the hours and wages of all administrative and clerical employees who are directly involved in the exporting of the logs.

Senator MORSE. What you have just described, Mr. Van Brunt, identifies for the record "1967 Log Exports," and this will be inserted in the record at the conclusion of your statement.

Mr. VAN BRUNT. Thank you.

The total in man-hours to the two States is 15,086,371 and the total wages involved amount to $57,573,519.60, plus $5,386,284.92 income in revenue to public port authorities.

Figuring 2,000 hours as an average year's work, there are 7,543 people employed as a direct result of log exports.

As to the interests aided besides those mentioned above it is to the interest of everyone in the two States to see that we do not lose the $57,573,519.60 income we have from log exports in hopes that someone may be able to reemploy some of the unemployed from the lumber industry which has been a developing problem since the mid-1950's. We find the basic problem is in marketing of domestic lumber and plywood products, as well as transportation, high interest rates, competitive building products, low housing starts and increased imports of Canadian wood products.

In answer to the second question, we can only say that the Japanese manufacturing methods provide them with a somewhat better return in lumber products than does the American method and there is a market for the lumber in Japan that there is not in the United States.

In answer to the third question by Senator Morse, several things could be done by various Government agencies to help the Northwest lumber industry:

1. The U.S. minimum wage could be raised in order to bring the southern U.S. competition closer to the northern wage standard.

2. There could be an equalization of freight rates between the West and the East and the South and the East.

3. There could be a tariff placed on the import of lumber products from Canada which would give the Northwest a better chance at the east coast market.

In view of the domestic market, the declining annual cut, the lack of an existing foreign market, and the U.S. import of lumber products from Canada, and the Forest Service statistics showing that the allowable cut under our sustained yield program is increasing annually, we can see no reason to restrict any portion of the log exports.

I would like to add for the record, Mr. Chairman, that early in the 1960's the longshore industry of the Northwest was very depressed. The longshoremen in 10 out of the total of 16 ports in the Northwest were not able to make a living. As a matter of fact, in 1962 the Pacific Maritime Association and the I.L.W.U. were trying desperately at great expense to move the longshoremen from the depressed ports to the more prosperous ports, in an effort to retain the many skills and years of experience in the industry.

Today, with the exception of Newport, Oreg., which by the way does not ship any logs and has never shipped logs, every one of those ports in the Northwest are blessed with full employment, and are the highest earning ports in the longshore industry on the Pacific coast of the United States. And were log exports to be severely cur-

89-248 O—68—pt. 2——3