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FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: WM REMINGTON
FILE NUMBER: 101-1185 SUB A

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 101-1185 Sub A Re: Lam Remington Date: 8/77 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
	11/24/54	Sunbury Daily News	2	2	
		Photo International	1	1	
	11/29/54	Evening Bulletin	1	1	
	11/28/54	Grit	1	1	
	11/27/54	Sunbury Daily	2	2	
	11/27/54	York Dispatch	1	1	
	11/21/54	Sunbury Daily	2	2	
	11/20/54	Scranton Times	2	2	
	11/20/54	N Y Post	2	2	
	11/4/54	Times Herald	2	2	
	11/26/54	Hackery Daily Sec.	1	1	
	11/[illegible]/54	Jack Kanes Express	1	1	
			18	18	

FBI/DOJ

(2)

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 101-1185 SUB A Re: REMINGTON Date: 8/77 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
	11/26/54	SCRANTON TIMES	1	1	
	11/26/54	SUNBURY DAILY - ARTICLES + PICS	5	5	
	11/26/54	EATON EXPRESS	2	2	
	11/24/54	COATESVILLE RECORD	1	1	
	6/25/54	WASH STAR.	1	1	
	2/9/54	TIMES-HERALD	1	1	
	1/10/54	WASH POST - 2 ARTICLES	2	2	
	6/25/54	Wash Star	1	1	
	4/7/52	WASH POST	1	1	
	3/27/52	WASH POST	1	1	
	3/27/52	WASH POST	1	1	
	3/25/52	WASH POST	1	1	
			18	18	

FBI/DOJ

(3)

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 101-1 [illegible] Re: [illegible]

Date: [illegible] (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
	3/25/52	Wash. Star	2	2	
	3/25/52	Wash News	1	1	
	2/12/52	Wash Post	1	1	
	10/31/51	Wash Post	1	1	
	10/31/51	Wash Post	1	1	
	10/26/51	Wash Post	1	1	
	4/3/51	N.Y. News	1	1	
	2/14/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	2/13/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	2/10/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	2/10/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	2/9/51	Wash Star	1	1	
			13	13	

FBI/DOJ

(4)

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: Sub A Re: Wm Remington Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
	2/9/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	2/8/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	2/8/51	Wash Star	2	2	
	2/7/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	2/6/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	2/6/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	2/3/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	2/3/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	2/1/51	Wash Post	2	2	
	2/1/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	2/1/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	1/31/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
			14	14	

FBI/DOJ

(5)

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: Sub A Re: Wm Remington Date: 11-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
	1/31/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/30/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	1/30/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/30/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/26/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/26/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	1/25/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/25/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	1/25/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	1/25/51	Wash Post	2	2	
	1/25/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	1/24/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
			13	13	

FBI/DOJ

(6)

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: Sub A — Re: Jonas Remington — Date: 11-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
	1/24/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/24/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/24/51	N.Y. Compass	1	1	
	1/24/51	Wash News	1	1	
	1/24/51	N.Y. Mirror	2	2	
	1/24/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	1/24/51	10 Star Editions	1	1	
	1/24/51	Wash Post	1	1	
	1/24/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/24/51	Wash Post	1	1	
	1/24/51	Wash Post	1	1	
	1/24/51	N.Y. Times	1	1	
			13	13	

FBI/DOJ

(7)

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: Serial A | Re: Jean Remington | Date: 11-76 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
	1/23/51	N.Y. Times	2	2	
	1/23/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/23/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	1/20/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/20/57	Times-Herald	1	1	
	1/19/57	Times Herald	1	1	
	1/19/57	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/18/51	Times Herald	1	1	
	1/18/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/17/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/17/57	Times-Herald	1	1	
	1/12/57	Times-Herald	1	1	
			13	13	

FBI/DOJ

(8)

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: Sub Acuatd Re: Wm Remington Date: 11-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
	1/12/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/11/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/11/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	1/10/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/9/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/9/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	1/6/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/6/51	Times Herald	1	1	
	1/5/51	Times Herald	1	1	
	1/5/51	Wash Star	1	1	
	1/3/51	Times-Herald	1	1	
	1/3/51	Wash Star	1	1	
			12	12	

FBI/DOJ

(9)

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: Part A cont'd Re: Hiss Remington Date: 11-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
	12/29/50	Wash Star	1	1	
	12/28/50	N.Y. Times	2	2	
	12/27/50	Wash Star	2	2	
	12/27/50	Times-Herald	1	1	
	5/18/50	Wash Post	1	1	
	5/11/50	Herald Tribune	1	1	
	3/24/50	Times Herald	2	2	
	3/1/50	Wash Post	1	1	
	3/1/50	Times-Herald	1	1	
	3/1/50	Wash Star	1	1	
	3/1/50	NY Times	1	1	
	3/1/50	NY Herald Tribune	1	1	
			15	15	

FBI/DOJ

(10)

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: Sub A contd 101-1185 Re: Wm Remington Date: 11-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
	12/20/49	Wash Post	1	1	
	12/8/48	N Y Herald Tribune	1	1	
	1/3/50	Wash Post	1	1	
	9/10/49	Times-Herald	1	1	
	2/12/49	N.Y. Times	1	1	
	9/10/48	N.Y. Times	1	1	
	8/1/48	Wash Post	8	8	
			14	14	
			143	143	

FBI/DOJ

Mr. B[illegible]
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. S[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Mr. H[illegible]
Miss Gandy

MYSTERY STILL VEILS MOTIVE IN PEN KILLING

Federal Bureau Of Prisons Assigns Alexander To Investigate Remington Murder.— Promises All Facts To Come Out.

Seeking to uncover the motive, veiled in mystery for a week, the Federal Bureau of Prisons continued investigation today into the murder of William W. Remington, 37, former government economist convicted of perjury in a communist espionage case, while a prisoner at Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary.

Acting Warden Fred T. Wilkinson revealed that M. E. Alexander, assistant director in charge of field operations, arrived at the penitentiary Friday evening and will remain until tomorrow.

James V. Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, said more than one motive may have been involved in the slaying of Remington, but refused to elaborate. Likewise, prison officials and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, along with U. S. Attorney J. Julius Levy reported they have been unable to determine the direct motive that led to the attack on Remington in his quarters. He died Wednesday at the institution hospital.

Held in the death of Remington are George J. McCoy, 24, of Grundy, Va.; Robert C. Parker, 21, of Washington, D. C., and Lewis Cagle, Jr., 17, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

[illegible] don't want to ascribe one single motive at this time, to Remington's death. There may have been more than one motive. I just don't know for sure now, and I can't comment on the anti-communist rumors.

"We are conducting an investigation, independent of the FBI, and all the facts are going to come out."

The prison director said he has not lost a "single bit of confidence" in acting Warden Fred T. Wilkinson and other members of the prison staff. He said if any faults are found in prison procedures, they will be corrected.

Bennett said all the facts will be brought out at the trial of the accused convicts, who occupied a room across from Remington's quarters.

Commenting on the possibility that robbery may have been the motive, Bennett said prisoners are restricted in commissary purchases and do not have much of value in their possession. He said they are not allowed to have money in their rooms.

Bennett has promised the Bureau's investigation of Remington's case will be a thorough one, but with emphasis on factors different from those studied by the FBI, which has been probing the case since November 22.

"We are concerned primarily with prison administration and correcting faults if any exist," Bennett said. He added, he probably will visit the prison before the investigation is completed, but fixed no date.

Court Action Wednesday

In Scranton it has been announced bills of indictment against the three slayers will be presented Wednesday to a federal grand jury sitting in U. S. Middle District Court.

U. S. Attorney Levy said the grand jury will convene at 10 a. m., having been recalled from recess which was granted earlier this month. Levy said there are other matters to come before the grand jury, but that he hopes to present the bills against the trio on Wednesday. If not that da

[illegible] ficials investigating the case that the motive was strictly robbery. Bennett was reported as saying.

THE S[illegible]BURY DAILY ITE[illegible]
S[illegible]R , PA.
11-29-54

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
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Buxon

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they will be presented Thursday, he explained.

Levy indicated that should the report of the FBI show the killing was premeditated, "of course we'll ask for capital punishment"—the death penalty.

He explained further that he has not been presented with all the facts in the case and anticipated the FBI report today or Tuesday. "I don't know what the evidence will support at this time," Levy said, "but as soon as the FBI report is in my hands I'll draw up bills of indictment and present them to the grand jury." The three alleged killers will not be taken to Scranton.

Continuing, Levy sand, "I expect to call my own witnesses, but I cannot make known what is in the FBI report, even if I wanted to produce it in court. That report is completely confidential. However, it is probable that all matters pertaining to the attack will be brought out at a subsequent court hearing, should they be indicted."

At Philadelphia, Norman H. McCabe, special agent in charge of the Philadelphia FBI, said there is "nothing new on the matter today."

"If anything more develops, we will certainly make known these facts. However, this morning there is no comment to be made," Agent McCabe said.

He indicated his agents are continuing their investigation and said he did not know when a report would be made to Attorney Levy.

In the meantime, U. S. Commissioner Andrew A. Leiser, Jr., of Lewisburg, said the three accused killers would not be arraigned prior to presentation of their cases to the grand jury.

Commissioner Leiser said other cases, of lesser degree, usually come before a commissioner when a defendant has an opportunity to waive action to the grand jury and pleads guilty to the charge. However, in this matter, Leiser said, it is not necessary for preliminary arraignment.

Warden Joins Probe

Warden Wilkinson today said he is assisting in the investigation as much as possible.

"The minute anything of this sort occurs, the warden is responsible for assembling all the information and getting all the facts and giving them to the Director of Federal Prisons," Wilkinson said.

He indicated that some matter pertaining to the Remington case has already been forwarded to Bennett, director of Federal Prisons.

At the same time he made known that Alexander had arrived at the prison Friday and was remaining there today. Wilkinson said: "Mr. Alexander is going over the details of the case and in turn will submit it to Mr. Bennett at Washington. Additional investigation may be necessary."

Wilkinson said Alexander, in addition to assisting in the probe, is looking over the pen, including the industrial and farm operations.

The warden said every effort is being made to pin down a motive for the slaying. He stated he did not know if FBI agents were at the penitentiary over the weekend working on the case, but that it was possible they had come and gone without the warden being notified.

"I assume the bulk of the investigation had been completed when the complaints were filed against the three last week," Mr. Wilkinson said.

He added he did not know who or how many would be summoned before the grand jury Wednesday or Thursday, when the bills of indictment are to be presented.

The warden admitted there was a lot of supposition as to the cause of the slaying but added he had seen no report that gave the exact cause, nor was he in a position to determine the cause. "I am not prepared to comment on a motive at this time. This is a serious charge against these three inmates and if I were to make a statement, the case may be prejudiced," he explained.

Motives for the slaying have been reported as robbery, anti-Communist uprisings and a protest against the release of Alger Hiss, who gained his freedom Saturday. The warden admitted there were a lot of expressions for a motive brought out, but said he did not have a personal idea why the attack took place.

"We don't have a bunch of gangs running about the penitentiary looking for an inmate who might be pro-Communist or has had previous dealings with them. On the other hand, no inmate is permitted money to entice other inmates to rob him," Wilkinson said. He explained that each man is permitted $12 a month for commissary expenditures, and that he draws against this account similar to a checking account.

"Much of the money earned by inmates in our industrial and farm programs is sent home to assist in supporting their families," the warden declared. "Other sums are saved for the day when an inmate will be released," he added "similar to a 'grub stake' when he goes out."

According to Attorney Levy, the Remington case is the only attack case in some months at the penitentiary. He said he has had no information on other attacks at the pen and to the best of his knowledge there were none.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J. (AP)—"Everything is all over as far as we are concerned."

That was the only comment yesterday from the mother of the late William W. Remington when asked whether the family would have any thing to say about the prison attack that led to her son's death.

Funeral services for the 37-year-old Remington were held at St. Elizabeth's Church near the Remington home here on Saturday.

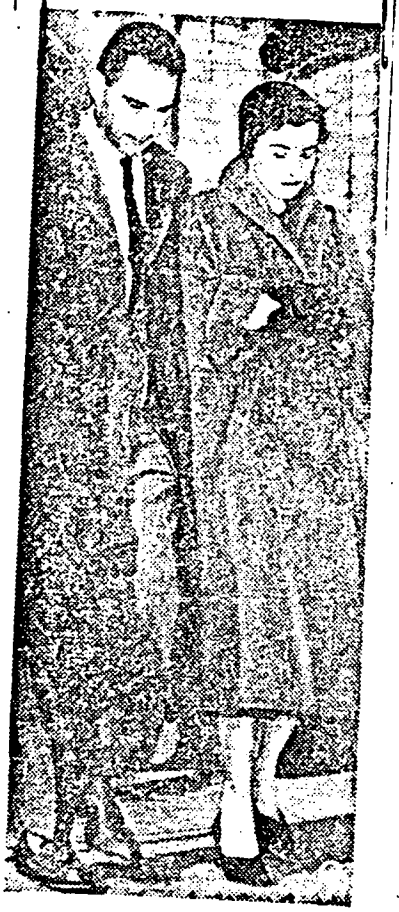
Remington, who was convicted of perjury for denying he passed government secrets to a Soviet spy ring, died last Wednesday in the federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa.

Three fellow inmates, whom the FBI says attacked Remington with a sock-encased half brick, are charged with murder.

An investigation into the motive for the attack was being conducted by Lewisburg prison authorities, the FBI and the federal Bureau of Prisons.

Remington's father, Fred, his mother; and second wife, Jane, were among the 50 persons who attended the brief funeral services Saturday. Six policemen stood guard after the church rector—the Rev. Alexander M. Rodgers—and the funeral home in Midland Park reported having received threatening telephone calls.

Remington Rites



MRS. JANE REMINGTON, whose husband was beaten to death in the U.S. Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., is escorted from a crematory in North Bergen, N.J., where former government economist William Remington was cremated. He had been serving a term for falsely denying he aided a Red spy ring. *(International)*

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]errowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Parents Want to Forget Fatal Attack on Remington

Ridgewood, N. J., Nov. 29—(AP)—The mother of the late William W. Remington said today the family would have nothing to say about the fatal prison attack which led to his death.

"Everything is all over as far as we are concerned," said Mrs. Fred C. Remington at her home.

Both she and her ailing husband attended Episcopal funeral services Saturday for the 37-year-old Ridgewood resident, convicted of lying when he said he did not know a Communist spy ring courier.

Prison Attack

Remington died last Wednesday in the Federal prison hospital at Lewisburg. The FBI said he had been attacked by three fellow inmates with a sock-encased half brick. The three have been charged with murder, while the motive is being investigated by Lewisburg prison authorities, the FBI, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

An estimated 50 persons attended the brief, 12-minute funeral service in St. Elizabeth's Episcopal church near the Remington home. Six policemen stood guard after threatening phone calls were received by the rector, the Rev. Alexander M. Rodgers, and the funeral home, Jacob H. Olthuis & Son, Midland Park.

The minister then drove the family to the New York-New Jersey crematorium, North Bergen, following the hearse carrying the body — in which only one floral spray was in evidence.

Set Up Roadblock

Police tried to stop reporters and photographers from talking with the family and set up a roadblock to prevent cars from following the hearse to North Bergen, 10 miles away.

Remington's first wife, Anne Moos Remington, did not attend the services. His second wife, Jane, now living under her maiden name in Levittown, N. Y., and an uncle and aunt were present, along with the parents.

The funeral came just 20 years and six months after the Ridgewood High School senior class yearbook carried Remington's avowed intention to "die a genius of the first water, unrecognized"—an aspiration which the editors of the yearbook predicted would be on its way to fulfillment in 1954.

DATE: 11-29-54
THE EVENING BULLETIN:
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PAGE: 34 COLUMN: 4
EDITION: Final

NOT RECORDED
105 DEC 16 1954

14

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Hollomman
Miss Gandy

Federal Jury to Investigate Remington's Death in Prison

Lewisburg, Nov. 27 (AP)—A federal grand jury will reconvene in Scranton Wednesday at 10 a. m. to investigate the Lewisburg Penitentiary slaying of William W. Remington, former government economist convicted of perjury in a communist espionage case.

U. S. Attorney J. Julius Levy said this morning that if the jury indict the three suspects and the facts show the killing was premeditated, "of course we'll ask for capital punishment" — the death penalty. He noted, however, that he does not know the answer to that question at the moment because "I don't have all the facts now."

Recall of the jury, which had been in recess, was announced late yesterday afternoon by Attorney Levy after an order was issued by Federal Judge Albert L. Watson.

Murder warrants have been issued against three car thieves imprisoned at Lewisburg, where Remington was serving a three-year sentence.

Three Prisoners Held

The three are George Junior McCoy, 34, Grundy, Va.; Robert Carl Parker, 21, Washington, D. C., and Lewis Cagle, Jr., 17, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The last of three warrants—against Cagle—was issued yesterday morning, but it was not until last night that authorities decided to recall the jury.

James V. Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, said today more than one motive may have been involved in the slaying of Remington.

There has been widespread speculation that the attack upon Remington may have been in some unexplained way, a protest against the release of Alger Hiss or against communism in general, but prison officials, who are in the best position to surmise what led to the killings, gave no support to this.

Remington was beaten by a half-brick encased in a sock.

He died Wednesday morning. His body was taken to Ridgewood, N.J., and was cremated today after funeral services in St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church. Police guarded the church after threatening telephone calls were received by the rector and the undertaker, but there were no demonstrations.

Lewis Cagle, Jr.

GRT
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
11-28-54

NOT RECORDED
105 DEC 16 1954

15

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Bennett Pledges Pen Quiz; Slate Action In Killing

Director Of Federal Prisons Says Inquiry Will Be Made At Lewisburg—Admits Mistake

HARRISBURG (AP)—The Harrisburg Evening News today quoted James V. Bennett, Washington, head of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, as promising a full-scale investigation of the Lewisburg Penitentiary where convicted perjurer William Remington was slain this week.

"Every measure will be taken to learn the cause of this drastic affair," the newspaper quoted Bennett as saying in a telephone interview.

Three convicts, one a 17-year-old youth, have been charged with murder in the slaying of Remington in his dormitory room at the prison. He was beaten on the head with a half-brick encased in a stocking.

Those charged with Remington's slaying are George Junior McCoy, 34, Grundy, Va.; Robert Carl Parker, 21, Washington, D.C., and Lewis Cagle Jr., 17, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Evening News said:

Bennett described the trio as minimum security prisoners, who were allowed freedom of the prison.

"These men were considered minimum security risks and not dangerous," said Bennett. "They occupied the room directly across from Remington."

Bennett said that the room doors were unlocked, enabling the trio to enter Remington's room without much trouble."

"We made a mistake in this case," Bennett said, adding that robbery may not have been the sole motive.

Bennett explained the only articles of value in a prisoner's room are his commissary purchases.

"A prisoner does not have money in his room and all purchases in the prison are made on a credit basis," Bennett said, adding that Remington, like other prisoners, was allowed to buy only $12.50 worth of commissary items each month.

SUNBURY DAILY ITEM
SUNBURY, PA.
11-27-54

NOT RECORDED
105 DEC 1954

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Bureau

16

Bills Of Indictment Against Three Accused Killers Of Remington to be Presented To Federal Grand Jury.

Bills charging three Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary inmates with murder in the death of William W. Remington, 37, former government economist, will be presented to a federal grand jury at Scranton, December 1.

U. S. Attorney J. Julius Levy, Scranton, who will prosecute the alleged killers, said today the grand jury has been notified to assemble on that date to consider the indictments.

There will be no formal arraignment of the trio because, Levy said, the grand jury will meet before hearings could be held.

Charged with the murder of Remington in the Lewisburg Penitentiary on Wednesday are Lewis Cagle, 17, Chattanooga, Tenn., George Junior McCoy, 34, of Grundy, Va., and Robert Carl Parker, 21, of Washington, D. C.

Remington, like Alger Hiss, convicted of perjury on his testimons last Tuesday. He died of a government information to Red spies, was brutally beaten by three fellows last Tuesday. He died of a skull fracture in the prison hospital Wednesday. The weapon employed was a half brick wrapped in a white sock.

Attorney Levy said today that the trial of the three assailants may be held in Lewisburg as the federal code requires that in the event of a capital offense, the case be tried in the county where the crime was committed providing it is convenience to the government. Levy said he wouldn't mind if he had to try the case in Lewisburg. In fact, he said he would prefer it as the witnesses are there.

U. S. Commissioner Andrew A. Leiser, Lewisburg, with whom the complains against Cagle, McCoy, complaints against Cagle, McCoy, eral Bureau of Investigation, reiterated Levy's opinion that there would not be any formal hearings.

FBI records show that McCoy, the oldest of the trio, is a nephew of the notorious Jake McCoy of Hatfield-McCoy feud fame. The bloody controversy between the two families has resulted in a number of killings over a period of years.

Theory of robbery as a motive in the killing is being dispelled by some officials at the Penitentiary.

Robbery was suggested by the youngest of the assailants, Cagle, who in his statement to the FBI said that "he, along with McCoy and Parker, planned to ransack Remington's room on Nov. 22 and the assault took place while they were in his (Remington's) room."

Acting Warden Fred T. Wilkinson, when asked about this theory, said he felt evidence will be presented at the trial to the contrary. He pointed out that the maximum amount of money an inmate has to spend in a month is $12. He actually never has cash in his possession, but visits the commissary and makes purchases against his account.

Prisoners visit the commissary about once a week and spend an average $3 to $4 for cigarettes, candy bars, crackers, etc. In other words, the articles in his possession at any one time in a week wouldn't be valued at more than a few dollars.

The theory that anti-Communist feelings among the Lewisburg prison population may have been behind the attack has been denied by penitentiary authorities. Likewise the thought that the release of Hiss had any connection with killing has been taken lightly at Lewisburg.

"I certainly can see no evidence that someone sat down and planned to kill inmate Remington as a protest against the release of inmate Hiss," Wilkinson told a newsman.

The prison head termed "a lot of hogwash" reports that groups of prisoners were going around "looking for Communists" but added:

"You might run into hoodlums or crackpots here the same as in any big city."

Along this line, there has been speculation that someone may have goaded the younger assailants into the attack with flag waving tactics aimed at harming or eliminating Remington.

The investigation is continuing by the FBI and prison officials with the report today from Warden Wilkinson that no one else has been involved in the killing. The warden said he was pleased with the progress being made in the compilation of evidence and the investigation in general.

According to the Harrisburg barracks of the Pennsylvania State Police, McCoy, the oldest of the inmates, served a six month sentence in the Cumberland county jail in 1940.

Cpl. Benjamin Bretz, of the Harrisburg detail, reports that he remembers an exciting experience he had capturing McCoy and two other young men who in 1940 had stolen a taxicab in North Carolina and had robbed post offices in Virginia. He said that the trio which included McCoy had been chased by him and jumped out of the auto they were using and started across fields as Bretz followed.

The officer said that the fugitives had small revolvers and in checking among his arsenal recently he found two of the firearms he took from the men during their capture.

The three men were given six months each in Cumberland county and later McCoy was sentenced to five months in the reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
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Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

REMINGTON RITES HELD

Body of Former Government Official to Be Cremated

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 27 (UP) —Funeral services for William Walter Remington, former government economist who was murdered in his prison cell, were held today at the St. Elizabeth Episcopal Church.

The body of the 37-year-old convicted perjurer will be cremated, a friend said.

Remington, a former $10,000-a-year government economist, was found beaten to death in his cell at Northeastern Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., Nov. 22.

The FBI has accused three inmates, one a 17-year-old juvenile delinquent, of the crime.

Norman H. McCabe, special agent in charge of the FBI at Philadelphia, said robbery was the motive. He said Remington was beaten with a brick concealed in a sock when he discovered the three men ransacking his quarters.

In Scranton, Pa., U. S. Attorney J. Julius Levy announced that a federal grand jury will be recalled Wednesday to consider charges against the three convicts.

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THE YORK DISPATCH
YORK, PA.
11-27-54

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Miss Gandy

Case Of Juvenile In Pen Killing Case Rated As Unusual

Lewis Cagle, Jr., has culminated a life of crime that led him into reformatories from the age of 14 with a murder charge in the death of William W. Remington in Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary, while still a juvenile.

Cagle was said by Acting Warden Wilkinson to be a "most unusual case." The fact that he is still only 17 makes him a juvenile, and it is very rare that a juvenile ends up in a federal penitentiary, except under "the most unusual circumstances."

The warden said that he could not remember whether there were any other juveniles at the institution at this time but he was sure that there would be very few, if any.

Only in cases where they "are not well adjusted" to reformatories are juveniles sent to penitentiaries for "the greater restrictive controls" available.

Cagle has a record dating back to his 14th year when he entered a state training school for boys. His latest sentence, a 15-month sentence for violation of the Juvenile Delinquency Act, plus the remainder of parole time from a sentence imposed at Chattanooga, Tenn. He was parole at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1952. He had been paroled previously July 10, 1952.

Never is a juvenile sentenced to a penitentiary, Warden Wilkinson said. They only get there when they are too hard for reformatories to handle.

Cagle is not yet 18, having been born Dec. 12 1936, in Hamilton County, Tenn.

THE SUNBURY DAILY ITEM
SUNBURY, PA.
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Remington Rites At Boyhood Home

RIDGEWOOD, N.J. (AP)—William W. Remington today received the last rites of the Episcopal Church in simple funeral services in the small, stucco house of worship of his boyhood.

Fifty persons, including his widow and mother, attended the 12-minute service for the 37-year-old convicted perjurer in St. Eliza- Church three blocks from the home of his parents.

Six policemen stood guard outside the church because, according to Patrolman Nick Lembo, anonymous phone calls of a threatening nature had been made to the funeral home and the rector of the church.

There were no incidents, however.

The body was taken to the New York-New Jersey Crematorium in North Bergen for cremation immediately after the service.

The Rev. Alexander M. Rodgers, church rector, read the burial service that included these words from the Epistle of St. Paul "If God is for us what then can be against us."

The congregation joined in singing the hymn, "Dear Lord and Father of Mankind," said to have been requested by Remington's elderly parents.

Seated in the first pew of the nearly filled church were Remington's second wife Mrs. Jane Remington; his mother, Mrs. Frederick C. Remington; his aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. William E. Remington; and an unidentified young man.

Lembo said Remington's 78-year-old father was too grief-stricken to attend.

The widow, dressed in a gray alpaca coat and black hat, wept quietly during the brief service.

The hearse and one car carrying immediate members of the family were the only vehicles in the funeral procession.

Remington died after a beating in Lewisburg, Pa., federal prison Wednesday.

Remington's conviction for perjury for denying he passed government secrets to a Comunist spy ring always bewildered the family. Several years ago, his father said of Remington's alleged connection with an espionage outfit: "We don't konw anything about it. We never discuss it here."

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Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Three Charged With Murder In Pen Slaying

Attempt at Robbery Reported as Motive In Remington Death

LEWISBURG, PA. (U.P.)—Three fellow convicts, including a 17-year-old juvenile delinquent, were charged today with beating to death William Walter Remington, 37, former government economist imprisoned for perjury in a Communist spy case, while attempting to rob his prison cell.

The motive for the slaying was revealed for the first time when FBI agents filed a murder complaint against the third defendant, teen-ager Lewis Cagle Jr. of Chattanooga, Tenn.

George Junior McCoy, 34, of Grundy, Va., and Robert Carl Parker, 21, of Washington, D.C., previously had been charged with the brick-in-a-sock slaying of Remington in the dormitory of the federal prison here.

The complaint against Cagle, like those against McCoy and Parker, was filed by FBI agents before U.S. Commissioner Andrew A. Leiser Jr. here. The complaints were authorized by U.S. Attorney J. Julius Levy of Scranton.

Norman H. McCabe, special FBI agent in charge at Philadelphia said Cagle admitted that he, McCoy and Parker planned to ransack Remington's cell in the dormitory of the Northeastern Federal Penitentiary last Monday morning. The fatal beating took place while they were in Remington's room, McCabe said.

The robbery motive announcement halted rumors that Remington's death may have had a connection with communism.

The possibility that the Federal Court grand jury for the October term in Scranton might be recalled early to consider the Lewisburg Penitentiary murder of William W. Remington remained uncertain.

U.S. Attorney J. Julius Levy said this morning that he would not know whether the panel would be recalled from its present recess ahead of schedule "until I've seen the FBI reports."

The jury had been expected to resume its work early next month.

Another possibility—that the trial of the three men charged with the murder of the convicted perjurer might be held in Scranton—also was up in the air.

"The trial might be held any place in the Middle District," Mr. Levy commented.

The U.S. Attorney probably will be the prosecutor in the case unless the Justice Department should send in a special prosecutor.

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Accused Killer

LEWIS CAGLE JR.

Remington & Hiss

By Max Lerner

William Remington died as he had lived—in dubious and ambiguous battle. He was a man who teetered on the edge of ideas, never a whole-hearted partisan of any cause—a man who had compromised himself enough in his youth to make a jury vote him a perjurer about his political loyalties. His first wife testified against him at his trial, in one of the shabbiest exhibitions of vengefulness I have ever witnessed. He convinced many people that he was deeply anti-Communist, and must have convinced himself, too, since he wrote a letter to the FBI offering to inform on Communist sympathizers among his fellow employes.

He lived a life of bewildering mirror-images. But while he was not a man to be admired, he did not deserve the vindictive pursuit he suffered, nor the hatreds he engendered among the unthinking and hysterical. Least of all did he deserve the brick in a sock wielded by two thugs who broke his skull as he slept in his prison cell.

• • •

I trust that the wall of silence the FBI has thrown around Remington's death will soon be broken. We have the right to know whether Remington was the victim of men crazed by political hates or whether he was caught in a feud between two prison cliques. If it was a murder from political passions it might prove embarrassing to a Justice Dept. that had so implacably pursued Remington, but it would help the rest of the country to see what political hatreds lead to.

I don't know the answer on Remington's death. But it seems a plausible theory that two brutal men, who may have resented his intervention in some prison feud, picked him more readily as a target because their fury was whipped up by the slogans of anti-Communist hatred. Even the most degraded criminal likes to feel superior to someone he regards below him. The two thugs may have regarded a Remington as outside the limits of even prison fair play.

"There are strange people in penitentiaries," said Remington's widow in an interview with Arthur Massolo of The Post. And then she added, "—and apparently outside, too." It is not hard to understand the muted bitterness of her comment.

For a prison contains all the swirling cross-currents of emotion one finds in the world outside—only more so. The unnatural tensions and privations make the violent explosion of hatred seem like a welcome release.

Night Extra

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Alger Hiss, a more famous political prisoner than Remington, and also an inmate of the Lewisburg penitentiary, will have a chance to find out how long the hatreds of his time will pursue him. He is getting out of prison tomorrow, having served his term and paid the price exacted from him for his perjury.

The price has been a heavy one. He emerges from prison stripped of everything he had built for himself before his trial, shorn of his pension, without the political privileges of a citizen. A man that stands so alone is not a hard target to aim at, nor does it require much courage to continue to hound him. Yet that is exactly what the more sadistic editorial writers have already begun to do.

* * *

There is an irrepressible human will to build anew from the bleakest ruins of a shattered life. Remington felt this impulse. When he talked with his wife and wrote to her, he made all kinds of plans for the future. "New York and the world," his wife remarked, "are full of political refugees who make a living somehow."

Remington is dead, and we shall never have the chance to see how he might have rebuilt his life. The least we can do about Alger Hiss is to let him pick up the pieces somehow. Among his hot and pitiless pursuers there must be many who think of themselves as Christian believers. They might recall a sentiment from a book that will outlast both Hiss and their own hot pursuit: "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord."

