

You have to truck a log for 50 miles, which a lot of them do, you have to pay around \$12 or \$14 a thousand to get that there. So when you build and your timber runs out, then they shut down, not because of Japanese logs or anything else.

If you go back through the record, long before there was one log shipped to Japan, mills were going out of business by the dozens. The State of Washington was continually cutting and getting out because there was no other timber available.

Some of the big companies moved in and bought up a lot. The Government, under its plan of sustained yield, can only make so much available. And somebody bids on it, and the one that gets it, well, that is all there is in that area, and the others go out of business. We have had that for years.

I worked for the Oregon American Lumber Co. years ago. They went out of business. They shut down. They made a moving picture and burned the mill down not so long ago. Spot after spot, after spot, where Japan has had nothing to do with it. This is just a ridiculous argument of trying to bring down the price of logs.

Now, as far as peeler logs are concerned, I evidently left this paper in my room, as I was in a hurry getting down here this morning, as I did not know when you wanted me. I called your office and they said you went to work at 9 o'clock. I didn't think you would go to work until 10, so I guess I forgot some of them.

But you go back, and apply what industry was paying \$110, \$120, \$108 for peeler logs, 15 or 20 years ago. Do you know what they are selling for today? The latest figure I had is \$115.

Now, where is this tremendous increase? Unfortunately, the sawmill is going out of business because you can't pay a carpenter \$5 or \$6 an hour and expect him to nail up inch boards like we used to do. You use hard boards, you use particle boards, you use all kinds of manufactured materials, and about the only sawn timber that you see in a house today is the 2 by 4, and maybe a few springers, and the rest of it when they put on the siding, you see them slap on the hard or particle board, or whatever type of material they have to use, but it is a manufactured sheet 4 by 8, so that they can get some mileage out of their hour's work.

Now, you talk about log prices. How much lumber is there in the average house? I checked with some good carpenters before I left here. They say the average house of three rooms probably has got 10,000 maybe 11,000 feet of lumber, at the most, in it.

Now you could raise the price of lumber \$20 a thousand, and there are only 10,000 board feet—you would add \$200 to the price of that house, but it is the interest rates. On a \$20,000 home, on a 25-year mortgage, the difference between 5 percent and 6 percent would add \$12 a month to that payment.

These are the things that are wrong. The lumber market is off. The housing program is off, and they are trying to take advantage during this depression time of the depressed lumber and building program, of trying to be down and get the Congress to make it available. This isn't the first time they have tried it.

Mr. Chairman, I have been on the advisory board of the O. & C. Lands ever since it was formed. I think I am the oldest member on it. I believe I was even there before Governor Sprague of the State of Oregon.