

Mr. HARTUNG. Yes, we do. There is Region No. 1, which is British Columbia, Alberta, and that part of Canada, and reaches into as far as halfway across. There are about 40,000 members there.

By the way, these people have been talking about Canadian exports hurting them. We have had the whole interior on strike for over 6 months. Why don't these guys get some of that market? There is no lumber coming out of there at all at the present time, and there hasn't been for a long time, and still they can't find a market, they claim, because they say it is because of Canadian competition.

We are not producing anything up there. We are not shipping anything. That is the interior which is generally the timber that goes into the United States by train and by bus. They ship in a lot of it.

Senator MORSE. Do you have any members in Alaska?

Mr. HARTUNG. Yes, we do. We have a union at Sitka, and we have one at the capital there, Juneau.

Senator MORSE. Do you have any members in some of the Middle Western States, such as Michigan and Wisconsin?

Mr. HARTUNG. Yes, the Michigan Regional Council has about 7,000 members, and some of the big companies are moving in there now. They have in the last 2 or 3 years.

Senator MORSE. I have asked these questions on membership because I wanted the record to show that what we are dealing with here is a union.

Mr. HARTUNG. We also have about 1,000 in eastern Canada.

Senator MORSE. We are dealing here with a union that has widespread collective bargaining agreements in all areas of lumber production in the United States, Canada, and in Alaska.

Mr. HARTUNG. In the South we are also engaged in furniture. We have got a lot of furniture plants down there. We have the big Masonite Corp., Georgia Pacific, and we have Georgia Pacific in other places in the South.

Senator MORSE. Now, in Canada, there is a general policy of no export of logs to Japan, but only the export of lumber in various stages of finishing. That has been pointed out in the record. Do you agree with that?

Mr. HARTUNG. Well, we get a lot of—we get a considerable amount of export timber from British Columbia. Practically all of our cedar poles that are processed around Seattle and Bellingham, they all come from Canada, and they are shipped down there and they treat them, creosote them, for telephone poles, so we do get a considerable amount of that.

Now, what it runs in footage, I don't even know whether they do it on a footage basis, a square foot, or on a lineal basis, but we do get a lot of poles down there.

Senator MORSE. That shipment of poles to the United States, and not to Japan, and the shipment of the timber resource, really, for the most part is in finished condition. It is used, naturally, as telephone poles and poles for other purposes.

There is no further finishing of that pole, except creosoting it, maybe, in some creosote plant. But what this record shows—and I am wondering if you share that point of view—this record shows over and over again that as far as Canada is concerned, that the shipment of logs to Japan is at a minimum.