

Mr. SCOTT. Well, all the members were showed that the money is paid.

Mr. NELSON. How much was the fund that you contributed?

Mr. SCOTT. Well, at that time, I don't think I hardly contributed anything.

Mr. NELSON. I don't mean you; how much was collected here in Seattle?

Mr. SCOTT. I could not say, because I am not a bookkeeper. I don't know.

Mr. NELSON. You do know how much was collected here, do you not? It does not do any harm to tell us. We are not going to shoot you, you know, or anything like that.

Mr. SCOTT. No.

Mr. NELSON. It was \$500, was it not?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; it was \$500.

Mr. NELSON. Surely; everybody knows that, do they not, and why not tell me? Now, this is a check for \$5,250. How does that show that your \$500 went to buy a tractor? How do you know that your \$500 that you raised here bought a tractor?

Mr. SCOTT. Well, I am not the committee; I don't know.

Mr. NELSON. Well, how do you understand that check that was given you showed that?

Mr. SCOTT. Well, that is what they said.

Mr. NELSON. Who told you so?

Mr. SCOTT. At the meeting.

Mr. NELSON. Well, who was it?

Mr. SCOTT. Some speaker.

Mr. NELSON. Who was it?

Mr. SCOTT. I can hardly remember his name just now.

Mr. NELSON. Who passed you the copy of the check?

Mr. SCOTT. Oh, just some member in the seat.

Mr. NELSON. Who was it?

Mr. SCOTT. I don't hardly remember the name. He passed it to everybody.

Mr. NELSON. Do you know Ludwig Landy?

Mr. SCOTT. No.

Mr. NELSON. Did you ever write him a letter?

Mr. SCOTT. No.

Mr. NELSON. Did you ever have anything to do with him?

Mr. SCOTT. No. It is a strange name to me.

Mr. BACHMANN. Did you have a passport when you entered this country?

Mr. SCOTT. I had something like a passport, and so forth.

Mr. BACHMANN. Well, what did you have?

Mr. SCOTT. Papers sealed by the department.

Mr. BACHMANN. Where did you get it?

Mr. SCOTT. The seal on the paper?

Mr. BACHMANN. No; where did you get the papers?

Mr. SCOTT. Eddington.

Mr. BACHMANN. Canada?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. BACHMANN. Under what name did you enter this country?

Mr. SCOTT. Kanesky.

Mr. BACHMANN. Why did you change your name to Scott after you entered?

Mr. SCOTT. Well, they always called me Scotty and Shorty.

Mr. ESCLICK. Where is this news stand of Ed O'Hanrihan? Is that here in this city?

Mr. SCOTT. At Occidental and Washington.

Mr. ESCLICK. Here in Seattle?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

(The committee thereupon took a recess until 2 p. m.)

#### AFTER RECESS

The committee reconvened pursuant to the taking of the recess, Hon. Hamilton Fish, jr. (chairman), presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. Glaser here?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, sir.

#### TESTIMONY OF LEON GLASER

(The witness was duly sworn by the chairman.)

The CHAIRMAN. Give your full name.

Mr. GLASER. Leon Glaser.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Glaser, are you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. GLASER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you affiliated with the Communist Party?

Mr. GLASER. Indirectly I am.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you an American citizen?

Mr. GLASER. I applied for my second papers.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you come to this country?

Mr. GLASER. In 1908.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1908?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say you have applied for your second papers?

Mr. GLASER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you come from when you came into the United States?

Mr. GLASER. I came from Russia.

The CHAIRMAN. And when did you apply for your citizenship—when and where?

Mr. GLASER. I applied during the war and I was denied on claiming exemption. Then I applied again. I am standing now for my second papers.

The CHAIRMAN. You claimed exemption during the war?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you drafted?

Mr. GLASER. No, sir; I had two children, just small children, and I claimed exemption for being the support of my family and also an alien.

The CHAIRMAN. And you applied for citizenship and were denied?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, on that ground. It was laid off for a year; I let it go for a year. In the meantime my first papers expired and I made application again and it is pending now.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you make your last application?

Mr. GLASER. Three years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been in this country steadily since 1908?

Mr. GLASER. All the time in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not been back to Russia?

Mr. GLASER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How old were you when you came to this country?

Mr. GLASER. I was 19 years old.

The CHAIRMAN. Nineteen?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You came of your own free will and accord, did you?

