

1967—With the establishment of Ketchikan Pulp Co. and the Ketchikan Spruce Mills entering the export lumber market, the employment and earnings have continually increased to provide steady employment for 35 longshoremen.

Gross earnings for Ketchikan: 1967—\$330,000.00.

Sample earnings of two average regularly employed longshoremen:

1967—\$11,458.39 & \$10,576.80

Wrangell:

1955—6 part time longshoremen—averaging one day's work per week. Prior to the arrival of the first vessel in July 1955 at Wrangell Lumber Co. Export Mill.

1967—With the continued expansion of Wrangell Lumber Co.'s exports and the establishment of Alaska Pacific Lumber Co.

Gross earnings for Wrangell 1967: \$728,000.00

Steadily employed 48 longshoremen

Sample earnings of the average regularly employed longshoremen:

1967: \$13,454.68 & \$14,343.89

Juneau:

No export mills

1955—12 part-time longshoremen

1967—10 part-time longshoremen

Sample earnings of the average regularly employed longshoremen:

1967: \$1,899.57 (Some small additional earnings from tourist ships)

\$649.32 (Some small additional earnings from tourist ships)

Sitka:

1959—10 regular employed longshoremen averaging one or two days' work per week.

1967—With the construction of Alaska Lumber & Pulp Co.'s Mill in 1960 the steadily employment of longshoremen increased to as high as 48 men loading the export product for Japan.

Gross earnings for Sitka 1967: \$387,000.00

Sample earnings of the two average regularly employed longshoremen:

1967—\$9,439.43 & \$10,348.36

Haines:

Prior to the establishments of the two export lumber mills, Schnabel Lumber Co. and Alaska Forest Products, there were 8 part-time longshoremen working one day every two weeks.

1967—Gross earnings for Haines \$380,000.00

Steadily employed 37 longshoremen

Sample earnings of the two average regularly employed longshoremen:

1967: \$8,738.43 & \$9,434.87

As you can see from the above, the development of the export mills in Southeast Alaska, has created from practically no longshore employment a few years ago to the present, and still increasing, employment of approximately 200 regularly employed longshoremen with a payroll of nearly two million dollars per year.

It is my personal belief should the export of bound logs be allowed from Alaska, aside from the fact that it would curtail the production of the existing export mills, the payrolls created by loading the round logs would:

1. Be lost from the existing ports as the vessels would tend to load at the source of the logs. (Thus eliminating the towing and rafting—there are very few roads in Southeast Alaska for trucking).

2. With the innovation of special log carriers plus the use of large floating cranes for lifting maximum loads aboard ship, the payrolls (left in Alaska) per thousand board feet would drop considerably from that now derived from loading processed lumber.

3. There would be a continued tendency, as has happened on export shipments of round logs from private lands in Southeast Alaska, for the logs to be moved from Alaska to Canada, either by self-loading barges or towed, for loading on vessels at their ports. Thus taking the much needed payrolls and employment from Alaska.

Yours very truly,

SOUTHEAST STEVEDORING CORP. &
WRANGELL STEVEDORING CO.

CLIFF R. TARO, *President, General Manager.*

I thought you should have the opportunity to make whatever comment you care to in regard to Mr. Taro's observations.