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their natural life cycle, from which birds and game have fled, where oxygen production has become minimal and where timber is allegedly "stored for the future."

Sixty per cent of the national softwood sawtimber inventory suitable for manufacture of lumber and plywood required to build America's homes now stands in national forests. The annual growth rate of all timber volume in national forests is 0.7 per cent. In contrast, industrial forests, scientifically managed under sound business practices, add wood fiber to inventory at a rate of 3.1 per cent a year. These same industrial forests are managed for multiple use by the public for outdoor recreation of all kinds.

Because aging trees most readily fall victim to fire, disease, pestilence and storm, they cannot be "stored" with any assurance that they will be available for some indefinite future use.

Responsible stewardship of the public commercial timber assets of the United States, which belong to all the people, demands that public officials and all the citizens insist that the nation realize the total benefits available from the public forest resource and the land where it now stands. Failure to do so will deprive the people of the wood fiber products they must have, limit the environmental benefits that can be realized from vital forests and, ultimately, impose serious economic burdens on all Americans both as taxpayers and as consumers.

Citizens become angry when dairy farmers dump milk or when truck farmers leave crops to rot in the field because they cannot get the price for their commodities that they believe they must have. There is indignation at such waste of the bounty of the land when people are going hungry.

There should be equal indignation when the Federal Government itself, responding to uninformed pressures to save trees, fails to apply sound forest management to public commercial timberlands when millions of Americans are illhoused, when unemployment is rising, and when hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent annually to preserve forests that nature itself will ultimately destroy.

More than 1.6 million men and women, or 8.6 per cent of the national manufacturing labor force, are directly employed in lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, and pulp and paper products. Additional millions are engaged in distribution and installation of wood-based items.

These American citizens and their jobs are threatened when the Federal Government fails to manage its timber resources for economic as well as esthetic and recreational values. Denial of raw material security to forest-based manufacturing facilities, which are frequently the hub of rural communities, diverts capital investment, which can ultimately spell doom to a basic industry and create serious national shortages of necessities fashioned from wood fiber. Loss of jobs in rural communities accelerates the flight to the cities, adding to urban problems.

There are compelling reasons for Congress to insist on wise use of our national forests rather than their consignment to the limited purposes envisioned by preservationists.

Wise use of our national forests, which is true conservation, can provide the means to assure our ill-housed millions a decent home. Nearly 75 per cent of the single-family houses in the United States are of wood frame construction.

Wise use of our national forests can afford significant employment opportunities to relatively unskilled workers in the woods, in the mills, in transportation, in the distribution chain and in the construction industry.

Wise use of our national forests can guarantee all of the forest land values forever:

fish and wildlife, watershed, forage and outdoor recreation, as well as timber.

Wise use of our national forests, including the sale of public timber to industry for conversion to products, will generate substantial revenue to the Federal Government. National forest timber sale revenues in the last decade totaled more than \$2.4-billion.

During the same period, losses of timber in national forests due to natural disaster such as fire, insects and disease, were only one billion board feet less than the volume of timber sold. It is estimated that the annual loss of timber through disaster in national forests is 10 billion board feet. The average volume sold by the Forest Service annually from fiscal year 1960 through 1970 was 11 billion board feet.

Can the United States afford such needless waste of its only renewable industrial raw material? Of course not. The Federal Government must face this fact, and so must the people.

The means to manage the national public forest resource for the maximum benefit of all the people are well known. They have been practiced on industrial commercial forests for more than 30 years. The one significant difference between industrial and national forest management is that industry has reinvested earnings in growing dynamic new forests.

The Forest Service has been unable to do this. Dollars earned for the Federal Treasury through the sale of national forest timber are not reinvested in forest regeneration, cultivation and related silvicultural practices.

While the Forest Service is a rare revenue-producing agency of government, it must seek annual appropriations from Congress to conduct its business of growing timber. This critical deficiency in Federal fiscal management must be overcome, either by legislation or by the Office of Management and Budget in the Executive Branch.

Public forests are a public trust and must be managed for the benefit of the total public; national forests are not.

THE BENEFITS OF OPEN WORLD TRADE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, all of us realize that the trade issues which choked the closing days of the last Congress are still with us.

We may hope that some lessons have been learned and that some people have been awakened to the need to proceed actively but responsibly on trade, in spite of the protectionist sentiment that always gains such a dangerous momentum in the midst of a recession.

I think this case for a positive, responsible effort toward a solution of our trade problems was stated extremely well in an editorial published in the Daily Republican Eagle of Red Wing, Minn., on January 8, 1971.

The editorial is not only well worth reading, but is representative of many such editorials and articles which have appeared throughout my own State and, I am sure, throughout most States across the country, on the dangers of sliding into a protectionist war.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRADE FOES UNITE

The trade protectionists who were defeated in Congress should pay heed to the fact that

two previous adversaries are now sounding similar tunes. President Nixon is rightfully reminding Congressmen that his defeated trade package contained not only restrictive quotas but also a number of constructive programs aimed at helping the U.S. gain a more fortunate position in the import-export balance. Sen. Mondale is saying much the same, pointing out that all trade factions within the country should work together to strengthen the U.S. bargaining hand—but only within internationally accepted ground rules.

Despite the seeming harmony of these two points of view, the protectionist bills are likely to return in equal numbers in the coming session. However, the arguments in their favor are being continually weakened. Japan, a tough opponent in trade competition, is being forced to give up some of its protections. Its leaders have discovered that they can't afford the retaliations from other nations. Both the U.S. and Australia have moved to withhold key raw materials which Japan must import in volume if she is to continue economic expansion. Wages also are rising rapidly in Japan, making it less of a threat to U.S. textile manufacturers. Meantime, other low-wage countries such as Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea are moving to take Japan's place.

What all this means is that each nation needs to produce what it's best suited to produce, with the U.S. tending toward the manufacture of high-capital, high-technology, high-wage products at home and toward the purchase of low-wage products abroad. Obviously, the transition will never be complete and will continue at times to be painful. But the path is one that's clearly marked, and legislation that artificially restricts our progress is as futile as attempting to turn back the clock.

LITHUANIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM—30 YEARS OF SOVIET OPPRESSION

Mr. BROOKE. Mr. President, for too long too many people throughout the world have been unaware of what has happened to the people of Lithuania. The Kremlin is fond of saying that Russian imperialism died with the czar. But the fate of Lithuania shows this to be a cruel fiction. The Communist regime did not come to power in Lithuania by legal or democratic process. The Soviets invaded and occupied Lithuania in June of 1940, and the Lithuanian people have been suffering in Russian Communist slavery for more than 30 years.

Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent, numbering over 1 million, will commemorate two very important anniversaries during the second part of February 1971: First, they will observe the 730th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state when Mindaugas the Great unified all Lithuanian principalities into one kingdom in 1251; and second, they will mark the 53d anniversary of the establishment of the modern Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918. But this celebration of Lithuania's Independence Day will not be similar to American celebration of the Fourth of July. It will contain no note of joy, no jubilant tone of achievement and victory. On the contrary, the observance will be somber, sorrowful, underlined with the grim accent of defeat and tragedy. For Lithuania has lost its independence, and today survives only as a captive nation behind the Iron Curtain.