

Mr. SHAFFER. We get into Ohio and Michigan. Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota by rail.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have been doing that right along; have a steady business there?

Mr. SHAFFER. Yes, sir; on an increasing ratio until the last several months.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Shaffer, are you speaking advisedly when you say Russian pulpwood is the cheapest pulpwood on the Atlantic coast?

Mr. SHAFFER. Well, I am speaking from the knowledge that has been given me by pulp and paper men on the eastern coast.

Mr. NELSON. Well, what does Nova Scotian wood cost laid down in the Atlantic ports?

Mr. SHAFFER. I do not know.

Mr. NELSON. What are the Maine men getting for pulpwood cut on their lands there?

Mr. SHAFFER. Well, I could give you all that data; it has been published by the American Pulp & Paper Association.

Mr. NELSON. You did say that the Russian wood was the cheapest wood?

Mr. SHAFFER. Well, it did appear so to me when I read it.

Mr. NELSON. Well, if you can obtain pulpwood here at \$7.50 a cord, the same wood that it costs eastern manufacturers around \$20, why is it not an economical proposition to manufacture the paper here at \$7.50, where they pay \$20, and then ship the paper?

Mr. SHAFFER. Well, that is a most logical question, and that is something we should do, but we lack capital in this part of the country and we lack trained paper men.

Mr. NELSON. Oh, well, there are plenty of them you could get. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. W. H. DU BOIS

(The witness was duly sworn by the chairman.)

The CHAIRMAN. Please give your full name.

Mrs. Du Bois. Mrs. W. H. Du Bois.

The CHAIRMAN. What organization do you represent?

Mrs. Du Bois. Daughters of the American Revolution.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you live here in Seattle?

Mrs. Du Bois. I live in Spokane.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you hold any official position in the Daughters of the American Revolution?

Mrs. Du Bois. I am State regent.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any information in regard to the exhibition of Russian art that was shown here in this city?

Mrs. Du Bois. My main information is in regard to an exhibit shown in Spokane.

The CHAIRMAN. In Spokane?

Mrs. Du Bois. Yes; in Spokane.

The CHAIRMAN. That is where you live, is it?

Mrs. Du Bois. That is my home, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you tell the committee what you know about that?

Mrs. Du Bois. In April of this past year there was an exhibit in the Crescent department store in Spokane, which is the largest department store, of the so-called Russian art exhibit and in the window was a little placard saying, "This exhibition is being shown by courtesy of the Soviet Government." I stayed for an hour or two in this exhibit room and listened to the man, whose name was Mr. McKenzie, talking Russian propaganda wholly. The exhibit was bowls and little wooden figures carved, also linens; and the girls, while selling, were in Russian costume selling those materials while this man spoke in regard to their educational system, religion, and so forth, in Russia. That exhibit came to Spokane, Wash., from Frederick & Nelson's, in Seattle, sent out by the Amtorg Trading Co.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you know it was sent out by the Amtorg Trading Co?

Mrs. Du Bois. Because on the bowls was "Sent by Amtorg" and also they had a placard in the store reading, "Amtorg." I also talked with the superintendent of the Frederick & Nelson store this morning and he told me it was sent out by Amtorg Trading Corporation. I asked him the question.

The CHAIRMAN. What did this man say who was making the speeches? Did you hear him speak, yourself?

Mrs. Du Bois. I did.

The CHAIRMAN. What did he say?

Mrs. Du Bois. He spoke of the educational system in Russia, in particular; said it was the greatest educational system in the world, far superior to the educational system in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. What else did he say?

Mrs. Du Bois. One woman asked him a question in regard to the religious life of Russia and if it were true that the churches had been destroyed, and he said in some instances they had been destroyed, but they were building great manufacturing plants in place of these churches.

The CHAIRMAN. And he made these speeches to the people who came to buy; is that it?

Mrs. Du Bois. Yes; mostly women.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you think of the speeches?

Mrs. Du Bois. I considered it Russian propaganda. I considered it a very unnecessary thing for an organization sending this exhibit over our country, taking our money, to help support a government that is not recognized by the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he make any comments in his speech about our Government, or form of government, anything of that nature?

Mrs. Du Bois. No; I did not hear him say anything about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else that you would like to tell the committee?

Mrs. Du Bois. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other information in regard to communist activities you would like to speak on here?

Mrs. Du Bois. I think not. There are the communist schools in this State of Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell the committee anything about the communist schools in the State of Washington?

Mrs. Du Bois. There has been a communist school at Woodland, Wash.—I can not say whether it is still in session there or not—and

The CHAIRMAN. What are those—summer schools?