The state has had its quota of vengeance.

* * *

I have only one word to add. I should not like to be Hiss and to have to wrestle with the demons of remembrance within. Perhaps Lord Jowett was right in saying that the case against him had not been wholly proved. But I should feel much more strongly about it if Hiss were able to give a connected account of his life that would make the loose threads meet.

His brother has anounced that Hiss will not write his autobiography, and perhaps this makes sense on the ground that it would only fan again the old fires that have already proved destructive enough. But until Hiss tells his whole story—not before another Congressional committee or the FBI, but in his own way, in response to his own impulse—the story Chambers told will have to stand.

I shouldn't like to be Hiss and reflect on the havoc my silence had wrought.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
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Miss Gandy

Hiss Goes Free Saturday

Remington Succumbs After Prison Beating

LEWISBURG, Nov. 24 (AP)—William Walter Remington, a convicted perjurer who denied he gave Government secrets to the Communists, died today of a skull fracture in the Federal penitentiary here and the FBI accused two auto thieves of killing him.

WILLIAM REMINGTON

Remington's head was bashed in and his face badly cut, when he was set upon Monday morning as he slept in a prison dormitory.

Emergency surgery was performed yesterday on the unconscious 37-year-old Remington but he died 16 hours later.

After an exhaustive FBI inquiry which started soon after disclosure of the beating, two convicts —George Junior McCoy, 34, of Grundy, Va., and Robert Carl Parker, 21, of Washington, D. C.— were charged with murder.

• • •

THE COMPLAINT charged that the killing was done "with premeditation and by means of striking (Remington) on the head with a partial red brick enclosed in a white sock."

Motive for the attack was not disclosed by prison officials or the FBI, and questions whether the attack might have been part of an anti-Communist demonstration met with crisp "no comments."

Another inmate of the huge, 21-year-old walled prison—Alger Hiss—will be released on parole Saturday after serving 3½ years of a perjury sentence. Hiss, like Remington, was convicted of lying when he denied any connection with a Communist spy ring operating in Washington before and during World War II.

Acting Warden Fred T. Wilkinson said there was no demonstration among the 1500 inmates over Hiss but would say nothing more.

Hiss has worked in the prison library and his living quarters are in a different part of the penitentiary from those Remington occupied. Remington worked a midnight-to-eight shift in the prison hospital.

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TIMES HERALD
NORRISTOWN, PA.
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Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Accused in Prison Slaying

George Junior McCoy, right, of Grundy, Va., and Robert Carl Parker, left, of Washington, D. C., were accused Nov. 24 by the FBI of being responsible for death of William Remington in federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Va., where he was serving a term as a perjurer. McCoy and Parker also are prisoners at Lewisburg. *(AP Wirephoto)*

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Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

THIRD INMATE FACES CHARGE

LEWISBURG, Pa. AP—The FBI today charged a third inmate at Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary today with the murder of William W. Remington, former government economist convicted of perjury, and in so doing provided the first clue to the motive for the slaying.

Norman H. McCabe, special agent in charge of the Philadelphia FBI office, announced that Lewis Cagle Jr., 17, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been charged with the murder of Remington on Monday.

McCabe said Cagle admitted in a statement "that he, along with McCoy and Parker, planned to ransack Remington's room on Nov. 22 and the assault took place while they were in his (Remington's) room."

The other two prisoners referred to were George Junior McCoy, 34, of Grundy, Va., and Robert Carl Parker, 21, of Washington, D.C., who were charged with participating in the beating administered to Remington with a part of a brick wrapped in a sock.

Dies Of Injury

Remington, who was serving a three-year sentence for perjury after denying he gave government secrets to Communists, died of a skull injury in the prison hospital Wednesday.

The clue as to the motive for the slaying ended speculation that the slaying might have been an act reflecting anti-Communist feeling in the prison.

The development came less than 24 hours before these same prison gates are scheduled to open for Alger Hiss who has spent three and a half years in the jail. His wife, Priscilla, was expected to meet him at the prison gates.

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
PERJURY

Hickory Daily Record
11-26-54

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Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Trio Charged For Prison Death

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McCabe said Cagle admitted in a statement "that he, along with McCoy and Parker, planned to ransack Remington's room on Nov. 22 and assault took place while they were in his (Remington's) room."

The other two prisoners referred to were George Junior McCoy, 34, of Grundy, Va., and Robert Carl Parker, 21, of Washington, D. C., who were charged with participating in the beating administered to Remington with a part of a brick wrapped in a sock.

Both McCoy and Parker have been formally charged with murder.

THE LOCK HAVEN EXPRESS
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
11-26-54

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Jury Will Probe Remington Case At Session Here

Lewisburg Prisoners May Face Trial For Murder, Levy Says

The grand jury for the October term of Federal Court here will reconvene Wednesday at 10 A.M. to investigate the Lewisburg Penitentiary slaying of William V. Remington, former government economist convicted of perjury in a Communist espionage case.

U.S. Attorney J. Julius Levy said this morning that if the jury indicts the three suspects and the facts show the killing was premeditated, "of course we'll ask for capital punishment—the death penalty. He noted, however, that he does not know the answer to that question at the moment because "I don't have all the facts now."

Recall of the jury, which had been in recess, was announced late yesterday afternoon by Attorney Levy after an order was issued by Federal Judge Albert L. Watson.

Meanwhile, Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R.,Va.) called for a congressional investigation of the penitentiary, describing it as a tinder box. He noted that last Summer he urged a widespread probe of the federal prison system.

Murder Warrants Issued

Murder warrants have been issued against three car thieves imprisoned at Lewisburg, where Remington was serving a three-year sentence.

The three are George Junior McCoy, 34, Grundy, Va.; Robert Earl Parker, 21, Washington, D.C., and Lewis Cagle Jr., 17, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The accused, according to Cagle's story as told by Norman H. McCabe, special agent in charge of the Philadelphia regional FBI office, were ransacking Remington's room Monday morning when they attacked him with a piece of brick encased in a sock. He died of his injuries Wednesday.

The last of the three warrants—against Cagle—was issued yesterday morning but it was not until late in the day that the authorities here decided to recall the jury.

Even though Cagle is a juvenile, he is not exempt from prosecution for first-degree murder and the death penalty, Mr. Levy said. He noted that federal laws on juveniles do not apply to those who have committed capital offenses.

The question of where the trial will be held was described by Mr. Levy as "debatable." It could take place in any federal court in the Middle District, he said.

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SCRANTON, PA.
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Miss Gandy

FBI Names Third U.S. Pen Convict In Murder Probe

17-Year Old Tennessee Youth Admits Aiding In Fatal Attack On Remington —Robbery Believed Motive.

A third inmate of the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary was charged with murder today in the death of William Walter Remington, 37, former government economist convicted of perjury and, the FBI announced, the convict provided the first clue to the motive for the slaying.

Norman H. McCabe, special agent in charge of the Philadelphia FBI office, named Lewis Cagle, Jr., 17, Chattanooga, Tenn., as the third assailant.

McCabe said Cagle admitted in a statement "that he, along with McCoy and Parker, planned to ransack Remington's room on Nov. 22, and the assalt took place

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ese are brick buildings."
Only a few other prisoners were
the dormitory building with
emington at the time. These in-
uded inmates serving as janitors
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The attack occurred as Reming-
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elow his third floor dormitory
eeping quarters. The three
oors of the building were im-
ediately sealed off to prevent
ovement of inmates and an in-
estigation was begun.

Autopsy Report Given

Remington was in a coma al-
most all of the time after the at-
ack and died Wednesday morn-
g without, according to prison
ficials, having been able to give
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tack. Dr. Charles S. Tomlin-
on, Milton surgeon, who was call-
d in to assist in an operation up-
on the dying man in the prison
ospital, said that Remington's
kull had been fractured in sev-
ral places, indicating he had been
eaten extensively but declined
o say in how many places the
kull had been broken or whether
ragments of bone penetrated the
rain.
An autopsy was performed on
Wednesday at the penitentiary in-
firmary by Dr. Leon Witkin, chief
medical officer, and Dr. Leonard
Breslow, assistant. It began at

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while they were in his (Remington's) room."

He is specifically charged with murder on a government reservation.

The other two prisoners referred to were George Junior McCoy, 34, of Grundy, Va., and Robert Carl Parker, 21, of Washington, D. C., who were charged with murder in the beating administered to Remington with part of a brick wrapped in a sock.

Remington, who was serving a three-year sentence for perjury after denying he gave government secrets to communists, died of a skull injury in the prison hospital Wednesday.

The clue as to the motive for the slaying ended speculation that it might have been an act reflecting anti-communist feeling in the prison.

Complaint Filed

McCabe said the complaint against Cagle had been filed with U. S. Commissioner Andrew A. Leiser in Lewisburg by U. S. District Attorney J. Julius Levy, Scranton.

The FBI agent said Cagle was assigned to Lewisburg after his conviction in December, 1952.

Cagle's record shows he was convicted of violation of the Juvenile Delinquency Act in 1951 and sentenced to three years for interstate transportation of a stolen automobile. The sentence was imposed in Chattanooga, where Cagle lived.

He was paroled July 10, 1952, and in December of that year the parole was revoked and the rest of the original setnence was reimposed along with an additional 15 months for violation of parole. The FBI did not say what constituted the parole violation.

U. S. Commissioner Leiser, Lewisburg, said the complaint was filed before him this morning at his Lewisburg office. Complaints against McCoy and Parker were filed there Wednesday.

Since all three are inmates at the pen, and are under federal custody, the complainst will act as detainers. Commissioner Leiser said there have been no dates set for hearings.

Meanwhile, today at the penitentiary Acting Warden Fred T. Wilkinson said the FBI investigation of the slaying is being continued.

Denies Anti-Red Uprising

Warden Wilkinson denied rumors of anti-communistic turmoil in the penitentiary and also denied reports that there are anti-communist gangs behind the prison walls.

"It has been reported in the newspapers that Remington's death was a result of anti-communist feeling, but we don't feel that we are experiencing that out here," the warden said.

At the same time Wilkinson said no "concerted action" has been taken to watch Alger Hiss, who is scheduled for release tomorrow. The warden said penitentiary officials are "not unmindful of security for all prisoners." There are about 1,200 inmates at Lewisburg.

"There are a lot of reactions to this attack," Wilkinson said "and a lot of the prisoners are resentful of it, but they are resigned to let the process of the law catch up with those who are responsible."

The warden said the three convicts alleged to have slain Remington have been separated from the rest of the prison population.

"We are continuing to cooperate with the FBI in this investigation and will offer our fullest assistance in the matter," the warden said.

U. S. Attorney Levy, at Scranton, today said he had received oral reports from the FBI relative to the attack and the subsequent investigation.

He said he was not fully aware of the details because he had not yet received a written report, but that on the first reports from the FBI he had ordered the complaints lodged against McCoy, Parker and Cagle.

Levy said their cases probably would come before a U. S. Federal Grand Jury soon.

Hint At Gang Warfare

Although Remington's widow insisted that "a couple of people down there got whipped up over the accusation that my husband was a communist and that is what caused them to attack him," another theory received greater credence. This was that Remington had become involved with a clique at the prison and that a feud with another "gang" of inmates brought on violent reprisals.

This latter belief substantiates stories of "mob" activity within the penitentiary's walls that led to a series of unprovoked attacks during the past eighteen months. The trouble began with the transfer of most of the toughest hoodlums having been shot to death in the Harlem battle.

It is significant that Cagle, McCoy and Parker, named as the slayers of Remington, are accused of premeditated murder. This rules out any thinking that the brutal attack which resulted in the death of the former government economist was the outcome of an ordinary quarrel. Remington was unmercifully beaten about the head with a lethal weapon formed by placing a piece of brick in a prison issue sock. A prison official, questioned as to where the brick came from, remarked "there are lots of bricks around here. These are brick buildings."

Only a few other prisoners were in the dormitory building with Remington at the time. These included inmates serving as janitors who were cleaning up and other night shift workers who had finished their assignments and were sleeping. Remington shared quarters with three other honor inmates. Alger Hiss has occupied a cell by himself.

The attack occurred as Remington slept in his unlocked honor cell. He had just come off duty from a night time clerical job in the prison hospital, to which he had only recently been assigned. It was several hours after the assault that he was discovered in a dazed condition by his quarter's officer on the second floor landing below his third floor dormitory sleeping quarters. The three floors of the building were immediately sealed off to prevent movement of inmates and an investigation was begun.

Autopsy Report Given

Remington was in a coma almost all of the time after the attack and died Wednesday morning without, according to prison officials, having been able to give any information concerning the attack. Dr. Charles S. Tomlinson, Milton surgeon, who was called in to assist in an operation upon the dying man in the prison hospital, said that Remington's skull had been fractured in several places, indicating he had been beaten extensively but declined to say in how many places the skull had been broken or whether fragments of bone penetrated the brain.

An autopsy was performed on Wednesday at the penitentiary infirmary by Dr. Leon Witkin, chief medical officer, and Dr. Leonard Breslow, assistant. It began at

vation and the investigation was being handled by the FBI.

Glenn R. Dornsife, Lewisburg funeral director, who embalmed the body, said there were no marks except on the head. Dornsife returned the body to the penitentiary Thursday morning where it was placed aboard a government vehicle for transportation to New Jersey.

The remains reached Midland Park, N. Y., late yesterday. Services for Remington will be held Saturday in St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church, Ridgewood. An announcement from Ridgewood said private burial would follow. However, Remington's wife said in Levittown she had requested cremation. Remington's parents reside in Ridgewood. His father had visited him at the prison from time to time.

Warden Wilkinson said Rev. George Dominick, protestant chaplain at the penitentiary and a custodial officer, made the trip from Lewisburg to Midland Park with the body. None of the family called at the penitentiary, the warden said.

He added, however, that he had been in contact with Remington's wife on several occasions since the attack Monday.

Prisoners "Sorry"

Of Remington, the warden said "He was an intelligent, well-mannered man who did his job well and had no difficulty with the officers of the penitentiary. The majority of the prisoners are very sorry about the slaying."

Since the killing was committed in a federal institution the trial of Cagle, Parker and McCoy will be held in the middle district United States court. In a somewhat similar case, Alexander Pavlovich, a Yugoslav seaman, was sentenced last March to serve three years in prison for assault with a lead pipe on Robert G. Thompson, a convicted communist leader, while groups. He added that it would be "illogical to say he was beaten up by an anti-communist faction." It was rather, Green said, the "usual pattern of gangs operating in a prison. No politics was involved."

Remington's widow, insisting that he never had been a member of the communist party, said at her home in Levittown, N. Y.: "This is not a tragedy of mine alone, but also of the country. It is terrible that something like this can happen."

She told of having received from Rev. George P. Dominick, Protestant chaplain at the penitentiary the telephone message of her husband's death.

"I am very sorry, your husband, Bill, is dead," she quoted him. "I did not think he was that seriously injured. I am very sorry." He was very well liked by the other prisoners. And this is also confirmed by the warden—that he was very well liked."

Mrs. Remington said she received a letter from her husband Wednesday, it having been written shortly before the fatal attack. "It was all about people and personal things," she said. "All his life he never believed people were bad."

Remington's wife only last March went to a federal judge to plead for his release from prison. "I beg you to give Bill a chance to come home to all of us," she said. "It is hard for me to raise a baby in a household that has no father. I believed before and I believe now that he is innocent and did nothing to harm his country." The Remingtons have an 18 months old son. Mrs. Remington said she had not gone to Lewisburg after having been informed of the attack on her husband because she did not think he was seriously injured. She has been supporting her child and herself by free lance writing.

A spokesman for the prison said an investigation was continuing along other lines, but that officials in the prison were not in a position yet to discuss what other motive might be involved.

"There was nothing in Remington's room of any value," the spokesman said. "Only cigarettes, a few candy bars and personal items. Absolutely no money."

Accused Pen Killers Have Long Records

A juvenile delinquent, Lewis Cagle, Jr., 17, Chattanooga, Tenn., and two long term convicts, George Junior McCoy, 34, Grundy, Va., and Robert Carl Parker, 21, Washington, D. C., have been named by the FBI as the killers of William W. Remington in the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary.

Cagle is serving a 15-months term for violation of the juvenile delinquency act imposed by U. S. District Court at Chattanooga, December 12, 1952. He had previously been sentenced on September 21, 1951 in U. S. District Court, Chattanooga, to serve three years for violation of the juvenile deliquency act, arising out of the interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle.

He was paroled on July 10, 1952 and his parole was revoked following conviction in December, 1952, when the remainder of his three year prison sentence was added to his second conviction.

FBI records list Cagle as born December 12, 1936 in Hamilton county, Tennessee, and his home as Chattanooga.

McCoy is a former inmate of the federal reformatory at Chilicpthe, Ohio, where a serious uprising occurred several years ago, leading to transfer of a number of "toughies" to the Lewisburg prison. Both men are white.

McCoy was first arrested in 1947 in Grundy, his home town, for auto theft and served 22 months at Chillicothe and Ashland, Ky. federal prison. He was convicted in January, 1949 at Ashland for post office robbery and was sentenced to a year and a day. Arrested in November, at Columbus, Ohio and convicted of carrying concealed weapons, he was sentenced to from one to three years in Ohio penitentiary, from which he escaped in September, 1953. Arrested the following month in Pikeville, Ky., he was given a three year sentence for driving a stolen car across a state line.

Parker, who served in the Army from April 1950 to October 1951, was first arrested in Washington in July, 1951 for unauthorized use of an automobile. Before that charge was settled, he was arrested in Richmond, Va., in October, 1951, and sentenced to three years in the Virginia penitentiary for larceny of an auto. He escaped from a convict camp near Halifax, Va., in April, 1953, but was arrested the following day in Greensboro, N. C. and charged with interstate transportation of a stolen car. He was sentenced to three years and served briefly at federal prisons in Atlanta, Ga. and Lewisburg until returned temporarily to Washington for settlement of the 1951 charge, and then was recommitted to Lewisburg.

Held In Remington Murder At U. S. Pen

LEWIS CAGLE, JR.

GEORGE JUNIOR McCOY

ROBERT CARL PARKER

THESE THREE CONVICTS have been charged by the FBI with the murder of William W. Remington, former U. S. government economist, at the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary. Cagle is a 17-year-old juvenile from Chattanooga, Tenn., while McCoy, 34, Grundy, Va., and Parker, 21, Washington, D. C., are long term prisoners. They allegedly beat Remington to death with a brick encased in a sock while trying to ransack his dormitory quarters.

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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI Charges Third Inmate Of Lewisburg Penitentiary With Remington's Slaying

Special Agent Says Tennessee Man Has Admitted He, 2 Others Assaulted Ex-U. S. Aide After Planning To Ransack His Room

LEWISBURG (AP)—The FBI today charged a third inmate at Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary with the murder of William W. Remington, former government economist convicted of perjury, and in so doing provided the first clue to the motive for the slaying.

Norman H. McCabe, special agent in charge of the Philadelphia FBI office, announced that Lewis Cagle Jr., 17, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been charged with the murder of Remington on Monday.

McCabe said Cagle admitted in a statement "that he, along with McCoy and Parker, planned to ransack Remington's room on Nov. 22 and the assault took place while they were in his (Remington's) room."

The other two prisoners referred to were George Junior McCoy, 34, of Grundy, Va., and Robert Carl Parker, 21, of Washington, D.C., who were charged with participating in the beating administered to Remington with a part of a brick wrapped in a sock.

Both McCoy and Parker have been formally charged with murder.

Remington, who was serving a three-year sentence for perjury after denying he gave government secrets to Communists, died of a skull injury in the prison hospital Wednesday.

The clue as to the motive for the slaying ended speculation that the slaying might have been an act reflecting anti-Communist feeling in the prison.

The development came less than 24 hours before these same prison gates are scheduled to open for Alger Hiss who has spent three and a half years in the jail. His wife, Priscilla, was expected to meet him at the prison gates.

The 50-year-old former State Department official, who was convicted of swearing falsely when he told a congressional committee he had never passed secrets to a Communist spy ring, is leaving on a probationary basis. He was originally sentenced for five years, but he won an earlier release with a "meritorious" record.

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EASTON, PA.
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As a convicted felon, he will be without the right to vote or hold public office.

Acting Warden Fred T. Wilkinson said he has had his "customary talk" with Hiss.

His itinerary for tomorrow is simple:

Eat breakfast, check out with the library and then walk to freedom.

Prison guards have described Hiss' prison life as that of an extremely cooperative inmate."

They said he worked most of his prison time as a clerk on the clothing issue detail.

His spare time, they said, was devoted "almost exclusively" to reading in the prison library.

Dozens of newsmen are expected to be on hand to question Hiss on his plans for the future. He entered the prison claiming his innocence and some indications are his immediate future might be devoted to proving it.

But at least two congressional committees have indicated they may ask first call on his time.

Until March 21, 1956, Hiss will have to check with a parole officer and report various details of his personal life.

There were two charges in the indictment against Hiss — that he lied to a federal grand jury when he denied that he passed government secrets to Whittaker Chambers who says he was a courier for a pre-war Red spy ring, and that he lied again in testifying he did not see Chambers after Jan. 17, 1937.

The first trial in 1949 resulted in a hung jury. At a second trial ending Jan. 21, 1950, he was convicted on both counts.

The Supreme Court rejected his appeal and he surrendered March 22, 1951, to begin serving his term.

McCabe said the complaint against Cagle had been filed with U. S. Commissioner Andrew A. Leiser in Lewisburg by U. S. Dist. Atty. J. Julius Levy.

The FBI agent said Cagle was assigned to Lewisburg after his conviction in December 1952.

Cagle's record shows he was convicted of violation of the Juvenile Delinquency Act in 1951 and sentenced to three years for interstate transportation of a stolen automobile. The sentence was imposed in Chattanooga, where Cagle lived.

He was paroled July 10, 1952, and in December of that year the parole was revoked and the rest of the original sentence was re-imposed along with an additional 1[illegible] months for violation of parole. The FBI did not say what constituted the parole violation.

CUSED—George Junior McCoy, right, of Grundy, Va., and Robert Carl Parker, left, of Washington, D. C., have been accused by the FBI of being responsible for death of William Remington in Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, where he was serving a term as a perjurer. McCoy and Parker also are prisoners at Lewisburg.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

Remington Dies In Prison After Being Slugged On Head

Lewisburg, Pa., Nov. 24 (AP)—William W. Remington, former government aide serving a three-year term for perjury, died today at the federal penitentiary here from injuries suffered in an attack at the prison. He was 35.

Remington's death was announced by Acting Warden Fred T. Wilkinson. He suffered head injuries Monday when hit on the head with a sock-covered brick in his dormitory squad room.

Wilkinson said the identity of Remington's assailant "is fairly well established" but did not disclose whether it was another convict, nor give the reason for the attack.

Wilkinson issued this statement:

"Inmate William Walter Remington died in the institution hospital at 7:38 a. m. today, Nov. 24, 1954. On Tuesday afternoon an operation was performed by an outside surgical consultant and the institution medical officer.

"The investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and prison officials is continuing and all information will be presented to the U. S. Attorney."

Remington was confined in the same prison as Alger Hiss, former top State Department official, who has served 3½ years for perjury. Hiss is scheduled to be released on parole Saturday.

Remington was sentenced to three years on a charge that he lied when he denied giving any one secret classical information.

He was sentenced on Feb. 4, 1953 and started serving the sentence April 15, 1953.

In Philadelphia, Norman McCabe, special agent in charge of the Philadelphia FBI office, declined comment on Remington's death. He said a statement would be issued "when we have made an arrest."

Wilkinson reported that Remington was found by his quarters' officer in a dazed condition on the second floor stairway landing below his third floor dormitory quarters.

Remington, in the attack, suffered lacerations of the face and head and a probable fractured skull.

NOT RECORDED
105 DEC 16 1954

COATESVILLE RECORD
COATESVILLE, PA.
11-24-54

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Bramigan

Remington Denied Federal Parole

William W. Remington, 36, has been denied release from prison by the Federal Parole Board.

The former $10,000-a-year Commerce Department economist, serving a three-year term in the Federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., was turned down a week ago, Justice Department officials revealed yesterday.

He was convicted January 27, 1953, of lying when he denied giving secret government data to Miss Elizabeth Bentley for relay to the Soviet Union, and for denying knowledge of a Young Communist League unit at Dartmouth College while a student there in the 1930s.

Justice Department officials said he became eligible for parole last April 14, applied for release April 25, was interviewed at Lewisburg May 11 and was denied parole June 17.

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141 JUL 1 1954

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Miss Gandy

Review of Remington Case Denied by Supreme Court

BY PHILIP DODD

The Supreme court Monday refused to review the conviction of William W. Remington, former government economist who is serving a prison term for lying about Communist activities.

Made known in a brief order, the court's action means Remington must continue to serve the three-year sentence imposed by Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell in New York a year ago following Remington's second perjury conviction.

Remington was first convicted three years ago for lying to a federal grand jury when he denied Communist party membership. That conviction was thrown out on a technicality but the government obtained another indictment based on his testimony at his first trial.

Former U.S. Economist

At the second trial, Remington was convicted of lying when he denied he had given classified material to Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former Soviet courier, and denied he knew about the Young Communist league when he was a student at Dartmouth college.

Remington, now 36, formerly was a $10,000-a-year economist in the Commerce department.

In another case, the high court split 5 to 4 in upholding the conviction of a Long Beach, Cal., gambler who claimed his purchase of a $50 federal gambling tax stamp barred city police for prosecuting him.

The split was caused largely by what the justices called the "lawless" methods used by the police to obtain evidence against the gambler, Patrick E. Irvine.

The record in the case showed Long Beach police had a skeleton key made so they could enter Irvine's home, installed a microphone so they could listen in on conversations in the home, and put fluorescent powder on his papers.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Jackson, was concurred in by only three others, Chief Justice Warren and Justices Reed and Minton. But Justice Clark wrote a separate opinion, upholding Irvine's conviction, which made up the majority for the 5-to-4 decision.

3 Dissenting Opinions

Justices Black and Douglas wrote separate dissenting opinions and Justice Frankfurter wrote one in which Justice Burton joined.

Each of the five opinions had harsh words for the actions of the Long Beach police but the majority reaffirmed the court's previously expressed view that states have the right to use evidence obtained by illegal search and seizure in obtaining convictions in state courts.

Jackson and the chief justice said the Supreme court should refer the record in the Irvine case to Atty. Gen. Brownell for possible prosecutions of the federal civil rights statute.

The Justice department said that in view of the criticisms by the court, Assistant Attorney General Olney has asked the FBI to make a complete investigation.

In a unanimous action, the court struck down a Texas tax on natural gas transported out of the state by pipeline to various parts of the country.

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror

Date:

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Miss Gandy

~~2-1 Decision~~

Remington Conviction Is Upheld

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP).—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld by a 2-1 decision today the perjury conviction of William W. Remington, former Commerce Department economist.

Remington, 35, was convicted last January of lying when he denied that he transmitted classified documents to a courier for a Russian spy ring, and also of denying he knew a Young Communist League unit existed at Dartmouth College when he was a student there.

He is serving a three-year term in the Federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa.

Judge Augustus Hand wrote the majority opinion, which was concurred in by Judge Thomas W. Swan.

The perjury charges grew out of Remington's testimony at his first trial, when he was convicted of denying to a grand jury he ever was a member of the Communist Party. That conviction was reversed and a new indictment, based on his testimony, was returned.

In the appeal, counsel for Remington argued he was entrapped.

"Remington has been entrapped, not by devious means and methods employed by the Government, but by his own acts," Judge Hand wrote. "He is caught in a web of his own duplicity."

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135 JAN 1 1954

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror

Date:

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3-Year Term Called 'Unfair' By Remington

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP).—William W. Remington, convicted tool of wartime Communist spies, was sentenced to three years in prison today for perjury.

"What was black is now white and vice versa," he said. "This conviction is unfair."

The former Government economist said he withstood even the pleas of an ailing daughter that he confess wartime Communist spy activities to avoid the perjury indictment. But he said his principles would not let him take this way out.

Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell continued Remington, 35, in $7000 bail so he can appeal the latest prison sentence. Two years ago Remington upset a five-year prison sentence on appeal.

"Sometimes Liberals may go too far to the left," Judge Leibell said in sentencing him.

The judge noted that the career of the one-time $10,000-a-year economist was wrecked and said, "I consider that part of his punishment."

"I don't think you have a substantial question of law on which to appeal," the court told the defense.

Remington was convicted January 27 of lying when he denied passing War Production Board secrets to Elizabeth Bentley's wartime Soviet spy ring. He also was convicted of falsely denying knowledge of Communist activities at Dartmouth College when he was a student there in the 1930's.

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WASHINGTON POST

FEB. 5, 1953

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Remington Denied Federal Parole

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Justice Department officials said he became eligible for parole last April 14, applied for release April 25, was interviewed at Lewisburg May 11 and was denied parole June 17.

NOT RECORDED
141 JUL 1954

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

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"Trial For Remington"

We are most surprised that The Washington Post of March 27 stated editorially that William Remington should now be tried not on the original indictment for perjury in denying that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, but on a new indictment that he had committed perjury in denying this charge when on trial for it.

You state in this connection that "One must remember that Mr. Remington was not acquitted but convicted."

In this connection, you doubtless will be interested to learn that the United States Solicitor General himself wrote to us that "In view of the errors which prompted the reversal by the Court of Appeals, and in view of the situation occurring as the result of the charges against one of the grand jurors, we did not feel it fair either to Remington or to the Government to attempt to proceed further under the original indictment."

Thus, the Government has in effect admitted that Mr. Remington's first conviction was unfair, and indeed that conviction was reversed by the Court of Appeals.

The United States Supreme Court denied the motion of the Solicitor General to have the first indictment dismissed and to proceed under the second indictment for lying in denying that he had lied.

The process could go on *ad infinitum*, for a man could always be prosecuted for perjuring in denying that he committed perjury. The fact that there would be "ample opportunity to press the double jeopardy argument on appeal if there should be another conviction," as you state, misses the point.

The last trial cost upward of $30,000; there is no reason for the Government to continue to harass Mr. Remington.

PATRICK MURPHY MALIN,
Executive Director

HERBERT MONTE LEVY,
Staff Counsel, American Civil Liberties Union.

New York, N. Y.

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Trial For Remington

There is no means of knowing why the Supreme Court declined to review the case of William Remington, former Department of Commerce employe who was convicted of perjury when he denied that he had been a Communist. Justices Black and Douglas thought the court should take the case and determine whether the Court of Appeals erred in failing to dismiss the indictment. Mr. Remington's attorney had insisted that the indictment was defective because the foreman of the grand jury returning it was "the financial and literary collaborator of the chief prosecution witness in a book-publishing venture whose success depended upon the defendant's indictment" and because the United States Attorney deliberately withheld information about this relationship from the defendant's counsel. But the majority saw no reason to intervene. The result will be a new trial for Mr. Remington, as the Court of Appeals had set aside his conviction (while refusing to upset the indictment) chiefly because of the trial judge's faulty charges to the jury.

