

A. At that particular meeting Joe Butterworth's—I didn't see him. His wife—she's passed away, was there, and she was one of the people who did most of the talking during the meeting.

Q. You refer to Dorothy Butterworth?

A. I do.

Q. I believe you testified that you have sat in closed meetings with N. P. Atkinson and Army Armstrong, also John Caughlan.

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know Harry Jackson?

A. I did.

Q. What was Harry Jackson's position?

A. I think at the time he was only—I never encountered him but two or three times. I think he was secretary. I am not sure. He was in his office in the Smith Tower.

Q. He was in the headquarters of the Communist Party and was an official there?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Harry Jackson ever have a conversation with you pertaining to your duties to the Communist Party?

A. Yes, he did. After I came back from the national convention he suggested that I go out and speak throughout the northwest, organizing campaigns.

Q. Did you do such speaking?

A. I refused to.

Q. And did anybody remonstrate with you about that?

A. Yes, Rap did.

Q. Did he just remonstrate, or did he berate you?

A. He did everything but strike me, putting it mildly.

Q. Would it, in other words, be fair to say he abused you?

A. Yes, I think you certainly could. But had I been a man I would have struck him.

Q. We hear a lot about discipline. Is there iron discipline in the Communist Party?

A. Definitely.

Q. To be a good Communist you must subjugate your will to the will of the powers above you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there anything democratic about the Communist Party?

A. Not one thing.

Q. And that is why you left the party?

A. Yes, that is why I left the party.

Q. Within the party were you known as "Kay"?

A. A great deal, yes.

MR. HOUSTON: I believe that is all, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CANWELL: Thank you. Before you call your next witness, I would like to have a conference. We will recess just a moment.

(Witness Excused)

A short recess was taken, after which the following proceedings were had and done, to-wit:

SARAH MARY ELDREDGE, having been first duly sworn, testified on direct examination as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HOUSTON:

Q. Will you please state your name.

A. Sarah Mary Eldredge, Sarah, S-a-r-a-h, Mary, M-a-r-y, Eldredge, E-l-d-r-e-d-g-e.

Q. You are a resident of Seattle?

A. I am, for fifteen years.

Q. You are appearing here today under subpoena, are you not?

A. I am.

Q. I will ask you, Mrs. Eldredge, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

A. Yes, for about two years during the—about half of 1937, all of 1938 and about half of 1939—not active all the time, but—

Q. Now, while you were a member of the Communist Party in what general field were you assigned to work?

A. Before I was solicited—I will have to go back awhile—before I was solicited for membership in the Communist Party, I attended first just out of curiosity, meetings at the Y.W.C.A. of the American League Against War & Fascism. Later they asked me if I would like to be secretary and take minutes. I did. Later than that, Mr. Atkinson, who was the director—

Q. Which Mr. Atkinson?

A. Mr. N. P. Atkinson. —and his wife, Mrs. Atkinson, asked me if I would like to be the chairman of the League. I still had no idea that Communism was connected with the League. The subjects which we studied were the Nye Munitions Investigating Committee, the findings of that committee, the manipulations of the munitions group all over the world to provoke war and the things which we studied were innocuous and good information. But that was not the sinister part, of course, of the program.

Q. Did you consequently learn that the American League Against War & Fascism was a Communist front?

A. I did, and there—at the last meeting, we were down in one of the main rooms of the Y.W.C.A.—they used to send me over to the Y.W.C.A. to get the room, and Mr. Atkinson always said, "If you have any trouble, see Vera Harris. She will see that you are given accommodations." At this last meeting I was approached by a new figure that I had met just once, Lillian Minot. Whether or not that is her right name, I don't know. I understand the contact between the Communist Party and a new member is when they are not certain of the feelings of the new prospect that a contact is frequently made by an unknown person not of the group, so that it will not be traced back. She said to me, "You are very interested in all these problems, and in the distress of the world and of the people. Wouldn't you like to join a group which is devoted to the study of that?" and I said "I would be very interested." She said, "All right, meet me for lunch some day this week. When would it be convenient?" and I told her, and we met at a very fine tearoom downtown

and she said, "Well now, I'll tell you"—after the lunch was over—"I am a member of the Communist Party. Now," she said, "don't get excited and worried, this is—we are largely devoted to the study of questions. It is not very much more than a subject,"—and as a matter of fact, at that time, you will remember, it was largely in the academic condition. It had not branched out into controlling groups.

