The committee appreciates very much receiving Congressman Adams' statement and I thought it particularly appropriate that I should read it into the record just preceding the testimony of Washington witnesses.

We are going to have a panel to testify now, and I am very glad to call on Mr. Ray Heinke, Mr. Henry E. Soike, and Mr. Donald Van Brunt. Will you come forward?

Mr. Heinke is representing the port of Tacoma, Mr. Soike is representing the port of Grays Harbor and Mr. Van Brunt is representing the ILWU, the Longshoremen's Union.

Gentlemen, on behalf of the committee I welcome you. We are delighted to have you with us. It is very important that we receive for the record statements from port atuhorities and from maritime worker representatives as to what they think ought to be a reasonable and fair solution to the problem that confronts the committee. You may proceed in your own way.

STATEMENT OF HENRY E. SOIKE, MANAGER, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, PORT OF GRAYS HARBOR, ABERDEEN, WASH.

Mr. Soike. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to submit my prepared statement for the record and to review it at this time.

My name is Henry E. Soike and I am manager of industrial development for the Port of Grays Harbor. I am here today representing the Washington Public Ports Association and speaking for those major ports in our State who provide public facilities for waterborne commerce and are extensively engaged in the log exporting movement to Japan. The ports to which I specifically refer include: Bellingham, Anacortes, Everett, Seattle, Olympia, Port Angeles, Willapa Harbor, Grays Harbor, Longview, Vancouver, and Tacoma—who is represented here today.

As a result of the telegram received by our association, soliciting testimony at this hearing, representatives of these ports met as a group to assist in preparation of the statement I am making here today.

I must first state the Washington Public Ports Association is opposed to restrictions upon the export of logs. In a resolution passed by the association November 29, 1967, it reiterated its opposition to the restraint of trade, the restriction of log exporting, and the imposition of Federal quotas, and urged the U.S. Department of State to seek from the Japanese elimination of trade barriers that presently impose restrictions detrimental to free exchange of commodities. Our opposition to export restrictions is based upon a confident knowledge of the economic benefit of the free exchange of commodities, and the insistence that full consideration must be given to the following factors:

1. The importance of foreign trade to the Pacific Northwest economy.
2. The millions of dollars of port plant investment.
3. The thousands of jobs, and the millions of dollars in payrolls directly attributable to the log export movement.
4. The economic devastation which could result if the proponents of trade restrictions are heeded.