Some commentators and friends of Mr. Remington still feel that he should be tried again, if at all, on the old indictment. We disagree. At the time of the second Remington indictment, based on his statements at the first trial, we commented: "As the old indictment seemed to be tainted in some degree by a prejudiced juror and as the unspecific nature of the case presented by the prosecution at the trial had led to an upset, the department's wish to center the new trial on more narrowly defined allegations of perjury is quite understandable." A new trial on the old indictment might run into another blind alley. The question in which the public is interested is not so much whether Mr. Remington lied when he said that he was not a member of the Communist Party, which has different meanings for different people, but whether he lied when testifying under oath about various specific acts bearing upon his relationship to the Communist movement. The new trial will at least center on allegations that are more readily susceptible to proof or disproof.

It does not seem to us that this shift to less foggy issues subjects the defendant to double jeopardy. One must remember that Mr. Remington was not acquitted but convicted. In any event, the new trial can now go forward free from the complicating factors that clouded the first trial, and there will be ample opportunity to press the double-jeopardy argument on appeal if there should be another conviction.

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Times-Herald
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Wash. News
Wash. Star
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N.Y. Compass

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Trial For Remington

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March 27, 1952

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Remington Loses Plea, Faces Another Trial

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporter

William W. Remington, the former $10,000-a-year Government worker once convicted of lying when he denied being a Communist, will be tried a second time as the result of Supreme Court action yesterday.

But the second trial, possibly this spring or summer, will be on a different indictment: it charges Remington with lying five times at his first trial.

Remington was convicted February 7, 1951, after a seven-week trial. Miss Elizabeth Bentley, the confessed former Soviet spy courier, was the most damaging witness against him. The Court of Appeals granted him a new trial, however, chiefly on the grounds of an improper charge to the jury by the trial judge.

Remington, in turn, asked the Supreme Court to throw out the original indictment and direct a verdict of acquittal. These requests were the ones turned down yesterday by six justices. Justice Tom Clark took no part in the case, while Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas said they favored a review on two points only.

The two justices wanted to consider Remington's charge that the indictment should have been dismissed because the foreman of the indicting grand jury was "the financial and literary collaborator" of Miss Bentley in a book she subsequently published, and because the United States attorney "deliberately withheld" information concerning this collaboration from Remington's attorneys. Black, speaking for himself and Douglas, said that the conduct charged "is abhorrent to a fair administration of justice" and that "it approaches the type of practice unanimously condemned by this Court" in another case. But instead of trying him on the first indictment, the Government obtained a second indictment, returned by another grand jury. However, the same issue probably will be involved, as well as Remington's declaration that the second trial amounts to double jeopardy forbidden by the Constitution. Thus, if he is again convicted, the case is likely to be in the courts for more years.

Remington currently is free on $7000 bond, living with his parents in New Jersey. He is reported to be in debt and jobless. The former War Production Board and Commerce Department employe was sentenced to five years in jail and a $2000 fine after the first conviction.

In the first trial, the sole issue was whether Remington had been a Communist Party member. The Government did not produce a party card, but nonetheless convinced the jury. The second indictment charges Remington lied (1) in denying at the first trial that he passed Government secrets to Miss Bentley, (2) in saying that he never knowingly attended party meetings, (3) in denying he paid party dues or (4) tried to recruit others or (5) that he knew the Young Communist League existed at Dartmouth College which he attended in 1934-39.

April 14 has been set as the date for the preliminary motions in the second trial. The Government is expected, perhaps before that date, to move to dismiss the first indictment. However, it may be some months before the second trial begins.

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Remington Faces Trial On New Charges With Supreme Court Ruling

By Robert K. Walsh

William W. Remington, former Commerce Department official, today faced the prospect of an early trial on new perjury charges, as a result of Supreme Court refusal to throw out a previous indictment accusing him of having lied about past Communist links.

Justice Department authorities indicated they will move to try Remington soon on an indictment returned last October, charging he testified falsely at his first trial in Federal Court in New York a year ago.

That trial under the October indictment has been tentatively set for April 14 but probably will be delayed by preliminary motions. The Government may move for dismissal of the indictment on which Remington was tried early in 1951. Remington is free on $7,000 bail.

The Supreme Court yesterday refused to review Remington's appeal from the outcome of the first trial, where he was convicted and sentenced to five years in prison and fined $2,000 on charges that he had lied to the grand jury. The conviction was reversed by the United States Court of Appeals, but the original indictment was left standing.

Remington's Contention.

Remington asked the Supreme Court to rule that the appeals court should have ordered dismissal of the first indictment. He contended the foreman of the grand jury that indicted him collaborated with Elizabeth T. Bentley in writing a book. Miss Bentley, former Communist courier, was a principal witness in telling a House committee that Remington had been a Communist.

When Remington was indicted again last October his attorneys protested he was being made a victim of double jeopardy. The lower courts granted him a delay until the Supreme Court acted on his appeal in the initial case.

The Supreme Court majority yesterday gave no reason for its refusal to review. Justices Black and Douglas declared the court should have reviewed Remington's challenge to the "fairness of prosecutorial methods used to obtain and sustain the indictment."

Recalls Statement Last Year.

Justice Frankfurter called attention to his statement in another case last year that refusal to review an appeal does not necessarily mean the justices passed on the basic issues or the merits of the case.

The refusal to review, however, was widely interpreted as clearing the way for the Government to go ahead with the trial on the second indictment.

That indictment charged that, at his first trial, he gave false testimony on five separate points relating to alleged Communist activities or associations. But unlike the first indictment, dealing with testimony he gave to a grand jury, the second did not charge that Remington lied about his own alleged membership in the party. Thus, in a second trial, the Government would not have to prove that Remington was actually a Communist Party member.

Murder Case Review Denied.

In another order yesterday, the Supreme Court refused to review the appeal of William A. Tyler, jr., colored, from a death sentence conviction for the murder of two guards in Lansburgh's department store in April, 1950.

Tyler based his appeal, in part, on a contention that he should have been tried in another jurisdiction because of publicity about the crime here. He also raised questions about the use of a lie detector.

The court handed down only two written opinions, but both involved unusual tax questions and provoked outspoken dissents.

The court split five to four in

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holding that money obtained by extortion is subject to income tax payments by the extortioner. It also ruled, six to three, that a taxpayer may not deduct from his gross income a fee he paid to an attorney for help in contesting a Federal gift tax. Justice Burton wrote the majority opinion in each case.

The issue relating to extortion developed in the appeal of James Rutkin of Newark, N. J., from a conviction and four-year prison sentence on charges of evading payment of income tax on $250,000. The Government contended Rutkin extorted that sum from a business associate.

"Unlawful Gain" Taxable.

The Burton opinion stated that "an unlawful gain, as well as a lawful one, constitutes taxable income, when its recipient has such control over it that, as a practical matter, he derives readily realizable economic value from it."

Justice Burton noted that the $250,000 would have been taxable, if Rutkin had obtained it by various fraudulent means such as making false claims. He added: "That being so, it would be an extraordinary result to hold that petitioner is to be tax free because his victim paid him the money because of fear instead of fraud."

The dissent written by Justice Black, joined by Justices Reed, Frankfurter and Douglas, declared that the decision reversed a tax interpretation the court made six years ago in another case. Justice Black indicated the change resulted "largely as a consequence of a change in the court's personnel. In the prior case, the court held that embezzled money did not constitute taxable income to the embezzler.

Justice Black agreed that earnings from businesses such as gambling and bootlegging are subject to the income tax.

"However," he said, "it stretches previous tax interpretations too far to classify the sporadic loot of an embezzler, an extortioner or a robber as taxable earnings derived from a business, trade or a profession. The only other reason that occurs to me is to give Washington more and more power to punish purely local crimes such as embezzlement and extortion."

Fee Deduction Disallowed.

In the other tax case, the majority found that Joseph T. Lykes, a shipping company official, was not entitled to deduct, in his gross income statement, a $7,263 fee for work in helping to get a redetermination of a gift tax claim by the Government. Justice Burton stated that "legal expenses do not become deductible merely because they are paid for services which relieve a taxpayer of liability."

Justices Jackson, Black and Frankfurter dissented. Justice Jackson objected that the decision rested on poor logic. It stretched "causation" too far to say that, if there had been no gifts by Mr. Lykes to his children, there would have been no legal expense, he said.

"The fallacy of such logic," Justice Jackson wrote, "is that it would be just as possible to employe it to prove that the lawyer's fee was not due to the contest at all, but was a part of the cost of having babies."

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Court Clears Way for Second Remington Trial

The Supreme Court has cleared the way for the Government to try again to jail William W. Remington, former Commerce Department official, on charges he lied in maintaining he'd never been a Communist.

Mr. Remington was convicted of these charges last year. Then, the conviction was reversed by an appeliate court. Mr. Remington asked the Supreme Court to throw out his original indictment and direct a verdict of acquittal.

LIED, DENYING LYING?

Meanwhile, the Government got a second indictment—this one charging him with lying when he said during his trial that he had not lied when he denied being a Communist.

The Supreme Court desterday refused to throw out the original indictment and to direct acquittal—which would have killed the second indictment before it ever reached a jury.

The Government plans now to ask the first indictment be vacated so that Mr. Remington may be tried on the second. Mr. Remington is expected to claim this legal daisy chain constitutes double jeopardy.

The Supreme Court also held, 5-4, that blackmailers must pay an income tax. The dissenting members objected to the Government's position of treating blackmail just like any other business.

OTHER DECISIONS

In other decisions, the Court agreed to hear Alabama Democrats who are fighting to compel their candidates to support the party's nominee; to review the conviction of a North Carolina Negro accused of rape; decided a man may not claim as a tax deduction the money he paid his lawyer to beat a tax case.

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New Remington Trial Is Set for March 10

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—The second trial of William W. Remington, 34, former Government economist charged with perjury for denying he ever was a Communist, was set today for March 10 in Federal court. Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard made the announcement.

A Federal jury of seven women and five men convicted Remington on February 7, 1951.

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Judge Grants Delay In Remington Case

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP).—William W. Remington pleaded innocent to a new perjury charge today, and won an indefinite delay in his trial.

Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell ruled the 34-year-old former Government official—labeled by the Government as a Communist informer—has a right to Supreme Court review of his earlier perjury conviction.

His $7000 bond was continued, guaranteeing his freedom until his new trial—which may not begin for a year.

Remington was sentenced to five years in prison for perjury, after a jury concluded that he lied in denying he ever was a Communist.

However, a Federal Appeals Court found fault with the District judge's charge to the jury and ordered a new trial. Remington, meanwhile, asked the Supreme Court to clear him entirely.

A few days ago, the Government dropped the original case entirely and indicted Remington on five new counts of perjury, charging he lied at his trial.

Judge Leibell ruled that the new case was related to the old one. He said Remington was entitled to know what the Supreme Court did about the old case before being forced to face the new one.

The Government argued to the contrary but was unable to convince Judge Leibell.

The slim, blond Remington, now an odd-jobs man in Ridgewood, N. J., pleaded firmly, with emphasis on the words:

"Not Guilty."

The new indictment, returned October 25, accused him of lying in that he denied passing Government secrets to spies, attending Communist Party meetings, paying party dues, trying to recruit party members, and knowing of a Young Communist League at his alma mater, Dartmouth University.

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Remington Case

The American Civil Liberties Union has taken sharp issue with the new indictment of William W. Remington on the ground that it involves moral, if not technical, double jeopardy. In effect the Union supports the view of Mr. Remington's counsel, Joseph L. Rauh, jr., that the new indictment "is a transparent effort by the Government to avoid Supreme Court review of prosecutorial action which cannot stand the light of day." Should this charge be substantiated, the action of the Department of Justice would indeed be reprehensible.

There are a number of unsavory aspects of the case. The original indictment against Mr. Remington was returned by a grand jury of which John Brunini was chairman, in spite of the fact that Mr. Brunini was at that time collaborating with the chief prosecution witness, Elizabeth T. Bentley, in the preparation of a book in which she repeated her accusation that Mr. Remington was a member of the Communist Party. Mr. Brunini thus had a personal interest in an indictment to sustain the charges made in the book. To be sure, he was only one of 16 or more jurors who acted in this case, and an indictment requires the approval of only 12 qualified jurors. Nevertheless, this sort of irregularity is a grave reflection on the officials who permitted it. The efforts of the Department of Justice to suppress all information about the Brunini-Bentley relationship suggests its unwillingness to face the taint that this relationship tends to give to the indictment.

In reversing the conviction of Mr. Remington on the initial perjury charge the Court of Appeals refused to upset the indictment on the above-mentioned grounds. It sent the case back to the lower court chiefly because of the judge's errors in charging the jury. Now Mr. Remington has asked the Supreme Court to review this decision, and we think the Department of Justice would be ill-advised to resist a definitive ruling by the highest tribunal. It does not follow, however, that the new Remington indictment was an effort to take the case out of the hands of the Supreme Court. The grand jury which brought in the second indictment began its work on October 1 and Mr. Remington's petition for review of the old case by the Supreme Court was not filed until October 19.

Nor do we think that the talk of double jeopardy is based on sound reasoning. It seems to imply that Mr. Remington was cleared of the first perjury charge. On the contrary, he was convicted, and, while the Court of Appeals upset that conviction because of the judge's faulty charges to the jury, it left the door wide open to retrial of Mr. Remington. Under these circumstances we think the department would have been remiss if it had decided not to try him again—in spite of the burden that two trials put upon the defendant.

The question then arose as to whether he should be tried on the previous indictment or a new one. As the old indictment seemed to be tainted in some degree by a prejudiced juror and as the unspecific nature of the case presented by the prosecution at the trial had led to an upset, the department's wish to center the new trial on more narrowly defined allegations of perjury is quite understandable. Accordingly the new indictment was based on Mr. Remington's statements at the trial. Instead of being accused of perjury for saying that he was not a member of the Communist Party, he is now accused of perjury when he denied passing Government secrets to a Soviet courier and when he denied that he ever paid party dues and that he knowingly attended Communist Party meetings. This at least puts the case on a less nebulous basis, and that is a net gain.

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Remington Indicted Anew For Perjury

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporter

William W. Remington, one-time $10,000-a-year Government employe, yesterday was indicted in New York on charges that he lied five times while testifying in his own behalf at his first perjury trial.

Remington last February 7 was convicted of perjury for telling a grand jury he had never been a member of the Communist Party. But the Court of Appeals in August threw out that verdict and granted Remington a new trial. Remington has asked the Supreme Court to throw out the original indictment, thus barring a new trial.

Joseph L. Rauh, jr., Washington attorney for the 34-year-old one-time War Production Board and Commerce Department economist, last night charged the Government's surprise move was "a transparent effort" to avoid a Supreme Court review of the first trial.

The new indictment charges Remington lied at the first trial in testifying that he did not pass Government secrets to an admitted Soviet spy courier (Miss Elizabeth Bentley), that he never knowingly attended Communist Party meetings, that he never paid party dues, that he never tried to recruit anyone into the party and that he did not know until last year that a Young Communist League existed at Dartmouth College, which he attended in 1934-39.

The indictment returned yesterday by the Federal grand jury does not, however, charge Remington with lying when he said he was never a Communist, a statement he made many times at his trial.

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Appeal Reveals Remington Flat

Counsel for William W. Remington, former U. S. Commerce Department official convicted of perjury for swearing he never was a Red, told the U. S. Court of Appeals yesterday that Remington was broke—and asked permission to file typewritten copies of the trial record instead of printed ones in appealing the verdict. The court gave its okay.

There was no opposition by the U. S. Attorney's office.

The handsome, 33-year-old economist resigned his $10,000-a-year job when he was indicted last June. On Feb. 8, he was sentenced to five years in prison and $2,000 fine. He is free in $7,000 bail, pending appeal.

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Anonymous Benefactor Goes Remington's Bail

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Aided by an anonymous benefactor, William W. Remington was free today in $7,000 bail.

Remington, 33-year-old former Commerce Department economist, was granted the bail pending appeal of his perjury conviction.

He had been free in $5,000 bail and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday approved his continued freedom in $7,000 bail.

The additional $2,000 was posted late yesterday afternoon. Defense Counsel William C. Chanler said a friend of Remington had put up the money with an understanding that Remington was not to know who did it. The original $5,000 had been posted by Remington's aged parents.

Mr. Chanler said the benefactor insisted on anonymity so that neither Remington nor his family would feel obligated.

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~~Remin~~gton's Rele~~ase~~ On Bail Is Approved

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The United States Court of Appeals today approved the release of William W. Remington in $7,000 bail pending appeal of his perjury conviction.

Remington, former Government economist, was convicted of perjury last Wednesday by a jury which held that he lied when he swore he never had been a Communist. He was sentenced to five years in prison and fined $2,000—maximum under the law.

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Defense Attacks Indictment In Remington Case

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NY News). Strongly indicating that a "most serious" view is taken of defense charges of grave improprieties in the indictment on which William W. Remington, ex-government economist, was convicted Wednesday of perjury, three judges of the Federal Court of Appeals today rejection in two days to keep request in two days to keep Remington in jail as a Communist.

Bail Continued

Instead, Remington's freedom on $5,000 temporary bail was continued—over the protest of federal attorney Irving Saypol—until the court decides if the "improprieties," in part conceded by the government, are sufficiently weighty to justify granting Remington extended liberty on new bail pending the results of his appeal. This decision may be announced when the court reconvenes Tuesday.

Tht former $10,000-a-year New Deal employe is fighting to avoid a maximum sentence of 5 years in jail and $2,000 fine for having untruthfully told the federal grand jury which indicted him that he was never a Communist party member.

Book Contract Cited

His chief attorney William C. Chanler, told the three jurists that the "uncontroverted evidence of grand jury improprieties" developed during the trial when witnesses testified that the prosecution's principal witness, Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-confessed Communist spy who had contacted Remington, had a "contract with a publishing company and the foreman of the grand jury, John Brunini, was to receive a financial interest in the book which he was helping Miss Bentley to write or edit."

Chanler declared that the foreman knew that success of the book depended on "getting Remington, the most important person named by Miss Bentley as a Communist, indicted and convicted." He stressed that Remington had already won $9,000 in settlement of a slander suit against Miss Bentley and "this made the indictment and conviction imperative to Miss Bentley and Brunini."

Called 'Serious Matter'

Chanler added that Thomas J. Donnegan, special assistant to the attorney general, who presented the Remington case to the indicting grand jury, formerly was Miss Bentley's lawyer in a private litigation.

Saypol vainly attempted to brush off the Brunini incident as "nothing more serious than lacking in good taste," but the three judges weren't impressed.

"This is a very serious matter," one judge was heard to say to another as they huddled while the argument continued.

"Never heard anythting like it," another judgt muttered.

Some persons within earshot said stronger language was used in the asides.

Party 'Membership' Debated

Besides the "improprieties" in the grand jury, Remington's counsel argued that neithter the grand jury, prosecution or trial judge had ever adequately defined what was meant by the question "Are you a member of thte Communist party?" Chanler insisted that Remington, who sat silent in the rear of the courtroom as the debate went on, had admitted association with Communists and having been for a while a "fellow traveler," but that Communist party membership meant more than this.

Saypol surprised the court by stating that he will move later on to collect the $2,000 fine out of Remington's temporary bail which represents the life savings of Remington's mother.

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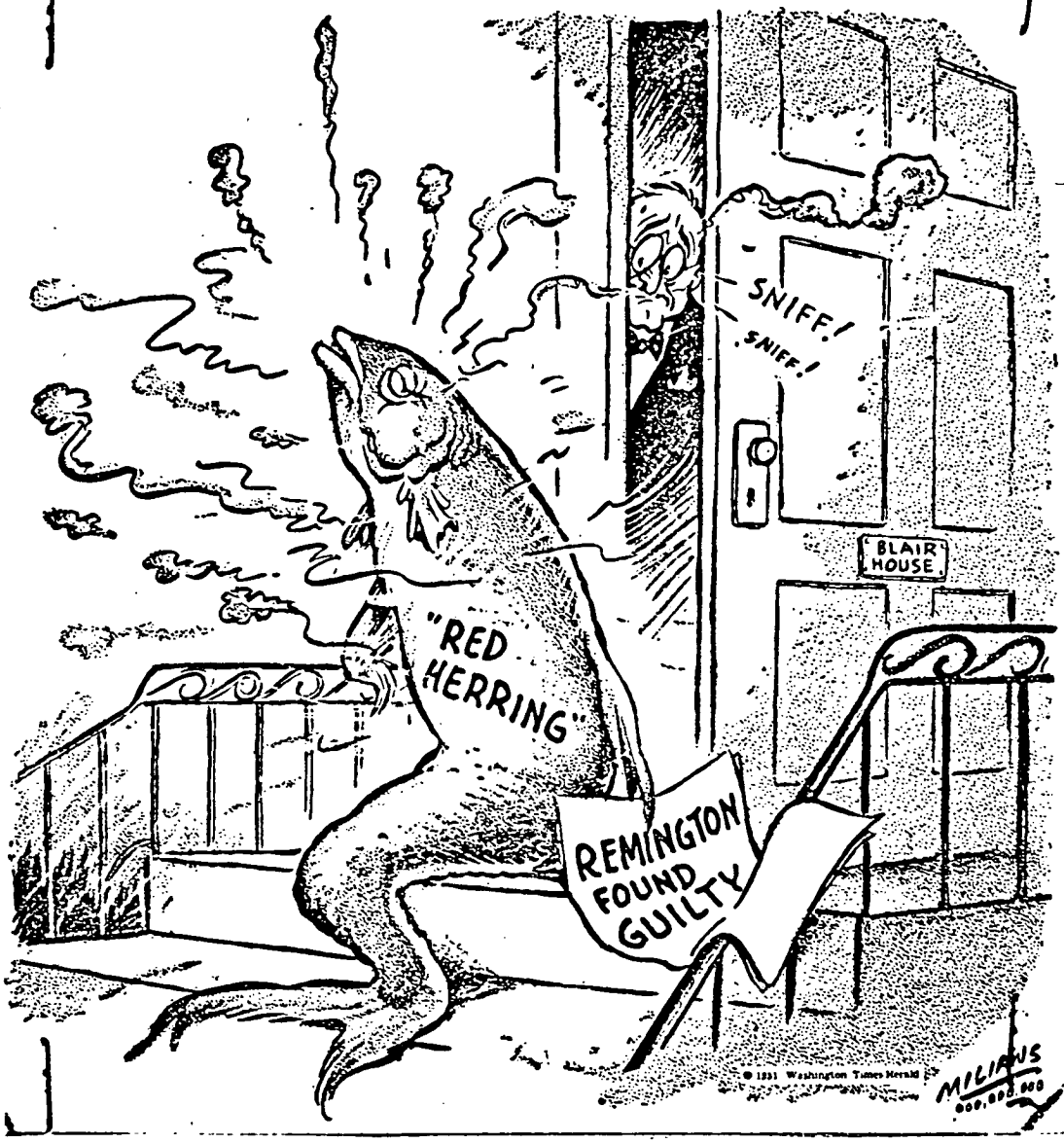
G'WAN, HARRY, THERE AIN'T NO SUCH ANIMAL



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Remington May Learn Today if His Freedom On Bail Is Continued

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—William W. Remington, convicted of perjury for testifying he never was a member of the Communist Party, will learn today whether he may stay free on bail pending his appeal of a five-year prison sentence.

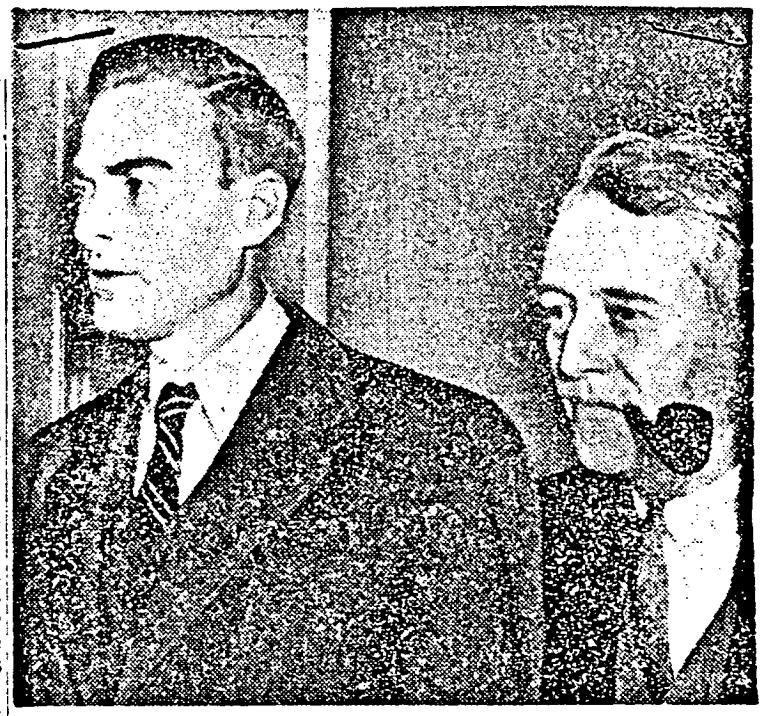
Found guilty by a Federal jury Wednesday night, the 33-year-old former Government economist yesterday heard Federal Judge Gregory F. Noonan impose the maximum penalties — five years and a $2,000 fine.

Notice of appeal was filed immediately.

The tall, blond Remington reiterated his claim of innocence before sentence was pronounced.

After sentencing, Remington was freed in $5,000 temporary bail over the objections of the prosecution and Judge Noonan. The bond was authorized by Judge Learned Hand of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Today, a full three-judge appeals court will decide whether bail should be continued until the appeal is heard—probably in two or three months.



REMINGTON RELEASED IN BAIL—New York.—William W. Remington (left) leaves Federal Court with his attorney, William C. Chanler, after being released in $5,000 temporary bail after sentencing. The former Commerce Department economist was sentenced to five years in prison and fined $2,000 after he was convicted of perjury for having denied he ever was a Communist. —AP Wirephoto.

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Remington Gets 5 Years, $2,000

Ex-Commerce Official Free for Night on Bail

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—William W. Remington, former Commerce department official, was handed the maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment and $2,000 fine today as a convicted perjurer after he announced in Federal court: "I will be vindicated."

In the U. S. Court of Appeals, his attorneys filed notice of appeal.

Remington also won a minor victory in the appeals court which ordered him released for the night, after the federal court denied continuance of $5,000 bail.

Chief Justice Learned Hand agreed to free the prisoner on a one-night basis over government protests. Remington was ordered to appear before the appeals court in the morning for further argument on the bail issue.

"I am going home," Remington told reporters after his release.

The 33-year-old former government economist was convicted by a federal court jury last night which decided he lied when he swore he never had been a Communist.

The blond, bespectacled Dartmouth college graduate, who had spent the night in the federal house of detention, appeared for sentencing handcuffed to another prisoner, a narcotics suspect.

In the same court where Alger Hiss, another former government official, was convicted on a similar perjury charge a year ago, Judge Gregory F. Noonan heard arguments by both sides and then decided to mete out the stiffest possible punishment.

A damaging witness against Remington was his divorced wife, who said he was a Communist. She said she was a Communist, too and married him only on his promise that he would adhere to communism.

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REMINGTON GUILTY OF PERJURY, WAS A RED

Sentencing Of Economist Set for Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (UP) — A federal jury decided tonight that William W. Remington, former $10,000-a-year Commerce department economist, was once a Communist and found him guilty of perjury.

The handsome 33-year-old Remington faces a maximum sentence of five years in jail and a $2,000 fine.

Sentencing Today

He was immediately remanded to jail for sentencing at 2 p. m. tomorrow. He showed no emotion.

The jury of seven housewives and five men deliberated four hours and 30 minutes before returning the verdict.

The court asked the foreman, "How do you find?"

"Guilty as charged," replied Foreman David L. Jones, Statler hotel room clerk. Remington was charged with lying when he denied under oath that he ever was a Communist.

Remington sat with his legs crossed, staring impassively at each of the jurors as they were polled. Judge Gregory F. Noonan said "I believt the verdict is a fair one based on the evidence."

U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol, chief prosecutor, rose and told the jury that the verdict "vindicated that which I represent" and expressed his appreciation.

Out Over 4 Hours

The jurors began deliberations at 4:20 p.m., took one hour and 20 minutes out for dinner, and brought in their verdict at 10:10 p.m.

Remington walked out of court boldly to meet the waiting U.S. marshals who took him to the federal house of detention for the night.

The perjury charge was the same one on which Alger Hiss was convicted. He, too, was accused of betraying government secrets to aid Soviet spies. Hiss is appealing a five-year prison term.

While Remington's case was based on the same perjury count as the Hiss case, details of the charge differed.

The economist was charged solely with lying about his Communist membership.

Passes Time Reading

Hiss never was accused of such membership by the government except during testimony at the trial. He was accused of lying when he denied passing State secrets to Whittaker Chambers. He was accused on a second count of lying when he said he never saw Chambers after Jan. 1, 1937. He was convicted on two counts, to one count for Remington.

Remington's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Remington of Ridgewood, N. J., were with him during much of the day.

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Remington Convicted, Faces Prison Term Of Up to Five Years

Sentence to Be Imposed Today Also Can Include Fine of Up to $2,000

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—William W. Remington, convicted of perjury and branded with communism by a Federal court jury, will be sentenced today.

He faces a possible maximum sentence of five years in prison and $2,000 fine.

The 33-year-old former Government economist last night heard a jury of seven women and five men pronounce him guilty of lying to a Federal grand jury last summer when he denied ever being a member of the Communist Party.

Remington frowned heavily when he heard the verdict—but said nothing.

Deliberated Five Hours.

The jury returned its verdict after deliberating about five hours.

Its decision climaxed a 32-day trial during which the blond, handsome defendant was accused of transmitting Government secrets to Elizabeth Bentley, self-described former Communist courier.

Judge Gregory F. Noonan gave the case to the jury after a 30-minute charge. Out 45 minutes, the jury requested 10 trial exhibits, including the following:

A copy of a letter sent by Remington and his former wife and mother of his two children, Ann Moos Remington, to the left-wing magazine New Masses, in which they enclosed a $100 contribution;

(See REMINGTON, Page A-6.)

Remington

(Continued From First Page.)

an aircraft production schedule used by the War Production Board; and a letter from Remington to his mother in 1937, using box 1692, Knoxville, Tenn., as a return address.

Box 1692 had been described by the prosecution as a mail drop for the Communist Party in Knoxville, where Remington then was employed as a messenger for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Judge Thanks Jury.

The brunette Mrs. Remington testified against her husband during the trial. She is an admitted ex-Communist.

Before the jury went out, Judge Noonan cautioned it that "justice does not flourish midst emotional excitement and stress."

After the verdict, Judge Noonan told the jury: "I want to extend to each member of the jury the thanks of the court for the consideration you have given the testimony in the course of the trial. I believe that the verdict you have arrived at is a fair one."

Remington, poker-faced throughout the trial except when he took the stand in his own defense, appeared smiling and unconcerned as he awaited the jury's deliberations.

Attired in a brown tweed suit, white shirt and brown and red tie, he browsed through books at the defense counsel table.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, who prosecuted the case for the Government, thanked the jury after the verdict and then asked that Remington be jailed to await sentence.

Sent to Jail in Van.

The defense objected, but Judge Noonan revoked Remington's $5,000 bail. The former Commerce Department employe was led from the courtroom by United States marshals, put in a prison van and taken to the Federal house of detention.

Chief Defense Attorney William C. Chanler refused to comment on the verdict.

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Congratulated by friends and admirers, Mr. Saypol said:

"I am never jubilant or gleeful over the result of a criminal case. So long as there is a careful and deliberate presentation to an American jury, I am satisfied with the result."

Remington's elderly parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Remington, stood by their son throughout his trial and testified in his behalf. They were in the courtroom yesterday, but left for their home in Ridgewood, N. J., before the jury returned its verdict. The elder Remington is a retired insurance company executive.

