

roads, it involves many factors that lead to the lapse of anywhere from 6 months to a year before those logs become part of the trade even.

I really think that any objections from the port authorities are unwarranted, or even from the longshoremen in manning those ports, because certainly it takes at least 5 hours per thousand feet more to load a thousand feet of lumber than it does logs, and I am firmly convinced, and, I think the British Columbia situation and even the Alaska situation bears out my contention that if the Japanese can't buy round logs, that they are going to buy cants or they are going to buy finished products.

If there is going to be any deleterious effect insofar as longshoremen in the ports are concerned over the short haul, over the long haul, they are going to benefit materially, and in passing I want to say that I think the longshoremen are going to be dealt out of the log situation entirely. Presently the Japanese are developing ways and means of strapping logs together and floating them out to the ship, and instead of loading at a port winching them aboard out in deep water, which would eliminate the longshoremen altogether.

Senator HATFIELD. The point I want to make is that you are not coming here today advocating a plan to help save one segment of our economy at the expense of another segment. You want to see continued employment in all areas of our economy, and that you do not feel that the 90-day moratorium, because of the timelag in the purchase and the acquisition of logs and their placing on the dock for loading would not really have then a great impact upon the maritime industry, if I understand you correctly?

Mr. TERZICK. And I would like to say also that what we advocated was a moratorium on the export of logs from public lands.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

Mr. TERZICK. May I make just one more observation. I don't believe anybody has mentioned it yet. There is another facet to this thing that isn't serious now, but I believe within 2 or 3 years it is going to be a real matter of concern, and that is the fact that when you export the logs, you export a lot of chips, which are vital to the pulp industry, and there is tremendous trade now with the Japanese on chips.

No one seems to be concerned too much about it yet, and perhaps I am a little bit pessimistic on it, but I really believe that within 2 or 3 years you are going to find that the chip situation is getting to be a real problem, because the parts of the log which would naturally go to the chips are being exported to Japan when you export round logs.

Senator HATFIELD. I think you are quite right on that, and you may be interested to know that our chairman has set up a set of questions in which he is seeking for the record data and information on many facets of this problem, and included amongst those questions is this very one that you mentioned about the impact of all this matter on wood chip sales and the wood chip future. We were told recently in fact by one of our other witnesses that there is a great potential in the woods now of material that could go into chips going into not thinning but future fertilizer at this time, because they are not being brought out. This is a subject that the committee has concerned itself with, and we will be interested in that further.

I appreciate, Mr. Chairman, the comments of the witness.