

This is a picture of the balloon tethered up in the air holding the logging riggings. And up in the corner of the picture is the logging operation.

In a few seconds we will see some logs being picked up. We won't show the entire movie. We will show you one shot of the logs coming down the cable, and then switch to the next exhibit.

The advantage of balloon logging is that it will allow a tremendous volume of additional wood that is not now part of our annual allowable cut to be added to the timber base.

Further advantages are that fewer roads are needed in this type of logging. We don't disturb the scenery. We don't have the major investment in roads, the hazard of possible contamination of the small streams. This scene shows some of the logs that have been brought down with the aid of the balloon and rigging.

The people in British Columbia are a little further along on balloon logging research than we in the United States.

Here are the two balloons. They are switching the helium from a small balloon to a still larger balloon. There are a number of problems here. Helium is expensive and helium is lost once in a while. Part of the research would be to develop a fiber that could be put into the fabric and a low cost gas used. In case the balloon were punctured and the gas lost, there wouldn't be a tremendous loss. I think that is probably enough unless you have some questions on that.

Representative DELLENBACK. Are these Goodyear balloons?

Mr. GASKINS. No, I don't believe they were.

Representative DELLENBACK. You don't know who is working with this?

Mr. GASKINS. The Canadians? I do not. I think these are strictly barrage type balloons. I believe that is enough of the movies.

Now I can show you the research material that the experiment station has made available to the industry and to members of Congress explaining the type of program that we need for research and for funding to get this program underway, because it specifically spells out major volumes of wood that are available. I think it is fairly well self-explanatory, and possibly some of your staff have seen this several times.

The opportunity to log in the upper areas where you are not going to be disturbing the soil to the point that road building is required is the point here. By using aerial logging systems you will be eliminating the necessity of taking out about 5.5 acres of timberland for every mile of road. This gives you an idea as to how we will be able to use this in some of the scenic areas. And the problem: How to get this job done.

This slide gives a tabulation and the Forest Service estimate of what the potentials in annual harvest are if \$2 million were available to develop it. A gross addition to the western Oregon and western Washington cut would be 840 million feet per year. We recognize that this is not totally available for harvest, because it just would not be possible to get all of the material harvested, so the Forest Service estimates the possible increase in the range of 500 million feet per year from public and private lands.

We have a chart later on that will break down these volumes.