First Accused in 1948.

Remington first was accused of Communist activity by Miss Bentley in 1948. Then 30 years old, Remington—in his Commerce Department job—was in charge of

—AP Wirephoto.

WILLIAM W. REMINGTON. Faces sentencing for perjury today.

American exports to Russian satellite nations.

On Miss Bentley's initial testimony before a congressional committee, Remington was ousted from his $10,000-a-year job when a regional loyalty board termed him a doubtful security risk. He was reinstated in the job by a Federal loyalty review board but had to resign a few days before a Federal grand jury indicted him last summer.

On the basis of Miss Bentley's 1948 statements, Remington sued her and others for $100,000—alleging slander. The action was based on Miss Bentley repeating her charges on a television program. Remington's attorney announced last February that the suit was settled out of court for "a substantial sum."

Remington's trial bore similarities to the case of Alger Hiss, 46-year-old former high State Department official. Hiss, too, was convicted here on a perjury charge.

His chief accuser was Whittaker Chambers, confessed former Soviet courier, who charged Hiss with supplying Government secrets to him for a prewar spy ring. Denial of this was the basis of the case against Hiss.

Hiss was tried twice, the first trial ending in a jury deadlock. Now free in $10,000 bail, Hiss is appealing a five-year prison term.

McCarthy Reminds Public He Accused Remington

Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin said last night "no one will ever know how many American boys have died because William W. Remington was in charge of licensing export of war materials to Communist countries."

Senator McCarthy persistently has attacked what he calls Communistic influences in government. He issued a statement shortly after Remington was convicted of lying when he denied he ever was a Communist.

The statement added:

"Mr. Remington is one of the 'innocent people' they say I smeared. When Remington was first named by me he was on the Commerce Department payroll working cosely with the Jessup-Service-Acheson crowd in the State Department. Both the Tydings committee and Truman's loyalty board cleared him. If the Tydings committee and Truman's loyalty board had their way, Remington would still be holding a high position in government."

A Senate committee of which former Democratic Senator Tydings of Maryland was chairman investigated McCarthy's charges of Communism in the State Department. The majority reported them without foundation. A Republican minority dissented.

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Remington's Case Goes to Jury Today

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The question of whether William W. Remington ever was a Communist Party member goes to a Federal trial jury today.

The jurors' answer will decide whether the former Commerce Department economist committed perjury before a Federal grand jury last year. He is accused of falsely denying under oath that he ever was a Communist member.

After the defense rested its case yesterday, Federal Judge Gregory F. Noonan announced that he would charge the jury late today.

The defense is scheduled to sum up its side this morning, and the Government early this afternoon.

If convicted, Remington, 33, faces a possible maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and a $2,000 fine.

The completion of testimony yesterday, the 31st day of the trial, brought to 15 the number of defense witnesses to 22 for the Government.

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Remington's Superior In U. S. Job Resumes Testimony Today

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—William W. Remington today sought defense rebuttal testimony from his former Commerce Department superior, whose statements before a Senate committee have become an important part of the Government's perjury case against the defendant.

Thomas C. Blaisdell, former assistant Secretary of Commerce, took the stand yesterday just as the court adjourned. He will resume his testimony today.

Remington is accused of lying when he told a grand jury last year that he never was a Communist Party member.

The Government contends that he became a $10,000-a-year Commerce Department economist after concealing FBI investigation of his past from Mr. Blaisdell.

Says He Was Approved.

The defendant, testifying in his own defense, said he was approved for the post after he told Mr. Blaisdell of the FBI investigation.

Remington also said he told Mr. Blaisdell of appearing before a "jury," but did not say "grand jury."

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol had read into the record statements made by Blaisdell before a Senate investigating committee.

Mr. Blaisdell was quoted as saying he "would not" have appointed Remington if he knew there was any question of loyalty. He also was quoted as testifying that "at no time do I recollect" a conversation with Remington about his past.

Mr. Blaisdell hired Remington in March, 1948. Remington left the department after he was indicted last summer.

May Wind Up Case Today.

The defense may wind up its case today. After summations by both sides and the judge's charge, the jury will go into deliberation, possibly Thursday.

Another witness yesterday, one of Remington's professors at Columbia University, testified that the defendant had an "anti-Communist" atttude" in 1939-40.

The witness, Prof. Arthur W. MacMahon, taught Remington when he took a course in government at Columbia.

Russia was at war with Finland then and Prof. MacMahon said Remington condemned Russia's "unprovoked and brutal attack."

"Mr. Remington did not show any tendency to follow the pro-Communist line of apology," Prof. MacMahon continued. "He possessed the generally upstanding personality that is needed in practical work, in addition to intellectual competence."

Called "Crackpot Idea."

A third defense witness, Bertrand Fox, a Harvard Business School professor, said he served with Remington on the War Production Board in Washington at one time.

In the WPB, Mr. Fox said, a chemical formula for making rubber or gasoline from garbage was treated in office gossip as a "crackpot idea."

The Government's star witness at the trial, Elizabeth Bentley, former spy courier, testified earlier that Remington passed on this formula to her for transmission to Soviet agents. Remington denied her accusation.

The Government claims the formula was a secret.

When shown a memo on the WPB's treatment of the formula, Mr. Fox admitted it apparently was taken seriously by some officials of the agency.

He insisted, however, that to his knowledge data on the formula never was classified as secret by the WPB.

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Remington Jury Gets Testimony By His Ex-Boss

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (UP). Thomas C. Blaisdell jr., former assistant secretary of commerce, was called as a surprise witness today in the defense of William W. Remington against perjury charges.

Remington's one-time mentor in wartime Washington work, Blaisdell testified briefly before federal court recessed until tomorrow.

Called from California

He was subpenaed by the defense from Berkley, Calif., where he is a visiting professor of political science at the University of California. He resigned his Commerce department post Jan. 15.

Blaisdell was still on the stand under direct examination when the court recessed for the day. It was expected he would be in the witness box most of tomorrow when final testimony in the trial was expected to be completed.

Hired Remington in 1940

Blaisdell recalled that he first met Remington in 1940 when he hired him as a junior economist for the national resources planning board.

One of Remington's former college professors, who "always had a strong distaste for Communists," testified today in Remington's defense.

Prof. Arthur W. MacMahon, public administration teacher at Columbia university, said he sponsored Remington for his first Washington job in 1940 and had supported him in his 1948 loyalty review appearance.

Didn't Follow Party Line

MacMahon was on the President's loyalty review board when Remington's case came up. He said he did not sit on the panel for the case but admitted he submitted an affidavit to the board in support of Remington.

In the affidavit read to the jury, MacMahon had reported that Remington "did not show any tendency to follow the pro-Communist line of apology" during and after the Stalin-Hitler pact.

Remington was cleared by the loyalty review board.

Questioned by the government, MacMahon said: "I have always had a strong distaste, amounting to something like physical nausea, to persons who slavishly entrust their minds to a party like the Communist party."

Calls Commies a Menace

He said he regarded any Communist now "as very dangerous."

He said he first sponsored Remington on his government career because he considered him a person "who could think carefully, express himself well and who could work under pressure."

The handsome, 33-year-old defendant is charged with lying when he swore he never was a Communist party member. Conviction could bring five years in prison and a $2,000 fine.

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Witness Asserts Remington Tried To 'Enlist' Him

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (UP)—A government witness testified today that William W. Remington tried to recruit him into the Communist party in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1937.

Rudolph F. Bertrand, flown here as a government witness from his post with the United States high commissioner in Germany, said he worked with the Tennessee Valley authority from 1936 to 1948.

"Did anybody ever ask you to join the Communist party?" United States Attorney Irving Saypol asked him.

"Yes, sir, Mr. Remington," Bertrand said.

'Hectic Argument'

The witness said Remington called him some time in the spring of 1937 and told him he wanted to speak with him alone. He said Remington came to his office at lunch time and during an hour-long conversation tried to get him to join the Communist party.

Bertrand said Remington pointed out "my interest in labor and said that the Communist party would be an appropriate place in which to work."

The witness said he had "quite a hectic argument" with Remington and he did not join the Communist party then or at any time.

Remington was a teen-age messenger for the TVA in 1937. That is one of the periods in which the government charges he was a Communist party member. He is charged with perjury in swearing he never had been a Communist.

Trial Nears End

Today was the 29th trial day. It was expected the case would go to the jury of seven women and five men by next Tuesday or Wednesday.

The former $10,000-a-year Commerce department economist faces a possible penalty of five years in prison and a $2,000 fine if convicted.

The government put five witnesses on the stand in federal court yesterday in an attempt to prove that Remington was an underground Communist contact who supplied wartime Washington secrets to Elizabeth T. Bentley, ex-Soviet spy courier.

She testified that Remington in the fall of 1942 gave her details on a process for making rubber out of garbage. On other occasions, she said he gave her information on aircraft production from his post in the war production board.

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Trial of Remington Is Nearing Jury

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Prosecution testimony is nearing its end in the perjury trial of William W. Remington, accused of falsely denying he was ever a Communist.

One last Government rebuttal witness will be called Monday, it was announced yesterday before the trial adjourned for the week end.

Defense rebuttal witnesses have yet to be heard, including one described as "very important" by defense attorneys, but the case against the former Commerce Department economist is expected to go to the jury early next week.

Yesterday, a Government rebuttal witness said Remington tried to get him to join the Communist Party years ago when they both worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Rudolph F. Bertrand said that in the spring of 1937 Remington spent nearly an hour trying to convince him "the Communist Party would be an appropriate place in which to work."

"I was sort of surprised," Mr. Bertrand recounted, "and I bitterly disagreed with him and told him that my concept of the Communist Party was that my interests differed widely from theirs."

Mr. Bertrand said he isn't now and never has been a Communist.

Now deputy director of the United States High Commissioner's office of labor relations in Frankfurt, Germany, Mr. Bertrand was brought here to testify.

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Remington Wrote to FBI in '47 Of Communists' Actions Here

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporters

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—William Remington wrote the Federal Bureau of Investigation four letters in 1947 in which he gave information on Communist and other suspicious activities in Washington.

This came out at Remington's perjury trial in Federal court here today. The letters were written after the FBI first interviewed him about his associations with Miss Elizabeth Bentley, the confessed Soviet spy ring courier.

In the letters, all put into evidence today, Remington reported:

In the American Veterans Committee Chapter 1, there was in 1947 "a group that I am told numbers a maximum of 50 or 60 who seem to follow the Communist line." He listed names of those running in an election that year and said he had been told they have rather consistently followed the Communist Party line in the AVC."

AVC Chapter at GWU

AVC's George Washington University chapter, in the view of "many anti-Communist AVC members," was "dominated by a Communist clique—including Don Rothenberg about whom we have talked." Rothenberg is a brother-in-law of Bernard S. Redmont of the staff of United States News and World Report. Redmont was a defense witness earlier in the trial.

In Washington, the AVC issued a statement saying it had ousted all Communists, its constitution forbids membership to Communists, and "no Communists are members of AVC today." The George Washington University chapter no longer is in existence. —Editor's note.]

3. There was "a possibility of unethical practices among the 'Washington Associates'" who have an office near 9th and F sts. nw. Apparently a few men, "including some Government employes who are at pains to conceal their affiliation, have formed a concern to represent clients in dealings with the Government." (The FBI had penciled in the address of 930 F st. nw. and the phone number.)

Remington said that "one of the full-time associates named Peter Howell told me in a social gathering that he felt no ethical compunctions against doing anything that pays him money. I think he meant it—for himself and for other associates as well. There is a possibility, in my mind at least, that some members of this group still employed by the Federal Government are being paid from private sources for services rendered in connection with their official duties. Let me emphasize again that this is a very flimsy suspicion on my part."

4. A CALL from Mrs. Rothenberg who, Remington said, reported she was on the staff of "Trans-Radio News," led him to recall another Trans-Radio reporter whom he had met at Redmont's house. Remington could not remember his name but stated that "he is very slender, medium height, with short blondish hair as nearly as I recollect. He strongly defended the U. S. S. R. in the general conversation and I got the vague impression he might be a Communist."

Then Remington added to the FBI that "I do not know whether it is coincidence or not that two persons of similar outlook work for the same organization."

5. ANOTHER friend of Redmont's was Raphael Scobey, a former fellow OPA employe, whose address Remington forwarded to the FBI with this comment:

"I did not know him there except as a man in the personnell (Remington's spelling) department who referred applicants to the office I was in. But I found out later he is a friend of Redmont's. I met him at an AVC party here in Washington last summer. We talked, and he left me his address which I am passing on to you because he talked most vigorously against the Truman doctrine and Marshall Plan. That, plus his friendship with Redmont, and the fact that he told me he is currently in the export business specializaing (Remington's spelling) apparently in selling to Russia, makes me think you may want to check up on him."

(Remington testified before a Senate committee that he thought Redmont might be a Communist. At his trial here he testified that he had made that statement because he was "bamboozled" by what the FBI told him about Redmont. Former FBI Agent William R. Cornelison, now with the Central Intelligence Agency, testified today that he and two others who interviewed Remington in April, 1947, gave him no information about Redmont.

Lardner Is Mentioned

6. In his meeting with Jacob Golos, Miss Bentley's spy ring boss, Remington recalled a remark of Golos' about a Hollywood personality who had given him data about a movie. Remington said Golos declared the man was "the son of the famous writer" and Remington recalled the name to the FBI as "Lardner."

(Ring Lardner, jr., son of the writer, was one of the 10 Hollywood personalities sentenced to jail for contempt of Congress. He is now serving a one-year term.)

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In his reference to the AVC chapter Number 1 in Washington, Remington named those who, he had been told, "have rather consistently followed the Communist party line." They were Julius Topol, Hubert Leckie, Don Wallance and Bob Schwartz. He added he did not personally know the first three and could not prove the charge. (One of Remington's four letters to the FBI was a single sentence reporting the correct spelling of Wallance's name.)

In a later letter Remington said Topol (he then spelled it variously as Toppel or Topol) was the "main spokesman" for the Communist line group at a meeting Remington attended. He added that he had been told that "a Morton (perhaps Martin or Marvin) Hoffman is also a leader in this bloc."

Remington was first interviewed by Cornelison and two other agents, Kennerly R. Corbett and Oscar Sell, on April 15, 1947. They came to his home at 1717 Riggs pl. nw., but the interview was held at the Justice Department building and lasted 3½ hours, the agent testified. Remington then was working at the Council of Economic Advisers.

The letters, two typed and two handwritten, were dated May 31, October 6, October 8 and November 2, 1947. Remington testified in September, 1947, before a Federal grand jury and before Congressional Committees in 1948. He was indicted by a second jury in June, 1950; for lying in denying he ever had been a Communist Party member.

Only Initials Are Read

When United States District Attorney Irving H. Saypol read the letters to the jury today, he used only initials to identify those named by Remington, except for Rothenberg and Lardner. But the names became part of the court record when the documents were accepted as evidence without deletions.

Saypol contended that Remington had offered to be an "informer" for the FBI and Cornelison also used that word. (One of Remington's letters offered to "seek out" additional data if the FBI wished). Remington earlier had denied any such motive and his defense attorney, William C. Chanler, today asked the ex-FBI agent if he had not asked Remington to give the FBI any information he had.

Cornelison replied: "Sure." Then added:

"The FBI has enough informants; it doesn't have to solicit information from a potential espionage agent."

Chanler bristled and demanded to know what was "a potential espionage agent."

The ex-FBI agent replied that he was "one who is engaged in espionage activity."

Offered to Look Up North

In the October letter Remington offered "deliberately to renew my acquaintance with North on the chance that he might introduce me to more of his friends." North was Joe North, editor of the Communist New Masses and the man who introduced Remington to Golos. Remington added that he could not "pretend to be converted to a pro-Communist or pro-Russian point of view," however.

Remington told the FBI he wanted to "offer anything I can because I feel so strongly that the Communist Party is a menace . . ."

In the November letter Remington wrote: "I am just as eager as you are to help rid this country of Communists and their sympathizers (and I think my feelings on this matter may well be even more intense than yours, largely because of my experience with my wife which has been six hellish years ending up with loss of everything I loved and believed in). This is the only basis on which I have volunteered information to you. It is a pretty strong basis."

The Remingtons were separated in 1947 and divorced in 1949. Mrs. Remington was a Government witness early in the trial.

Cornelison testified that he and his fellow agents were, as far as they knew, the first to tell Remington of Miss Bentley's accusations against him.

They first asked him, the ex-agent said, if he knew North. He said he did. Then they asked if North introduced him to anybody. Cornelison stated Remington said no.

Then, said Cornelison, Remington was asked if he ever met a "John" or a "Helen," the names used by Golos and Miss Bentley. At this, the ex-FBI agent testified, Remington "got red in the face and was noticeably upset."

Cornelison told of other reluctant admissions by Remington, including the meetings with Miss Bentley in Washington.

The former agent flatly denied that either he or his fellow agents ever told Remington that 20 or 25 percent of all Government workers in Washington were communists. Remington had so testified.

A statement drafted by the FBI and edited and signed by Remington also was read to the jury. In it Remington stated that he thought Miss Bentley a reporter for the newspaper PM. He has testified that he thought she did research for PM reporters.

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Ex-FBI Agent Testifies Remington Turned Informer Voluntarily

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A former FBI agent says William W. Remington, without urging, turned Government informer after learning he was a suspected Communist.

William R. Cornelison, the former agent, was a Government rebuttal witness yesterday at Remington's perjury trial in Federal court.

The former Commerce Department economist is accused of lying when he denied before a Federal grand jury that he ever was a Communist Party member.

Letters Introduced.

The prosecution introduced letters it said Remington sent to Mr. Cornelison while he still was with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, giving information on persons Remington thought were Communists.

The letters followed a series of three interviews Remington had with FBI agents in April and early May of 1947, the witness testified. In no case was the letter solicited, he said.

During six days on the witness stand Remington swore he never offered to become an informer.

"Eagerness" to Help Is Quoted.

Mr. Cornelison said that in one letter Remington wrote:

"I am just as eager as you are to help rid this country of Communists and their sympathizers."

In another, the witness declared, Remington named persons in the George Washington University Chapter of the American Veterans Committee. He said the chapter was dominated by a "Communist clique."

(In Washington the AVC issued a statement saying it had ousted all Communists, that its constitution bans Communists from membership, and that the AVC chapter at George Washington University no longer exists).

Mr. Cornelison said he had told Remington that he was "strictly on his own" if he wished to volunteer information, and that the FBI "under no circumstances" could "condone" him as an informer.

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Letters Sent FBI Show Remington In Informer Role

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (UP). The government produced a series of letters from William W. Remington to the FBI today which showed he turned informer after he had been accused of being a Communist agent inside the government.

In four letters written to FBI agent William R. Cornelison in 1947, Remington listed a number of persons in Washington whom he said he suspected were Communists and offered to "deliberately renew" his acquaintance with Joe North, a former editor of New Masses, to "try to get introduced to his friends for your purposes."

In one letter, Remington wrote that he was offering the information because "I feel so strongly that the Communist party is a menace."

Wouldn't Be Condoned

Cornelison said he had informed Remington that "under no circumstances could the bureau condone him as an informer for the FBI and that it was "strictly up to him" if he wished to volunteer information.

Remington denied on the stand that he ever offered "to make a deal and turn informer" for the FBI.

He is charged with perjury in denying under oath he had been a Communist party member.

Attacking the defendant's credibility the government introduced the letters in evidence. The defense did not contest their introduction except to request that names mentioned in the letter be omitted when they were read.

Concern Over A.V.C.

In the first letter dated May 31, 1947, a month and a half after Remington was first questioned by the FBI, he wrote:

"When I last saw you (Cornelison) I indicated a concern about the presumably Communist minority in the American Veterans committee."

The letter mentioned the George Washington university chapter as apparently being dominated by Communists. He spoke of a faction in the chapter and offered "to seek out the names of others."

In the second letter, dated Oct. 6, 1947, Remington mentioned that he had talked with friends and said "according to them the following men have rather consistently followed the party line in the A.V.C."

The government read four sets of initials—J.T., H.L., D.W., B.S.

In the second letter, Remington mentioned meeting a reporter for Trans-Radio News who "strongly defended the U.S.S.R." in conversation. Remington said he had a "vague impression" the man might be a Communist.

The letters were read to the jury by United States Attorney Irving Saypol as the government presented rebuttal witnesses in the sixth week of the trial.

Cornelison was one of three FBI agents who interviewed Remington in April, 1947.

Got Red in The Face

"During the interviews," Cornelison said, "we asked the defendant whether or not he knew Joe North."

He said Remington replied that he knew North as the editor of the New Masses and considered him "a very dangerous person." He said Remington denied having been introduced by North to anyone, but when confronted with the names, "John and Helen," he got "red in the face."

Cornelison said Remington later admitted he had met the two through North. "Helen" was Elizabeth T. Bentley, former Soviet spy courier who first accused Remington of being a Communist, and "John" was her boss, Jacob Golos.

Cornelison said Remington at first denied and later admitted he had seen Miss Bentley on Washington street corners "five or six times," and had given her "bits and scraps of paper" relating to war production board personalities and copies of "press releases."

Remington has insisted throughout that he knew Miss Bentley only as a "researcher for newspapers."

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Defens In Ren Perjury Trial

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (INS). The defense at the perjury trial of former $10,000-a-year Department of Commerce economist William Remington rested its case today in the long trial which began Dec. 27.

Remington is accused of lying under oath when he told a federal grand jury that he never was a Communist. Testimony given by government witnesses atempted to show that he had turned over secret government information to a Soviet spy courier.

Remington has flatly denied the charges.

Rebuttal Witnesses Next

The prosecution is expected to call its rebuttal witnesses when the trial resumes tomorrow.

Just before the defense rested, a deposition read by David K. E. Bruce, U. S. ambassador to France, was read to the jury in which he said he had "no knowledge" that Remington ever had been a Communist.

Bruce deposed that Remington was an economist at the Department of Commerce when the ambassador was then in charge of the agency's bureau of foreign and domestic service in 1947-48.

The ambassador said that at that time Remington favored a "strong curb on exports to Russia." He said he thought that Remington's "tough policy" toward Russia was "excesssively restrictive" in view of the fact the United States was trying to import manganese and other rare minerals at that time.

Dismissal Motion Denied

After resting his case, defense attorney William Chanler renewed previous motions that the indictment be dismissed and the court order a verdict of acquittal which federal Judge Gregory F. Noonan denied..

Earlier today, a government official testified that the reputation of Remington for veracity, honesty and loyalty was "excellent."

He was Daniel K. Hopkinson, director of the European program division of ECA. He said he had known the defendant since August, 1945, when they were in London attached to the U. S. mission for economic affairs. He said they also served together in Washington and knew each other socially.

U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol contended Hopkinson's testimony was "irrelevant" because he did not know Remington until 1945 and that the period covered by the indictment was from 1934 to 1944.

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Bruce Says Remington Favored Tough Policy On Exports to Soviet

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—David K. E. Bruce, Ambassador to France, offered testimony yesterday that William W. Remington "always favored a tough policy" on American exports of strategic materials to Russia in 1948.

Mr. Bruce testified by written deposition as the defense rested in Remington's perjury trial, now entering its 27th day before a Federal Court jury here. The Government said it will start calling rebuttal witnesses today.

Remington, 33, former Commerce Department economist, is charged with lying in denying before a grand jury last year that he ever was a Communist Party member.

No Knowledge of Connections.

The Ambassador, who is now in Washington, said in his deposition that he had "no knowledge" whether Remington had Communist connections.

At a time when the United States was anxious to get manganese and chrome from Russia, Mr. Bruce testified, Remington "favored very strong curbs on exports from the United States to Russia."

"I thought he was unduly restrictive," the Ambassador said.

The deposition was made in Paris last September 7. Defense attorneys said talks with French Premier Rene Pleven prevented Mr. Bruce from coming to New York to testify.

Prosecution Objects.

Mr. Bruce said he saw Remington "occasionally" when Mr. Bruce was acting as assistant Secretary of Commerce between July, 1947, and May 15, 1948.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol had objected to Mr. Bruce's deposition, on the grounds that the indictment covered only the period between 1933 and 1944.

The last defense witness to take the stand was Daniel K. Hopkinson, director of the European program division of the European Cooperation Administration.

Judge Censures Defense Counsel.

Mr. Hopkinson said he first met Remington in London in 1945, but "knew nothing whatsoever" about him before that date. He added that Remington never indicated any link with communism to him and was anti-Soviet in economic policy.

Yesterday's session was marked by a flare-up between Federal Judge Gregory F. Noonan and a defense counsel.

Attorney Joseph Rauh, jr., of Washington proposed that the Government concede that reports of FBI agents, who infiltrated the Communist Party, contained no information that Remington was a party member.

Lawyer Told to Sit Down.

Judge Noonan ruled that this and several other defense motions were "highly improper at this time."

Mr. Rauh protested that the court had not forced the Government to produce evidence that might have helped the defendant.

"Are you accusing me?" Judge Noonan asked sharply.

"I'm not accusing any one," Mr. Rauh said.

Then Judge Noonan ruled:

"From this point on, all motions will be made by council in chief. You may sit down. We will now take a recess."

The judge strode swiftly from the courtroom.

William C. Chanler is the defense council in chief.

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Mother Testifies For Remington; Saw No Red Tint

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP). William W. Remington's mother testified in federal court today that she had never seen her son do anything—or heard him say anything—that would indicate he was a Communist.

The tall, gray-haired woman, Mrs. Frederick Remington, took the stand after her 33-year-old son, a former Commerce department economist, concluded a week of testimony in his own defense.

One Witness Left

He is on trial on charges that he lied to a federal grand jury when he denied he ever was a Communist. The indictment last June resulted in his removal from a $10,000-a-year government post.

The defense announced today it has only one more witness to call.

Mrs. Remington, who described herself as a housewife and a part-time art teacher at a New York fashion design school, said she had often visited her son and his divorced wife, Ann Moos Remington.

She said that during the couple's marriage she had been on friendly terms with her daughter-in-law, who testified for the government in the trial that both she and Remington had been Communist.

Admits Slapping Wife

Remington's mother said that during her visits—one of which lasted six to eight weeks—she had never seen or heard anything that would lead her to think that either was a Communist.

Remington's father had testified earlier, also saying he knew of nothing to indicate his son ever was a Communist.

Before Remington left the stand, the government drew from him an admission that he once slapped his former wife and knocked her down in an argument over their son in Washington in 1947. But he said he "knew nothing" about her being cared for by neighbors afterward.

Doesn't Deny Adultery

U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol recalled a divorce hearing of Remington and his ex-wife.

"You know that testimony was given in those proceedings to the effect that you had committed adultery, don't you?"

The defense objected, and Saypol rephrased the question: "Do you now deny you committed adultery with a woman by the name of Jane in Washington, D. C.?"

"No," the defendant replied.

But he "most emphatically" denied illicit relations "with another woman" in the spring of 1945 and "with the wife of a neighbor" later in 1945.

He said that his relations with "Jane" occurred "after my wife and I were estranged."

The prosecutor asked whether Remington had not assaulted his wife in 1947.

"I slapped her in disagreement over my son," Remington replied.

"Did you knock her down?"

"Yes," the defendant said.

Remington denied testimony by Elizabeth T. Bentley, former Soviet spy courier, that he had volunteered to get her details on a formula for making rubber out of garbage in 1942. He said her version of the episode was "not true."

But the government read from Remington's 1948 testimony before a Senate committee where he said Miss Bentley had mentioned the formula and asked for details on it.

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Remington's Mother Defends Him From Communism Charge

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Federal Court trying William W. Remington heard his gray-haired mother insist yesterday that her son's behavior never indicated he associated with Communists.

Remington, 33-year-old former Commerce Department economist, is charged with perjury in denying before a grand jury that he ever was a Communist Party member.

His defense attorneys announced yesterday they would call only one more witness, as yet unnamed.

Bruce May Testify.

This witness, they indicated would be in addition to the possible appearance of David K. E. Bruce, Ambassador to France.

Judge Gregory F. Noonan instructed the defense to ascertain if Mr. Bruce, who is now in Washington, could testify. The answer is expected today.

The move to call Mr. Bruce came after the Government objected to the defense reading an interrogatory from the Ambassador on the grounds that Mr. Bruce was Remington's superior after the period of time covered in the indictment. Judge Noonan reserved decision pending word from Mr. Bruce.

Mrs. Frederick Remington, who described herself as a housewife and a part-time art teacher at a New York fashion design school, testified after the defendant finished almost six full days on the witness stand.

Often Visited Son.

She said she never heard her son or daughter-in-law say anything—or saw them do anything—that would indicate they were Communists. She said she often visited them, once remaining as long as eight weeks. Remington's father testified in similar terms previously.

The defendant's divorced wife, Ann Moos Remington, had testified for the Government that both she and Remington were Communist Party members.

Remington's mother also asserted she had been on friendly terms with her daughter-in-law.

The elder Remington, an 80-year-old insurance man and his wife, live in Ridgewood, N. J.

Admits Slapping Wife.

A few hours before she made this statement, Remington admitted under cross-examination that he once slapped his ex-wife and that after they were estranged he had an affair with a girl named "Jane."

The defense later produced a sworn statement from Mrs. Jane Herndon Smith, wife of an attache to the United States Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, who shared a Commerce Department office with Remington.

Both sides emphasized she was not the "Jane" of the romantic episode.

Mrs. Smith said in her statement that she never knew Remington was a Communist and praised his ability on defense mobilization work.

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Remington's Mother Defends Him From Communism Charge

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—William W. Remington's mother testified in Federal Court yesterday that she never had seen her son do anything—or heard him say anything—that would indicate he was a Communist.

The tall, gray-haired woman, Mrs. Frederick Remington, took the stand after her 33-year-old son, a former Commerce Department economist, concluded a week of testimony in his own defense.

He is on trial on charges that he lied to a Federal grand jury when he denied he ever was a Communist. The indictment last June resulted in his removal from a $10,000-a-year Government post.

The defense announced it has only one more witness—as yet unnamed—to call.

Often Visited Son.

Mrs. Remington, who described herself as a housewife and a part-time art teacher at a New York fashion design school, said she had often visited her son and his divorced wife, Ann Moos Remington.

She said that during the couple's marriage she had been on friendly terms with her daughter-in-law, who testified for the Government in the trial that both she and Remington had been Communists.

Remington's mother said that during her visits—one of which lasted six to eight weeks—she had never seen or heard anything that would lead her to think that either was a Communist.

Remington's father had testified earlier, also saying he knew of nothing to indicate his son ever was a Communist.

Navy Papers Quoted.

Before Remington left the stand, the Government in cross-examination confronted him with his 1944 Navy application which conflicted with his testimony that he never handled aircraft production data.

Former Communist Spy Courier Elizabeth Bentley, a chief prosecution witness, has testified that Remington furnished her with such wartime data for the Russians.

Remington, in direct testimony, said he never had access to such information. But in his Navy application, he said he believed Government investigations had determined that he should "definitely be trusted" with classified material.

This included, he said, statistics on aircraft production, companies and plants, radar components and "many aspects" of the Manhattan atom bomb project.

Tells of Discussions.

Remington said it was common practice in Washington during the war for Government employes to discuss policies and operations with other workers and friends, and that this was all his talks with Miss Bentley involved.

"I never gave her any classified information," he insisted.

The Government, probing into Remington's personal life, drew from him an admission that he once slapped his former wife and knocked her down in an argument over their son in Washington in 1947.

