

to have hunting and they wanted to have mining and other things, but they finally were driven into the position that they had to accept the policy of national parks.

Now, as I understand it, Mr. Cole, your position is purely a position for public multiple use of the values within the area. Is that correct?

Mr. COLE. That is right, sir.

Chairman ASPINALL. Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Any other questions from any of the members? If not, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Huntting, we thank you for your testimony.

(Mr. Huntting's complete statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF MARSHALL T. HUNTTING, SUPERVISOR, DIVISION OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The rapidly increasing demands for all kinds of land uses and the fact that our total supply of land is fixed have proven that we must practice multiple use of our lands to a much greater extent in the future than we have in the past.

It is obvious that we cannot afford to classify large blocks of our lands for single use or restricted uses, if the lands can accommodate a variety of properly managed uses. We believe that the 12,529,000 acres of federally owned land in Washington should be managed for multiple use to the greatest extent possible.

None of the bills presently being considered meet the requirements of this concept. They would classify 1,200,500 to 1,891,000 acres of land in the North Cascades for restricted recreational use only. This would be in addition to the already existing 1,747,000 acres within two national parks and three wilderness and wild areas in Washington State where only certain restricted recreational uses are permitted.

Under U.S. Forest Service management, most of the North Cascades area has been open to multiple recreational uses as well as resource development. The North Cascades at present are available for every type of outdoor recreation, including driving for pleasure, camping, picnicking, boating, hunting, fishing, skiing, rockhounding, and hiking. A large area is currently reserved primarily for wilderness-type recreation—hiking and horseback riding and such hunting and fishing as is possible in roadless areas.

The North Cascades are valuable for recreational use, and the area is currently being used for as wide a range of recreational activities as is possible under present conditions, with roads mostly extending only into the fringes of the area. The greatest need is for more roads, not only for recreational use but for resource use as well.

In March 1963, the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture ordered a five-man study team of their representatives to review the resource potentials of the Federal lands in the North Cascades north of the White Pass highway and to make recommendations as to future management of those lands. The report of the Study Team revealed that the two Federal departments could not hide their long-standing jealousies and could not agree on their most important recommendations. Thus, some of the recommendations were those of Mr. Edward C. Crafts, Study Team Chairman, and Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Mr. Crafts acknowledged that "The report does not necessarily reflect the views of the cooperating agencies or individuals, or the State of Washington," but the report does show that of 257 organizations that voiced opinions at the public hearings on the use of the North Cascades, 208 favored multiple use management and only 49 favored a national park and additional wilderness. Of 216 individual witnesses who gave oral statements, 126 endorsed the present Forest Service management and only 87 favored more wilderness or the creation of a national park. In spite of this opposition, minority pressure groups have succeeded in getting Senate Bill 1321 through the Senate.

Since the creation of the national forests of the North Cascades in 1893 the land has been used for mining, logging, grazing, reservoirs, and recreation purposes. Each year the use of the area for recreation purposes increases, and it is estimated that by the year 2000 recreation use will double or even triple. This means that 19 million people will use the North Cascades about 30 years from