Q. I am just worried about your health. Don't get yourself upset.

A. I took two tablets before I came up here. And she had a complete mimeographed sheet which contained a place for the name and everything and all the qualifications, what you could do best—what you liked to do—because they catalogue every member in the Party so that they can cross-index them and at a moment's notice find a person equipped to carry on the mission that they wish done.

So I joined the Communist Party—that is, I signed this application, and she said "Now, you had better have a party name," she said, "because your name is known to these groups that have been studying here," so I said all right, and on the spur of the moment she gave me the name of Mary Sanborn, which was my party name during my membership in the Communist Party.

Q. Will you spell that out? Is that S-a—

A. S-a-n-b-o-r-n. She said "Now, you will not hear from me directly again. You will hear from a contact from the Communist Party who will let you know whether or not you have been approved for membership." So I was still continuing the work, not knowing that Mr. Atkinson was a Communist, or his wife. I was still continuing attending other meetings. Mr. Atkinson every once in a while had a large meeting at the Senator Auditorium—

Q. At all times, now, you are referring to N. P. Atkinson?

A. N. P. Atkinson. So in about three weeks I was up in his office and he reached out his hand and he said "Well, welcome, Comrade," and I said "Oh," and he said "Now, here's the address of your first meeting," and I said "Well, my, I never dreamed—I never connected you with the Communist Party," and he said, "Oh, yes, I have been a Communist for some time."

So I went to that meeting and there is nothing drearier than a Communist meeting to a beginner. They go over a lot of—they study literature which you are supposed to—and there are endless reports, and it was quite a dreary performance and I was quite disillusioned. But I went to several others and then finally I stopped going to Party meetings and an Esther Norrie who had been—

Q. Is that N-o- double—

A. Mrs. Esther Norrie, N-o-r—I think, r-i-e. Her husband, by the way, joined the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, went to Spain and was killed, leaving her and two little girls here to make their own way.

She came to my house and said "Now, of course we feel that there is nothing wrong with you, Mrs. Eldredge, we feel that there must a reason for your not coming to Party meetings." She said, "You don't want to back out?" and I said, "Oh, no, I just have been busy." So I started going again to these Party meetings. And every six months we were what we called "controlled." Now the first time I saw what they call the "control night" put into effect—that means, they go over the list at your unit meeting, and anyone who has dropped out is cut off the Party rolls and they pay their dues up. The two people who came to control our unit were Ernest Olson and Bill Pennock.

Q. That is Ernest Olson—

A. Ernest Olson who ran for the Legislature and spent a term in the Legislature from the 37th District and—

Q. William Pennock?

A. William Pennock who is—

Q. President?

A. President of the Pension Union. That meeting was held at the home of a Mr. Weinstein who has gone to New York, I understand—and who as a matter of fact was packing up at that time—in the University district.

Q. Who—what unit did you belong to, Mrs. Eldredge?

A. I belonged—I was transferred from that first unit because they thought I wasn't happy, I guess, there, to the closely guarded professional unit, and of that unit the following people were members to my best knowledge now—to the best of my memory. Weir Allen, A-l-l-e-n, his first name W-e-i-r; his wife Eugenia Allen.

Q. What are you reading from, Mrs. Eldredge?

A. I wrote those down.

Q. When did you write those down?

A. Just now while I have been sitting here.

Q. Just while you were sitting here?

A. Yes, uh-huh. Mr. John Caughlan was a member of our unit, and we met a number of times at his home.

Q. Is that the John Caughlan—

A. John Caughlan, the attorney who is associated with the Pension Union. Dr. Ralph Gundlach was a member of the unit, Glenette Golden; Dr. Bien and I don't know his first name—B-i-e-n, and he was a reluctant member at the time. He was just on the verge of leaving. Claretta Orton. We met a number of times at Claretta Orton's home when she lived in the same apartment with Mr. Costigan on Lake Washington Boulevard—not—the same apartment building. (Laughter.)