Mr. GLASER. Well, under the Czar's régime I was past going to the school. We had Cossacks there, and, on being politically inclined, I could not stay there any more and I came to this country.

The CHAIRMAN. They let you go to school in this country, did they not?

Mr. GLASER. Absolutely they did. I went to night school here.

The CHAIRMAN. Now in what way are you connected with the communist movement here?

Mr. GLASER. I am secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

The CHAIRMAN. You are secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union?

Mr. GLASER. The city of Seattle and vicinity.

The CHAIRMAN. And of what is that organization composed?

Mr. GLASER. This organization is organized for the purpose of promoting friendship between the United States and Russia; and also to create a sentiment for recognition; also the reception of the flyers; also to give a reception to the Russians who helped to find the bodies of Nielsen and the Russian seamen—the same thing as the Friends of Irish Freedom.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you raised any money?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, we raised in Seattle \$500 during the reception of the flyers.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you do with that money?

Mr. GLASER. That money has been given to the tractor fund of the Friends of the Soviet Union. Having pledged ourselves to give to the Russian farmers near Moscow, that money was turned over by me to the national office of the tractor fund.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by "national office"?

Mr. GLASER. That means New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the Friends of the Soviet Union?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been secretary of this organization?

Mr. GLASER. Since the arrival of the Russian flyers. There is a little spent here on the arrival.

The CHAIRMAN. How long ago?

Mr. GLASER. Last year, about.

The CHAIRMAN. You just commenced then?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, sir; and at that time they organized "The Friends of the Soviet Union."

The CHAIRMAN. In what other way are you connected with the communist movement?

Mr. GLASER. I have no other connections, except I go to their meetings once in a while to hear their speakers, and keep reading the newspapers, whenever it is of interest to me, pertaining to the Soviet Union, as I am very much interested in the building of the Soviet Union.

The CHAIRMAN. You believe in the form of government they have in Russia?

Mr. GLASER. Absolutely, I do.

The CHAIRMAN. You prefer that form of government to our representative form of government?

Mr. GLASER. This is a question to let the people decide. My personal opinion would not amount to much.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not willing to state whether you prefer the soviet form of government to our own form of government?

Mr. GLASER. Well, personally, I have made up my mind.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is what I am asking you—which you prefer.

Mr. GLASER. Well, I have not made up my mind on the political form of government I want for this country, except I am interested in the achievement of the Russian Government itself. I am not pretending any political affiliations.

The CHAIRMAN. I simply asked you which you prefer between the two forms of government—our own form of government or the Russian form of government. They are both entirely different; which do you prefer?

Mr. GLASER. Now, they are not entirely different; there is not much difference, except only in some political questions, like the question of social insurance and unemployment and other things which is necessary for our industrial life. That may be a little different; but, as far as representation is concerned, the representation is not far apart.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, do you believe in the abolition of private property?

Mr. GLASER. For collective ownership, I do. State ownership, just like the post office, Federal buildings, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you believe in the tenets of the Communist Party?

Mr. GLASER. In the what?

The CHAIRMAN. In the tenets, in the principles of the Communist Party?

Mr. GLASER. I do.

Mr. BACHMANN. How long have you held that belief?

Mr. GLASER. Since the crisis approached in the United States. That means since so many were unemployed.

Mr. BACHMANN. When was that?

Mr. GLASER. For the last year and a half or two years.

Mr. BACHMANN. It was after you declared your intention to become a citizen?

Mr. GLASER. After I declared my intention to become a citizen—correct.

Mr. BACHMANN. Do you still want to become a citizen of the United States?

Mr. GLASER. Absolutely.

Mr. BACHMANN. For what purpose?

Mr. GLASER. Because I live in the United States; I have raised my family here, and am working here every day, and half of my life is spent in the United States.

Mr. BACHMANN. Well, are not you satisfied with conditions in the United States?

Mr. GLASER. Personally I do, because I am comfortable; but I do see the poverty of other people, and the question remains why are they out of work.

Mr. BACHMANN. Well, are you satisfied with our present form of government?

Mr. GLASER. In some respects I do.

Mr. BACHMANN. In what respect are you not satisfied?

Mr. GLASER. In the unemployment question; in the social insurance question.

Mr. BACHMANN. Are those the only two things about which you have any complaint against the Government?

Mr. GLASER. That is the only basic things.

