

in employment in a basic industry, whether it be an addition or a decrease. Differences can also be measured in total impact from alternative activities which generate different amounts of employment; e.g., exporting logs or processing them.

LOG EXPORT CONTROLS REQUIRED

As long as the export of logs is in species, grades and volumes not necessary to domestic production in supplying its markets, log exports are an economic plus for the nation. But to deny the U.S. forest products industry the opportunity to fill domestic demand at prices its markets can support is not in the best national interests. The public which owns this resource has the right to its use in their behalf. They expect that from it wood products will be manufactured to satisfy their needs at prices they are willing to pay. The consequences on local economies and on national markets are too great to permit competition from the sheltered Japanese trade to continue without controls.

It is clear that the plan for controls must make provision for two basic forms of relief. First, it must provide a means of determining which species, grades and volumes from the allowable cut on public lands are not required by domestic markets and make these available to the export trade. Second, it must separate competition in the domestic market from export price pressures.

AN ACCEPTABLE PLAN

Such a plan has been proposed that will not only accomplish these objectives, but also would be practical to administer and least likely to