

I don't know what the percentage is, but in part they are shipping large quantities of cants and other lumber, finished to various degrees, to Japan. We are not.

The testimony in this case indicates that because they can't buy logs from Canada, they buy lumber. And, because they can buy logs from the United States they don't buy lumber. They go to buy lumber where they have to buy it, and they are going to buy logs where they can buy them.

Therefore, I get a little lost when I come to make a comparison here of the practices in Canada and the practices in the United States, in respect to one country exporting lumber and the other country exporting logs. This seems to mean that the men in the mills in the United States don't have the jobs that the workers in Canada have.

Likewise, the record shows that Alaska restricts the exportation of round logs to Japan. In fact, here, interestingly enough, that is the policy of the Federal Government over Federal timber in Alaska.

You have heard the testimony prior to the Alaskan witnesses today throughout this hearing. The Forest Service, Interior, principally the Forest Service, which has jurisdiction over most of it, just will not let the logs be sold for exportation to Japan.

You have members up there. Now if it is good for them to work in Alaska under a trade policy that for the most part forbids the exportation of logs, why wouldn't it be just as good for your workers in Oregon to work under a similar policy?

Do you see any basis at all for my concern about those differences in policy, as they affect the membership of your union in Canada and Alaska on one side, and the United States on the other, the Pacific Northwest on the other?

Mr. HARTUNG. Mr. Chairman, as far as I am concerned, what they do up in Alaska is just a subterfuge, trying to create an impression that they are processing them. What I have been told by the longshoremen and our people, if they cut a slab, a lot of times they don't even cut it off. They leave it hang on there, and then they wrap a binder around it and ship it over there to Japan with slab and all. If it is a small piece of slab, it goes into the burner, and they do nothing about it.

Now, maybe that is good business. I don't know. But to me it is just a waste of effort, and creates a problem of loading and unloading and reloading, in order to get it over to Japan.

Now, the lumber doesn't stay there. The logger, he gets as much work whether they cut it there or whether they send it to Japan. But here you don't have the job. The people up there, the amount of mills that are in business up there are pretty steady operations. The logging is 7 or 8 months a year.

So the situation up in Alaska, while you are talking about saw-milling and what they do, to me, I again say, it is nothing but a subterfuge. It creates nothing except adding a burden of cost to that commodity wherever its destination may be. And I think there are better ways of doing business than that myself. I just don't see why it is advantageous to anybody, or to the user in the final analysis, to put that added cost on.

Up in Canada, we used to be told by the employers—"We can't compete with Canada shipping logs to Japan, or lumber to Japan, because the wages are too low." Today we have got better wages and working