A. (Continuing) Mr. Ross Kingston was a member of that unit.

Q. Is that Ross Kingston, the attorney?

A. Ross Kingston, an attorney, who was in at one time with Mr. Caughlan. Also before he went to fight with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and got imprisoned in Spain, a Mr. Jenkins, who before he went to fight was the educational director for the unit—that is, the educational director brought the pamphlets from the bookstore that we were supposed to buy and read—and he went, if you will remember, to Spain and fought in the—and was captured, and we had a terrible time repatriating him and getting him back. Then a Mr. Farnham who is an insurance agent in the Central Building—I don't recall his first name.

Q. Mr. George Farnham?

A. Mr. George Farnham. By the way, Mr. George Farnham carried most of our books. We protected members didn't carry our books, publicly. Also Mr. Jesse Epstein of the Housing Authority was a member of our unit. We met also at the home of Irene Borowski and—

Q. Will you spell that, Mrs. Eldredge?

A. I think it's B—it's the same Borowski who was at the Commonwealth Headquarters—I think she was—

Q. Boro—

A. B-o-r-o-w-s-k-i.

Q. The same one who worked at Commonwealth Headquarters?

A. Uh-huh. Now may I say just one word off the record, if you wish—in naming people as Communists I am not calling names—I regret very much that some of the people who I must name are fine people and they were led into the Communist Party because they thought they could help the distressing situation which existed at that time among the old age pensioners and the unemployed and people who were living on ninety cents a week and they thought they saw no other avenues—the other two parties were pretty callous, and they joined the Communist Party seeking a solution. They joined it academically because they thought that it might offer a solution.

Now, these people have left the Communist Party as soon as they discovered their mistake, and that they were just—led into this—and it is too bad that we have to name them.

Q. Now what ones do you refer to?

A. Well, in this particular group that I have named here, I don't know of any that have left other than myself, but other people—well, I don't know—the Everett's, I don't know if they have left or not.

Q. You haven't named the Everett's. Who are they?

A. Well, they were in the first unit that I was assigned. Roy Everett and his wife, and they were at that time working on the WPA in the adult education department, I think.

Q. Now, as you sat here today and heard the other testimony, you were thinking in your mind of the names of Party members, is that why you jotted them down?

A. Yes, and I can't think of—after all, nine years is a long time, and it's difficult for me to remember, and besides, some of the people I didn't know. I have forgotten one group that were—they were not members of our unit, but they were working in close cooperation with us, and that was the Jameses. Burton James and his wife who had a unit in the Playhouse and still do have, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. In the Repertory Playhouse?

A. Repertory Playhouse.

Q. You are referring to Burton James?

A. Burton K. James, I think his initials are—and his wife.

Q. Florence Bean James?

A. Florence Bean James.

Q. Have you ever sat in Party meetings with them?

A. No, I have never sat in Party meetings with them, but they were—freely discussed in our unit, the professional unit—because—finally the Communist Party at one time was pretty well disgusted over the lack of effort and work that a full unit like that, a protected unit, can do. So they said we should do something about raising money, that would be a simple thing. So a plan of entertainment, they called it Cafe Society, was given every week or so for a while in the basement—a basement room of the New Washington Hotel, and the Burton K. Jameses furnished—and his wife, furnished the entertainment—most of the entertainment, and we discussed this for a dreary few weeks over the division of the money. Mr. James wanted some of the money

and the central committee thought that the money should all go to the Communist Party because it was for the Cause, it was the Cause, but he held out for some of it, and the sad part was that he had his hands on some of it already, so I believe the eventual solution was that we did give him about fifty dollars.

Q. Do you know Hugh DeLacy?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Is Hugh DeLacy a member of the Communist Party?

