

significant as to the involvement of Japan in trade with North Vietnam—our identified enemy today that is taking increasing number of American lives, over \$25 billion of American taxpayers' resources this coming year—and I think this is part of the picture, and I think that when we are considering these relationships with Japan, as it relates to Northwest logs and our reticence to offend by indicating desires for restrictions or anything, that offense again can be a two-way street in terms of international relations. I feel it would be far more offensive to think that Japan was supplying what this administration has identified as the enemy, taking these American lives, than in offending Japan with restrictions of some logs which, in turn, could help our own domestic market.

I think here again it becomes a matter of equating and comparing and weighing, one action as against another. Everything is not always how we would like it, but the choices and options we have are sometimes beyond your control, and I feel that introducing this subject is that that has great bearing upon our general problem. And whether you are a hard liner or soft liner, a hawk or a dove, makes no difference on this point. This transcends all that. And I merely want to get additional information and satisfy myself about, at least, the trade with North Vietnam as it relates to Japan.

Now, on page 7, you indicate here, in the line addressed to our chairman, you say, "In short, Mr. Chairman, the existence of Japan as a democratic society free from dependence on Communist neighbors contributes to the security of all countries of Asia."

What kind of dependence are you talking about here? Are you talking about economic dependence or political dependence? What creates the dependency role that you warn us against here?

Mr. GREENWALD. Well, I don't think you could really distinguish between economic and political dependency. I think everybody agrees there is a relationship between the two, and in this context we are talking about the question of trade in logs, and what we are talking about would be economic relationships.

Senator HATFIELD. Do you feel that if Japan found herself with certain restrictions on the export of American logs, and hypothetically, she sought out and found that an available supply, increased supply of Russian logs, that somehow this would make her more dependent upon Russia, Communist Russia, or less dependent upon the United States, whichever side of the coin you want to look at?

Mr. GREENWALD. Well, the countries with which our country trades do bear some relationship to the position it takes in international affairs, and we have always felt that excessive dependence, particularly for raw materials or markets on any particular country, was not necessarily a desirable thing. And it is particularly significant in this case. I don't mean to suggest by this that the risk of Japan turning to a Soviet source for logs is an overwhelming consideration. It is just one of the parts of the large picture, we think, that has to be taken into account in terms of our relationship with Japan.

Senator HATFIELD. Because Japan, you are aware, does today receive logs, obtain logs from Russian sources?

Mr. GREENWALD. Yes, and it is increasing, I gather. They are the second supplier now.