But he said he "knew nothing" about her being cared for by neighbors afterward.

He admitted he had carried on a romance with a Washington girl—identified only as "Jane"—but said this had no bearing on his marital breakup, and that the romance come "after my wife and I were estranged."

Deposition Presented.

Late in the day, the defense produced a sworn statement from Mrs. Jane Herdon Smith, wife of an attache to the United States Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, and formerly secretary to one of Remington's superiors.

Attorneys emphasized that she was not the "Jane" involved in the romantic episode.

In Mrs. Smith's statement, she said she shared an office with Remington, and that she never knew he was a Communist or had ever been associated with the party.

At that time—in 1941—she was secretary to Thomas Blaisdell, assistant director of the National Resources Planning Board. Remington was Mr. Blaisdell's aide.

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Remington Says FBI Bamboozled Him Into Calling Writer Red

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—William W. Remington testified at his perjury trial yesterday that he was "bamboozled" by the FBI into calling newsman Bernard S. Redmont a Communist.

The 33-year-old defendant, accused of falsely telling a Federal grand jury that he never was a member of the Communist Party, spent his first full day under cross-examination.

The former Government economist stuck to his basic story that he never was a Communist Party member and never transferred Government documents to a Soviet agent.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol then questioned Remington concerning Mr. Redmont, a correspondent in Paris for the United States News and World Report who has testified for the defense.

Letter Produced at Trial

At the trial, Mr. Redmont produced a letter written last fall in which Remington apologized to Mr. Redmont for having called him a Communist.

Mr. Saypol said yesterday that Remington told the FBI in 1946 and a Senate Committee in 1948 that he "thought" Mr. Redmont was a Communist.

"Redmont was the fellow you once said you 'thought' was a Communist, wasn't he?" asked Mr. Saypol.

Remington replied, "I once said that to my shame and sorrow."

"Do you still think he is a Communist-"

"No."

Remington testified he made the earlier statements about Mr. Redmont after he became "convinced by what the FBI said."

The defendant added that if the FBI said Mr. Redmont was a Communist he "certainly wasn't going to argue with them."

Mr. Saypol asked suddenly, "why were you 'ashamed'?"

"I was ashamed of the way I'd been bamboozled," Remington answered.

Gift to New Masses.

Under earlier cross-examination, the Government attorney quizzed Remington about a purported financial contribution by him and his since divorced wife to the publication "New Masses." The magazine has been identified in court as a "spokesman" for the Communist Party line.

Remington has admitted he "helped out" in giving a benefit party for "New Masses." The publication said the Remingtons contributed $100.

"Did you ever at that time in 1940 and 1941 contribute as much as $100 for aid to Britain?" asked Mr. Saypol.

"No," said Remington.

"Or give a party for Britain?"

In 1941, Remington said, "I ran a party for Allied war relief, including Britain."

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Remington Unshaken on Stand, Loses Poise When Jury's Out

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (NY News) — William W. Remington emerged unshaken today from a day-long hammering in federal court in which U. S. attorney Irving Saypol, cross-examined the defendant in his trial for perjury. The prosecutor probed repeatedly at differences between Remington's testimony in court and the statements he made at previous government hearings in Washington, D.C.

Remington maintained an almost uniform poise as Saypol, stalking the floor like a cat trying to surprise a mouse, hurled scores of stinging questions.

Scores on Money Angle

But once—when the jury and Saypol himself were absent during a recess—Remington himself paced the floor and smacked his right fist angrily into his left palm. "I'd like to do that to him!" the defendant exclaimed.

Saypol scored with an ironic thrust near the day's end as he cast doubt on Remington's story that he had given a sum of money in an envelope to Elizabeth T. Bentley, admitted ex-courier for a Soviet spy ring, to be passed by her to her Russian chief, the late Jacob Golos, whom Remington insists he knew only as "John," a self-described writer.

Remington's account on the stand that he and his wife, Ann—now divorced, and one of the government's witnesses — had promised to send "John" a contribution to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee committee. He also insisted he didn't know how much was in the envelope, as his wife had put the money in. Other evidence placed the gift at $100.

Party Dues Payment Charged

"Isn't that a fantastic story you've told?" demanded Saypol. Did you ever hear of anyone else, living or dead, who gave money to a man he disagreed with, whose last name he didn't know, in an envelope given him by his wife and containing a sum he didn't know the amount of?"

Remington admitted the circumstances were "unusual." Miss Bentley's charge was that he paid money to her as Communist dues. This Remington denies.

Saypol cited the fact that Remington on previous occasions had said he had promised the refugee contribution to Golos in a Schrafft's restaurant around the Christmas holidays in 1941, but had changed the time to "March, April or May, 1942," in testifying at the present trial. He wanted to know if the change was made because Remington had learned the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee committee hadn't been formed until March, 1942. Remington denied it.

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Remington Quizzed On Loyalty Checks Made Over 9 Years

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—William W. Remington, under cross-examination during his perjury trial yesterday, acknowledged several probes were made of his loyalty during nine years as a Federal employe.

The 33-year-old former Government economist is accused of lying when he told a Federal grand jury last summer that he never was a member of the Communist party. His cross examination continued today.

Near the conclusion of Remington's third day on the witness stand, United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol referred to loyalty checks by various Government agencies in 1941 and 1942, and between 1947 and 1950.

A regional loyalty board, the defendant testified, found "reasonable grounds to doubt loyalty" in 1948, but the finding was reversed by a review board.

Loyalty Questioned.

"So from 1941 to 1950 your loyalty has been questioned?" Asked Mr. Saypol.

"Yes," Remington replied.

"And the substantial reason for questioning that loyalty was whether or not you were a Communist?"

"Yes, I think so," said Remington.

In his earlier testimony yesterday, the defendant snapped through a series of direct examination questions by his attorney, William C. Chanler.

With a sharp "no," Remington denied he ever was a member of the Communist Party or that he transmitted Government secrets to the Russians.

Remington said he was offered a job by the United States Central Intelligence Agency in 1946, despite allegations that he was a Communist made by Miss Elizabeth Bentley, admitted former Soviet spy courier.

The witness described Central Intelligence as a super secret branch of the Government.

Supported Truman Doctrine.

In 1945, Remington said, as an employe in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, he strongly supported the Truman Doctrine to oppose communism by sending material and military aid to Communist-threatened countries. He added that he had always heartily indorsed the Marshall Plan.

Read into the evidence, over prosecution objection, was a memorandum Remington said he presented William A. Harriman, then Secretary of Commerce.

In the memo Remington said $400 millions allocated to aid Turkey and Greece was sufficient as a short-range aim to prevent Russian domination of the Near East but that a broader long-range program was needed.

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Remington Denies Spy Charge, Says He Never Was a Commie

Meeting With Soviet Agent Caused By Wish to Defend WPB, He Asserts

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (INS)—William W. Remington took the stand today at his perjury trial and denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist party or that he had given secret government information to a Communist spy ring.

The former Commerce department official summed up his position when he answered seven questions put to him by chief defense counsel William Chanler.

Witness Answers 'No'

Remington gave a crisp "No" or "definitely not" when he was asked:

"Were you ever in the Communist underground?

"Did you ever give Elizabeth Bentley (former Communist courier) or anyone else classified government documents?

"Did you ever give anyone information for Russia?

"Did you ever attend Communist party meetings anywhere?

"Have you ever paid Communist dues?

Tells of Meeting Golos

"Were you ever a member of a Communist party unit?

"Have you ever in your life been a member of the Communist party?"

Earlier, Remington told the jury that his desire to defend the war production board led to his meeting with Jacob Golos, head of a Soviet spy ring.

The 33-year-old defendant said the WPB in 1942 was under bitter attack by the left-wing and Communist press and that Joe North, then an editor of the Communist magazine New Masses, advised him that a friend of his planned to write a book on war mobilization.

Remington said the friend turned out to be Golos who died in 1944.

He told a federal jury that at their second restaurant meeting, Golos showed up with Miss Bentley whom he introduced as Helen Johnson, a free lance writer.

Says He Defended WPB

Remington said Golos described a book he was writing and added:

"I discussed the personalities on the WPB with Golos, and defended them. Yes, I told him about aircraft production. Press releases had carried much of what I told him. Golos said he was interested.

"As we were leaving the restaurant, Golos said he did not get to Washington but that Miss Bentley would be going there from time to time and that she should give me a ring. I said I would be glad to see her at any time."

Miss Bentley previously had testified that it was at this meeting it was arranged that she would be Remington's Communist "contact" and make trips to Washington to see him and obtain confidential information.

Remington is charged with lying when he denied to a grand jury that he had ever been a Communist.

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Remington Denies He Gave Secrets to Red Spy Courier

Miss Bentley Got Only Press Data, Ex-Official Claims in Perjury Trial

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP). William W. Remington insisted under cross-examination today he never gave any secret information to Elizabeth Bentley, former Soviet spy courier.

The 33-year-old former Commerce department official is being tried on a perjury charge for telling a federal grand jury he never was a Communist.

He said he had known her as a research worker for left-wing publications. He gave her non-secret press material, he said, that upheld policies of the War Production board.

Not In Press Section

Remington conceded under questioning by U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol that his WPB job was not in the press division and that nobody authorized him to deal with the left-wing press.

Saybol read testimony by Remington before a Senate committee in August, 1948, in which he said he believed Miss Bentley was "a sincere woman doing her best for her country."

"Yes, as to her own activities; no, as applied to mine," said Remington.

When Saypol pressed for a yes or no answer, Remington replied: "No."

Reads Dues Testimony

Saypol read Miss Bentley's testimony before the House un-American activities committee on July 30, 1948, when she said Remington knew he was paying dues to the Communist party and the information he gave her was for the Communists.

Remington insisted a payment he made to her was for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the information was for left-wing newspapers.

The defendant appeared unperturbed as the defense and prosecution clashed frequently over the reading of testimony before congressional committees.

The defense contended Saypol did not read Remington's complete replies.

When cross-examination began yesterday, Remington acknowledged his loyalty was investigated several times during his nine years as a federal employe.

Cites Loyalty Checks

Saypol referred to loyalty checks by various government agencies concerning Remington in 1941 and 1942, and between 1947 and 1950.

A regional loyalty board, the defendant testified, found "reasonable grounds to doubt loyalty" in 1948, but the finding was reversed by a review board.

"So from 1941 to 1950 your loyalty has been questioned?" asked Saypol.

"Yes," Remington replied.

"And the substantial reason for questioning that loyalty was whether or not you were a Communist?"

"Yes, I think so," said Remington.

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Ends Direct Testimony

Remington Denies Giving Data To Miss Bentley for Russia

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporter

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—William W. Remington swore today that he never gave Elizabeth Bentley any information for Soviet Russia.

And, in closing his direct testimony, the former Commerce Department employe once more declared he never belonged to the Comunist Party. For good measure he said he never was in the Communist underground or in any unit or branch of the party.

At one point he said:

"I want to make it clear first that I had no idea she (Miss Brentley) was representing the Communist Party or that anything I talked to her about was going to the Communist Party.

Miss Betnley, self-confessed former Soviet spy-ring courier, testified earlier at Remington's perjury trial that he knew she was carrying information from him to the party and that he once gave her some data which he thought Russia would need.

Opposed Red Line, He Says

Remington's testimony today was, in general, a denial of all the Bentley charges against him. It also was a recitation of his activities in postwar Government jobs in which he said he took a position opposite to the Communist line on major policy matters until he quit his $10,000-a-year Commerce Department job after being indicted here last June.

In the same calm way in which he had testified the two previous days, Remington told how Joe North, the New Masses writer, introduced him to Jacob Golos whom Miss Bentley had called the spy-ring boss. But he flatly denied her testimony that Golos told him she was to be the Remingtons' "new Communist contact."

Remington declared that Miss Bentley in earlier Washington testimony had said she did not overhear a Golos-Remington talk.

Tells of Introduction

Remington said North introduced him to Golos as "John Somebody-or-other" but that the FBI told him the man's real name was Golos. He has since died. A few days after the meeting Golos introduced Miss Bentley to the Remingtons. North called Golos "a friend who was writing a book on mobilization progress" and Golos called Mis Bentley "a free lance writer, a researcher, who helped him and others." Golos, Remington said, told him Miss Bentley was helping him and also two writers for the now defunct newspaper PM, Kenneth Crawford and I. F. Stone. (Crawford is now a Newsweek magazine official and Stone a New York Compas writer.)

At the time, fixed today by Remington as early March or perhaps April, 1942, Remington had just gone to work at the War Production Board.

Scenes of Their Meetings

Some four to eight weeks later Miss Bentley called Remington in Washington and they had the first of some 6 to 10 meetings. He described them as having been held at Whelan's Drug Store at 14th and Pennsylvania ave. nw., at a restaurant "one or two doors down the street," both inside and outside the National Gallery of Art and near the tennis courts at the gallery's southeast corner. He said the gallery was about a minute's walk from his WPB office. Sometimes they had lunch, he said, and only once did he leave his office except during the lunch hour unless he was en route to Commerce, Labor or some other department on a WPB errand.

At these meetings, Remington said, he sometimes brought notes on 3 by 5 cards (a habit dating from college days "to refresh my recollection") but none of the material was classified. Instead, he said, it came "from general public sources." He viewed the talks as a chance to "try and sell things I believe essential" in WPB.

"I had the impression she was pleasantly vague," he told the jury. "I don't think she understood me very much but I was a zealot in these matters."

Brought PM, Daily Worker

On occasion she brought copies of PM and asked him to criticize articles having to do with WPB. Once she brought a copy of the Communist Daily Worker.

Remington swore that his now former wife Ann never was at any of his meetings with Miss Bentley. Both Ann and Miss Bentley have sworn they were present on some occasions.

As to the rubber-from-garbage "formula," Remington said he told her about it sometime after he heard office gossip concerning it early in 1943. He told about it,

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he said, "as an interesting example" of the crack-pot ideas WPB had to deal with which impeded the real job to be done.

Miss Bentley described Remington as giving it to her as a "super secret" matter which he thought the Russians would need.

As to the detailed aircraft production figures Miss Bentley swore he gave her, Remington said he never gave her any such details, adding that WPB "did not deal with that kind of thing at all." The only data on planes he gave her, he said, was that from "general public sources."

Denies Paying Party Dues

Remington denied ever paying Miss Bentley Communist Party dues as both she and his ex-wife have testified. He did say he gave her money for a fund Golos had described to him earlier in their New York meeting as one to aid anti-Fascist refugees. He said Mrs. Remington who "had full control of the family finances and check book" also wrote checks for them to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

In 1943 Remington became "sufficiently suspicious of her motives" to be "inclined to let the relationship die." He said he last met her at the art gallery in late 1943 or possibly January, 1944.

In April 1944 he entered the Navy, going to a language school in Colorado to study Russian (the only other choice was Japanese, he said). Early in 1945 he was in Washington as a Russian text book translator. He was commissioned and remained an ensign.

That fall he went to London as an assistant to Thomas C. Blaisdell, jr., then Minister for Economic Affairs and until recently Assistant Secretary of Commerce. In London Remington opposed the tough Morgenthau plan for stripping Germany, a plan favored by the Russians.

Back in the United States he went to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. At WPB his salary rose from $2000 to about $5000. At OWMR he started at $8200, rose to $10,000, then was cut back to $7800 on moving to the Council of Economic Advisers in March, 1947. He said at this time he backed the anti-Communist Truman doctrine.

In In March, 1947 he said he met W. Averell Harriman, now President Truman's personal foreign affairs adviser, on a New York-to-Washington plane trip and Harriman, then Secretary of Commerce, asked him to submit a memo on aid to Europe. The memo, part of which was read to the jury over Government objections, called for economic aid to Europe to halt Communism. It was dated about 10 days before Remington's first visit from the FBI in regard to his loyalty, he said.

Shortly afterward he was loaned to the Harriman committee where he was assistant executive secretary until the committee's report favoring a Marshall Plan was published. Then he went to Commerce as head of the export program staff.

Here, he said, he was "the leader in the group that wanted to restrict" exports to Soviet satellite nations "most stringently." His loyalty board investigation occurred while he was at Commerce. The regional board's adverse findings were overruled by the appeals board and he was reinstated to a Commerce job until he quit last June.

Remington's cross-examination is expected to take the rest of this, the fifth week of his trial.

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Remington Denies Spy Charge, Says He Never Was a Commie

Meeting With Soviet Agent Caused By Wish to Defend WPB, He Asserts

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (INS)—William W. Remington took the stand today at his perjury trial and denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist party or that he had given secret government information to a Communist spy ring.

The former Commerce department official summed up his position when he answered seven questions put to him by chief defense counsel William Chanler.

Witness Answers 'No'

Remington gave a crisp "No" or "definitely not" when he was asked:

"Were you ever in the Communist underground?

"Did you ever give Elizabeth Bentley (former Communist courier) or anyone else classified government documents?

"Did you ever give anyone information for Russia?

"Did you ever attend Communist party meetings anywhere?

"Have you ever paid Communist dues?

Tells of Meeting Golos

"Were you ever a member of a Communist party unit?

"Have you ever in your life been a member of the Communist party?"

Earlier, Remington told the jury that his desire to defend the war production board led to his meeting with Jacob Golos, head of a Soviet spy ring.

The 33-year-old defendant said the WPB in 1942 was under bitter attack by the left-wing and Communist press and that Joe North, then an editor of the Communist magazine New Masses, advised him that a friend of his planned to write a book on war mobilization.

Remington said the friend turned out to be Golos who died in 1944.

He told a federal jury that at their second restaurant meeting, Golos showed up with Miss Bentley whom he introduced as Helen Johnson, a free lance writer.

Says He Defended WPB

Remington said Golos described a book he was writing and added:

"I discussed the personalities on the WPB with Golos, and defended them. Yes, I told him about aircraft production. Press releases had carried much of what I told him. Golos said he was interested.

"As we were leaving the restaurant, Golos said he did not get to

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Commie Promise To Wife Denied By Remington

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP). William W. Remington today vigorously denied his divorced wife's testimony that he told her he was a Communist and that she married him on condition that he remain a Communist.

Remington, former $10,000-a-year U. S. Commerce department economist, is charged with perjury for telling a federal grand jury he never was a Communist party member.

Loses Casual Air

The defendant, casual and relaxed in the early part of his first two days on the witness stand, gestured and shook his head as he discussed conversations with his wife, the former Ann Moos.

They were married in 1939 and she divorced him about 18 months ago.

The former Dartmouth student said the extent of his promise to her was that he never would become so ambitious for himself as to "give up my concern about the average man."

Remington denied her testimony as a government witness that he had told her at Dartmouth college that he was a Communist. She had said this occurred after they arrived at Dartmouth from an American student union meeting in Cambridge, Mass.

Letter to Trotskyite

Discussing letters of introduction he and his bride took to Mexico on their honeymoon in June 1939, Remington said one was from George Biddle, a painter and brother of former U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle, to a well-known Trotskyite. He said they visited the Trotskyite.

Mrs. Remington had testified that another letter was from Joe North, a Communist and writer for New Masses, to Louis Aranel, a Communist party member in Mexico, and to a party official in Mexico.

Asked whether she knew that North's brother, Alexander, whom they visited in Mexico, was a Communist, Remington replied: "I don't know, but I assume he might be."

Admits Using Mail Box

Earlier today, Remington testified he "must have" received mail at Knoxville, Tenn., post office box 1692, which the government has contended was the Communist party box. But he insisted the box was not used for Communist purposes.

He said a roommate, Horace P. Bryan, used the box to receive mail concerning a "workers' education committee." Remington said he used the post office box address when he did not know what his next dwelling address would be.

Remington was in Knoxville at the time as a messenger for the Tennessee Valley Authority. He said he did considerable labor organizing work there.

He denied he ever was a member of the party or that he ever attended any Knoxville meetings that he knew to be Communist.

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Remington Disputes Wife's Testimony of Communism Promise

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Contradicting testimony by his former wife, William W. Remington said yesterday that he wooed her by promising to be true to the "average man," but not communism.

Remington, 33, once a $10,000-a-year Commerce Department economist, was on the witness stand for the second day at his Federal perjury trial.

He is expected to testify again today on charges that he lied in telling a Federal grand jury he never was a Communist Party member.

His statements yesterday contested earlier testimony by his divorced wife, Ann Moos Remington, who appeared for the Government. She testified that Remington told her he was a Communist and that she married him on condition that he remain a Communist.

Denies Giving Promise.

But the defendant said the only promise he had given her was that he never would become so ambitious for himself as to "give up my concern about the average man." He also denied telling her he was a Communist.

The Remingtons were married in 1939 while he still was a student at Dartmouth College. They were divorced about 18 months ago.

Mrs. Remington said the conversation took place in a parked car at Dartmouth, but the defendant said the locale was a downtown New York restaurant.

"We talked about whether we should marry or not," he testified. "She had not made up her mind. She was worried about what she thought was my ambition, and asked me if I would promise her I would not become dominated by a desire to be a successful businessman. She was quite concerned about the Republicanism in my family.

"I promised her I never would become so anxious to get ahead in the world that I would give up my concern about the average man."

The defendant implied that his "bragging" at another time might have led her to think he was a Communist.

He said he once was "beaten up" at Cookville, Tenn., while working on the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1937. He also said he did considerable labor organizing work in the South.

While telling his wife about these activities, he testified he was "sure I played it up."

"We were courting at the time," he added.

Remington testified that he knew Joe North, a Communist and writer for the left-wing "New Masses," but said he often argued with him.

Sent North $100.

He acknowledged his ex-wife's testimony that they once had sent North $100 for the publication. However, Remington said that at his insistence they enclosed a letter telling North they did not agree entirely with him.

After starting graduate work at Columbia University in 1939, Remington declared, he modified his earlier non-Communist "radical" views. But "I was still inclined to be very New Dealish," he added.

Remington testified further that he was "deeply distressed" and "strongly opposed" to the Russian invasion of Finland.

He said his views in 1940 and 1941 were in direct conflict with the Communist Party. He said he favored material aid to Britain.

The Communists opposed such aid until Germany invaded Russia.

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Concern for "Average Man."

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Courts

Remington Disputes Ex-Wife's Testimony

William W. Remington caused a ripple of amusement at his perjury trial yesterday by his manner of denying testimony of his former wife, Ann, that while a student at Dartmouth he had told her, as they sat in a parked car, that he was a Communist. It is for denying that he was ever a Communist that Remington is on trial in Federal Court.

The tall, 33-year-old ex-government economist, testifying about the automobile trip he had made from Cambridge, Mass., to Dartmouth with the former Ann Moos and another Dartmouth student, Charles Livermore, smiled and said:

"I remember at the time I was courting her, and after Mr. Livermore left us I do not remember we did much talking."

There were giggles in the courtroom.

Remington recalled a conversation he said he had with his wife when she was deciding whether to marry him.

"She was quite concerned about the Republicanism of my family," he said. "I promised I would never become so anxious to get ahead in the world that I would give up my concern about the average man."

Continuing the recital of his life story which he had begun Monday, Remington recalled his political attitudes at times of international crises. He said he was "shocked" by and strongly opposed" to the Russian invasion of Finland.

Remington testified he attended a Marxist lecture with his wife and heckled the speaker who was talking in "the dogmatic Marxian way."

"I was shut up," he said, "and it was obvious I was not welcome there."

Remington will be on the stand for the third day when the trial resumes today.

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Remington Faces Cross-Examination in Perjury Trial

By United Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—William W. Remington appeared cool and confident today in the face of Government cross-examination that may last three days.

The 33-year-old one-time Government economist was believed near the end of testimony in his own defense against perjury charges after a day and a half testifying in Federal Court.

Government sources indicated he will be subjected to "possibly three days" of vigorous cross-examination. It will be the prosecution's all-but attempt to prove Remington lied when he swore he never had been a Communist Party member.

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Kidding Us to Death

WHEN WILLIAM W. REMINGTON, on trial before Judge Gregory F. Noonan, tried to make a distinction among the words Marxist, Communist and Bolshevik, he reminded us of the curious dialectical whimsies that Soviet China is playing in the United Nations.

Let's look at those words:

1—A Marxist is a believer in the dialectical materialist theories of Karl Marx.

2—A Bolshevik is a Marxist who belongs to the majority group of the Russian Social Democratic Party which, under Lenin and Trotzky, seized power in Russia in October, 1917, **and has held it since, principally under Stalin.**

The official history of that party is called "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)."

This quotation proves that the words Communist and Bolshevik are identical.

3—A Communist is a member, open or underground, of a Communist party which believes in the Leninist-Stalinist adaptation of Marxism.

The word, Bolshevik, as indicated above, is limited to the original Russian party; the word, Communist, is universal.

In 1919, the first congress of Communist parties of various countries was held in Moscow. There the Communist International was founded. This has been called "The Third International," "The Comintern," "The Cominform"—it is all the same.

It has never gone out of existence although Soviet Russia so announced for propagandistic reasons during World War II.

One grows weary of all this dialectical business whether used by man or nation.

The attempt of Soviet China to make a monkey out of the United States by its latest proposals to the United Nations, sent through their Hindu compradores (not a complimentary word!), is part of this same twisting of language.

The Hindu also loves twisted language and in India a man is regarded as a scholar who twists his words best, reaching wonders when nobody can understand him.

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However, with some mental effort, ~~it can~~ all be read correctly. What Soviet China says is: "We went to war to get a seat in the U. N. by force and now we demand it by blackmail. Give!"

It is difficult to understand a mentality like Sir Gladwyn Jebb's. He seems to think that blackmail is good and should be rewarded. He says that this tricky proposal, designed obviously to force the United States into the role of the aggressor, comes closer to a suitable response.

Actually, it is a worse document than any yet presented because it is strictly blackmail and strictly anti-American. Yet, Sir Gladwyn gets joy out of it. Probably, he feels good that these Communist bandits have thought up a new twist against the United States.

Well, the State Department has, at long last, shown a glimmering of spunk.

It also had the alertness to turn down Mao Tse-tung's latest blackmail insults in advance. We will not permit Mao a United Nations seat. We will not deal with him about, or discuss with him, the fate of Formosa.

On these issues, stated so unequivocally by Ambassador Gross that there can be no retreat, depends our future membership in the United Nations. On them depends the United Nations' own future.

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He said a roommate, Horace P. Bryan, used the box to receive mail concerning a "workers' education committee." Remington said he used the post office box address when he did not know what his next dwelling address would be.

Remington was in Knoxville at the time as a messenger for the Tennessee Valley Authority. He said he did considerable labor organizing work there.

He denied he ever was a member of the party or that he ever attended any Knoxville meetings that he knew to be Communist.

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Remington Admits Meeting Soviet Spy Courier in D. C.

Knew Miss Bentley by Other Name, Ex-U. S. Aide Testifies in Perjury Trial

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (UP)—William W. Remington admitted today that he met former Soviet spy courier Elizabeth T. Bentley six or perhaps "as high as 10 times" in wartime Washington.

His attorney asked why he had met and talked with the woman who has testified for the government that Remington was one of her Communist party contacts who gave her government information to be passed on to Russia.

Knew Her as "Helen"

Remington said he knew Miss Bentley at that time only as "Helen Johnson, a freelance writer and research worker."

"It was an opportunity to try and sell things I believed essential to the war program—sell them to her and her bosses to try to cut down on attacks on the War Production board," he said.

Remington agreed with government testimony that he had met Miss Bentley through Jacob Golos, late Soviet spy ring chief. But he said he knew Golos only as a "John Somebody," who had been introduced to him as a friend of Joe North, an editor of New Masses.

He said he and his ex-wife, Ann, had dined with Golos and Miss Bentley in a Manhattan restaurant in the spring of 1942. At that meeting he said he discussed with Golos "many phases" of his work with the WPB. He said Golos explained he was writing a book on mobilization and Miss Bentley was doing research work for him.

Defense Attorney William Chandler interrupted: "Miss Bentley testified that Golos said to you that she would be your Communist contact in Washington."

Admits Hearing Remark

"I heard her say that," Remington said. "It is not true."

He said there was no mention of the Communist party.

"As we were about to leave the restaurant he told me he had been interested in the conversation," Remington testified. "He said Helen (Miss Bentley) sometimes went to Washington and would possibly give me a ring. I said that would be fine and I'd be glad to chat with her."

In answer to government testimony that Miss Bentley also collected Communist party dues from him, Remington said Golos spoke of a fund that had just been set up for helping refugees from Germany. Remington said he agreed to contribute to it but did not have money to do so at the time.

"He said Helen would be in Washington and would ask for the money for this fund," Remington said.

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Remington Denies Promising To Stand by Communist Aim

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporter

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—William Remington today denied from the witness stand his former wife's charges of Communist membership and activities.

Continuing his direct testimony, the 33-year-old former Commerce Department employe one by one denied, knocked down or gave a different version of Ann Remington's testimony as a Government witness in the same court room early a month ago.

Remington is on trial for perjury. He is charged with lying in denying he ever was a member of the Communist Party.

In the same calm, measured tones in which he began to tell his life story yesterday, Remington made his points without using the word "lie." He referred to the ex-Mrs. Remington as "Ann" or "my wife."

He agreed that he and Ann attended a student meeting at Harvard and that they parked in her car on returning to the Dartmouth College campus. But he denied he told her then that he was a Communist Party member, as she testified. Instead, he said:

"I remember that at the time I was courting her. I don't remember that we did much talking."

He denied her story that she made him promise on agreeing to marry him that he continue in the party. But he recalled a 1938 conversation he said took place in a New York restaurant when "she asked me if I would promise her that I would not be dominated by desire to become a successful businessman."

Remington said Ann was "quite concerned" because of his family's Republican background but he promised her that he "would never become so concerned about getting ahead that I'd ever give up my concern for the average man, the underprivileged."

He admitted boasting to Ann of his career while a TVA employe between his sophomore and junior years at Dartmouth, a career he described in detail as revolving around his labor union interests.

"I told her I'd been pretty wild because I had," he testified, adding that he and another student "made ourselves out to be real radicals with real labor experience."

In denying several other points in his ex-wife's story, Remington did so in a largely matter-of-fact manner, raising his voice only slightly to deny any Communist Party affiliation.

Remington said he "definitely did not" ring doorbells and campaign for Earl Browder in a 1940 Congressional election, as Ann had sworn he did. He said Ann once took him to hear Browder speak but the occasion was not a closed Party meeting.

Remington told of his discussions with Joe North, then an editor of the Communist New Masses magazine and close friend of Ann's mother at her Croton (N. Y.) home. Remington said he argued with North extensively but North never asked him to join the party, in fact never actually told him he was himself a member.

Remington declared his own views were "very New Dealish" in the two years after he graduated from Dartmouth (1939) and was studying at Columbia for graduate degrees.

He explained that he and Ann had written a letter to New Masses (it was produced earlier by the Government) and that Mrs. Remington sent $100 for them as a contribution for the magazine's fight against losing its mailing privilege.

Remington said he insisted on writing the letter, part of which was published in the magazine, to make it clear the money was for the civil liberties cause and "also to make sure the (North) knew I was not capitulating" in their differences of opinion.

Ann Got Job

In 1940, after the Remingtons first moved to Washington and he became a $2000-a-year employe at the National Resources Planning Board, Ann got a job as executive secretary of the Washington Peace Mobilization. Remington said, in explaining this, "Ann wanted to do some work." Then he added:

"This had been the only thing which could be called a specific condition at our wedding—that I'd help her to find a career."

Remington said he was "associated" with the group but that his wife was eased out, as she testified, and he quit the group when it took an isolationist stand. He said they did not know the leadership of the group was Communist.