A. Yes, he is.

Q. Will you testify of your own—

A. (interposing)—I will have to go back to the time that I was elected vice county chairman of the Democratic Party. Although I was a Communist, the Communists didn't think that—the Communists who controlled the Commonwealth Federation who—had pretty well lined up the delegates and felt sure they could control the convention—were going to support another party, Mrs. Leavell—Mrs. Dorothy Leavell. Then they decided later that Mrs. Dorothy Leavell couldn't be elected because there was a group that very much didn't care for her. So they decided at the last moment, the night before the convention, to ask myself to run with Senator Kyle of Enumclaw and Mrs. Jesse Irving, I-r-v-i-n-g. Mrs. Irving was not a Communist but they felt that she knew so little about politics that she could be controlled. That's what the Committee thought. She was going to run for State Committeewoman and I was to be vice county chairman and Mr. Kyle was to be county chairman. So we ran, and with the help of Mr. Costigan, who lined up the Norman Latelle's and their friends, we were elected. And when I became vice county chairman I immediately put into effect the Democratic Party's five-point program for the women's division and I named as head immediately the next day, without giving the Communist Party an opportunity to tell me who I must name, I named five people who were very far from being Communists, Mrs. Therese Farrell, Mrs. Hughes who is sitting down here, and Mrs. May Avery Wilkins and Mrs. Gladys—what's her name?

SPECTATOR: Blankenship.

THE WITNESS: (Continuing) Blankenship. And—  
(Laughter)

A. Pardon me. And I think one other, a Mrs.—she had charge of programs—Mrs.—the same name as the lady from Sedro Woolley, vice-chairman of the state, Mrs.—

Q. But these were not Communists, were they?

A. No, they were very far—so Mr. DeLacy and Mr. Costigan ordered Rapport—because we immediately reported to Morris Rapport, and cracked down on me.

Q. They—

A. They cracked down on me. They called me to a closed meeting at the home of Joe Butterworth.

Q. You mean Morris Rapport?

A. Morris Rappaport, northwest organizer of the Communist Party. They—Mr. DeLacy and Mr. Howard Costigan told Rappaport on me and Mr. Rappaport cracked down on me, and they called me up—I was called up by Dorothy—Butterworth, Mr. Joe Butterworth's wife, and asked to come to a special im-

ortant meeting at her home. When I got there a Dr. Rose somebody—I don't remember her last name—who was a Communist Party member, was there, and Dorothy was there, and as soon as I got there in came Mr. Rappaport, Mr. DeLacy and Mr. Costigan, and they proceeded to accuse me of being a reactionary and putting reactionary people in places of importance, when I should have been putting in Communist Party women. So I—there wasn't very much of a way out for me, so I just threw my book at Mr. Costigan and said to take the job, that I was all through and I didn't want to go on with the job, and when they—they were very alarmed and proceeded to pacify me and said, "Now, Sarah, you know—you mustn't act like that, but you mustn't do these things—put people that are reactionaries in places of power—they don't believe in any of these fine things like pensions that we believe in," and so they left. And Mr. Rappaport addressed Mr. Costigan as Comrade Costigan, and Mr. DeLacy as Comrade DeLacy. He said, "Now, I want you three Comrades to get along," he said, "A great deal depends on you."

They left, and afterwards Dorothy made some chocolate and we sat around talking, and she said, "It's very unfortunate that you threw the book and got excited because Mr. Rappaport—Rappaport will not forget that," and that he hates women anyway, Mr. Costigan does, and—

(Laughter)

—and it will give him more reason to—I mean he hates them in political ways—

(Laughter)

—she said, "This will now give him more than ever a chance to doubt the effectiveness of women in places of authority. So, however, I held strong to my five women. I made one concession. I got rid of the lady that was to be the secretary and appointed Baba Jeanne Sears, but made sure that the only thing she was to do was to take the minutes. This greatly annoyed the Communist Party and Mrs. Butterworth called me every day on it, said that I must do something, I just must do something by getting rid of the women, but I never did get rid of those five women and they were with me until the end.

