

KETCHIKAN, ALASKA, *January 14, 1968.*

Senator ERNEST GRUENING,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge you oppose round log export from Alaska. Letter follows:

SECRETARY,

*Local 62, International Longshoremen's and
Warehousemen's Union, Ketchikan, Alaska.*

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S &
WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION, LOCAL 62,
Ketchikan, Alaska, January 15, 1968.

Senator ERNEST GRUENING,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR GRUENING: As constituents of your for these many years, we urge you to oppose round log export from the State of Alaska as recommended in the Treasury Department Staff Report on the Pacific Northwest Log Export Problem.

The economic impact of round log export in the States of Washington and Oregon has been so detrimental as to result in closures of some long established timber processing industries and narrowing profit margins and short time employment in others.

It appears there must be a way of resolving the Pacific Northwest Log Export Problem other than imposing upon Alaska the same situation which caused disruption of the economic situation of the local communities in the States of Washington and Oregon.

Locally, the Ketchikan Spruce Mill has developed and expanded the Japanese market for processed timber (cants) from 10,321,744 board feet on 5 ships in 1963 to 38,719,615 board feet on 13 ships in 1967 with prospects of shipping 70 million board feet in 1968. This indicates a sizable sum of money spent and committed for plant improvements and production expansion. In that round log export leads to inflated log prices with which sawmills are unable to compete it will quite likely result in sawmill closures.

The report recommends the use of resources in Alaska to benefit U.S. balance of payments. As the report indicates the domestic Japanese market for sawn lumber is bouyant, we urge that any Federal administrative and legislative changes made in the export of timber from Alaska remain in keeping with present policies of exporting processed timber only and that his type of export be expanded to the extent that it will include all timber in Alaska referred to in the Report as necessary added annual cutting.

Sincerely yours,

SAYERS MCALPIN, *Secretary.*

WRANGELL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Wrangell, Alaska, January 11, 1968.

Hon. WALTER J. HICKEL,
Governor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska.

DEAR GOVERNOR HICKEL: The proposed change in log export regulation could mean financial disaster for this community of 2,500 persons.

One-fifth of the residents of Wrangell are in millworkers' families. A total of 150 persons are employed by the island's two mills—Wrangell Lumber Company and Alaska Wood Products.

Last year the community's two mills produced nearly 100 million feet of lumber for the Japanese market and paychecks for 150 families.

Wrangell Lumber, the city's largest taxpayer, provides 12½ per cent of the city's property taxes on its plant which is valued at \$2 million. Actual value of the improvements are approximately \$4 million, with another \$750,000 in work under way.

Wrangell Lumber employs 100 workers, 40 more than a year ago. It went onto a second shift during 1967.

The Wrangell plant won its designation of "E" mill in June of 1962 when the last President John Kennedy selected it to receive the E-for-Export award for significant contributions to the export expansion program of the United States.

At Alaska Wood Products, the force of 50 workers is scheduled for expansion this year as that firm goes onto a second shift. Plans also call for addition of