of Lake Michigan in front of certain areas which will remain in private ownership. Outside the boundaries of the lakeshore, the Secretary is authorized to acquire, other than by condemnation, easements and other interests necessary to provide public access to certain segments of the Little Calumet River.

economic



impact

A study of the probable economic impact of the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore has not been made. However, studies by independent consultants for other areas have *always* indicated a beneficial economic effect from the establishment of a unit of the National Park System in any region. Where new units of the National Park System have been established, economic benefits to the region and adjacent communities have *always* exceeded the benefits predicted. There is nothing that suggests that this would not be true in this case.

With respect to taxes lost by the removal of property from tax rolls, this, in all probability, would be less than half of the total tax realized. The lakeshore legislation permits retention of improved property in private ownership indefinitely, if suitable zoning is adopted. These properties would remain on the tax rolls. In addition, the value of available land near areas of the National Park System always increases, in past experience, producing additional revenue.

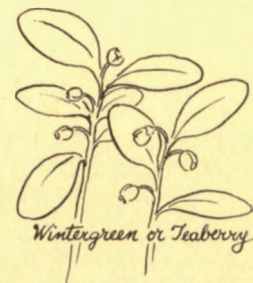
The annual operation cost of the proposed lakeshore has been estimated at over \$600,000—more than four times the taxes realized from the unimproved lands—and most of this is spent locally, in salaries and services.

Annual visitation to the lakeshore is expected to reach 2 million. At West Beach alone, 75,000 persons would be expected on an

recommendations



average Sunday. Services for these visitors would be provided locally; it is the policy of the National Park Service not to supply services that can be better handled locally. Tourist dollars could be expected to boost the economy of the area significantly.



The Department of the Interior recommends that:

The Lakeshore Dunes Unit in its entirety be considered an inviolate natural area to be left free of any intrusions other than trails and such ungraded and unpaved maintenance roads as may be needed.

The West Beach Unit be used for intensive recreation pursuits such as swimming, sunbathing, picnicking and camping.

Camping, picnicking and minor swimming areas be provided at the east end of Beverly Shores near Michigan City in the East Beach Unit.

That appropriate portions of the Bailly Homestead Unit, the Burns Bog Unit and the Inland Dunes Unit be devoted to hiking, picnicking, camping, horseback riding, nature study and any other uses that appear compatible with wise use of the Unit.

That the wetland areas (Billington Lake, Mud Lake, Little Calumet River, Blue Heron and the Pinhook Bog Units) be used for hiking, nature study and wildlife sanctuaries.

To achieve consistency in overall planning, development, operation and conservation of the National Lakeshore and Indiana Dunes State Park, the National Park Service work in close cooperation with the State of Indiana, and that, with the concurrence of the State of Indiana, the Indiana Dunes State Park be included as part of the National Lakeshore.

relationship to national recreation area criteria

The proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, developed and managed as outlined in this brochure, meets the primary criteria governing selection, establishment and administration of National Recreation Areas as devised by the Recreation Advisory Council established by the President: a spacious area, developed for high carrying capacity, offering significant recreation opportunities in answer to high priority needs, and conveniently located to urban areas in an area requiring Federal involvement.

Whereas:

Many scientists and educators have expressed their personal support for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, including the scientifically valuable non-contiguous area, as planned by the National Park Service, and

Whereas:

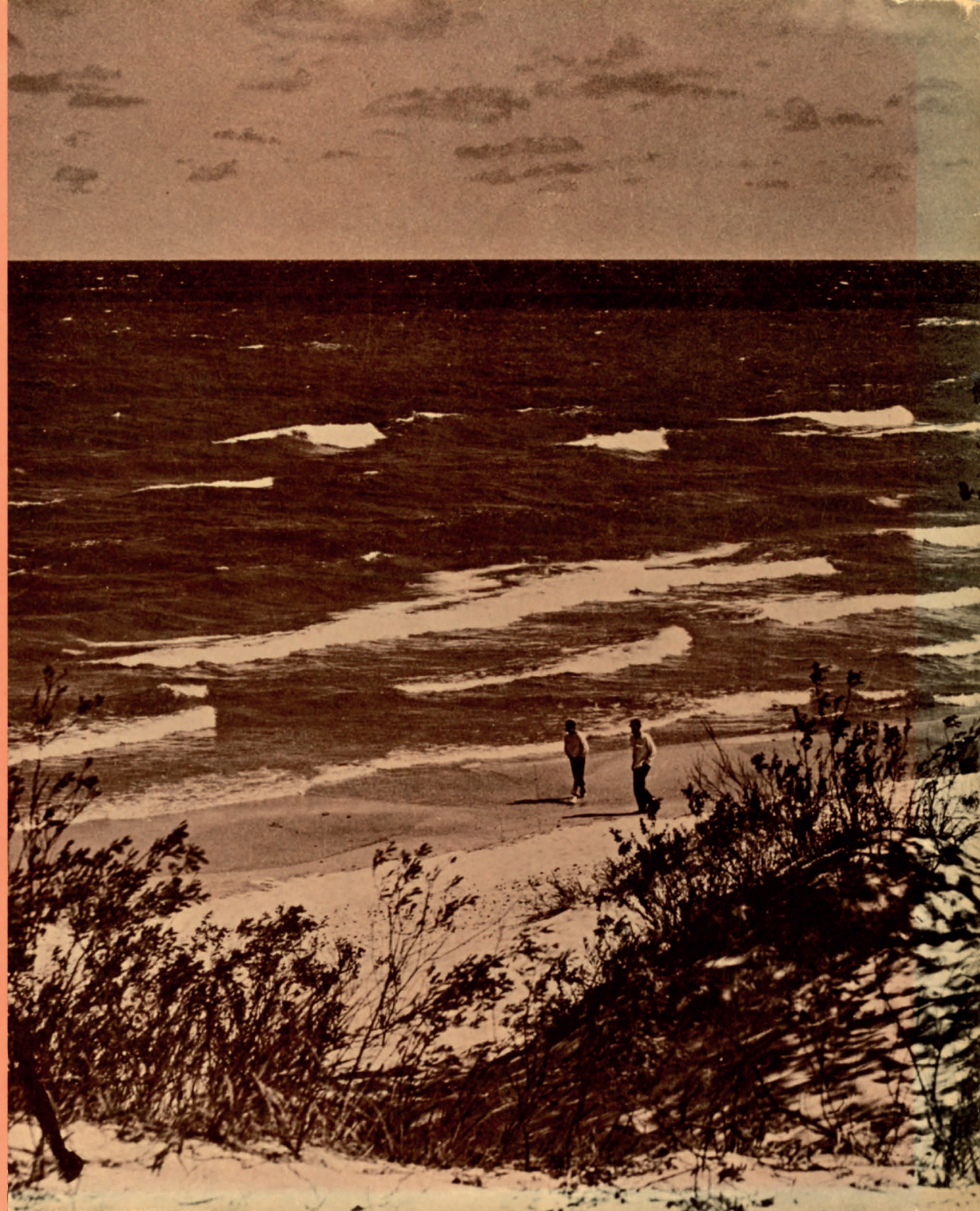
The important role of this unique area in the development of biology and geology is universally appreciated, be it therefore

Resolved:

That the Indiana Academy of Science favors the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore proposal.

The above resolution was adopted at the 81st Annual Meeting of The Indiana Academy of Science, at the University of Notre Dame, October 7-9, 1965.

Publication of this brochure was made possible through private donation.



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Lyndon B. Johnson