Well, after that I was no longer trusted very much by the Communist Party, so Mrs. McGrath, who at that time was a reporter on the New World, came to see me one time in June at the office of the King County Democratic Central Committee, and she says, "Now, for a while don't attend any Communist meetings." And I says, "Well why?", and she said, "Well, that is just to protect you." But of course I didn't believe that it was to protect me, but I didn't see that it was good policy to leave the party at that time, because they had the votes, they could put in another Communist, so I strung along with them. And Senator Kyle was so busy out of town that he could give very little time to the work of the committee, and they got dissatisfied with Senator Kyle. They thought it was time to get Senator Kyle a job and get him out of there and put one of their own people in as King County chairman of the committee. So Senator Kyle resigned because he got a Federal appointment and I don't know what strings, or who pulled the strings, but he did get a federal appointment to the Justice Department. And they called—they called a special convention to elect his successor. There was considerable talk about who would be run for his successor. Mr. Costigan wanted it but he was afraid—the Party was afraid to run him because he was so left of center in the knowledge of the community that they felt he could not—they couldn't swing votes, so one day I got a call and they said, "Rap wants you and Costigan and DeLacy to go

over to the Boettiger's and talk it over with them." That was just a little harmless byplay because they weren't going to do anything that the Boettigers said, but it made the Boettigers feel they were important, and so they get \$10 now and then from them in these big meetings, so they did.

(Laughter)

We three went over to the Boettiger's office at the P.-I. upstairs, in their private office. We talked over the possibility of electing Howard as county chairman and Mr. Boettiger said, "But, Howard, I heard of you being at a Communist meeting thus and so." And Howard of course denied it, and on the way back it was finally decided that perhaps they better seek a candidate that, while he was a progressive and could be in a way controlled, that he would not be to the general public known as Red and that he probably could be elected, because some of these county districts would not go for anything too Red. So on the way back to the office Mr. Costigan says to Mr. DeLacy, he says, "Gee, that was close," (laughter) so we held a—first we had the head Communist group—I might call it a political fraction, I suppose, it was a group consisting of a number of top Communists and a few left-wingers who were not Communists—met in the office of Mr. Costigan and sounded out Howard Thompson, a young chap who hasn't been in politics to any great extent, and he seemed to answer all the qualifications. He could be controlled, he promised us, sitting on a windowsill right in front of us that he would not make any major decisions, not make any major decisions without taking them up with them first, so Mr. Thompson was run and became the county chairman. Then he promised this; they said before they named him as their candidate, there is this one stipulation: Mr. N. P. Atkinson must be retained in the office as sort of "assistant" chairman. You see they no longer trusted me as a vice county chairman. Mr. Atkinson—and Mr. Atkinson was to put over the Peace Mobilization. The Peace Mobilization was what followed the wedding of Hitler and Stalin at—during that early summer, and Mr. Atkinson was to do that.

Well, as soon as that meeting was over, I broke openly with the Communist Party and inserted in the papers—sent a letter to the papers that we no longer considered that the office of Mr. Thompson was the true office of the Democratic Party; that the women would continue to function from the Railway Exchange Building, and of course there were some people who felt it was politically expedient to hop on the band wagon and go over to Mr. Thompson and help him get started, even though they knew that the Communist Party was back of him and had elected him, and that—after I broke with them I went into hiding for a few days, because I got afraid, and—however, Mr. N. P. Atkinson found me out and came out and said, "Now, Sarah, what is it you want? We are prepared to give you anything within reason." And I said, "I want absolutely nothing but to be left alone. I don't believe in any of your Communist Party's antics—I never have thoroughly believed in them," and so after about an hour's persuasive talk, he left. Then he said, "You know if you don't come across," he said, "We are going to have to crack down on you." And I said, "Well, it will have to be crack down on me, because I cannot go on," and in the following week's issue of the Washington New Dealer—I always followed—in Mr. Costigan's column he called me—I was against peace, and I was really a reactionary. So, following that Dorothy Butterworth called me up and she said, "Now, something's got to be done," and she said, "You had better meet me." So we met and had lunch at a little coffee shop near the

Senator Auditorium, and she said, "Now, I have the apartment of a friend up here we can go into." She says, "I have this. Rappaport wants me to talk to you."

