

Japan were quite small, but they have twice as much standing timber as we have got.

So don't let anybody kid us that there is no other source of supply from which Japan can get its lumber. As far as I am concerned, I think that is where they will go.

I again want to point out—and I would say this—I would almost make a little wager with somebody that if you shut off the logs to Japan tomorrow and say, no more shipments, we are going to stop it right now, I will bet you there wouldn't be one-tenth of those mills starting up in the next 3 months. They would stay right where they are.

Now, one of the mills that is liquidating, I just happened to glance at something here, if I can find it. I have got more junk here than Carter has got pills.

But anyway, the mill that is liquidating down in Coos Bay, they were interviewed by the Oregonian—here it is—Menishaw Plywood Plant, North Bend, will go under liquidation auction January 23–24, according to the information from the auctioneer, purportedly:

The Menishaw Plant has been in operation for the past 19 years. The company still operates the land timber division, with an estimated 500 million timber feet in the area, and the paper board plant. Wyatt refused to blame the closing of the plant, but said general capital needs were the reason it went out of existence.

And that is true of every one of the private mills that are going out of business. They are old-fashioned; they can't compete. I don't know if you gentlemen from Oregon had the privilege of going through the new plant at Coos Bay or Weyerhaeuser. If you want to see automation at work, and very few people in operation, you go down there and take a look at it.

That is the kind of mills they are building in the South. That is why these same operators. Weyerhaeuser, St. Regis, Crown, everybody, is moving into the South, and they are buying thousands of acres, and that is where your problem is—low wages, long hours, half of them unorganized, and they can't get help from anybody.

The National Labor Relations Board does what it can to try and help us organize the people down there to get better wages and working conditions, but there is the place where they can build plants cheap. They can operate 12 months a year. There is very little snow. Weather conditions are not a problem. This is where the competition is coming to the west coast, and the labor unions are doing what they can to build them up.

But I hope that this committee doesn't get stampeded into the idea that you are going to get these jobs back if you shut off the logs to Japan tomorrow. You will put another 8,000 or 10,000 people on the bricks. You will put longshoremen on the bricks. You will put loggers on the bricks. You will put truck drivers on the bricks, and all the people in between that handle those things.

That is the end of my statement, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you.

Senator MORSE. I want to say, Mr. Hartung, before I call on Senator Hatfield to ask questions, you and Mr. Van Brunt, representing the longshoremen, Mr. Houlihan as the spokesman for the Japanese industry, wanting to continue the exportation of logs, representatives