Mr. BACHMANN. In other words, if it were not for the unemployment and the fact the Government does not give any social insurance you would have no complaint against the Government of the United States?

Mr. GLASER. Not to speak of.

Mr. BACHMANN. Would you still be as much interested in the Soviet Government?

Mr. GLASER. In Russia, yes; I would, because I have friendship to the Russian people and I do believe honestly that the Russian people have a right to establish a government just as they like for themselves, and we have the right to establish the kind we want ourselves.

Mr. BACHMANN. Well, who do you mean by "we"?

Mr. GLASER. Why, the people of the United States.

Mr. BACHMANN. Do you think we ought to establish a government in this country that would be under the control of and a member of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics?

Mr. GLASER. If the citizens of the United States desire so, then my personal opinion does not count at all. If the people of the United States so decide by a vote just what they want to do—

Mr. BACHMANN. Well, you are working to bring that about, are you not—to bring the United States in as a member of the Soviet Socialist Republics?

Mr. GLASER. No; I am not a member of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mr. BACHMANN. I did not ask you if you were a member. I say you are agitating and working along those lines?

Mr. GLASER. No; I am not agitating and working along those lines. I am just expressing to you my personal opinions.

Mr. BACHMANN. Well, you are out speaking and making speeches, are you not?

Mr. GLASER. For the friends of the Soviet Union; for the people.

Mr. BACHMANN. You are speaking to the communists here in this community, are you not?

Mr. GLASER. I am not speaking to the communists; I am speaking to all groups of the State, even Republicans and Democrats, members of the American Federation of Labor, speaking only to friends for the recognition of the Soviet Union in Russia.

Mr. BACHMANN. And you feel that form of government over there, if it was put into operation in the United States, would be much better for the people of the United States?

Mr. GLASER. If the people will decide so; if the people themselves will decide this action.

Mr. BACHMANN. How decide?

Mr. GLASER. Well, by voting, by education, by organization. There are methods of changing governments of different kinds.

Mr. BACHMANN. Would you go to the extent of advocating force and violence—

Mr. GLASER. No.

Mr. BACHMANN. In order to displace this form of government with the soviet form of government?

Mr. GLASER. No, I will not.

Mr. BACHMANN. That is what the communists are seeking to do.

Mr. GLASER. But I am not a communist.

Mr. BACHMANN. I did not say you were a communist, but you said you believed in the tenets of communism.

Mr. GLASER. I said I believed in some of the principles of communism.

Mr. BACHMANN. I understood you to say you believed in all of them.

Mr. GLASER. Well, that was not put up to me that way.

Mr. BACHMANN. So you would not go to the extent of substituting another form of government in place of the present form of government of the United States by the use of force and violence, would you?

Mr. GLASER. No, sir.

Mr. BACHMANN. You would do it through orderly means?

Mr. GLASER. Through organization lines; through lines of voting, education, and so on.

Mr. BACHMANN. Do you own any real estate?

Mr. GLASER. No, sir. I used to own real estate until a few years ago.

Mr. BACHMANN. Do you own any business?

Mr. GLASER. I used to own a business until a few years ago.

Mr. BACHMANN. What is your occupation now?

Mr. GLASER. I am a clothing worker, making men's suits.

Mr. BACHMANN. A tailor?

Mr. GLASER. A tailor—well, just in part.

Mr. BACHMANN. You have a brother and sister still in Russia, do you not?

Mr. GLASER. I have a mother and I have two sisters and a brother in Russia.

Mr. BACHMANN. Do you attend any of the communist meetings here?

Mr. GLASER. Oh, sometimes, whenever they have an interesting speaker.

Mr. BACHMANN. Do you attend some of the secret meetings of the communist organization?

Mr. GLASER. Secret meetings?

Mr. BACHMANN. Yes.

Mr. GLASER. I could not attend the communist meetings if I am not a communist.

Mr. BACHMANN. I say you attend some of the secret meetings?

Mr. GLASER. No, sir; I don't go to the secret meetings; I go to the open meetings.

Mr. BACHMANN. Do you attend any of the unity meetings?

Mr. GLASER. No, sir.

Mr. BACHMANN. Do you think you can become an American citizen and owe allegiance to the American flag and this Government that an American citizen should owe?

Mr. GLASER. I do.

Mr. BACHMANN. And still, at the same time, seek to put into effect here the form of government they have in the Soviet Union, in Russia?