Mrs. DU BOIS. Summer schools, coworkers' schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other schools?

Mrs. DU BOIS. Not to my knowledge. I am not informed in regard to them, if there are.

Mr. NELSON. Do the Young Communist League have school meetings once a week in your town?

Mrs. DU BOIS. I can not answer that question directly; I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the art exhibit to which you refer [exhibiting paper]?

Mrs. DU BOIS. Yes; it is.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the one held here or in Spokane?

Mrs. DU BOIS. That is the one held here. It says "Frederick & Nelson," but it is the same exhibit.

The CHAIRMAN. Who does that say there it was arranged through?

Mrs. DU BOIS. It says, "Arranged through United States representative of the Soviet Union."

The CHAIRMAN. Well, do you know who the United States representative of the Soviet Union is?

Mrs. DU BOIS. I do not. I know the man in charge of the exhibit in Spokane gave his name as Mr. McKenzie.

The CHAIRMAN. You stated it was arranged through Amtorg and this advertisement says it is arranged through the United States representative of the Soviet Union.

Mrs. DU BOIS. My information comes from the sign that was up, saying, "Sent out by Amtorg"; also information obtained from the superintendent of the Frederick & Nelson store. He said it was sent out by the Amtorg Trading Association.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Mr. ESLICK. Did this speaker make any statement as to the prevailing religion in Russia?

Mrs. DU BOIS. No; he did not in regard to religion.

Mr. ESLICK. He did not make any statement whether they believed in a Supreme Being or not?

Mrs. DU BOIS. He said, "If you go to Russia, you can worship God as you see fit," and he said, "It is true that we have destroyed the churches." That was his statement, as well as I remember.

Mr. ESLICK. Had destroyed the churches?

Mrs. DU BOIS. Yes; had destroyed some churches and built manufacturing plants in their places. As to his denying a Supreme Being, I can not say.

Mr. ESLICK. You say he made no derogatory statements of the American Government?

Mrs. DU BOIS. I did not hear him say anything derogatory of the American Government.

Mr. ESLICK. But in his speech everything was favorable to the Russian Government?

Mrs. DU BOIS. Oh, yes.

Mr. ESLICK. And the Russian form of government?

Mrs. DU BOIS. Oh, yes.

Mr. ESLICK. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

TESTIMONY OF W. B. GREELEY

(The witness was duly sworn by the chairman.)

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state your full name?

Mr. GREELEY. W. B. Greeley, secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you held that position?

Mr. GREELEY. A little over two years, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your organization take in most of the big lumber mills in this section?

Mr. GREELEY. Our organization represents about 50 per cent of the production in the so-called Douglas-fir timber region of western Oregon and Washington.

Mr. NELSON. And did you want to be heard on the proposition as to how the Russian imports of lumber and lumber products are affecting the American industry?

Mr. GREELEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. NELSON. Well, will you give it to us as concisely as you can?

Mr. GREELEY. Summarized very briefly, this is the situation: Last year approximately 27,000,000 feet of Russian lumber was imported into this United States. This year, to date, the imports have been about half of that amount. The actual volume of these imports up to the present time has not represented a particular burden upon our domestic lumber industry, but the Soviet Government has announced a very large plan of expansion of its lumber industry, indicating, if this plan is able to be carried out, that their production of lumber will be increased from the present figure of about three and one-half billion feet annually to a total of about 12,000,000,000 feet. This plan of the Russian Government plans marketing the greater portion of this immense production of lumber abroad.

Mr. NELSON. I notice the Russians estimate the amount that they intend to get out in tons. How many thousand feet are there in a ton, roughly?

Mr. GREELEY. The average weight of a thousand feet of lumber, as shipped from this coast, would be a ton and a quarter.

Now, we have had an excellent demonstration in the case of England what the Soviet Government can do when it sets out to place its lumber in a foreign market. The Soviet Government now exports approximately 1,350,000,000 feet of lumber a year and, by virtue of the low prices, it has practically swept the Swedish and other Scandinavian lumber out of the English market. It is now entering other European markets; it is entering the South American and South African markets, and it is entering them all on a basis of very low-price competition. So that while we do not claim the present imports of Russian lumber into the United States constitutes a serious burden upon our industry, we believe that the menace of a flood of cheap lumber from that source is such that the policy of the Government, in reference to admitting Russian forest products, should be clarified and then firmly applied.

The tariff act of 1930 states, in effect, that the products of convict labor shall not be admitted into the United States. It carries a further provision, to become effective January 1, 1932, which applies the same prohibition to the products of indentured or forced labor.