

feel that they must use wood for some reason unknown to me, then it it would seem far more sound for them to turn to the largest undeveloped softwood resources in the world yet remaining in their neighboring region of Siberia.

Representative CLAUSEN. Doesn't this carry with it certain international political implications?

Dr. GRAVES. That is right.

Representative CLAUSEN. I think it was Senator Hatfield the other day who raised the question of whether or not we were going to be driving these people into the arms of our major ideological adversary at least.

Dr. GRAVES. I do not think wood supplies are going to do it.

Representative CLAUSEN. A final question. I guess I was discussing this with Mr. McCracken. Are there only softwood resources available in the countries of Russia, the United States, and Canada? It is my understanding there might be some in the Congo. Do you know? Could you give me the benefit of your thinking?

Dr. GRAVES. In general the softwood or coniferous softwood resources are in the temperate zones, both north and south. They are far greater in the north, that is, in the countries you just named. There are no softwood resources in the Congo, very little in Africa and South America. Argentina and Chile have some but they are far below their own needs. New Zealand has some, Australia has some, but these are already very heavily drawn upon, as are the Philippines, by the Japanese. So there is in effect no large untapped softwood resource available except that of Siberia and to a certain extent northern Canada.

Representative CLAUSEN. Do we have accurate inventories of the softwood timber resources in for instance Russia and Canada?

Dr. GRAVES. We do, within certain limits of error. Timber resources in Canada are reasonably well known. The Russian inventory data of course always raise a question of variety. We have no way of checking.

Representative CLAUSEN. Just for the benefit of the questioner, and possibly for the committee, could you compare the overall volume of softwood timber resources that Canada has with the United States, and also what Russia has, with the United States? I would like to know this because I think one of these days, as both of the very distinguished Senators from Oregon have indicated, we are going to have to get out this long-term international understanding of timber resources as we move into this category of international trade. I think we should have a broad understanding on this.

Dr. GRAVES. I think this is the kind of thing that we could assemble for you. I would hesitate to give an opinion on it just offhand.

Representative CLAUSEN. Just for the purpose of the record for the moment, would you say that Canada has twice as much as we have, the same amount? I mean how would you compare the amount of resources that Canada has with the United States and how would Russia's compare with us, just roughly?

Dr. GRAVES. Just roughly Canada is already using more timber than it is growing in all of its area except British Columbia. Its resources in British Columbia are in the aggregate somewhat less than our resources in the three west coast States. Probably North America as a whole has less coniferous resources left than does Russia and Siberia