Mr. GLASER. Now, which question is it that you asked?

Mr. BACHMANN. Just the question I asked you.

Mr. GLASER. You asked me if I can become an American citizen—just repeat once more.

Mr. BACHMANN. Do you feel you can become an American citizen and owe proper allegiance to this Government and to its flag, and, at the same time, try to do away with the present form of government?

Mr. GLASER. I have not been preaching to do away with this present form of government. My only purpose, all that I do, is for the defense and recognition of the Soviet Union in the particular time when they have so many enemies of slander against them. That is where my work is leading to.

Mr. BACHMANN. Well, can not you still do that work for the Soviet Union without being an American citizen, just as well as by being an American citizen?

Mr. GLASER. I can, but I live here for the last 20 years and have my American understanding of life, got my education and knowledge of life here, and I think I am entitled to American citizenship, although, in the meantime, trying to support and propagate friendship between the American and the Russian people.

Mr. BACHMANN. Why do you advocate the overthrow of this government and the substitution of the soviet form of government?

Mr. GLASER. I am not advocating the substitution of the soviet form of government; I am only speaking to people about the defense of the Soviet Union in Russia, the same thing as Senator Wheeler in his article, the same thing that Senator Borah, the same thing as many other famous people in the United States who arrive in this country and tell us about the achievements of the Russian Government.

Mr. ESICK. With your present beliefs, in a conflict between Russia and the United States, under which flag would you enlist—the red flag of Russia or the Stars and Stripes of Uncle Sam?

Mr. GLASER. Well, that is a very hard question to answer. That is the question that you put up to the men again and again. I like the United States and I like Russia, and supposing my brother or my mother would be in the front, would you demand for me to do the shooting of them?

Mr. ESICK. Your first allegiance is to the flag of your country, is it not?

Mr. GLASER. To defend this country against enemies.

Mr. ESICK. Well, in a conflict with Russia, would Russia not be our enemy?

Mr. GLASER. We might have to invade Russia, then.

Mr. ESICK. You decline to say, then, under which flag you would stand?

Mr. GLASER. It would be pretty hard to decide. I could not say no, neither could I say yes; that is something which you took me by surprise, just keeping in mind I would have my mother and brothers and sisters in the front and then I had to shoot them down, and then the question would remain why.

Mr. NELSON. Your Friends of the Soviet Union is the active communist organization in this locality?

Mr. GLASER. No, sir.

Mr. NELSON. Which is it?

Mr. GLASER. Friends of the Soviet Union has its same purpose of establishing friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union of Russia.

Mr. NELSON. Who is your superior in New York with whom you keep in touch?

Mr. GLASER. Well, there is sometimes I just have it signed "Secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union" and no name to it.

Mr. NELSON. When you want to write them, to whom do you write?

Mr. GLASER. I write to the Friends of the Soviet Union, New York City, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Mr. NELSON. Do not you write to Ludwig Landy?

Mr. GLASER. Well, that is the first letter I had here from Ludwig Landy.

Mr. NELSON. That is the man to whom you write all your letters, is it not?

Mr. GLASER. Once in a while.

Mr. NELSON. Why don't you tell me? What is the harm in telling me?

Mr. GLASER. There is no harm in telling you, because I most address the Friends of the Soviet Union; the rest of the time I don't know.

Mr. NELSON. You send them to Ludwig Landy all of the time, do you not; that is who you have all your correspondence with?

Mr. GLASER. I never met Ludwig Landy.

Mr. NELSON. I did not ask you whether you ever met Ludwig Landy. You would have to go to New York to do that.

Mr. GLASER. To 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Mr. NELSON. What is his official position?

Mr. GLASER. He is national secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Mr. NELSON. And you carry on the local work here?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, sir.

Mr. NELSON. Taking care of the reception of the flyers?

Mr. GLASER. Correct.

Mr. NELSON. And collecting money for a tractor to send over to Russia?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, sir.

Mr. NELSON. And taking care of the showing of these films?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, sir.

Mr. NELSON. And you are not a communist?

Mr. GLASER. No, sir.

Mr. NELSON. Do you know Fred Walker?

Mr. GLASER. I don't know Fred Walker.

Mr. NELSON. You do not know him?

Mr. GLASER. No, sir.

Mr. NELSON. He is district organizer for the Trade Union Unity League, is he not?

