

attached to the Economic Planning Agency as set forth in the Financial Post, of Toronto, Canada, for July 1, 1967. Mr. Yujiro says that by 1985:

Population will increase [from 100 million] to 130 million. Number of households will reach 35 million and average per capita income will be U.S. \$2,000 or more.

Farm population will drop from 35 percent at present to 10 percent. * * * Growing towns and cities will absorb 90 percent of the population. Giant cities such as Tokyo and Osaka will increase 50 percent. * * *

Investment in housing will have to increase 10 percent annually to meet demand.

In the same issue of the Financial Post there is more on housing in Japan:

Japan's new five-year plan estimates that 7.3 million new dwelling units must be constructed by 1971.

Despite the acute housing shortage now plaguing urban areas, only 2.8 million units have been built—mostly apartments—since 1963. Two small rooms is the average apartment in Tokyo these days, and the Japanese are drawing lots to get into those built by the government.

The lottery system determines who occupies units built by the Japan Housing Corp. It's more than just chancy. There are 51 applicants for every unit made available in Tokyo.

* * * * *

One bright spot in the housing problem involves the lottery system. If your name is not drawn for 36 consecutive times, you automatically win the next unit available. At the present rate of construction, that automatic win takes four years.

Housing, of course, by no means exhausts the Japanese need for wood fiber. There is also the matter of paper and paperboard. Based on data assembled by Arne Sundelein, Stockholm, Sweden, in December 1966, for FAO of United Nations and published on July 17, 1967, in Pulp and Paper—17th Annual World Review, in 1965 Japan consumed 8,598,000 tons of paper and paperboard; this figure will jump in 1970 to 11,905,000 tons, in 1975 to 15,763,000 tons and in 1980 to 20,393,000 tons—a gain of 137 percent in a 15-year span.

I will digress from the text, Mr. Chairman. One million tons of increase in pulp and paper is equivalent to one-half billion board feet of our logs.

Senator MORSE. Would you say that again, please?

Mr. McCracken. One million tons of paper and paperboard are approximately equivalent to a half billion board feet of our logs.

Senator MORSE. It would be helpful if you would translate that figure so that it can be added to your testimony in regard to the data you have here for Japan on pulp paper, and paper products. We would appreciate it if you can find out for the committee how much of that paper and pulp is being imported by Japan from other countries, and then break it down showing the imports from the United States.

Mr. McCracken. Can we submit that for the record?

Senator MORSE. Yes, before it is closed on January 30.

Mr. McCracken. We will be very pleased to try to do that.

(The information referred to follows:)