So I went up there, and the apartment was the apartment of a Mrs. Armstrong, the wife of the Mr. Armstrong that was so active in the P.-I. strike and has had—and died. And Mrs. Armstrong was a Communist, and Dorothy said, "If Mrs. Armstrong was only better known we would put her in your place, but you've got to resign." Well, I saw that there was no help coming, really substantially, that the other women in the Democratic Party didn't trust me, and I guess I couldn't blame them—they didn't really think that I meant what I said. So I resigned, and I have been out of the Democratic national committee ever since. I haven't been active in political organizational work.

Q. When did you disassociate with the Communist Party?

A. In the early fall of 1939.

Q. The early fall of 1939.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: Mr. Houston, are you about through with this witness' testimony? Do you wish to go on?

MR. HOUSTON: We have a few minutes more, Mr. Chairman. Then we have one more witness who has come a great distance, whom I would like to put on tonight. We could recess between, if it is agreeable to you.

BY MR. HOUSTON:

Q. Do you know Thomas Rabbitt?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Is Thomas Rabbitt a member of the Communist Party?

A. I have never met with Mr. Rabbitt in Communist closed meetings, but I have met him in a Communist fraction meeting of the Pension Union, and also in the Speakers' Bureau which was—

Q. What is that?

A. The Speakers' Bureau was a group of Communists and some left-wingers who were not Communists, who met in one of the judge's chambers every Saturday during the 1938 election to properly go over their speeches, and Mr. Costigan put across the Party line so that they, in an innocuous fashion—so that those who were not Communists would believe that it was just a new deal.

Q. Did Tom Rabbitt ever tell you that he was a member of the Communist Party?

A. No, he didn't.

Q. Do you know Baba Jeanne Sears?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Former employee of the New World?

A. Yes.

Q. Is she a member of the Communist Party?

A. Yes. She was at the house of Dorothy Butterworth the day I refer to, that Mr. Costigan, Mr. Rappaport, and Mr. DeLacy cracked down on me.

Q. Do you know the attorney Ross Kingston?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. How do you know him?

A. He was a member of my unit, professional unit.

Q. Mr. Ross Kingston was a member of the professional unit?

A. Yes.

Q. And he sat in closed—

A. Yes.

Q. —unit meetings with you?

A. Yes.

Q. I believe you testified that Mr. Ernest Olson was a member of the Communist Party?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever attended any meetings at his home?

A. I haven't but he was the person, together with Bill Pennock, sent from the Communist Party Headquarters to control our unit.

Q. Came down to see if you had paid your dues?

A. Yes.

Q. You paid them, and carried the money, and all of that?

A. Yes. That is the only affidavit I could swear to, although I knew, of course, he was a Communist.

Q. Do you know his brother Paul Olson?

A. Yes. Mr. Paul Olson was a member of the Communist Party, although I never sat in a Communist fraction with him. He was a secretary to a Congressman. He was instrumental in getting all that Congressman's Communist line speeches into the Congressional Record and under the Congressman's franking privilege broadcasting them over the country.

Q. That was while you were—

A. That was while I was in the Communist Party.

Q. And you knew it was part of the Communist program?

A. Yes. He sent me many thousands of the party's—of the speeches that Mr. Olson made in the national Congress.

Q. Now will you further identify for us this Ernest Olson you have referred to?

A. Ernest Olson lived in the 37th District and ran for the Legislature and was elected in the 37th District.

Q. Is it the present Ernest Olson that lives in Tacoma?

A. Yes. He lives in Tacoma, and was elected, I think, to the State Legislature, or senate, recently.

Q. Recently, the present State Senator?

A. I believe so, and he was with the Building Service unit when he first went over there. I defeated him by running a candidate against him and he was—the Communist Party doesn't like a candidate who gets defeated more than once, so they manipulated Mr. Olson out of the 37th District.

(Laughter)

Q. Now, during the period of time that you were in the Communist Party, did you hear the Old Age Pension Union discussed?

