

31,300 thousand board feet per year. There is virtually no cutting underway on the north slope of the Uinta. The Forest Service wants to get this lodgepole pine cut at substantially higher annual rates than the normal allowable cut. The objective is to make sufficient sales to get the annual cutting rate up to around 75 million board feet per year on this north slope.

Senator HATFIELD. I have no other questions at this point. I do hope that you can present the requests to the committee relating to the North Vietnam trade and other things that I have raised with Japan, the Japanese trade, and this last matter where you are going to get additional logs or where you might broaden the area from which logs can be drawn. And I am very grateful to you for your testimony.

(The State Department subsequently submitted the following supplemental information:)

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

In the course of Mr. Greenwald's testimony on the impact of increasing log exports, certain information was requested concerning Japan's trade with North and South Vietnam. We have coordinated our reply with the Department of Commerce and understand that that department is furnishing information on the magnitude and general composition of Japan's exports to South Vietnam with a detailed breakdown of exports of forest products.

We note that Japan's trade with North Vietnam is small and shrinking. For the period January through November 1967 Japanese exports to North Vietnam were valued at \$1.8 million; imports from North Vietnam, consisting primarily of anthracite coal, were valued at \$6.3 million. This aggregate trade of \$8.1 million represents a 50 percent decline from the total trade carried on between the two countries in the same period of 1966. After checking foreign statistics for 1966 and 1967, we desire to confirm Mr. Greenwald's statement that no logs have been imported into Japan from North Vietnam for processing into lumber and exportation to South Vietnam.

We also note that the Japanese withdrew their shipping from the North Vietnam trade in the spring of 1965. Japan gives no governmental aid to North Vietnam.

In addition to substantial reparation payments, which have already been completed, Japan extended to South Vietnam in the years 1964-66 an estimated \$3 million in grant assistance and, in June 1967, agreed to provide an additional \$1.1 million in medical aid.

Senator HATFIELD. I do want to just say that I think we are struggling here with a problem that is economic, and especially economic in our area. I appreciate your role as a diplomat seeking to maintain good friendly relations with Japan. But I don't know anyone on this committee who doesn't want that objective, too, and that goal. We are anxious to maintain it. Oregon, especially, has had long relationships with Japan, friendly expanding trade relations, but I do think it is quite obvious if we have to confront this problem at home, and why we are seeking this information from men like you, and why we look to men like you for leadership, which is going to help solve it in our best interest with priority and weight given to the Northwest.

Representative DELLENBACK. May I pick up right where Senator Hatfield left off, when he talked about the desirability of establishing stronger and better relationships with Japan. And I refer back to the time that Senator Hatfield was Governor Hatfield and the efforts that I know firsthand were made by Oregon to improve relations with Japan. We have a sister-city relationship with them. We have trips over there by emissaries from the State of Oregon, one of which Governor Hatfield went on, at least one occasion, and so I know that he speaks sincerely of the real desire that many of us in Oregon have to improve, not destroy, relationships.