Mr. GLASER. I don't know.

Mr. NELSON. You never heard of him?

Mr. GLASER. No; because I have no affiliation with his people.

Mr. NELSON. Where is your office?

Mr. GLASER. The Friends of the Soviet Union office?

Mr. NELSON. Yes.

Mr. GLASER. Right in my home. We have no paid officials.

Mr. NELSON. You never heard of Fred Walker, district organizer for the Trade Union Unity League who has an office here in Seattle.

Mr. GLASER. No, sir; have no connection with him whatsoever.

Mr. NELSON. Were you not present at a Polish hall, or some hall here in town and heard Walker make a speech one night on his work?

Mr. GLASER. Polish hall?

Mr. NELSON. No matter where it was; did not you hear Walker make a speech about his work?

Mr. GLASER. Walker never spoke at the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Mr. NELSON. You never heard him, did you?

Mr. GLASER. I did hear him speak down in the Polish hall, but it was not at the Friends of the Soviet Union meeting?

Mr. NELSON. I thought you said you never heard of him.

Mr. GLASER. Well, I don't know the man personally.

Mr. NELSON. I did not ask you that.

Mr. GLASER. Suppose I hear people speak here in the Eagle's hall, that don't mean I know him.

Mr. NELSON. What were the pictures shown here under the auspices of your organization?

Mr. GLASER. The Crossing. That is the famous Rescue of Noblex, the Italian flyer, last year at the North Pole.

Mr. NELSON. What else?

Mr. GLASER. Seeds of Freedom, pertaining to the lives of the oppressed Jews in Russia under the régime of the Czar; Visit to Soviet Russia, a film that portrays the industrial achievements of the Soviet Union. The University of Washington is showing now a film called Ten Days of the World War, and Ten Days of the World War is also shown down at the university English department by John Reed.

Mr. BACHMANN. Are there any other Russian pictures?

Mr. GLASER. I don't know of any.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever have anything to do with those pictures?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your connection with them?

Mr. GLASER. Just arranging the showing of them; the receipt of the films and showing them for the people, and sending them back to New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Who sends those to you?

Mr. GLASER. From the Foreign Film Exchange.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are they located?

Mr. GLASER. In New York.

Mr. NELSON. Where in New York?

Mr. GLASER. No. 175 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. NELSON. This Ludwig Landy sent them to you, did he not?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore, the Friends of the Soviet Union or organization send them out?

Mr. GLASER. The Friends of the Soviet Union is organizing the showing of the pictures for the purpose of showing the American people the art and the beauty that we have in Russia, just the same as we are, because we have a Soviet Union man now in Hollywood making a picture for the American artists' organization.

Mr. BACHMANN. What is his name?

Mr. GLASER. Eisenstein, a famous artist, who is making a picture now at Hollywood, where he is interested in showing the culture and beauty of Russian life to the American people.

The CHAIRMAN. What were the names of the films, again?

Mr. GLASER. The Crossing. That is a beautiful picture, portraying the rescue of Nobile when in Russia, portraying Nobile, and showing the beautiful work of the Russian steamer. In The Seeds of Freedom it portrays the tyranny of the Czar against the Jewish people. The Visit to Soviet Russia shows industry building up in Russia. This is naturally of interest for the American people to know and see, the same thing as the Russians want to see American pictures, especially like Jack London.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the communists ever overthrow the Czar's régime?

Mr. GLASER. Not alone the communists, but the entire Russian people revolted against the Czar's régime.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the communists have anything to do with it?

Mr. GLASER. The communists helped to do it; they were in the leadership.

The CHAIRMAN. They were in the leadership to overthrow the Czar?

Mr. GLASER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What communists?

Mr. GLASER. Well, the Menshevik Party and the Bolshevik Party, that were the original Socialist parties of Russia. Then we had Socialist revolutions; then we had the Kerensky Party.

The CHAIRMAN. What communists helped overthrow the Czar's régime?

Mr. GLASER. Well, I could not name those.

The CHAIRMAN. You just told me they took the leadership.

Mr. GLASER. Yes. The central committee, under the leadership of Lenin, the leadership in various places of Trotsky, the leaders Zinoviev, Bakhutov, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. Were they in Russia at that time?

Mr. GLASER. No; some of them were in the United States and some in other countries.

The CHAIRMAN. None of the men you mentioned were there?