Remington said that he was "already an interventionist" before the Nazi invasion of Russia, the invasion which changed the Communist Party line from isolationism to interventionism. But he did say in the autumn of 1940 he still "hoped it was possible" to raise a big enough army with volunteers and that he opposed the draft. He did favor, he said, the destroyers-for-bases deal and stepped-up rearmament.

As Remington's day on the stand was ending, he told his defense attorney, William C. Chanler, that he first learned he was under investigation as a Government employe in the summer of 1941. (He moved from NRPB in July, 1941, to OPA and then to the War Production Board in February, 1942.)

Chanler brought out that Remington already had been questioned by the FBI, the Secret Service and the Civil Service Commission when he first met Elizabeth Bentley, the self-confessed spy-ring courrier. The Remington-Bentley story will be told by the defendant Wednesday.

In describing his year at TVA—he was 19 and 20 and earned $90 a month as a messenger—Remington produced one new piece of evidence involving the now famous Postoffice Box 1692 in Knoxville, Tenn.

He said his mother recently found a letter written by him which used that box as his return address and the letter and envelope were shown in court. He said that at the time he was in process of moving from one home to another.

Government witnesses have testified that 1692 was the official Communits Party mail box but Remington declared "it definitely was not."

Union's "Errand Boy"

He said that he didn't remember subscribing to the Party's paper, The Southern Worker, but that he had seen his name on the subscription card produced by a Government witness using that mailbox as the address.

Remington said he tried but failed to get a job as a full time labor organizer. At another point he said he was "always the errand boy" for the organizers during that period. He said he once was called a Communist by some mill workers when he tried to pass out handbills and that the Southerners generally referred to union people in 1937 as "damyankees, Reds and Communists."

He said he never knew until yesterday the location of a park in which one Government witness said he attended a Communist party meeting. He declared he never knew until later in Washington another TVA worker at whose home the Government has contended he attended party meetings.

Remington said he was beaten up while trying to organize a Workers Alliance unit at Cookville, Tenn. He denied knowing any Alliance workers were Communists or that he then knew any of his TVA friends were party members.

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Remington Disputes Wife's Testimony of Communism Promise

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Contradicting testimony by his former wife, William W. Remington said yesterday that he wooed her by promising to be true to the "average man," but not communism.

Remington, 33, once a $10,000-a-year Commerce Department economist, was on the witness stand for the second day at his Federal perjury trial.

He is expected to testify again today on charges that he lied in telling a Federal grand jury he never was a Communist Party member.

His statements yesterday contested earlier testimony by his divorced wife, Ann Moos Remington, who appeared for the Government. She testified that Remington told her he was a Communist and that she married him on condition that he remain a Communist.

Denies Giving Promise.

But the defendant said the only promise he had given her was that he never would become so ambitious for himself as to "give up my concern about the average man." He also denied telling her he was a Communist.

The Remingtons were married in 1939 while he still was a student at Dartmouth College. They were divorced about 18 months ago.

Mrs. Remington said the conversation took place in a parked car at Dartmouth, but the defendant said the locale was a downtown New York restaurant.

"We talked about whether we should marry or not," he testified. "She had not made up her mind. She was worried about what she thought was my ambition, and asked me if I would promise her I would not become dominated by a desire to be a successful businessman. She was quite concerned about the Republicanism in my family.

"I promised her I never would become so anxious to get ahead in the world that I would give up my concern about the average man."

The defendant implied that his "bragging" at another time might have led her to think he was a Communist.

He said he once was "beaten up" at Cookville, Tenn., while working on the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1937. He also said he did considerable labor organizing work in the South.

While telling his wife about these activities, he testified he was "sure I played it up."

"We were courting at the time," he added.

Remington testified that he knew Joe North, a Communist and writer for the left-wing "New Masses," but said he often argued with him.

Sent North $100.

He acknowledged his ex-wife's testimony that they once had sent North $100 for the publication. However, Remington said that at his insistence they enclosed a letter telling North they did not agree entirely with him.

After starting graduate work at Columbia University in 1939, Remington declared, he modified his earlier non-Communist "radical" views. But "I was still inclined to be very New Dealish," he added.

Remington testified further that he was "deeply distressed" and "strongly opposed" to the Russian invasion of Finland.

He said his views in 1940 and 1941 were in direct conflict with the Communist Party. He said he favored material aid to Britain.

The Communists opposed such aid until Germany invaded Russia.

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Remington Denies Promising To Stand by Communist Aim

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporter

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—William W. Remington today denied from the witness stand his former wife's charges of Communist membership and activities.

Continuing his direct testimony, the 33-year-old former Commerce Department employe one by one denied, knocked down or gave a different version of Ann Remington's testimony as a Government witness in the same court room nearly a month ago.

Remington is on trial for perjury. He is charged with lying in denying he ever was a member of the Communist Party.

In the same calm, measured tones in which he began to tell his life story yesterday, Remington made his points without using the word "lie." He referred to the ex-Mrs. Remington as "Ann" or "my wife."

He agreed that he and Ann attended a student meeting at Harvard and that they parked in her car on returning to the Dartmouth College campus. But he denied he told her then that he was a Communist Party member, as she testified. Instead, he said:

"I remember that at the time I was courting her. I don't remember that we did much talking."

He denied her story that she made him promise on agreeing to marry him that he continue in the party. But he recalled a 1938 conversation he said took place in a New York restaurant when "she asked me if I would promise her that I would not be dominated by a desire to become a successful businessman."

Remington said Ann was "quite concerned" because of his family's Republican background but he promised her that he "would never become so concerned about getting ahead that I'd ever give up my concern for the average man, the underprivileged."

He admitted boasting to Ann of his career while a TVA employe between his sophomore and junior years at Dartmouth, a career he described in detail as revolving around his labor union interests.

"I told her I'd been pretty wild because I had," he testified, adding that he and another student "made ourselves out to be real radicals with real labor experience."

In denying several other points in his ex-wife's story, Remington did so in a largely matter-of-fact manner, raising his voice only slightly to deny any Communist Party affiliation.

Remington said he "definitely did not" ring doorbells and campaign for Earl Browder in a 1940 Congressional election, as Ann had sworn he did. He said Ann once took him to hear Browder speak but the occasion was not a closed Party meeting.

Remington told of his discussions with Joe North, then an editor of the Communist New Masses magazine and close friend of Ann's mother at her Croton (N. Y.) home. Remington said he argued with North extensively but North never asked him to join the party.

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Remington Explains Promises

In fact never actually told him he was himself a member.

Remington declared his own views were "very New Dealish" in the two years after he graduated from Dartmouth (1939) and was studying at Columbia for graduate degrees.

He explained that he and Ann had written a letter to New Masses (it was produced earlier by the Government) and that Mrs. Remington sent $100 for them as a contribution for the magazine's fight against losing its mailing privilege.

Remington said he insisted on writing the letter, part of which was published in the magazine, to make it clear the money was for the civil liberties cause and "also to make sure he (North) knew I was not capitulating" in their differences of opinion.

Ann Got Job

In 1940, after the Remingtons first moved to Washington and he became a $2000-a-year employe at the National Resources Planning Board, Ann got a job as executive secretary of the Washington Peace Mobilization. Remington said, in explaining this, "Ann wanted to do some work." Then he added:

"This had been the only thing which could be called a specific condition at our wedding—that I'd help her to find a career."

Remington said he was "associated" with the group but that his wife was eased out, as she testified, and he quit the group when it took an isolationist stand. He said they did not know the leadership of the group was Communist.

Remington said that he was "already an interventionist" before the Nazi invasion of Russia, the invasion which changed the Communits Party line from isolationism to interventionism. But he did say in the autumn of 1940 he still "hoped it was possible" to raise a big enough army with volunteers and that he opposed the draft. He did favor, he said, the destroyers-for-bases deal and stepped-up rearmament.

As Remington's day on the stand was ending, he told his defense attorney, William C. Chanler, that he first learned he was under investigation as a Government employe in the summer of 1941. (He moved from NRPB in July, 1941, to OPA and then to the War Production Board in February, 1942.)

Chanler brought out that Remington already had been questioned by the FBI, the Secret Service and the Civil Service Commission when he first met Elizabeth Bentley, the self-confessed spy-ring courrier. The Remington-Bentley story will be told by the defendant Wednesday.

In describing his year at TVA—he was 19 and 20 and earned $90 a month as a messenger—Remington produced one new piece of evidence involving the now famous Postoffice Box 1692 in Knoxville, Tenn.

He said his mother recently found a letter written by him which used that box as his return address and the letter and envelope were shown in court. He said that at the time he was in process of moving from one home to another.

Government witnesses have testified that 1692 was the official Communits Party mail box but Remington declared "it definitely was not."

Union's "Errand Boy"

He said that he didn't remember subscribing to the Party's paper, The Southern Worker, but that he had seen his name on the subscription card produced by a Government witness using that mailbox as the address.

Remington said he tried but failed to get a job as a full time labor organizer. At another point he said he was "always the errand boy" for the organizers during that period. He said he once was called a Communist by some mill workers when he tried to pass out handbills and that the Southerners generally referred to union people in 1937 as "damyankees, Reds and Communists."

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REMINGTON DENIES EX-WIFE'S ACCOUNT

Says Repeatedly He Was Not Communist Party Member, Tells of Foreign Views

By KALMAN SEIGEL

William W. Remington contradicted in Federal Court yesterday his former wife's testimony that he had told her he was a member of the Communist party and that she had made him promise to remain a Communist as a condition of their marriage.

Testifying for the second day in his own defense, Remington repeatedly denied membership in the party and contridicted testimony of Government witnesses who had linked him to the party in Knoxville, Tenn., New York and Washington.

Remington is charged with having lied in denying under oath to a Federal grand jury that he ever was a member of the party.

Replying to questions by William C. Chanler, defense counsel, Remington drew a word picture of himself as a radical and fervent disciple of trade unionism in Knoxville and as a student at Dartmouth College, who ultimately mellowed under exposure to the workaday world to the point where he had "lost most of the excessively naïve faiths I had in the rapid evolution of our economic system."

As a result of this transformation, he told Judge Gregory F. Noonon and a jury of seven women and five men, he became less dogmatic about his New Deal beliefs, an interventionist, and an opponent of Communist isolationism during the Hitler-Stalin pact.

He told the court that his wife's version of their meeting at which they discussed marriage was untrue. He said he did remember a conversation with the former Ann Moos in New York in the fall of 1938.

"We talked about whether we should marry or not," Remington said. "She had not made up her mind. She was worried about what she thought was my ambition and asked me if I would promise her I would not be dominated by a desire to become a successful business man. She was quite concerned about the Republicanism in my family.

"I promised her that I would never become so anxious to get ahead in the world that I would give up my concern for the average man, the underprivileged."

He said his activities in Knoxville were trade union activities and in no way related to the Communist party. He said he sought unsuccessfully to break into big-time organizing and finally embarked on a project to organize the Worker's Alliance, a union of W. P. A. workers and unemployed.

He also testified that he never attended a meeting at the home of Betty Malcolm in Knoxville where previous Government witnesses said meetings of the party were held and at which they testified he was present. He said that he attended many meetings and that all related to trade union work.

Used Knoxville P. O. Box

Remington testified that he used post office box 1692 in Knoxville, which the Government contends was the official Communist party drop in that city. The defendant said he used it because he was contemplating moving to new quarters.

Remington also denied Mrs. Remington's testimony that he ever worked for the election of Earl Browder in a special Congressional election in 1940.

In the 1939-40 school year, while Remington was doing graduate work at Columbia in economics, he lived at 510 West 123d Street and spent the week-ends at Croton where his wife's family had a home.

During this year, he said, he had frequent arguments with Joe North, then an editor of the Communist magazine New Masses, who lived on the Moos property. It was also in this year, he said, that his wife took him to a lecture on Marxist economics where he questioned the speaker and left because he felt he was not welcome.

He said his wife sent a $100 contribution to the New Masses, recalling this as the result of a campaign being waged by the magazine to retain its mailing privileges. He said he insisted on a letter with the gift to show that the money was for a specific purpose and that he was not "capitulating" to North.

Worked for War Spending

Remington said he and his wife moved to Washington in May, 1940, and that it was as an employe of the National Resources Planning Board that he worked for greater defense spending and greater aid to Britain. He said he also favored the transfer of the over-age destroyers to Britain.

He said his wife at this time joined the Emergency Peace Mobilization in Washington as a secretary. He testified that he was associated with it but did not know whether he was a member. He also testified that he did not know at the time his wife joined that it was a Communist group. She was eased out after two months, it was brought out, shorty after the group adopte dan isolationist platform.

He said the German invasion of Russia did not change his views because he already was an interventionist. He was not convinced, however, in the fall of 1940 that the draft was necessary because he hought sufficient volunteers would come fordward. He said he met Elizabeth T. Bentley in 1942 and knew at the time that he was under investigation by three Federal agencies.

Mrs. Mildred Shelhorse, manager of the Schrafft's Restaurant at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, also testified for the defense.

The trial will continue at 10:30 A. M. today.

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Remington, on Stand, Denies Joining the Communist Party

By KALMAN SEIGEL

William W. Remington denied flatly under oath yesterday that he ever had been a member of the Communist party. The former Department of Commerce employe took the stand in his own defense as his perjury trial entered its fifth week in Federal Court before Judge Gregory F. Noonan and a jury of seven women and five men.

The tall, sandy-haired, 33-year-old defendant was the tenth defense witness to testify on the charge that he lied when he told a Federal grand jury that he never had been a member of the party.

He told the court, in response to questions by William C. Chanler, defense counsel, that he had declared "many times" under oath that he never had been a member of the Communist party, and that he had so testified before the grand jury last May 25.

Remington entered the witness box at 2:37 P. M. He sat easily in the witness chair with his hands clasped as his counsel led him through his boyhood days in his home town, Ridgewood, N. J., and his years as an undergraduate at Dartmouth College.

He told the court that as a high school student in Ridgewood he had had no clearly defined economic or political beliefs as far as he could remember, adding that he had been a "strong supporter" of the Republican party because his parents and relatives had always been Republicans.

Remington said he had had a religious education, and that his mother introduced him to the Oxford Group, the moral rearmament movement of Frank N. D. Buchman, which, he added, had a "strong effect" on his outlook.

"Through the Oxford group," he said, "I developed a concept of complete dedication to a personal God. I tried to place all my thoughts and acts in God's service. As a result I became more than usually concerned with helping the

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REMINGTON DENIES HE WAS COMMUNIST

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underdog as part of my religious philosophy."

He testified that he entered Dartmouth as a youth of 16 in 1934, and that in his freshman year his principal activities included studying, athletics and debating. He said he worked at a number of jobs to earn money to cover "a substantial portion of my expense" despite the fact that he had a partial scholarship.

In his freshman year, Remington said, his political views "moved left quite rapidly," and he came to believe in extensive government ownership and control of industry, but with "no well-defined concept of what that meant."

He testified that he was also anti-fascist, devoted to concepts of racial equality, the split-up of big business, "highly progressive income taxes," and that he saw in labor unions the answer to what was "unchristian" in society.

Expressed Beliefs 'Loudly'

Remington said he expressed and advocated these doctrines "extensively and loudly," and that he was sure he was called "a Communist" as a result.

"Were you a Communist then?" asked Mr. Chanler.

"No," the witness replied.

In his sophomore year, the witness said, he continued to develop these ideas, joined the news board of The Daily Dartmouth, undergraduate newspaper, as well as committees organized to aid Spain and to promote peace.

Remington said that he "emphatically did not agree" with the Marxist theories of dictatorship of the proletariat, revolution and suppression of religion.

He said he was a member of the American Student Union, and that his interest in the group initially related to forming a cooperative restaurant.

He said he never took the Ox-

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ford Pledge, an anti-war pledge that was fostered by the Student Union at the time, and that in his sophomore year he was never asked to join the Communist party, nor did he join it.

Tells of Work as Laborer

Remington testified that there was a group at the college that was considered "Red," and that he was in this group "depending on how you define the group." In the 1936-37 school year, he said, he stayed out of school, worked as a laborer and farm hand in the Mid-West and for the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville. He began his junior year in the fall of 1937.

In this year, the witness said, he was still "radical" and went around with the group that was considered radical. When he returned to school, however, he said, he was "a lot less sure of the notions I'd had when I left college." He sai dhe had "more respect for the opinions of the college administration and faculty" because he saw many of his pet notions "exploded by exposure in the South."

He also denied that he joined the party in his junior or senior years. He told the court that Roscoe Giles, a classmate and previous Government witness, was mistaken when he testified that Remington was one of three students who had recruited him into the Young Communist League.

Remington related that in his junior year he joined with several other students in breaking the Student Union unit on the campus because of the "excessively leftist character" of the speakers the unit was inviting to the campus.

Explains Answers to Queries

He said that on various occasions he was asked by other students if he were a Communist, and that "I would answer depending upon what I thought were the motives of the asker."

If the question was put seriously, he said, he would reply in terms of explaining his "dreams" for a better society. If the question were asked in an unfriendly manner, he said, he would reply that he was "a bolshevik because I want to blow you up."

Replying to questions by his counsel in an easy, unassuming manner, Remington again told the court that he was not a member of the party while at Dartmouth nor was he a member of the Young Communist League.

Before Remington took the stand, Charles J. Hitch, an economist of California and Remington's superior in the War Production Board in 1942, testified that he recalled many discussions about the garage-into-rubber formula that Elizabeth T. Bentley said the defendant gave her for transmission to Russia. He said it was a favorite topic for lunch table discussion and that most people regarded it as a "crackpot scheme." He also said that Remington strongly supported a material allocation plan that was bitterly opposed by the Communists.

He said under cross-examination by Irving H. Saypol, United States attorney, that he did not know of anyone who left his des't to meet newsmen, as a Government witness had testified Remington did.

The trial will continue at 10:30 A. M. today.

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Remington Insists In Testimony He Never Was a Communist

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—William W. Remington took the witness stand in his own defense yesterday to try to convince a Federal trial jury that he did not lie in denying membership in the Communist Party.

The 33-year-old former Commerce Department economist insisted he never was a party member as he started testimony that may last two more days.

It was a denial he has repeated often in the last 2½ years and that resulted in his indictment for perjury by a Federal grand jury last June. The Government said he was a party member from 1934 to 1944 and, therefore, was not telling the truth.

Admits Radical Youthful Ideas.

Under the pressure of the charges, he left his $10,000-a-year Government post.

The sandy-haired, tall, debonair defendant testified that some of his acquaintances at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., called him a Communist, and he added that his youthful ideas were "quite left" and "radical."

However, he maintained he never accepted communism nor the Marxist theories of "revolt and revolution."

Remington, under examination by his attorney, William C. Chanler, said he used to reply to those who asked if he was a Communist according to "the motives of the asker."

Wanted to Improve Society.

If the questioner appeared unfriendly, Remington said, he would answer: "I'm a bolshevik because I want to blow you up."

If Remington thought the questioner was serious, the defendant said, he would explain "my dreams" for improving society.

These dreams, he testified, were "strongly anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist," opposed to "racial inequality and discrimination of any kind," and devoted to belief "in extensive government ownership and control of industry."

However, he added that he had "no real concept" of what this last idea involved.

When Mr. Chanler asked if he was a Communist while at Dartmouth, Remington replied:

"No, I was not."

Impressed by Manifesto.

Before entering college at 16, Remington said, he was a Republican because his parents were. He related that an early "religious education" from his mother caused him to develop a "concept of complete dedication to a personal God."

As a result, he said, he became "more than usually concerned with helping the underdog" and "moved left quite rapidly" after entering college.

He said that while at Ridgewood, N. J., High School he read the "Communist Manifesto," which made an "impression" on him. But he said he disapproved the manifesto's ideas of revolution.

During his college sophomore year, Remington said, he joined a Marxist study group, where discussion centered around a book by John Strachey, now a member of the British labor cabinet.

Denies Being Red Recruit.

Remington said that in connection with this group, no one had ever attempted to recruit him into the Communist Party.

He testified that during the same year he was active on committees to aid striking harbor workers and Loyalist Spain.

Disputing testimony by a Government witness, Roscoe Giles, who said Remington recruited him into the Young Communist League at Dartmouth, the defendant said he never knew there was a league chapter on the campus.

Should the trial jury decide that Remington lied, he faces a possible maximum jail sentence of five years and a $2,000 fine.

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College Leftist Role Admitted By Remington

But Denies on Stand He Was a Communist

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (INS). William W. Remington swore on the witness stand at his federal perjury trial today that he was a college-boy radical in his days at Dartmouth, but never has been a Communist.

The 33-year-old former Commerce department official thus flatly denied the government charge he lied when he swore to a spy-investigating grand jury in New York last summer that he never was a party member..

At Crux of Case

Remington was brought to the crux of the case under questioning this afternoon by his chief counsel, William Chanler. The questions were simple and direct.

"The indictment," said Chanler, "charges that you told the grand jury you were never a member of the Communist party. Did you tell them that?"

"I did," Remington replied firmly.

"Were you ever a member of the Communist party?" Chanler repeated.

"I was not," declared Remington.

He was the 10th defense witness. Most of those who preceded him for the defense testified to his general good character as they knew it and said so far as they knew he never had been a Communist party member.

Joined Marxist Group

Several told of what they considered to be his radical views in his student days, and Remington himself told of that this afternoon.

At Dartmouth, he testified, he read the Communist Manifesto as a sophomore, attending meetings of the college's Marxist group and held views which, he conceded, made people call him "a Red."

But, he insisted, he never joined the Communist party and "never agreed with and never supported" the Communist program of "revolt and revolution."

"In those days," he said, "my philosophy was to help the underdog."

At that time, he went on, "I believed in splitting up big business concerns in favor of small concerns. I became convinced that labor unions would help bring about just distribution of wealth."

Entered College at 16

These views, said Remington, were advocated by him "extensively" during this period, and later. He was 16 when he first went to Dartmouth, he said.

In the summer of 1936 he went to Knoxville, Tenn., and worked as a messenger for the Tennessee valley authority. He returned to Dartmouth in the fall of 1937 to finish his college course. And again, he testified, he associated with the radical group of his earlier days.

Among his activities at this time, he listed his role in the "Dartmouth Peace Committee," and said he worked to help the "Aid to Spain" movement. This was during the Spanish civil war.

Of his childhood, Remington said he was born in New York City on Oct. 25, 1917, and three weeks later was taken to Ridgewood, N. J. There he attended grammar and high schools and received his religious training.

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Two Testify Remington Helped to Break Up Campus Left-Wingers

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Two Dartmouth College chums of William W. Remington testified yesterday that the 33-year-old perjury defendant helped break up an extreme left-wing campus group.

The two witnesses — William Wolf Goodman, Danbury, Conn., hat manufacturer, and Charles T. Davis, New York University English teacher—also said Remington gave no indication to them that he was a Communist. Both also swore that they themselves had never been Communists.

Remington, former Commerce Department economist, is accused of having lied when he told a Federal grand jury here last year that he never was a Communist Party member.

Organized "Liberal Club."

Mr. Goodman testified that he, Remington and two others "broke up" the Dartmouth chapter of the American Student Union in 1938 after clashes with left-wing elements in the group. He added that the defendant then helped organize an opposition "liberal club."

The witness continued that he and Remington might have been considered "radical" by campus conservatives, but that college left-wingers called them "reactionary."

Mr. Davis corroborated Mr. Goodman's testimony on the breaking up of the ASU chapter.

Their statements contradicted earlier Government testimony by Roscoe Giles, also a former Dartmouth student. He said the ASU had met in 1939 and its meetings usually were followed immediately by Young Communist League gatherings with Remington attending both.

Tells of Christmas Card.

Mr. Goodman also testified that in a 1939 Christmas card from Remington, the defendant wrote, referring to Russia's nonaggression pact with Germany and subsequent invasion of Finland:

"This proves that what we thought was right. I wouldn't touch a Russian with a 10-foot pole."

Earlier yesterday, an alert prosecution made a defense witness, David L. Martin, New York Commercial artist, admit that he once swore it was "well-known" that Remington was a Communist in 1937.

The witness, however, added under re-direct examination by defense attorneys that he saw nothing inconsistent between that assertion and his current testimony that he had "no direct knowledge" that Remington belonged to the Communist Party at that time.

Mr. Martin's earlier statement about the defendant was given to the Civil Service Commission on February 23, 1943.

The defense announced that it hoped to rest its case by the end of next week. Remington is expected to take the stand in his own defense. The trial was adjourned until Monday.

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Witness Tripped After Testimony For Remington

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (UP)—A defense witness in the perjury trial of William Remington signed a statement seven years ago in which he said Remington "approached everyone and asked them to join the Communist party," the government charged today.

The government introduced the statement in cross-examining David L. Martin, 37-year-old commercial artist, a few minutes after Martin had testified he did not recall Remington as a Communist when he knew him in Knoxville, Tenn., 13 years ago.

Quotes Statement

U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol said Martin signed the statement, in which he said he would not deny Remington was a Communist because it "was a well known fact—he approached everyone and asked them to join the Communist party."

Saypol read from questions put to Martin in 1943 by the civil service commission.

One of the questions, Saypol said, was "The commission has been informed that you were close to William Remington, who is known to have distributed Communist literature in Knoxville."

Saypol said Martin's answer to that was:

"He was one of the townspeople and everyone knew he was a character. He was a young fellow who was fanatical in his political beliefs. I won't deny he was a Communist. That was a well known fact because he approached everyone and asked them to join the Communist party."

Admitted by Martin

The witness admitted that was the answer he had given to the civil service commission.

Martin previously had testified he knew Remington in Knoxville, but did not recall seeing him at any Communist party meetings. Martin was the sixth defense witness in Remington's trial.

He said he was never a Communist party member himself, but his brother, Francis, was. Through his brother, Martin said, he attended "several meetings which were described to me as open meetings of the Communist party."

Martin said he knew Remington "as a messenger boy in the Tennessee Valley Authority," where Martin worked as a designer and muralist from 1936 to 1941.

Denies Seeing Him

Defense Attorney William Chandler asked Martin whether he had ever seen Remington at the party meetings he attended.

"I have no definite recollections of seeing him at any of these meetings," the witness replied.

He said he remembered Remington mainly as a "very young fellow who rode around on a motorcycle" and in connection with meetings ofthe TVA union of the American Federation of Government Employes.

Martin said he knew his brother was a member of the Communist party "by his own statement" because he had seen his brother's party card.

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Remington Trial Attorneys Clash Over Postal Box

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYNews). Clashes between opposing counsel and forgetfulness on the part of a defense witness undergoing his third day of examination marked today's session of the perjury trial in Federal court of William Remington, former Commerce department economist.

William C. Chanler, chief defense attorney, accused government attorneys of withholding from the defense post office records regarding a post office rental mail box in Knoxville, Tenn., which a prosecution witness had described as belonging to the Communist party.

Remington Linked to Box

Remington, while a TVA employe in 1937 is said to have had copies of the Southern Worker, a Communist publication, mailed to him to the Knoxville box.

U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol snapped a deniel and told the court that defense statements were developing 'a regular pattern of attributing improper motives to the government."

Assistant U.S. attorney Roy M. Cohn recalled that Chandler's statement that the records he sought would prove the box had no Commie connection were "made out of whole cloth."

Cohn also said he could produce records of post office boxes used by the Communist party all over the south, and that none of the applications had stated the true reasons for renting the boxes.

Box Renter Testifies

Horace Paul Bryan, an ex-Commie who had been on the stand for the defense since Tuesday, had testified that he engaged the box in question, not for the Communist party, but for "educational activity" on behalf of a union.

Bryan, confronted by a transcript of his testimony before the grand jury which indicted Remington was unable to remember portions of his testimony and denied making one answer atributed to him.

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Court Orders Record On Postbox Opened to Remington Lawyers

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The prosecution in the Remington perjury trial yesterday was ordered to turn over to the defense certain records of the House Un-American Activities Committee dealing with controversial postoffice box 1692.

During the trial of William Remington, now in its fourth week, much prosecution and defense testimony has centered about the mail drop at Knoxville, Tenn. Widely divergent views have been expressed as to whether the box was used by the Communist Party.

Remington, 33-year-old former Commerce Department economist, is accused of lying to a Federal grand jury when he said he never was a Communist Party member.

Ex-Communist Is Witness.

Defense testimony yesterday by Ex-Communist Horace P. Bryan of Roselle, N. J., led attorneys for both sides to wrangle over a Government attempt to keep secret its evidence on box 1692.

Bryan has testified, during his three days on the stand, that the box was used only as a mail drop for a non-Communist union organizing committee. Bryan said he and Remington roomed together at Knoxville when the defendant was employed as a messenger for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Government witnesses have said Remington used that box and that it was the official box in Knoxville of the Communist Party.

Finally, Federal Judge Gregory F. Noonan directed the Government to turn over to the defense certain documents.

Browder Letter Involved.

These concerned a House Un-American Activities Committee hearing of Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh Communist leader now awaiting trial on contempt of Congress charges for refusing to answer certain queries about himself.

The House committee record purportedly bore photostats of a letter by Earl Browder, then head of the Communist Party. The Government says the letter contained a "list of districts of the Communist Party, U. S. A., and their addresses.

Among 35 addresses listed was "P. O. Box 1692, Knoxville, Tenn."

Bryan concluded his testimony yesterday. The sixth defense witness was expected to be a David S. Martin of Knoxville.

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Ex-Red Doubts That Remington Ever Belonged

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UP)—A former Communist testified today that he lived with William W. Remington for several months in 1937 but did not consider him a Communist.

Horace P. Bryan testified in defense efforts to refute government witnesses who said Remington had taken an "active" part in the Communist party in Knoxville (Tenn.) in 1937.

Admits Membership

Bryan, now an employe of the Union county (N. J.) park commission, said he had been a member of the Communist party from 1933 to 1938 but denied he had engaged in any Communist party activity while in Tennessee. He said he had no reason believe that either Remington or Pat Todd, also a roommate, was in the Communist party.

Remington, 33-year-old former Commerce department economist, is charged with perjury in denying under oath he ever had been a Communist party member.

Bryan said he remained in Knoxville from spring until June of 1937 as a union organizer in the Tennessee Valley authority, where Remington worked as a messenger.

"Most of the work I did while I was a Communist was in trade unionism," Bryan said. He said he considered that by being a good organizer he was performing his duties as a Communist.

Gave Him Pointers

He said he had given Remingtotn "pointers" on organizing a Workers Alliance group near Knoxville but the Communist party was never mentioned.

Bryan said he left the party because of "disillusionment" with the party's labor organizing program and because of a "personal conflict" with the party functionary over him

He said he first was called into the Remington case last spring when the FBI interviewed him before his appearance before the House un-American activities committee He said he was called before the grand jury which indicted Remington but was not questioned about his relations with Remington.

"I was dismissed by the grand jury after I told them I had tried to contact Mr. Remington," he said.

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Remington Witness Admits Error, Calls It Lapse of Memory

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Ex-Communist Horace P. Bryan, a defense witness in the William Remington perjury trial, says a bad memory caused differences in his current testimony and that given the grand jury which indicted Remington.

Bryan, of Roselle, N. J., is an admitted former Communist Party organizer.

He says he roomed and worked with Remington in labor organizing while Remington, former Commerce Department economist, was employed as a messenger with the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tenn.

Discrepancy Admitted.

Remington, 33, is accused of falsely telling a Federal grand jury he never had been a member of the Communist Party.

