

Senator MORSE. Our next witness will be the Honorable Joseph A. Greenwald, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Trade Policy and Economic Defense, Department of State.

Mr. Secretary, I make the same apology to you that I have to the others. But I am chairing another hearing tomorrow morning on a bill that Senator Pell and I happen to be the coauthors of, and another bill in which I am the sole author—in the field of railroad retirement legislation, and I couldn't very well be there and hear you tomorrow morning, too. But I have been told that physiologically it is good for the human body to have a fast now and then, and we have been fasting together tonight as we have worked through dinnertime and to this very late hour. I admit I have eaten two candy bars, and I'd share some with you if you like. But I am sorry to keep you and Mr. Rasmussen so late.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH A. GREENWALD, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. GREENWALD. First, Senator, let me say no apology is necessary. I have been here since 10 o'clock and it has been a very edifying experience, and in our particular service endurance is one of the qualifications that is absolutely essential. I don't have any problem. I haven't had the candy bars, but I did have lunch and that goes a long way.

I would like to note before reading my statement, particularly that I have made some editorial changes in the prepared text that you may have.

Along with the other agencies, we also appreciate this opportunity to present our views on the issues raised by your telegram of January 5.

I think that questions 1 and 2 that you listed in your telegram are more properly covered by other agencies and have, at this hour, been pretty fully covered.

Our field is foreign relations, and I propose, therefore, to concentrate on this aspect of your questions.

Question 3, in particular, asks what proper equitable balance can be struck between conflicting interests in the problem of log exports, and what the best methods are for achieving this balance.

As we see it, there are at least four fundamental interests which should be considered.

These are: First, insuring the economic well-being of our domestic industry.

Second, expanding U.S. exports.

Third, continuing our longstanding policy of not imposing unnecessary barriers to international trade.

And fourth, furthering the development of amicable relations with Japan.

With regard to the first interest, it is clear that our domestic mills must have access to needed raw material supplies and to expanding markets for the products they produce if they are to remain healthy and productive. It is vital that they remain healthy and productive and continue to play a constructive role in the economic and social structure of the communities they serve. We understand from these hearings