inadequate but dearly welcomed stopgap relief through some small business set aside sales.

A couple of other things came out of that decision of the Secretary of Agriculture. He suggested that log supplies could be increased through a program of salvage and mortality thinnings, in other words, the elimination of obvious waste. It could have been a great program except for one flaw. The item was omitted from the President's budget. Thanks to the congressional delegation, money was made available, despite the administration, beginning with fiscal 1968—and then only for the Interior Department. On the national forests, where the bulk of the timber is, where the bulk of the waste occurs, the administration is still carrying the day in favor of waste.

Another aspect of the Secretary's decision came into focus only a few days ago when he published a proposed order in the Federal Register making a tiny adjustment in the boundary of the Grays Harbor Federal Unit to include one more mill. The one mill apparently has to have protection against the export of its national forest log supply. We have taken no position on that boundary adjustment. But let me make it plain that such episodes necessarily contribute to intellectual speculation on the quality of the personal interest and on the volume of real thinking that until the last few weeks has been expended in the administration on the log export problem.

A few weeks ago things began to fall into place. Perhaps the ineluctable unemployment and economic loss that we described in 1961 is finally reaching an end. Well, not a total end, but at lease the rate of acceleration may be stopped in the loss of our economic blood.

We are now all agreed and we fervently urge and have urged that the export of logs from our Federal lands to Japan be limited to 350 million feet per year. This is on the assumption that the total log export, including both public and private logs, will aggregate about 1 billion feet per year. Extrapolating from data published by the Forest Service in its research paper PNW27, this funnels from Oregon and Washington to Japan 9 million man-hours per year of our labor. To me this is staggering. But for goodness sake, let it be the end of it. With this in mind, I ask that our negotiators seek a Japanese commitment to limit their aggregate log imports from the United States to 1 billion board feet per year. One way or another there must be an effective overall ceiling. If there is not, the Government and others will be hearing more.

To summarize, the necessary, the essential, the absolute first priority is a 350 million foot annual ceiling, administered and enforced by our Government—I stress most strongly our Government, not the Japanese Government—on the export to Japan of logs derived from Federal timber. An integral concomitant of this ought to be an aggregate annual limitation of 650 million board feet of logs to Japan from other sources in the United States. That would permit a total annual export of 1 billion feet of raw logs.

Mr. Chairman, before closing I should like to say a word about the earnestness, the diligence, the long hours you and your colleagues have devoted to these hearings. Every witness has been heard to say whatever is on his mind. All sides have been represented. The questioning has been patient. More it has been designed to sharpen the points, the details, the pros and cons. It has been worthwhile, Mr. Chairman.

(The clipping heretofore referred to follows:)