

would actively promote the purchase of some material in the United States in the replacement of a given amount, a determined amount or an agreed upon amount of round timber. Another example of a meaningful result is that they would attempt to exert such controls as they have to level off the export of round timbers to an agreed upon level similar, for example, to the level proposed by the forest industries in their testimony. It is a little hard to say right now what would be completely satisfactory. I think you would have to assess what comes out of the meeting before you could determine whether it is meaningful or not. I think it has to represent, in my view, some progress toward getting a more satisfactory mixture of saw logs and manufactured material.

Senator HATFIELD. Could I infer that it would have to result to some degree in the stabilization of some level of export. It would have to have therefore a certain impact upon the price as it relates to supply and demand, and thereby create a greater possible supply for the domestic manufacture. It would have to have a combination of some of these factors in order to be meaningful, or if falling short of these, that you would then feel you would recommend this kind of restriction be placed upon exports, namely, the primary manufacture requirement?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir. It would also mean some firm agreement by the Japanese that they would abide by these determinations.

Senator HATFIELD. And one last question, and that is that there must be also some time factor involved in this whole matter of negotiations as far as reaching a conclusion or reaching a point where obviously there is no agreement.

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. That there cannot be used a series of one meeting after another as a time delay which would prevent you from taking action or anyone else in the Federal agency; is this correct?

Mr. CLIFF. That would conform with my idea of how we would have to judge this.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

Senator MORSE. Mr. Cliff, yesterday we had the associate dean of the School of Forestry of Syracuse University, Dr. Graves, on the stand. Questions were asked him about world sources of softwood, and estimated inventories of each. One of the members of the committee asked him to supply what information he might have in his school files without doing a research job for us. I announced that when you were on the stand today I would ask you to submit to us, in due course, a memorandum setting forth any information that you have that might be helpful to us in this regard.

The question is: What are the world sources of softwood, and what is the estimated inventories of each source? I am not asking you to make a detailed study. I simply thought someone on your staff might be able to be of help to us, and if you will supply an answer to that for the record.

Mr. CLIFF. Information on the area and volume of growing stock in the North Temperate Zone, where softwood forests are predominant, is quite readily available in a world timber trend study by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. It is the most