

closure of a lot of mills. We know that there are more mills in the offing for closeures.

No, there is no public announcement that we may have to close or we are going to close. These operators are not going to do that. Many of these operators that we speak of are in financial difficulty and they are certainly not going to announce to the world that they are in financial difficulties and have the banks call in their loans and they are out of business. But if we can protect them by curtailing these exports, they will have some security where they will continue in operation, and our people close to the picture as they are in their own respective operations well know the situation of their individual companies, and they, too, feel insecure at the present time, and they will feel more secure, and thereby evolves the dollar volume, and the revolving of the dollar in the total economy of the States of Oregon and Washington, and it makes for a much sounder economy and the preservation of our industry.

I think last of all I want to make a statement that I have made on many occasions before industry associations, before forestry groups, I have written it into a number of briefs that we have submitted in various places, that no nation can afford to export a natural resource that they do not have in excess supply.

Now, of course, the question immediately arises, do we or do we not have timber in excess supply in the Pacific Northwest that we are talking about? I submit to you gentlemen that there are many studies available to you that have been made over the years since about 1953 or 1954 when the so-called timber resources review report, made under the auspices of the U.S. Forest Service, was coordinated with many other interests, was published, it became the Bible of the industry. And it was generally understood that that would be a continuing thing, that the reports would be brought up to date periodically over the years, and I am sure that each and every study, even to the latest one today, will show that in general terms we in the Pacific Northwest in the lumber industry are all right in balance of timber growth and timber cut, until about the year of 1985, which is not very long away, gentlemen, in the terms of growing timber. You don't grow it very fast. After that we could be in trouble.

There are also a number of conclusions, conclusions that have been reached in a number of studies in the very recent years that by the year 2000 we may not even be able to supply even our domestic demand, and this is why I say that no nation can afford to export a natural resource that they do not have in excess supply.

I submit to you gentlemen that we do not have that excess supply of timber, and therefore we should act now to preserve it and to conserve it for the future for our own domestic economy and to provide the jobs first of all for the people engaged in a very important industry in these United States.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MORSE. Thank you very much, Mr. Viancour.

I want the record to show that Mr. Terzick and Mr. Bailey, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, came to me many weeks ago and asked if I would arrange to have a meeting with your Oregon delegation in regard to the Japanese log export problem. I arranged for such meeting. They talked with the