

Log exports from Oregon and Washington to Japan were about one billion board feet in 1966 and an estimated 1.5 billion for 1967. We anticipate that the level of log exports will probably continue to rise in the absence of some action to bring about a change. We should keep in mind that only a portion of these logs are derived from national forest or other Federal lands, that is, in 1966, it is estimated that about one-third came from the national forests. The figures we have been compiling and publishing in a quarterly bulletin entitled "Production, Prices, Employment, and Trade in the Pacific Northwest Forest Industries," show the following statistics on log and lumber exports to Japan since 1961.

The figures for 1967 are estimates based on the first 11 months' statistics. It shows that as of 1967 the log exports to Japan were estimated to be 1.5 billion board feet and lumber exports about 50 million board feet.

(The table referred to follows:)

LOG AND LUMBER EXPORTS FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON 1961-67

(In thousand board feet)

Year	Total log exports	Log exports to Japan	Lumber exports to Japan
1961.....	335,675	328,116	108,791
1962.....	311,223	286,655	37,975
1963.....	709,178	638,722	49,705
1964.....	834,847	739,692	33,393
1965.....	900,967	774,908	21,035
1966.....	1,109,074	1,023,242	26,169
1967 ¹	1,600,000	1,500,000	50,000

¹ Estimated for 1967 on basis of 11 months' statistics.

Mr. CLIFF. In addition, there were shipped from Alaska to Japan in 1966 a small volume of logs (15,347,000 board feet) and 135,322,000 board feet of sawn material. For the first three quarters of 1967, the figures for Alaska are 29,875,000 of logs and 142,030,000 of sawn material.

Japan is now taking some log grades that are greatly in demand by the U.S. industry. In the early years, it was the belief that this trade would take low-quality logs, not the grades preferred in our own domestic industry. Now, however, the trade is taking a higher proportion of the upper grades of Douglas-fir and hemlock, particularly sawlog grades, than occurs in the mix of logs used by U.S. mills located in the heavy export areas of western Washington and northwestern Oregon.

Exports of logs to Japan in 1966 accounted for around 8 percent of all the logs produced in western Oregon and western Washington. This rose to 13 percent in 1967.

The impacts in the Pacific Northwest of this export trade to Japan are especially severe for western hemlock and other species in the white woods group. Over 80 percent of the exports are in these species.

The proportion of Douglas-fir logs in export shipments was about 12 percent in 1966 and 16 percent in 1967. It seems likely that as total log exports grow, the proportion comprised of Douglas-fir will also grow. In 1967 about 4 percent of the Douglas-fir logs produced in the region were exported.