Mr. GLASER. Yes, sir; the names I mentioned were always at the head of the industries, head of the leadership. Many thousands of Russians helped to do it, but I do not know their names.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, none of those men were in Russia at that time?

Mr. GLASER. They were back and forth.

The CHAIRMAN. They were not in Russia at that time?

Mr. GLASER. That particular time; no. The actual revolution was made by the people of Leningrad, Moscow—the people who destroyed the Czar.

The CHAIRMAN. It was not made by the communist leaders?

Mr. GLASER. It was not.

The CHAIRMAN. You said that you were denied citizenship.

Mr. GLASER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Due to the fact you were exempted in the war?

Mr. GLASER. Claimed exemption.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you called to serve and refused to serve?

Mr. GLASER. I registered for war, through the regular channels, and asked exemption on the ground I have said, to support a wife and two children, two small babies I had there; also, I was an alien.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, was that exemption granted?

Mr. GLASER. That exemption was granted. I was put in class 4.

The CHAIRMAN. So you were not called?

Mr. GLASER. I was not called for war.

The CHAIRMAN. You were not a slacker?

Mr. GLASER. I was not a slacker. I was laid off for one year; I neglected at that time to appear and get my second papers, and then I had to apply again, as the first papers were dead, and now I am applying for my second papers.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that you claimed exemption on the ground that you were not a citizen?

Mr. GLASER. No; it was not a fact; because I went to the exemption board, I explained that I had a wife and two children to support and I am the sole support. As a matter of fact, I was working in a war industry at that time and I claimed exemption on the ground that I can not leave my wife and children, and I am an alien. Whatever the examiner put in there, I am not responsible for it.  
(Witness excused.)

#### TESTIMONY OF RALPH M. ROBERG

(The witness was duly sworn by the chairman.)

The CHAIRMAN. Give your full name.

Mr. ROBERG. Ralph M. Roberg.

The CHAIRMAN. What organization do you represent?

Mr. ROBERG. I am with the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co.

The CHAIRMAN. What official position do you hold in that organization?

Mr. ROBERG. I am general manager of the two divisions of the company; also director of sales.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you held that position?

Mr. ROBERG. Over a year—since the company organized.

The CHAIRMAN. What facts did you desire to present to the committee?

Mr. ROBERG. Something about pulp and pulpwood.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state, please, just what you wish to present?

Mr. ROBERG. Yes. I have not prepared anything; I only got in about 11 o'clock and did not know what it was about.

We manufacture about 100,000 tons of pulpwood. It is not used here on this coast but is shipped all to the east coast and to foreign countries and the Middle West. We have our own timber and make the pulp right here—chemical sulphite wood pulp. During May we had an excellent market; we worked 24 hours all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Last May.

Mr. ROBERG. All the time we worked 24 hours a day right straight through.

The CHAIRMAN. You said during May?

Mr. ROBERG. All the time; but during May we had an excellent market; we were pushed; could not fill the orders. The same thing happened through June and slackened off during July, about the time the Russian pulpwood came through to the Atlantic coast—I think, perhaps, after its arrival there. We had pending an order with the International Paper Co., of New York, for 2,000 tons of pulp, prompt shipment. It was held off during this investigation by Mr. Lowman.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was it held off?

Mr. ROBERG. It was put up to us to hold firm on this business for a few days and, when they decided to let the Russian pulpwood in, it was released.

The CHAIRMAN. The International canceled the order?

Mr. ROBERG. Yes. It had not reached the point of an order. We had protected them during that time.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, they had an option?

Mr. ROBERG. Yes. They were in a very bad position there; needed pulp. At that time, I won't say exactly what the market was, but say, for example, it was \$48 a ton we protected them on, the market in New York immediately fell about \$4 a ton, and it has gone down fully \$10. There have been between two hundred and three hundred thousand cords of wood go in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Go in where?

Mr. ROBERG. In the Atlantic coast.

The CHAIRMAN. From where?

Mr. ROBERG. Russian pulp.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. ROBERG. About 300,000 cords.

The CHAIRMAN. Three hundred thousand cords?

Mr. ROBERG. Yes; that is my understanding—between 200,000 and 300,000 cords.

The CHAIRMAN. This year?

Mr. ROBERG. Yes. The cost of pulpwood on the Atlantic coast has dropped as a result of it, that is, in the New England States, from one to three dollars a cord in the last three months.