

cate to me that as the years have progressed and round logs have been exported the exports of lumber of processed timber has decreased. This hasn't been consistent each year, but there seems to be a very decided trend in this direction. This would lead me to believe that if the Japanese can buy the round logs, they are not going to be buying the lumber export products. I would like to have your comment on that, please.

Mr. CLIFF. The figures given on that table are on lumber exports to Japan from Oregon and Washington, they have decreased with some ups and downs. On the other hand, the export of cants and baby squares from Alaska have been increasing. I am quite sure that in the Alaska situation, we would not be shipping as much semiprocessed lumber to Japan if we did not have the primary manufacturing requirement in Alaska. We would be shipping logs instead of the semi-manufacture.

Representative POLLOCK. Do you have any reason to believe it would be any different in Washington and Oregon if the regulations or the policy were the same?

Mr. CLIFF. Well, I don't know. This is a many-sided question. They might possibly go to British Columbia or wherever they could go to get the best bargains, the best trade agreements, the best arrangements. Whether they would take more lumber from Oregon and Washington if they couldn't get the round logs is a matter of conjecture. I would hope they would.

Representative POLLOCK. Mr. Cliff, I would like to say that I believe that all Alaskans wholly concur with your statement as it was presented today, and also the testimony you have given in answer to inquiries. I would like for the record to say that I feel that by and large there exists a very good working relationship between the Forest Service and the industry in Alaska, and I am sure in great measure this has been because of the policies which you have employed over these many years.

Now, Mr. Cliff, I have a number of questions to ask about the Alaska operations that are in no manner critical but I inquire for my own information and as a means to complete the record.

Do I understand correctly that the Forest Service estimates that there is 891 million board feet total that can be cut annually in Alaska on a sustained yield basis, but that only 560 million board feet of this are presently being cut?

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct. The 891 million board feet is our current estimate of annual allowable cut under present methods of logging, transport and the situation we face today, and we are cutting about 60 percent of that or 535 million feet this year, I think. We have other sales on the board which will be coming out this coming year, and we are expanding the cut in Alaska.

Representative POLLOCK. If the figures are generally correct there is something like 330 million board feet of timber which apparently have not been made available for sale at the present time; is this correct?

I am using the figures 891 million board feet and around 560 million board feet that are presently being cut.

Mr. CLIFF. It is around 330 that is uncommitted and unsold of this allowable cut. Much of that is in what we call the Juneau pulp unit