there was any action that followed, definite action to indicate sincerity on this, or to indicate real interest in this by actually getting into their own budget that they advocated before the Bureau of the Budget did its review? You are not acquainted with that.

On page 14 you talk here in the middle of the page about the cost of thinning this 1.5 million acres of young forest with a total of $61 million over the 8 years.

Now, to give us the other side of the coin, what would be your estimate that that small investment would return? In other words, rather than just giving us the cost factor, can you give us some kind of figure here that would indicate the return on such an investment? I do not have to have that answer right at this moment, if you would like to take time to compute it.

Mr. McCRACKEN. $61 million invested over 8 years would generate 3.3 billion feet of old growth timber for sale. I believe that the return would be about $212 million for a $61 million investment.

Senator HATFIELD. If you would like to refine those figures or reconfirm them later, that is fine, but I do think it would be helpful, Mr. Chairman, in the record, to have the correlation of that investment to what we would have in generated effect or additional resources, natural resources?

Senator MORSE. The witness will supply this for the record.

(The information to be furnished for the record follows:)

Information submitted by WFIA in response to question by Senator Hatfield on expected return on investment of $61 million over eight years for thinning 1.5 million acres of young forest.

If $61 million were spent over a period of eight years for timber stand improvement in the national forests in Oregon and Washington, there would be generated, commencing the first year of such program, an increase in the allowable cut on such forests of 415 million board feet of timber annually and forever. Assuming a stumpage value of $40 per thousand board feet, this would produce $16.6 million each year forever. In just the eight-year span during which the $61 million expenditure is made, sales of the additional allowable cut would produce $132.8 million.

In other words, the return from the first four years of sales under such a program would more than pay for the full eight-year investment program. Sales during the fifth and each succeeding year would produce a revenue of $16.6 million annually and forever, over and above the investment.

Senator HATFIELD. One last question I believe.

On page 18 you referred to a meeting with Senator Morse and the WFIA and the International Wood Workers of America. Is that the same union that was represented here the other day before our committee by the appearance of Al Hartung?

Mr. McCRACKEN. Yes; the same union.

Senator HATFIELD. Do I understand that this quote of the minutes of that meeting in the center of the page was on the composite figure or the unanimous figure of those who were meeting with Senator Morse in Portland, on July 15, 1961?

Mr. McCRACKEN. I would ask Mr. Netzorg who has the minutes of the meeting to read the part on that point, Senator.

Mr. NETZORG. Our minutes of the meeting made at the time, Senator, include the following statement:

Mr. Claude Ballard, first vice president of the International Wood Workers of America accompanied by Mr. Phil Frost, editor International Wood Workers stated that his union is gravely concerned at the export of logs to Japan.