

The question of timber, today, that is standing in the woods, much of it has quit growing, it is deteriorating, and the Senate of the United States, Mr. Chairman, when you first came here years ago, I remember you sponsored a bill of some \$40 million to build access roads into our standing timber.

Had the Congress been smart enough at that time to take you up, you could have had \$250 million worth of roads in that timber today, and where we are now losing 3 and 4 billion feet of timber a year because of rot, because of no access road—we are talking now about a shortage of timber.

Now, these timber stands, unless they are cut off, some of them, there is no growth to them. In the South, where much of the timber industry has gone, it has not only gone to the South. U.S. Plywood just started a big plywood plant in Michigan.

Abitibi built a big plant up at Alliance, Mich. Plant after plant, the big corporations are moving in. Why? Because of the harvesting of timber that was planted there during the Roosevelt administration.

They are doing the same thing in the South. I went through 11 Southern States here over a year ago, and they are buying up all the broke cotton farmers that are down there. What are they doing with it? They are bulldozing off of it all of the scrub trees and putting them in wind rows, and they are planting in between. They can produce a tree there in 28 years.

I read some testimony given by one of the Weyerhaeuser foresters just recently, in which he says that under better programs of reforestation that they can produce a merchandisable tree now in fir in less than 40 years. This statement was made just recently. Now, in order to meet the needs of the future, we can't possibly do that, regardless of what we do, if we did not increase the growth of this timber under new technology or advancement, 20 years from now we wouldn't have any trees.

We don't sell the big cants any more for stringers. We make them. We utilize all the small pieces.

If you want a beam 100-feet long or 200-feet long, you go down to the timber structure, they take all the tjomgs that we used to burn, throw them in the burner, and they make a beautiful, whatever shape you want, and they deliver it to you, and you go and see these stores put up practically overnight, because of that kind of technology, and because the big companies are utilizing all of the wood which used to go into the burner, you are producing more merchantable building material with less footage, because what used to burn up years ago is today either going into chips, or goes into the pulp mill or is made into particle board.

Some of them make presto logs. Practically all of the better companies are utilizing the entire tree, and it is for these reasons that we feel that we are really getting panicky over something that I think would hurt us tremendously at this time.

I am not sure that Japan has got to buy from us, and I don't think anybody on this committee, and I don't think any of these people who have testified here, do. I read some testimony that was given by some ambassador from Japan, in which he stated that Russia was doing its very best to try and increase the sale of logs to Japan, and he said the reason they liked our logs better was because as long as they could get them, they were a little larger size, that most of the logs in