A. Yes. At one of our meetings after the national—after the Northwest convention of the Communist Party, we were all given a pamphlet—it was a mimeographed pamphlet with a number of pages containing the speech of Mr. Morris Rappaport. And in the speech—I am unable to produce as evidence this particular pamphlet, but I was given a copy—and in this speech to the Northwest convention, Mr. Rappaport identified the Communist Front

hat we—that Communists must all unite on and fight on. The instructions were unite the people around their needs. First, pension. Aid to dependent children. Medical aid. Now all of those things are good things for those of us who are for them, but the Communist Party's insid—insidious idea is to unite people around them and then control them for political action.

Q. Take a certain cause and get control of the people and use their group funds for something else?

A. Yes, that is right.

Q. Well has that—was that done with the Pension Union?

A. That was done to the Pension Union. And all these other groups as well.

Q. Does the Party—all—Communist Party also use these front organizations for the purposes of raising money?

A. Yes. Many large meetings were held in the Senator Auditorium and the other—Moose Hall and several other auditoriums, and big collections and pledges were taken and what became of the money, no one ever knows. But Mr. N. P. Atkinson could tell what became of a lot of it.

(Laughter)

Q. In your testimony you have testified that Mr. Jesse Epstein was a—

A. Member of our unit.

Q. That is the Jesse Epstein—

A. That's the Jesse Epstein who is head of the housing committee here.

Q. Is he here now, or—

A. I don't know. He was.

Q. That's the Federal Public Housing Administration?

A. Federal Public Housing Administration.

Q. And you met with him on more than one occasion?

A. I met with him at the home of Mr. Gundlach—not Mr. Gundlach, Mr. John Caughlan pardon me—at a meeting of our closed unit.

Q. I believe that is all, Mrs. Eldredge. Thank you.

(Witness Excused)

MR. HOUSTON: Chairman Canwell, I have one more witness today who has come from a great distance.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: I think we had better proceed if we are going to run over we had better go on.

(Discussion by the Committee)

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Cadle, will you take the witness stand, please.

W. W. CADLE, having been duly sworn, testified on direct examination as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WHIPPLE:

Q. Will you identify yourself, please.

A. Wilbert W. Cadle.

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Cadle?

A. Olympia.

Q. State of Washington?

A. Yeah, I believe it is.

Q. Mr. Cadle, how long have you lived in the State of Washington?

A. Since '21.

Q. Mr. Cadle, I will ask you to state whether or not you have ever been a member of the Communist Party?

A. I have.

Q. Do you remember, Mr. Cadle, under what name you were a member of the Communist Party?

A. Robert Whitting I think it was, if I remember right.

Q. Do you remember why your name was—for the Communist Party—was given as Whitting?

A. No, only it was customary—supposed to be.

Q. Mr. Cadle, I will ask you if a Communist Party membership book was ever issued to you?

A. How's that?

Q. I will ask you if a Communist Party membership book was ever issued to you.

A. Oh yes.

Q. Would you recognize that book if I presented it to you at this time?

A. I certainly think I could.

Q. I hand you what I will ask the Chairman to identify as—mark as an exhibit, a book. I will ask you to state, if you will please, what that is.

A. That's the book I had, yes.

Q. Thank you.

MR. WHIPPLE: If it please the Chairman of the Committee, I would like to introduce this as an exhibit and have it so marked.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: It will be admitted and marked as Exhibit No. 11.

MR. WHIPPLE: I would like to use it at this time.

Q. This appears to be a 1938 membership book No. 88588, bearing name, William Whitting, W-h-i-t-t-i-n-g, State, Washington, District, 12, County, King, City, Seattle, Section MAL, with the name Rappaport stamped across the front page. Mr. Cadle, I call your attention to certain stamps in the interior portion of the book and will ask you to state if you know what those are?

A. Those are membership stamps for dues.

Q. What do those stamps indicate?

A. I'd paid my dues.

Q. They indicate that your dues were paid?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Cadle, did you ever have anything to do with the Washington Pension Union?

A. I certainly did.

Q. The Old Age Pension Union? Do you remember a party by the name of O. R. Mundy, or Bill Mundy, as he is commonly referred to?

A. Yes.

Q. Without going into great detail will you tell this committee whether or not you were active in the affairs of the Old Age Pension Union at the time you were a member of the Communist Party?

A. I was.