Bryan has testified for the past two days in Remington's defense.

Yesterday, under cross-examination, Bryan admitted his testimony at the current trial was slightly different from the story he told the indicting grand jury. But he blamed the discrepancies on a faulty memory.

Bryan has testified that he received a Communist Party card and dues book.

Was Party Member in '30s.

It was pointed out to Bryan by the prosecution that he told the grand jury last June he had no definite recollection of ever receiving a dues book or party card.

Bryan replied that what he told the grand jury seemed true at the time, but he said he learned later that the party stopped issuing books only after he left it. Bryan said he was a party member between 1933 and 1938.

The Goverment contends that Remington was a member of the Communist Party, even though possibly he never carried a party card.

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Father of Remington Offers Date Book to Dispute Red Charges

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—William W. Remington's 80-year-old father yesterday supported his son's denial of Communist Party membership.

Frederick C. Remington of Ridgewood, N. J., also offered evidence, in the form of a little black date book, seeking to contradict part of the Government's perjury case against the son.

The 33-year-old defendant, a former Commerce Department economist, is on trial on charges that he lied in telling a Federal grand jury he never was a Communist Party member.

"Have you complete confidence your son never was a Communist?" asked Defense Attorney William C. Chanler.

Father Is Republican.

"Oh, I know he wasn't," said the tall, white-haired father in vigorous tones.

The elder Remington, a retired supervisor of agencies for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., said he is a Republican and disagreed with what he called his son's "radical New Deal" views.

A Government witness had quoted Remington as saying he became a Communist because his father was a "stooge for capitalism."

But the father insisted he never heard either his son or the latter's former wife discuss Communism.

He added that neither had ever given an indication of belonging to the Communist Party.

Dates Are Compared.

The former wife, Mrs. Ann Moos Remington, had testified both she and the defendant were party members.

The elder Remington then producted the date book, introduced as defense evidence, to show his son returned home to Ridgewood

AP Wirephoto.

FREDERICK C. REMINGTON, Takes stand in defense of son.

July 1 or 2, 1937, after working for the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tenn.

Government witnesses previously testified that the defendant attended meetings every week or two at the home of Betty Malcolm in Knoxville. But TVA files and testimony by the same witness showed that Mrs. Malcolm did not arrive in Knoxville until mid-June, 1937.

Remington's father said his book was "an accurate record" of all the trips taken by his family in the last 20 years, including gas and oil expenses and plans for activities and stop-overs.

Reads From Book.

Looking at his book, the elder Mr. Remington said:

"In June my wife and I had planned to go camping. . . . We had planned to camp along the Housatonic River in Connecticut. We postponed the trip as he (William) didn't come home until July 1 or 2."

He added that he knew his son was home by July 4 because the family went "to see the fireworks" that night at the high school.

The witness also said his son hitch-hiked home from Knoxville. This would have further cut the amount of time the defendant could have attended meetings at Mrs. Malcolm's.

The prosecution refused to cross-examine the elder Mr. Remington.

Another defense witness, Horace Paul Bryan of Roselle, N. J., testified yesterday he met the defendant in 1937 while the witness was conducting a labor union organizing course for the workers education committee, made up of TVA employes.

Signature Identified.

Mr. Bryan then identified his signature on an application for post office box 1692 in Knoxville. Earlier in the trial, a Government witness testified that this box was an official Communist Party mail drop and that Remington had used it to receive a Communist paper.

It also had been testified previously that the box was kept for use by Communists only.

However, Mr. Bryan, although admitting he was a Communist until 1938, said the box was used by the workers education committee for the course he was teaching.

He added that it never was used for Communist purposes and that he himself did not engage in party work while at Knoxville.

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Father, 80, Tells Jury Remington Was No Commie

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NY News)—White-haired and dignified Frederick G. Remington, a retired insurance executive who will be 81 next week, testified in federal court today that he had complete confidence that his son, William, ex-Commerce department economist, was never a Communist. REMINGTON

William is on trial on charges of perjuring himself by denying before a federal grand jury that he was ever a member of the Communist party.

Knoxville Story Offset

The elder Remington, consulting a little black book, testified his son had returned from Knoxville, Tenn., where he had worked for the TVA, on July 1 or 2, 1937. This was designed to offset prosecution evidence to the effect that William Remington had attended a number of Communist meetings at the home of Betty Malcolm, wife of a Red leader, in Knoxville.

Government testimony had been that Mrs. Malcolm did not move to Knoxville until mid-June.

Frederick Remington also stated his son had hitch-hiked home to Ridgewood, N. J. This would have narrowed still further the potential margin of time for William to have attended gatherings at Mrs. Malcolm's.

Another defense witness was Horace Paul Bryan of Roselle, N. J., who had been referred to by government witnesess as one of their associates, along with Remington, in the Knoxville Communist group.

Mailbox Testimony Heard

Bryan testified he had been a Communist from 1933 to 1938 and that he met Remington after going to Knoxville as an educational director to help expand the American Government Employes, a white-collar group.

Bryan was shown the application for a post-office box—whose number was the one a government witness had testified that Remington's subscription copies of the Southern Worker, a Communist publication, had been sent to. Bryan identified the handwriting on the box as his own and said he had rented the box for the receipt of labor literature.

This slightly confused the mail box picture, as Howard Bridgeman, a member of the Tufts college faculty and an admitted ex-Communist, has testified the handwriting might have been his.

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Remington Move For Mistrial And Acquittal Denied

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UP). Judge Gregory F. Noonan today denied three defense motions asking for dismissal of the indictment, directed acquittal and a mistrial in the Communist perjury trial of William W. Remington.

Defense attorney William Chanler argued for morethan one hour on motions to dismiss the indictment on grounds that the government had failed to define Communist party membership and on directed acquittal on the grounds that the government produced no evidence for a "prima facie case" of perjury.

Moves for Mistrial

In the last minutes of today's court session, Chanler also moved for a mistrial, charging prejudice against the defense because the court refused to compel former spy courier Elizabeth Bentley to produce a book which she is writing and in which she names Remington as a Communist.

Judge Noonan yesterday had directed Miss Bentley to make arrangements with the government to let the defense look at her manuscript.

Cites High Court Ruling

He said today that after reading over a U. S. Supreme court ruling which was "contrary to the case in point" he did not feel obligated to compel her to present the book.

"If I can't have the book," he said, "I will move for a mistrial on prejudice against defense."

Judge Noonan promptly denied the motion and recessed court until tomorrow.

The government rested its case late yesterday.

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2 Named by McCarthy Leave; Pal of Remington Quits Soon

By WILLARD EDWARDS

The quiet exits from the government of three officials, whose activities have stirred controversy on Capitol Hill, was disclosed yesterday.

Two of the men were named by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, in his expose of Communists and security risks in the government. The third was the sponsor of William W. Remington, former Commerce department official, now on trial in New York for perjury in denying that he was a Communist.

The officials who resigned are:

1. Edward G. Psniak, Russian-born member of the European affairs division, State department. He resigned Nov. 13, six days after the election in which several Democratic candidates were defeated on the Communist issue. He had been an adviser on supplies to Soviet satellite nations.

McCarthy had presented to the Senate a classified government report on Psniak in which a special agent of the FBI, who had infiltrated the Communist party, stated that he had met and known Posniak as a Communist. This was one of McCarthy's "81 cases" which were all branded a "fraud and hoax" by the committee headed by Sen. Tydings (D) of Maryland, who was defeated for re-election Nov. 7.

2. Theodore F. Geiger, former State department employe, resigned Oct. 20 as a special assistant to the administrator of the economic co-operation administration, announcing that he was becoming a "free-lance writer." During the Tydings investigation, minority counsel Robert Morris offered to present witnesses who would testify they were in the same Communist unit as Geiger. Tydings refused to "waste an afternoon" going into the case.

McCarthy told the Senate that Geiger had been "cleared" by a top ECA official who stated: "I know that Geiger is not a Communist because I called him in, asked him, and he looked me straight in the eye and said he was not."

3. Assistant Commerce Secretary Thomas C. Blaisdell jr. announced resignation of his $13,000 post effective next Monday. He said he would take a professorship at the University of California. Blaisdell was questioned by congressional committees several times concerning his hiring of Remington. He admitted he knew there had been an FBI investigation of Remington when he appointed him to a key post but was sure that Remington was "a highly honorable public servant."

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Remington's Defense Begins After Court Rules Out Mistrial

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—William W. Remington begins his defense today against a Government charge that he lied when he denied he ever was a member of the Communist Party.

The 33-year-old former Commerce Department economist is on trial in Federal Court accused of perjury before a Federal grand jury.

Judge Gregory F. Noonan overruled defense motions yesterday that the charge be dismissed.

The defense was denied a motion for a mistrial on the ground the judge should permit further cross-examination of the Government's star witness, Elizabeth Bentley.

Refuses to Call Miss Bentley.

Miss Bentley testified that Remington gave her Government information during World War II while she was a courier for a group of Red spies. She also called him a Communist.

Refusing to recall Miss Bentley, Judge Noonan said the defense ended its cross-examination Wednesday and had allowed her to be excused from the stand without any reservations.

However, the judge told Defense Attorney William C. Chanler that he could call Miss Bentley as a defense witness, and the judge would instruct the jury to regard her as a "hostile" witness. Mr. Chanler then refused to call Miss Bentley.

The defense attorney also had demanded that either Miss Bentley be recalled or that the Government produce a manuscript of a book she is writing on Communism.

Up to Government.

Miss Bentley admitted under cross-examination that the unfinished book describes Remington as a Communist.

The defense has tried to show she had an "interest" in his conviction.

"The book is vital on the question of the credibility and the question of motive of the witness Bentley," Mr. Chanler told the court.

Judge Noonan said he could not force production of the manuscript and that it was up to the Government whether to produce the book.

Miss Bentley was reluctant to have the manuscript brought into court. She said it was in "bits and pieces" and to bring it into court might cause her to "lose out" on her contract with the publishers.

The jury was excused during hearing on the motions.

It may take three weeks for Remington's defense. He is expected to take the stand.

Today's court session was scheduled for 11:30 a.m.

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Remington Classmate Testifies Against Him As U. S. Rests Case

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The final Government witness in the perjury trial of William W. Remington testified yesterday that the defendant had told him he turned Communist because his father was "a stooge for capitalists."

Then the Government rested its case against the 33-year-old Remington, former Commerce Department economist accused of falsely swearing before a Federal grand jury that he never was a member of the Communist Party.

Federal Judge Gregory F. Noonan excused the jury until tomorrow and designated today for hearing defense motions.

Usually these motions would include a plea for dismissal of the indictment on the ground the prosecution had failed to make a case.

The court heard Elizabeth Bentley, former Communist spy courier, testify yesterday that John G. Brunini, foreman of the grand jury that indicted Remington, had helped her prepare book material in which she described Remington as a Communist.

The defense attempted in a cross-examination to show that she had an interest in the prosecution of Remington.

Classmate Is Final Witness.

The final, and 11th, Government witness was Robb F. Kelley, a Dartmouth College classmate of Remington.

Mr. Kelley, now a Philadelphia insurance executive, appeared as a surprise witness for the prosecution. When Mr. Kelley took the stand, Remington changed from one pair of glasses to another to get a better look.

Mr. Kelley testified that Remington told him he was a Communist while they attended a Cornell University conference in 1938. The meeting, attended by delegates from Dartmouth, Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania was devoted to "making democracy work," he said.

The witness said he and Remington had attended extra-curricular Marxist group study sessions at Dartmouth, and that he questioned Remington about his alleged Communist Party affiliation at the Cornell conference.

"Out of curiosity I asked him (Remington) 'why are you a member of the Communist Party?'" Kelley testified.

Remington replied, the witness said, that "he was a member because his father had always been a stooge for capitalists and he (the son) had hoped some day to do something to improve the general situation prevailing at that time."

First Reference to Father.

It was the first mention during the trial of Remington's father, Frederick Remington, a retired insurance man who lives at Ridgewood, N. J.

The elder Remington and his wife have stood by their son. The father had attended the morning session of the trial, but was absent in the afternoon when Mr. Kelley testified.

Mr. Kelley said Remington was "very, very active" in the Marxist study group. Under cross-examination, the witness denied that he himself had been a "Marxist." He said he joined the study group at the request of a Dartmouth economics professor, Hugh Elsbree, who wanted to find out "how Marxists thought and talked." Mr. Kelley said the study group discussed "Marxist theory and the present-day Russia."

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Roommate Links Remington, Reds

Roommate Links Remington, Reds

Government Rests In Perjury Trial

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UP). The government rested its perjury case against William W. Remington today after a surprise witness testified the former government economist told him he became a Communist "because his father had always been a stooge for the capitalists."

The government called 11 witnesses in its effort to prove the 33-year-old former war production board employe lied under oath in denying to a grand jury that he ever had been a member of the Communist party.

Federal judge Gregory F. Noonan recessed court until tomorrow when he will hear defense motions. He excused the jury until Friday, when the defense is expected to begin its effort to save Remington from conviction, which carries a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $2,000 fine.

The government rested its case after calling as a surprise witness Robb Kelley, a tall, heavy-set insurance man from Upper Darby, Pa. Kelley said that when they were students at Dartmouth college, Remington told him he was a member of the Communist party.

Kelley took the stand after former Soviet spy courier Elizabeth Bentley (Remington's origi-

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nal accuser, said under cross-examination that the foreman of the indicting grand jury had been her acquaintance for a long time and helped her write a book in which she names Remington a Communist.

Kelley, the 11th witness to link Remington to Communist activities, sadi Remington took a "very active part" at "Marxist study groups" at Dartmouth.

"Out of curiosity, I asked him why he was a Communist party member," Kelley testified.

"He told me he was a member of the Communist party because his father always had been a stooge for the capitalists and it was his hope that some day he could do something to improve the situation that was prevalent at that time."

Before Kelley testified Miss Bentley reluctantly admitted that grand jury foreman John Bruinini "has given me a great deal of help (on my book), but he didn't write it. I wrote it myself. He gave me moral encouragement and editorial help."

Defense attorney William Chanler then said:

"This Bruinini who helped edit this book you are writing about Mr. Remington and others was the foreman of the grand jury which indicted Mr. Remington, was it not?"

"That's quite correct," replied Miss Bentley.

The defense was trying to show that Miss Bentley had a personal interest in the prosecution of Remington.

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Surprise U. S. Witness May Complete Case Against Remington

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The government may rest its perjury case against William W. Remington today with the calling of a surprise witness.

The 33-year-old former Commerce Department economist is accused of lying when he denied before a Federal grand jury that he ever had been a Communist party member. Prosecution officials would not identify the new witness.

However, it was reported unofficially that he is a Midwestern businessman and former friend of the defendant. It is understood that he is not a former Communist Party member.

His testimony would follow further cross-examination by the defense of Miss Elizabeth Bentley, self-avowed wartime courier for Communist spies.

During day-long interrogation by the defense yesterday, Miss Bentley maintained that only her conscience led her to tell the FBI that Remington had given her secret information.

"I want to show that the witness has an interest in the prosecution of the defendant," Defense Counsel William C. Chanler said.

But Miss Bentley replied that a "good old New England conscience" led her to sever connections with the party. She added that her expose of Communist tactics came after deciding that "this was my country and that it was a good country."

Miss Bentley admitted that she is writing a book, presumably an account of her underground work. She has sworn that it was in this work that she knew Remington as a fellow Communist. She denied that newspaper stories billing her as a "blond spy queen" were part of a publicity buildup. She said she had complained about the stories.

After Mr. Chanler had spent about two hours trying, as he said, to "establish a basis to show the motive of the witness in this case," Judge Gregory F. Noonan intervened.

The judge said it still sounded immaterial to him, and added: "Certainly it can't just go on like Tennyson's brook."

During the cross-examination Miss Bentley said that at one time she thought Remington had "renounced Communism." She said that was in July, 1948, when she met him in an anteroom of the Senate committee that first heard her story of Red intrigue in public session.

Miss Bentley said that when she quit the Red underground she left behind, for other agents, four contacts in the Office of Strategic Services.

She named these alleged spying tools as Duncan Lee, Maurice Halperin, Helen Tenney and J. Julius Joseph.

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D-Day Secrets Stolen By Spy Ring in D. C., Miss Bentley Relates

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Elizabeth Bentley, former Soviet spy courier, related yesterday that Communist cloak-and-dagger activity in wartime Washington uncovered top-secret data for D-Day in Europe.

She told her story in testimony at the Federal perjury trial of William W. Remington, 33, former Commerce Department economist. He is charged with lying before a grand jury when he denied he ever was a Communist.

Miss Bentley said Remington was a member of the Communist "underground," and therefore had no party card or other credentials.

However, she said, he paid party dues to her in Washington and gave her a "Super-Secret" formula for synthetic rubber and secret information on wartime aircraft development and production.

Mentions Silvermaster.

Much of the testimony by Miss Bently revolved around other espionage groups with which, she said, Remington was not connected.

She said one of these, allegedly headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, provided her with the D-Day European invasion data as well as a tip that the United States was about to break a Russian code.

Miss Bentley added that William Ludwig Ullman, a former Treasury Department employe and later an Air Force officer assigned to the Pentagon, told her he obtained the D-Day information from a contact in the office of Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring, in charge of the civilian affairs division.

However, she said she was quite certain that no one in Gen. Hilldring's office intentionally leaked the information.

Asks About Leak.

William C. Chanler, chief of defense counsel, interrupted to say he was the general's deputy at the time, and asked of the leak:

"It wasn't me, was it?"

"No, Mr. Chanler," the witness replied with a smile.

Miss Bentley also named Lauchlin Currie, a secretary to the late President Roosevelt, as an alleged member of the group she said was headed by Silvermaster.

In the past, she has labeled Mr. Silvermaster, Mr. Ullman and Mr. Curri as spy-ring contacts, and all have denied the charges.

Cross-examination by Mr. Chanler also cast light on the secrets of Communist private lives. During questioning about her one-time Communist private lives. During questioning about her one-time Communist superior, the late Jacob Golos, Mr. Chanler asked:

"You were his mistress, were you not?"

Had Wife in Russia.

"If you care to put it that way," the witness said, and flushed. "From a Communist standpoint it was marriage."

Golos did not believe in "bourgeoise marriage," she explained, and had a non-legal wife in Russia and relationships with other women here and there.

Each "had exactly the same relationship to him that I had," she added. They were married "in the Communist sense" while together, and "divorced in the Communist sense" when they parted, Miss Bentley said.

The witness said it was Golos who first introduced her to Remington.

Contact With Canadian Spies.

She added that Golos was in contract with Canadian Spies Sam Carl and Fred Rose, now serving prison terms, and with Paul and Lu's Aranel.

The Aranels' she said, infiltrated into the Trotsky movement in Mexico before Trotsky was assassinated.

Remington's former wife had testified that her husband carried a letter of introduction to Luis Aranel on their honeymoon trip to Mexico in 1939.

Aside from serving to corroborate parts of the divorced wife's testimony, Miss Bentley repeated much of the Red intrigue stories she had told Senate and House Committees.

It was before one of these committees, in July, 1948, that Miss Bentley first accused Remington of Communist spy ties.

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Remington Gave Her Secret Data, Says Ex-Courier

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UP)—Elizabeth Bentley, ex-Soviet spy courier, testified today that William W. Remington slipped her a secret government formula in 1942 for relay to Russia.

Backing up the testimony of Remington's former wife, Miss Bentley told a federal court jury that Remington volunteered to get "a formula for converting garbage into synthetic rubber."

On instruction from her spy chief, Jacob Golos, she said she told Remington to make every effort to get the formula which he had described as being "super-secret."

Brought in Written Form

Miss Bentley said he subsequently brought it to her, in written form at a rendezvous attended also by Mrs. Remington and Remington told her:

"With war shortages going on, Russia needs something like this very much."

On other occasions Remington delivered information on aircraft production and "allocations of planes to theaters of operation," she said, and their meetings took place from 1942 until 1944, usually on Washington street corners, in restaurants, the Mellon art gallery, and other spots that were "fairly deserted."

Remington is on trial on a charge of perjury for denying before a federal grand jury that he had been a member of the Communist party.

Gathered Party Dues

Miss Bentley, tenth government witness and his original accuser, said she usually took Communist literature to the meetings and occasionally collected Communist party dues from Remington and his wife.

She said Remington did not bring carbon copies or originals of government information because "he said he was terrified to do that, but he did bring out copies on pieces of paper he could put in his pockets."

She said the rubber formula was delivered to her on such a piece of paper when Remington was working for the war production board.

Remington's divorced wife had described the garbage formula meeting but she called it a formula for converting garbage into explosives.

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Remington Persuaded Him to Enter Red Unit, Witness Relates

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—One of his former Dartmouth College chums testified yesterday that William W. Remington once was a member of the Young Communist League. However, the presiding judge ruled that such membership does not constitute Communist Party affiliation.

Remington, 33, a former Commerce Department economist, is being tried on a Federal perjury charge that he lied in denying under oath before a grand jury that he ever was a Communist Party member.

The witness, Roscoe C. Giles, 31 a Berkeley (Calif.) court reporter, testified that Remington and two other students at Dartmouth College recruited him into the Young Communist League while he was at the school in 1937-8.

Defense Objects.

Mr. Giles said the trio assured him they were members of the YCL.

When Mr. Giles had finshed his direct testimony, Defense Attorney William C. Chanler moved to have it stricken from the record as irrelevant.

Federal Judge Gregory F. Noonan agreed and commented:

"Membership in the Young Communist League as such is not proof of membership in the Communist Party as such, and as such has no probative value."

Sensing the chance for making a point, Mr. Chanler and his aids immediately decided to withdraw their objection. Mr. Gile's testimony then remained on the court record, thus giving the defense the opportunity to cross-examine the witness.

Says He Quit YCL.

In the cross-examination, Mr. Giles testified that he finally quit the YCL in his senior year, never going on to become a Communist Party member.

During the give-and-take on YCL relationship to the party, United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol recalled that on Thursday another witness had testified to the close ties between the party and the youth league. The witness was Paul Crouch, a former high party official.

Another witness yesterday, Ernest Danzi, assistant postmaster at Hanover, N. H., presented a record showing that Remington rented post office box 912 in Hanover between 1937 and 1938.

This was the same Hanover box listed for Remington on a subscription card to the Southern Worker, a Communist newspaper.

Testimony on Thursday had indicated Remington first received the paper at "the official Communist post office box" in Knoxville, Tenn. The address was changed to Hanover when Remington returned there to attend Dartmouth after working for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The trial will continue Monday.

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Red Link Laid To Remington By Classmate

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (UP)—A former fellow student of William W. Remington at Dartmouth college testified today that Remington recruited him into the Young Communist league.

Roscoe C. Giles jr., 31, was the government's seventh witness to link the handsome, 33-year-old former government economist to Communist activities. Remington is charged with perjury for denying under oath he ever had been a member of the Communist party.

Giles, now a court reporter in Berkeley, Calif., told federal court that Remington and two fellow students at Dartmouth signed him up for the Young Communist league in the school term of 1937-38.

Recalls Meetings

Giles "recalled" that he attended a number of Y.C.L. meetings with Remington. He recollected discussions of Lenin and Trotsky at the meetings and said that "Bill Remington tended to be somewhat more practical" than another "idealistic" student in arguments on Communist leaders.

Another government witness admitted under cross-examination today that he twice concealed his own affiliation with the Communist party in entering government service.

The witness was Howard A. Bridgman, 39, assistant economics professor at Tufts college, Medford, Mass., who testified earlier that he recalled Remington as a "very active" participator in a Knoxville, Tenn., Communist cell 13 years ago.

Attacked by Defense

The defense brought out that Bridgman in applying for a civil service post in the war manpower board in 1942 answered "no" to a question asking whether he had ever been a member of an organization advocating overthrow of the government by force.

Bridgman said he answered "no" because he did not then consider the Communist party in that category.

The defense also produced a photostat of Bridgman's application for a commission in the U. S. Naval Reserve in 1943, and pointed out the question on the paper:

"Have you ever been known by any other name than given above?"

The defense pointed out that Bridgman had checked "no" and added, "yet, you had been known by the party name of Howard North?"

"I had used it," Bridgman said.

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Remington Linked to Reds By Sixth Witness at Trial

Defendant Got Mail at Box Used Only by Party Members, He Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (UP)—A former "high functionary" in the Communist party testified today that William W. Remington received mail in a Knoxville, Tenn., post office box that was used only by party members.

Testifying for the Government in the Communist perjury trial of the former government economist, Paul Crouch said that Remington received official Communist party publications at the post office box in 1937.

The government entered in evidence an index file of subscribers' cards to the Southern Worker and the New South, on which Crouch said he served as editor until September, 1939.

Identifies Card File

Crouch identified the card file and fished out a card under the name Bill Remington. The card bore the notation "Paid Subscriber" and an original address of "Box 1692, Knoxville, Tenn."

Roy M. Cohn, assistant U.S. attorney, asked Crouch if he knew who held box 1692 in 1937.

"It was the official box of the Communist party, U.S.A. for the County Knox," Crouch said.

In answer to a question, Crouch testified that only members of the Communist party were permitted to use it.

Crouch testified that he burned the party membership records in Tennessee where the government charges Remington was an "active" member.

State Organizer

He was the sixth government witness to testify at the former Commerce department official's perjury trial.

Remington is accused of denying under oath he had ever been a member of the Communist party.

Crouch said he had been a member of the Communist party for 17 years until he left it in 1942. He described himself as "a high functionary" during that time, and said he had served on the Daily Worker and on various international commissions of the Communist International in Moscow.

Court-Martialed by Army

Crouch had enjoyed a party background far more elevated than any of the other recanted Communists who have so far testified against Remington.

The witness was court-martialed by the Army in 1925 and sentenced to serve 40 years for organizing a "Hawaiian Communist league" in several Army units while serving as a supply clerk. He got off, however, with three years in disciplinary barracks and on returning to the United States became an important figure in party circles.

As a representative of the Young Communists' league, he attended two executive gatherings of the Comintern at Moscow. The Daily Worker on May 1, 1928, published his photo in the uniform of an honorary Red army regimental commander. He was national educational director of the Y.C.L. and held other important posts here before leaving the party in 1942.

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Remington Accuser Rushes From Court To Bedside of Son

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A Florida newspaperman, testifying in the perjury trial of William W. Remington, was rushed through his testimony yesterday so he could be flown to the bedside of his seriously ailing son.

The witness, Paul Crouch, 47, of Miami, testified in Federal Court to support Government charges that Remington perjured himself when he denied before a Federal grand jury that he ever was a member of the Communist Party.

Crouch identified Remington in court as a man he had seen at Communist Party gatherings in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1937. The witness, added, however, that he was unable to recall where and under what circumstances he had seen the former Government economist.

Mail Box Card Produced.

Remington's defense has contended that no Government witness ever saw a Communist Party card in Remington's name or possession.

Crouch, a former Communist luminary, reached into a box of old records yesterday and produced a card bearing the name "Bill Remington."

Crouch said the box contained subscription files of the former Southern Worker, an official Communist publication.

He linked the subscription card with a mail drop, identified as Box 1692, which he described as the Communist Party post office box in Knoxville. The card bore the notation of box 1692.

The witness said he knew "scores of cases" of Communist Party members who had no membership cards. He said the "Remington" card bore a later address of "Box 912, Hanover, N. H.,"—the location of Dartmouth College which Remington attended after he left his messenger job with the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville.

Crouch, the only witness of the day, proceeded by plane to Miami immediately after his testimony and cross-examination. His teenage son, Carl, lay in a Miami hospital on the critical list with complications after treatment for a ruptured appendix.

Crouch Sentenced in 1925.

Crouch was court-martialed by the Army in 1925 for organizing a "Hawaiian Communist League" in several Army units while stationed on the islands as a supply clerk. He got off with a three-year sentence.

As a representative of the Young Communist League, he attended two executive sessions of the Comintern in Moscow. In 1928, the Daily Worker published his photo in the uniform of an honorary Red Army regimental commander.

The witness further testified to holding a long string of Communist jobs, including the party leadership in North Carolina, Utah and Tennessee, as well as editorial posts on several Communist publications.

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3 Ex-Reds Tag Remington As A Communist

Call Him Party Pal On Staff of TVA in 1937

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UP). Three confessed members of the Communist party testified today that they knew William W. Remington, former Commerce department economist, as a Communist worker.

The two women and one male witness testified as Remington's trial on charges of lying when he denied he ever was a Communist went into its second week.

Miss Bentley to Testify

The government today also set the stage for the appearance of former spy queen Elizabeth Bentley on the witness stand. Miss Bentley, once a Communist courier, was the first person to bring the Communist charge against Remington.

The three witnesses today said they knew Remington as a Communist in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1937.

Mrs. Christine Benson, a gray haired mother, said she recalled seeing Remington at party meetings in Knoxville. She said she joined the party in 1936, while working for the Tennessee Valley Authority, and quit in 1938.

Mrs. Benson admitted, under cross-examination, that she denied ever having been a Communist when the FBI questioned her in Knoxville in April 1950. She said she lied to the FBI because she didn't want her husband to get trouble in loyalty board proceedings at the TVA.

Housewife Accuses Him

Mrs. Muriel Williams, a housewife of Winchester, Mass., testified that she, too, had been a member of the Communist party while working for TVA from 1936 to 1939. She said Remington told her, "I'm awfully glad to know that somebody has come into town to take over the work I've been doing." She said Remington made the remark about the time a new party organizer arrived in Knoxville.

Kenneth F. McConnell, 52, a Weaverville (N.C.) poultry farmer, testified that he was the organizer Mrs. Williams referred to. McConnell said Remington was introduced to him in 1937 as a Communist and that he particularly remembered rebuking Remington for his unkempt appearance.

"I pointed out that it wasn't necessary to look like a tramp to be a Communist," McConnell said. The well-dressed Remington remained impassive as McConnell testified.

McConnell said he was a party member from 1935 until 1939.

Move to Bar ex-Spy Fails

Defense Attorney William Chanler tried to prevent Miss Bentley's appearance as a government witness by moving that she be barred. Chanler said he would not be able to cross-examine her properly because the government may have briefed her on defense papers subpenaed by the government.

U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol denied Miss Bentley had been coached with the papers, and Judge Gregory F. Noonan ruled the former spy queen may repeat her charges against Remington from the witness stand. She probably will be called Thursday.

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Remington Loses Plea To Prevent Testimony By Miss Bentley

Showdown Between Former Soviet Spy Courier and Defendant Due Tomorrow

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—William W. Remington, former Commerce Department economist, yesterday lost his bid to prevent testimony by his original accuser, former Soviet Spy Courier Elizabeth Bentley, at his Federal perjury trial.

Judge Gregory F. Noonan set the stage for a show-down between the couple — expected tomorrow—when he denied the defense move by Remington's counsel, William C. Chandler.

Remington, 33, is charged with lying when he denied before a Federal grand jury last May that he ever was a Communist.

Miss Bentley first accused him in July, 1948. She claimed he passed information to her for relay to Soviet agents.

Settlement Accepted.

He then sued Miss Bentley and a television program over which she had repeated her charges, for libel. Later he accepted a reported $10,000 settlement from the television program.

The trial is continuing today.

Mr. Chandler moved yesterday, in the absence of the jury, that any testimony by Miss Bentley be excluded on the ground that he would not be able to cross-examine her properly.

The lawyer declared proper cross-examination had been precluded because the Government may have briefed her on defense papers which the grand jury had sealed.

The seal had been broken, Mr. Chandler said. He added that the papers had been obtained from the attorney who handled the original civil suit for Remington against Miss Bentley.

