to Japan. Mills already closed by the Japanese incursion were named. The minutes of that meeting furnished the basis for a memorandum that we delivered a few days later to Senator Morse. In that memorandum we said:

The attached digest of the statements made to Senator Morse in Portland on July 15 (1961) is replete with firsthand accounts of the harm already done by the Japanese program, of the widening impact of this harm as it spreads inland from tidewater areas, and of the ineluctable unemployment and financial losses that still must come to our communities and our people.

Well, it is as tragic as it is true. Administrative inaction and passionate adherence to empty slogans did in fact bring the "unemployment and financial losses that still must come to our communities and our people." Until a few weeks ago, the administrative agencies seemed uninterested in the prevention or cure of our economic sickness. Their interest seemed to concentrate on the fun of post mortems.

What does the record show?

In 1960 exports of raw logs to Japan reached 90 million board feet. A year later it reached 328 million board feet. Disturbed and distressed, the Oregon Legislature enacted a measure barring the export of logs from timber owned by the State of Oregon. As soon as the legislature concluded its work, the author of the bill came with me to Washington and met with representatives of State, Interior, Agriculture, and others. Those administrative officials explained that the Japanese might not like this action. And they had the sheer gall to ask that Oregon legislator, the late W. O. Kelsay, to telephone Governor Hatfield and ask him to veto the bill. Some of you here today knew Mr. Kelsay and his kindly way with people. But that answer was pointed and abrupt. He rejected the request. And Governor Hatfield, despite pressures on him, courageously signed the measure into law. That was 1961.

Things continued to get worse. In 1962 log exports were 286 million, jumped in 1963 to 639 million and then in 1964 reached 740 million. Mills were closing. Jobs were evaporating. From time to time we met with officials of importance. The meetings served only to remind us that notwithstanding accommodations in the matter of certain textiles, free trade would be maintained in wood. That the trade was free in only one direction made no difference. That it was bringing to Oregon a terminal economic illness adduced in essence only the comment that the loss of Oregon was the kind of sacrifice that the rest of the Nation might have to endure.

In 1965, as exports were reaching 755 million board feet, in response to a petition signed by over 30,000 men and women in Oregon and Washington, the Secretary of Agriculture caused hearings to be held for several days in Seattle and Portland on the petitioners' request that he establish for their States, along with northern California, a Federal unit in which all tributary national forest timber would have to receive primary processing. After several days of hearings in Seattle and Portland, the Secretary of Agriculture signed a decision rejecting the request. To date, we have not been able to understand, digest or summarize the reasons he advanced. There were wispy intimations of foreign policy considerations and the hint that maybe we ought to try getting some relief behind the facade of the Small Business Act. After what was perhaps no more than the customary amount of reluctance, the Forest Service did in some areas cooperate with SBA to provide