

restrict log buying to a proportion of lumber and plywood purchases. The Task Force recommended against such action, also against Federal restrictions on exports.

The issue has been aggravated because a portion of the exported logs are cut in forests owned by the Federal Government. A petition to curb exports of such logs by the establishment of a "sustained-yield unit" on National Forests in Oregon and Washington was denied by the Department of Agriculture, the administering agency.

A.5. Species of log exports

No complete breakdown of exported softwood species is available from the statistics published by the Census Bureau. The largest volume of the exported logs is recorded in a miscellaneous "basket" category. It is understood that hemlock accounts for the largest volume in that category in which a gain of over 1 billion board feet has occurred between 1961 and 1967. Douglas-fir logs show a relatively large increase, and currently make up over 15 percent of the total quantity of exports.

(Table 4)

A.6. Log Export prices rise

Along with expanded volume, the prices of exported logs moved higher between 1961 and 1967. Substantially higher prices (average declared values per M board feet) prevail currently for Port Orford Cedar, and for the unidentified species comprising the miscellaneous category in Census statistics. Douglas-fir logs show a moderate gain.

(Table 5)

B. WOODPULP, CHIPS, SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD

B.1. Woodpulp

Aggregate U.S. exports of woodpulp have followed an upward trend during recent years. These exports for 1967 are likely to reach an estimated 1.9 million tons, a record level and a gain of 63 percent since 1961. Some 50 countries are in the trade pattern, and, on a regional basis, Europe is the principal market--significant quantities go to the United Kingdom, Italy, West Germany, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Japan is the leading export market among individual countries. This market has expanded substantially during recent years, from 162,000 tons in 1961 to an estimated 430,000 tons in 1967, an increase of 165 percent. By value (\$56 million in 1967), wood pulp is second in importance to logs.

(Table 6)

B.2. Pulpwood chips

The exportation in quantity of chips for pulping began in 1965, and has markedly increased in that short 3-year span as a result of growing demand in Japan. Shipments to Japan account for all except a small percentage of the total export volume, and they are nearing lumber in value. Further substantial expansion appears as a definite prospect.

(Table 6)