Denies Misuse of Papers.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol replied that it was "none of Mr. Chandler's business" what was done with the papers. But to a question from the bench, Mr. Saypol denied that improper use had been made of the documents or that Miss Bentley had been coached.

Judge Noonan accepted the Government assurances and finally ruled that Miss Bentley could testify.

Earlier yesterday, the prosecution produced three witnesses who swore they saw Remington in 1936 and 1937 at Communist Party meetings in Knoxville, Tenn., while he was an employe of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Describes Four Meetings.

Kenneth Elliott McConnell, 52, a poultry farmer of Weaverville, N. C., described four meetings he said he had with Remington.

McConnell, who said he was a party organizer between 1935 and 1939, testified that he and the defendant discussed shortcomings of party activity in Knoxville at one of the meetings.

He added that he once told the now-dapper Remington that he did not have to run around "like a tramp to be a Communist."

Another witness, Mrs. Muriel Speer Williams of Winchester, Mass., said Remington attended Communist Party meetings in Knoxville at which she was present.

Mrs. Christine Benson, a Knoxville housewife, testified she "definitely" attended some meetings with Remington but added:

"I haven't stated definitely that I knew him to be a member."

All three witnesses admitted previous membership in the party, but said they had quit after changing their minds about its policies.

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Mrs. Remington Says Ex-Husband Tried to Stop Her Testimony

Urged Her to Have Self Declared Mentally Unfit, She Tells Perjury Trial

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—William W. Remington wanted his former wife to get herself declared mentally unfit to testify at his perjury trial, she told a Federal jury yesterday.

Mrs. Ann Moos Remington said that the former Government economist "appeared anxious for me not to testify."

"He suggested that I ask my doctor and get proof that I was mentally incompetent."

Remington, 33, who is accused of falsely swearing he never was a Communist, quit his $10,000-a-year Commerce Department post after he was indicted by a grand jury last July.

Third Day of Testimony.

His trim, brunette, former wife, who has testified that he was a party member and that he gave confidential Government information to a spy courier, concluded her third day of testimony before the trial adjourned until next Tuesday.

Under cross-examination, she said she had been receiving psychiatric treatment since 1945—at the original suggestion of Remington—and that "it has done me good." She said he also had consulted alienists.

"Our marriage was running into difficulties and he thought it might save our marriage," she said. The couple were separated in 1947. Their divorce decree became final a year ago.

During her direct examination, Mrs. Remington testified Remington once asked a professor at Harvard "who is now a Supreme Court Justice" advice about his career.

Didn't Name Justice.

She did not name the justice. However, the only former Harvard professor now on the Supreme Court bench is Felix Frankfurter.

Justice Frankfurter was a character witness in the first trial of Alger Hiss, former State Department official and presidential adviser later convicted of perjury in denying he passed State secrets to Whittaker Chambers, admitted ex-Communist agent.

Mrs. Remington said Remington didn't know whether to study law or economics in his college

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days when, she said, he belonged to the Young Communist League. She said he consulted with Communists and was told the party needed persons trained in economics.

Also Consulted Laski.

She said he also consulted with Harold Laski, late British Labor Party leader.

Mrs. Remington, who claims that both she and her former husband were Communists during their marriage, conceded under defense questioning that they were "not orthodox Communists."

She said that neither she nor Remington ever had a party dues book, or a party membership card, as provided under the party constitution, and that Remington never attended regular party meetings.

"We were not orthodox Communists in that sense who followed the rules," she said. "But there were lots of others who were Communists like us in a loose sense."

Says They Were Independent.

She added that she and her husband were perhaps "intellectual Communists" rather than members of the party under its provisions.

"We were rather independent. We followed the Communist position on our own," she said. "We didn't like the petty bureaucrats in the New York party."

Although she had testified previously that she and Remington paid party dues, Defense Counsel William C. Chanler brought out that she was unfamiliar with the party method of computing dues.

Mrs. Remington, who says she quit the party in 1946, was asked about her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, whom she last saw in the spring. "I don't like her," the witness said. "I don't care for her political views. She's a radical and I'm not. Mostly it's her personality."

Decided to "Tell Truth."

Mrs. Remington said that at first she planned to support her ex-husband before the grand jury by explaining that he was not a Communist Party member but had "approached the party."

She said, however, that she decided to "tell the truth" after she heard part of Remington's testimony that she said contained "unnecessary lies." These, she said, were about her mother and their marriage.

The witness stuck to her story that Remington had given a secret formula to self-avowed former Red Spy Courier Elizabeth Bentley. She originally said the information was a top-secret formula for making explosives, but said yesterday it may have been "worthless."

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EX-WIFE SAYS REDS GOT REMINGTON AID

Tells of His Giving Top Secret Formula for Explosives to Agent for Russia

By KALMAN SEIGEL

The divorced wife of William W. Remington, continuing her testimony yesterday at his perjury trial in Federal Court, forged another link in the chain the Government contends ties him to membership in the Communist party.

In cross-examining Mrs. Ann Moos Remington, however, William Chanler, defense counsel, hacked away at the evidential chain to establish that she was vague on details of meetings and conversations she previously testified to, that her knowledge of party dogma was hazy and that causes she and Remington supported in 1937 and 1938 were similar to those embraced by most liberals of the day.

Remington, a former Commerce Department employe, is accused of denying falsely to a Federal grand jury that he was ever a member of the Communist party.

Mrs. Remington told Judge Gregory F. Noonan and a jury of seven women and five men that her former husband had turned over to Elizabeth Bentley, self-styled former Communist agent, a "top secret" formula for explosives and other information for transmission to Russia.

She said Remington had a series of meetings with Miss Bentley while he was employed in Washington, and that they made her acquaintance after meetings in New York restaurants with Communist party functionaries, including Jacob Golos, head of a Soviet spy ring.

The contact with Miss Bentley was arranged, she testified, because of the difficulty of keeping in touch with a "Joe North," once an editor of the now defunct New Masses magazine and now a writer for The Daily Worker.

Mrs. Remington explained that the "top secret" formula was one telling about the manufacture of explosives from garbage.

Voices Reluctance to Testify

At one point in detailing her own indoctrination and growth as a member of the Communist party from previous undergraduate memberships as a student at Bennington College and later Columbia Universtiy, she told the court suddenly that she wanted to say something. With Judge Noonan's permission, Mrs. Remington declared:

"I would like to say that I am a very reluctant witness. It is extremely hard to testify against the father of my children, but I hold no malice against him personnally. I have been subpoenaed by the Government and I am trying to tell the truth as I remember it."

Mrs. Remington also told the court that her joining the party in the fall of 1938 was devoid of ritual or examination and did not involve the issuance of any membership card or special insignia.

She said she left the original unit she joined at Columbia University after attending only two meetings, and transferred to the unit in Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., her home town. She related that she attended some meetings here with people whose names she recalled vaguely.

Mrs. Remington also told how she and her husband worked for the election of Earl Browder in a special Congressional election in the Fourteenth District in New York, held in February, 1940.

At the meetings with Miss Bentley in 1942 and 1943, she said, they paid their Communist party dues to her. She also recalled that on one occasion, when Remington had obtained an increase in pay, their dues also rose.

Tells of New Masses Gift

She testified that on Christmas, 1942, Miss Bentley gave her a scarf and Remington a tie, as gifts with the message, "Merry Christmas from the party." She also testified that in 1940 she and Remington donated $100 to The New Masses and that her husband had written a letter that the magazine pinted telling of the gift. A copy of the letter was introduced as a Government exhibit.

She also testified to pre- and post-marriage contacts with Communists and how she and her husband helped organize the Washington Peace Mobilization in 1940. The group is listed as subversive by the Attorney General's office.

She also said she quit the party in 1946 and in January of the next year was separated from her husband. She did not elaborate on why she severed her party connection, nor were the circumstances

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surrounding her divorce explained.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Chanler, she said she did not love Remington, and that she made her marriage conditional upon his remaining a Communist, "adherence to the party program and participation in party activities."

She then admitted being vague on the circumstances surrounding her meetings with Remington while he was at Dartmouth and she at Bennington. She also said she could not remember the names of the people at the party meetings at Columbia.

"Not Sure" on Some Details

Asked what it meant to be a Communist, she replied that it was "a state of mind." Mr. Chanler also brought out inconsistencies in her testimony of the conversation with Remington in which she said he had been a member of the party in Knoxville, Tenn.

She said she was "not sure" about details of the conversation relating to his being beaten up while working in the South, and that, when he allegedly told her he was leaving the Young Communist League at Dartmouth because it was "not expedient" in view of an academic honor that was forthcoming, he had already been honored with a fellowship.

Mr. Chanler also elicited from the witness the information that she and her husband walked out on a lecture on Marxist economics in Ne wYork when the group re fused to hear Remington's exceptions to the speaker's remarks.

She also admitted that many liberals donated money to The New Masses in 1940. Mr. Chanler pointed out that the magazine at the time was fighting to retain its mailing privileges and that the money might have been used for that campaign.

Mrs. Remington said she didn't rrecall and added, "I'll take your word on that."

The trial will continue at 10:30 A. M. today.

A STAR WITNESS

Mrs. Ann Moos Remington
Associated Press

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Remington Told Her He Was a Communist, Ex-Wife Testifies

Adjured Her to Secrecy On Party Membership In 1938, She Says

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—William W. Remington, former Commerce Department economist, heard his divorced wife give testimony yesterday that contradicted his steadfast denial of Communist Party membership.

Mrs. Ann Moos Remington, an unsmiling witness at her former husband's perjury trial, said that in 1938 Remington "told me he was a member of the Communist Party and adjured me to secrecy on that."

Truman's Appointees to Subversives Board Face Senate Hearing. Page A-6

The 33-year-old Remington is on trial before a Federal Court jury, accused of lying last May to a Federal grand jury here when he denied he ever was a Communist.

The slight, brunette Mrs. Remington said she went to Young Communist League meetings with Remington when he was a Dartmouth student and before he allegedly joined the party.

Also Became a Communist.

She added that she, herself, became a Communist just before their marriage in 1938. It was not brought out whether she had since renounced communism.

Mrs. Remington, who lives with her two children at 11 Tauxmont road, Alexandria, Va., said her former husband told her he was dropping out of the YCL because he could "do more good outside."

However, she added that she

(See REMINGTON, Page A-6.)

REMINGTON ARRIVES FOR TRIAL OPENING—New York.—William W. Remington (left), former Government economist, enters Federal Court Building with his attorney, William C. Chanler, for the opening day of his perjury trial.
—AP Wirephoto.

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Remington

(Continued From First Page.)

saw no change in his attitude toward the party.

Told of Beating.

Mrs. Remington also linked him to the left-wing Workers' Alliance. She said he told her he had been "beaten up" while promoting the alliance during the summer of 1937, when he worked as a messenger for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

As Mrs. Remington took the witness stand, her glance met that of the defendant only briefly. Remington's only reaction was a frown as she quoted his alleged admission of party membership.

Mrs. Remington said she was divorced about a year ago and had received no support from Remington since June.

Jury Secretary Testifies.

The first witness called in the trial was Hugh V. Doran, who was secretary of the grand jury before which Remington denied party membership. Mr. Doran of New York proceded Mrs. Remington to the stand.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, in his opening statement yesterday, said Remington "prostituted his position of trust" while on the Federal payroll.

Mr. Saypol said the defendant betrayed his Government post by giving "vital information" to a Soviet spy courier.

In his own opening, Defense Attorney William C. Chanler denied the prosecution's assertions and said there was no basis for conviction.

Suspended From Job.

Mr. Saypol's mention of a spy courier seemed to refer to Elizabeth Bentley, a self-described former Communist who first accused Remington in 1948. She claimed he gave her Government data.

The economist reportedly collected $10,000 in settlement of a libel suit against a television program on which Miss Bentley aired her charges.

However, he was suspended from his job and not reinstated until a year ago after a Federal Loyalty Review Board cleared him of her accusation.

He finally resigned from the Commerce Department post shortly after the Federal grand jury indicted him last June 8.

Mr. Chanler said yesterday that Remington had known Miss Bentley under another name as a writer for the former newspaper PM and the Communist publication New Masses. He said the only data Remington gave her was available to any one.

It was material for publicity, Mr. Chanler said, "so the world would know how well this country was prepared for the conflict."

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Ex-Wife Calls Remington An Admitted Red

Says He Swore Her To Secrecy in 1938

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (UP). Mrs. Ann Remington testified today that her later-divorced husband, William W. Remington, told her in 1938 that he was a member of the Communist party at that time. and swore her to secrecy.

Mrs. Remington, a soft-spoken brunette, was the government's second witness in the perjury trial of the former Commerce department economist. He is charged with lying when he denied before a federal grand jury that he ever had been a Communist party member.

Met at "Peace Meeting"

A slim, attractive woman who appeared more the schoolgirl than the 34-year-old mother of a boy, 8, and a girl, 6, Mrs. Remington said she now lives at 11 Tauxmont Rd., Alexandria, Va., on a small inheritance plus some small earnings.

Mrs. Remington testified that she met the handsome young honor student at Dartmouth college in the early months of 1948. She said they met at a "peace meeting" in which the American Student union was one of the participating groups.

She said that following that first meeting she visited Dartmouth from nearby Bennington college several times and saw and talked with Remington.

On one occasion, she testified, she and Remington sat in a car outside his dormitory and talked about his job at Knoxville, Tenn., with the TVA the previous year.

"He told me he was a member of the Communist party and abjured me to secrecy on that," she said.

She Joined Communist League

Mrs. Remington said she was not a member of the party at that time but was "in the process of becoming a member of the Young Communist league" and joined the league soon afterward.

Mrs. Remington was still on the witness stand under direct examination when court adjourned for the day. She will resume her testimony tomorrow.

The government said in its opening statement that it would prove Remington stole vital government documents to "deliver secretly" to Russian spy couriers.

U.S. attorney Irving Saypol told a seven-woman, five-man jury:

"You will hear how Remington, while drawing a high salary, prostituted his position of trust in the government and abused that trust for the benefit of the Communist party to which he was attached."

The government attorney, speaking in a firm voice, added:

"It will be shown by his deeds and acts that throughout his work for this country his adherence and loyalty was always to the Russian government."

Saypol told the jury that membership in the Communist party and espionage for Russia often "go hand in hand." He added:

"We will prove they went hand in hand in this case."

He accused Remington of "deliberate and malicious untruth" during his appearance last June before the grand jury which indicted him, and said the jury was engaged in a crucial investigation at that time. Remington denied to the jury that he ever was a Communist, and this brought the perjury count.

Saypol declared that joining the Communist party "is not joining a civic or religious organization" and said:

"The essence of Communist party membership, dedicated as it is to the support of a foreign power, is secrecy, deception, furtiveness and a conspiracy in word and deed."

He told the jury that Communists within the U. S. use "the lie, conceit and all conceivable skullduggery" against the nation.

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Grand Jury Hears Ex-Red On Remington

New York, May 17 (AP).—Kenneth McConnel, former Communist party organizer in North Carolina, testified today before a Federal grand jury conducting a new investigation into the loyalty of William Remington, Government economist.

Remington was cleared of Communist charges two years ago.

As he left the grand jury room, McConnel told newsmen:

"You can say I testified in the Remington case."

Pressed further, he said:

"You can say I gave testimony similar to that which I gave in Washington."

McConnel and Howard Allen Bridgman, witnesses before the congressional committee, brought new accusations against Remington this month. The grand jury heard Bridgman and Remington's former wife yesterday.

The grand jury foreman said "the grand jury is making great progress in its investigation."

Remington appeared before the same jury last year to deny the charges, and no further action was taken.

After the original charge, Remington was investigated by a loyalty review board, cleared, and returned to employment.

WILLIAM REMINGTON

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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Mohr
Tele Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Remington Investigated By Espionage Jury Here

The special Federal grand jury which has been investigating espionage here is looking into the case of William Remington, Department of Commerce employee cleared by the government's loyalty board, it was reported yesterday. Several witnesses in this new inquiry by the grand jury, in United States District Court, have been subpoenaed, it was said.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the House Committee on Un-American Activities was going ahead with its own investigation into the case of Mr. Remington. The House group recently found two witnesses, former Communists, who said they knew Mr. Remington as a party member in 1936 and 1937.

Mr. Remington denied this allegation as he had denied in 1948 accusations made by Miss Elizabeth Bentley, admitted former Red spy courier, who named him as a source of information in testimony before the House committee.

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Remington Gets New, 'Non-Sensitive' Job

Loyalty Probe Figure Has Post Made for Him

By WILLIAM S. ODLIN JR.

"Oh what do we do with a sea-k sailor?" is an old Navy lament. And the problem is not unlike at of Commerce Secretary Saw-r, who has to find a safe place r one William W. Remington, e bright young Dartmouth econ-nist who was forced back on awyer's pay roll by the loyalty view board.

Kept Away from Secrets

Of one thing the Commerce eople were convinced. Reming-on would not be placed in close ontact with classified or secret nformation.

With the problem pressing hard, lawyer found with a slight demo-ion, possibly an illegal one, and he creation of a new job, he ould pigeon-hole young Reming-on in a place where no harm ould befall.

This lean "golden boy" of the Truman administration has been pigeon-holed in one of Constitu-ion avenue's "temporary" gov-ernment buildings, those reservoirs of bureaucracy.

Prepared Import Studies

There, amid a fine collection of African violets in various stages of maturity, he prepares studies on the import situation for the Office of International Trade. He doesn't handle matters involving security.

And why is Remington sur-rounded by these weather-beaten, plaster board walls? He's a $10,-

Times-Herald Staff Photo

Remington's Office in Temporary Government Building

With stains in the plaster under window at left and African violets decorating the win-dowsill at right, William Remington works in the office above in a temporary building.

other Commerce department em-ployes who were transferred to "non-sensitive" posts following the loyalty checks.

"They are merely people whose past indiscretions make it inad-visable to place them in contact with classified material," he said.

Protested Demotion

Gladieux recalled that Reming-ton was the only one of the trans-ferred workers who protested the change of status.

"He appeared here with his law-yer to protest the demotion but I persuaded him not to press the protest," Gladieux stated.

Gladieux admitted that had Remington insisted on pressing his demand for full restoration of his old job he probably would have got it. He said the civil serv-ice commission would have to deal with the case and under existing law they would have no

terials "to the countries of East-ern Europe."

As for Elizabeth Bentley, the confessed former Communist who fingered him at the Senate hear-ing, he recalled the out-of-court settlement of his libel action against her. A part of the settle-ment was the stipulation that the amount of damages would not be published by the plaintiff. It was reported to be $10,000.

"It was the most money I ever owned," said Remington.

Remington claimed the investi-gation struck him at a time when he was preparing to enter private business and that he found it nec-essary to return to the govern-ment to complete the clearance of his name.

Seeks "Anonymity"

He said that this resulted in considerable financial sacrifice.

"My principal concern now is to regain my anonymity."

The interviewer asked if he was looking for any further income from libel actions.

"I scan the papers every day in the hope I'll run into something like that."

"I know what you mean," said the interviewer.

See WFO letter 3-20-50

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I.N.P. Photo

Pigeon-Holed Economist

William Remington is shown as he testified before a Senate investigating committee in August 1948.

000-a-year man—or nearly so. He made more than that until recently, when Sawyer placed him back in the "non-policy-making level," as they say in the government.

Salary Is Reduced

Bernard L. Gladieux, Sawyer's executive assistant, explained that the Commerce department, aware of the loyalty review board's findings, transferred and actually demoted Remington "to give the government every benefit of the doubt."

Gladieux said Remington's salary was reduced from the GS-15 rate, $10,330, to $9,800, the maximum in the GS-14 classification.

"We never put him back in his old job," Gladieux recalled. "His present duties, basically, are to make special studies which are assigned to him involving the economic analysis of commodity supply and demand factors, and to advise on the significance of trade and industrial developments including the underlying economics or characteristics of such developments as determined by economical and statistical research."

Specially-created Job

Gladieux admitted that the new job was created specifically for Remington. He insisted, however, that it is a job that "needed doing."

"If we hadn't placed Bill Remington in it," Gladieux said, "it would have been necessary to assign some other people to the job."

Gladieux staunchly insisted that the present Remington task is not "made" work. As to the demotion he said:

"We could have given him his old rating but it would have been stretching a point."

Not "Security Risk"

Gladieux also pointed out that the GS-15 would place Remington on a "policy-making level" where he would be in contact with classified material. He said that top members of the OIT staff frequently must confer with State department officials and have access to confidential material.

Gladieux objected to the term "security risk" in connection with Remington and more than 30

Protested Demotion

Gladieux recalled that Remington was the only one of the transferred workers who protested the change of status.

"He appeared here with his lawyer to protest the demotion but I persuaded him not to press the protest," Gladieux stated.

Gladieux admitted that had Remington insisted on pressing his demand for full restoration of his old job he probably would have got it. He said the civil service commission would have to deal with the case and under existing law they would have no alternative.

Remington has civil service status and veterans' preference.

Over across Constitution avenue sits young Remington, as precise an individual as there is on the government pay roll. He's a marked man and he knows it.

Remington's office faces on a court. Its walls are stained with leakage of the weather and decorated with magazine illustration reproductions that are becoming seedy with age. The quality of the furnishings is high.

Interview Was Surprise

Remington's most recent newspaper interview began when he let himself in through a private entrance to the office. It was a surprise interview and Remington's quick and successful struggle to maintain his composure was obvious.

Remington seated himself behind the desk, eight feet away from the interviewer, who sat on the couch.

He seemed to try at all times to keep his eyes focused on those of the interviewer. Most of the questions were parried with citations to the hearings by the Senate committee which investigated him in 1948.

Questions pertaining to his present duties were referred to his superior, "Jack" Kilbey.

In speaking of his past assignment, Remington referred habitually to "the countries of Europe" when talking about Russia or her satellites.

Remington said his preinvestigation job with the Commerce department was to establish a system of export controls designed to limit shipment of critical ma

amount of damages would not published by the plaintiff. It w reported to be $10,000.

"It was the most money I ev owned," said Remington.

Remington claimed the inves gation struck him at a time whe he was preparing to enter priva business and that he found it ne essary to return to the gover ment to complete the clearanc

Hamilton.
Well, I've been going to school ne time, and it became a sort routine," Mrs. Jacobson said ly. "But I never had anyone k to me of such a thing as before."

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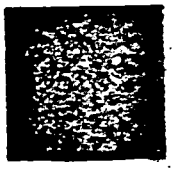

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Remington Wins 'About $10,000' for Bentley Charges

New York, Feb. 28 (NYHT).—William W. Remington, Commerce Department official, has settled his $100,000 slander suit quietly—and for about $10,000—against Elizabeth T. Bentley, former Communist courier, and two other defendants, it was learned today.

Remington, cleared by the Federal Loyalty Review Board of charges of Communist affiliation brought by Miss Bentley, has discontinued his 18-month-old suit against her, the National Broadcasting Co. and General Foods Corp., by stipulation. Details of the settlement were not revealed.

The suit was filed in United States District Court here on October 6, 1948, following a televised broadcast on September 12, 1948, by Miss Bentley on the "Meet the Press" program. Remington charged that Miss Bentley accused him of being a Communist and thus implied that he violated his Federal loyalty oath.

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Remington's Suit Settled

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NY News). The $100,000 slander suit brought by William W. Remington, government economist, against former Soviet spy courier Elizabeth T. Bentley and others concerned with a television program on which Miss Bentley appeared, has been settled for less than $10,000, it was disclosed tonight.

Lawrence Spivak and Martha Rountree, producers of the program, "Meet the Press," who with the National Broadcasting Co. and General Foods Corp., sponsors, were co-defendants, said the suit was settled on the basis of legal expenses involved.

Remington filed the suit after Miss Bentley assertedly charged during a "Meet the Press" session on Sept. 12, 1948, that Remington belonged to the Communist party.

Remington, suspended from his $10,000-a-year job in the Commerce department during a 1948 loyalty investigation, was reinstated in February 1949, after a government review board cleared him of disloyalty charges.

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Remington Libel Suit Against Miss Bentley Settled Privately 19

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—William W. Remington, Commerce Department official, has made an out-of-court settlement of his $100,000 slander suit against Elizabeth Bentley, a former Communist, and two other defendants.

His attorney said yesterday that Mr. Remington received a "substantial sum." He refused to specify the figure.

The New York Herald Tribune said the amount was reported to be $10,000.

Mr. Remington filed his suit after Miss Bentley, a self-styled former spy courier, failed to publicly withdraw a charge that he belonged to the Communist Party.

Cleared by Loyalty Board.

His suit also named the National Broadcasting Co. and the General Foods Corp., sponsor of a television show on which Miss Bentley made the accusation September 12, 1948.

She previously had made the charge before a congressional committee. Testimony before a congressional body is not subject to slander actions.

Mr. Remington was suspended from his job in July, 1948 pending a loyalty investigation, and was reinstated in February, 1949 by the Federal Loyalty Review Board which cleared him of the charge.

In his suit, Mr. Remington called Miss Bentley's accusation "untrue, false and defamatory."

Handled by Insurance Firm

Reports of the settlement were confirmed by his attorney, Richard Green.

Later Lawrence Spivak and Martho Rountree, co-owners and co-producers of the show, "Meet the Press," on which Miss Bentley made her accusation, said the settlement was handled by an insurance company.

They did not disclose the amount.

They said they had advised against a settlement "because we did not believe a libel had been committed," but that the suit was "settled on the basis of legal expenses involvel, and the amount of the settlement indicates that it was based on expediency."

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REMINGTON SETTLES SUIT OUT OF COURT

The $100,000 libel suit of William W. Remington, Department of Commerce official who was cleared of disloyalty charges, against Elizabeth T. Bentley, confessed Communist courier; the National Broadcasting Company and the General Foods Corporation has been settled out of court for an undisclosed sum, it was announced yesterday.

The suit, filed Oct. 6, 1948, in Federal Court, demanded damages of the three defendants for remarks by Miss Bentley on a television broadcast of "Meet the Press" over the N. B. C. network Sept. 12, 1948. During the broadcast, it was charged, Miss Bentley "conveyed the meaning" that Mr. Remington had been a Communist while in Government employ.

The settlement was announced by Walter Barry of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, who represented N. B. C. and General Foods, sponsor of the broadcast in question. Miss Bentley was represented by Godfrey Schmidt, whose office confirmed the fact of the settlement. Mr. Remington's attorney, Richard G. Green, called the settlement "substantial."

Although the terms of the settlement were kept secret, it was learned that no public retraction of Miss Bentley's charges against Mr. Remington was involved in the agreement.

Mr. Remington was suspended from the Department of Commerce in August, 1948, but reinstated by the Government's top loyalty review board the following February. His suspension resulted from charges that he had been a Communist informant, made by Miss Bentley before a Senate investigating committee in July, 1948.

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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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Remington Settles Slander Suit Against Miss Bentley, 2 Others

William W. Remington, Commerce Department official, has settled his $100,000 slander suit against Elizabeth T. Bentley, former Communist courier, and two other defendants for a reported $10,000, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. Remington, cleared by the Federal Loyalty Review Board of charges of Communist affiliation brought by Miss Bentley, discontinued his eighteen-month-old suit against her, the National Broadcasting Company and General Foods Corporation, by stipulation. Details of the settlement were not revealed although attorneys for both sides admitted yesterday that the suit was dropped by "mutual consent."

The suit was filed in United States District Court on Oct. 6, 1948, following a televised broadcast on Sept. 12, 1948, by Miss Bentley on the "Meet the Press" program. Mr. Remington charged that Miss Bentley accused him of being a Communist and thus implied that he violated his Federal loyalty oath. He charged the statement was "untrue, false and defamatory."

Mr. Remington had been suspended in July, 1948, from his $10,300 a year position as director of the Commerce Department's export program staff, after Miss Bentley first made the charge before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The suit was brought when she repeated the charge away from the cloak of Congressional immunity. Mr. Remington was re-instated with back pay on Feb. 10, 1949, after Miss Bentley refused to appear at the loyalty board hearing. On Dec. 7, Judge Edward A. Conger, in United States District Court, denied her plea for dismissal of the suit.

The fact that the suit was dropped by mutual consent was verified by Walter R. Barry, of 2 Rector Street, who represented the defendants, and Richard G. Green, of 9 Rockefeller Plaza, attorney for Mr. Remington. Neither would give any details, but Mr. Barry said that payment was made by "an insured claim." Mr. Remington, in Washington, had no comment, and it was learned that one of the provisions of the settlement was that there would be no publicity.

Lawrance Spivak and Martha Rountree, co-owners and co-producers of "Meet the Press," later issued a statement saying: "Mr. Remington's claim was handled by an insurance company. We advised against settlement because we did not believe a libel had been committed. It was settled on the basis of the legal expenses involved, and the amount of the settlement indicates that it was based on expediency."

Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
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Since September 12, 1948, when she called William Remington a Communist on a television broadcast, Elizabeth Bentley has made no attempt to defend the merit of her accusation. She had ample opportunity to do so when Mr. Remington's fitness for Government employment was under consideration by the Loyalty Review Board, which completely cleared him. The board gave her three distinct invitations to appear before it, and she failed to do so. When Mr. Remington filed a suit for defamation against her and against the General Foods Corp., sponsor of the program on which she appeared, and the NBC television network, a defense on the merits, if any, would have been in order. Instead, the defendants chose to pursue purely dilatory tactics by seeking dismissal of the suit on technical legal grounds.

Their motion to dismiss has now been denied by Federal District Judge Conger. He ruled, for the first time, so far as we can determine, that defamation extemporaneously expressed via the television medium must be treated as slander rather than as libel. The distinction is important. Generally, slander is actionable without a showing of special damage only if the publication of it imputes a crime, a loathsome disease, or some conduct, condition or trait tending to injure another in his trade or profession. A printed allegation that a person is a Communist has been held to be libelous *per se*—that is actionable without proof that it was injurious to the particular person. But the permanence of the printed word is supposed to give it greater effectiveness than the spoken word. Therefore the same allegation made orally would be actionable, under ordinary circumstances, only upon a showing that it injured the defamed person in his trade or profession.

The defendants in this suit sought to have it dismissed on the ground that it was slander, not libel, and that Mr. Remington had failed to plead special damages. Judge Conger agreed that Miss Bentley's statements should be deemed slanderous but ruled that, because they were uttered in reference to a Government employe, they constituted slander *per se* and that, therefore, no allegation of special damage was needed. The logic of this seems to us unassailable. "I know of no accusation more discreditive of a United States Government official with respect to the proper conduct of his office than that he is a Communist," the judge observed. "Members of the Communist Party are not permitted to hold office in the Federal Government. Generally, Communists are looked upon as representatives of a foreign government."

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Glavin
Harbo
Nichols ✓
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Whitehead

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Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror

Date: DEC 20 1949

Elizabeth Bentley Loses Plea To Dismiss Remington's Suit

Judge Edward A. Conger of the United States District Court yesterday denied the application of Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, ex-Communist courier, and two other defendants, asking dismissal of a $100,000 slander suit brought by William W. Remington, an economist for the Federal governmnet.

The suit followed a televised broadcast in September, 1948 by Miss Bentley on the "Meet the Press" program. The National Broadcasting Company, Inc. and General Foods Corporation, sponsor of the program, are her co-defendants. Mr. Remington charged that Miss Bentley accused him of being a Communist and thus implied his violation of a Federal loyalty oath in which he had sworn he was not a Communist.

Regarding Miss Bentley's contention that her statements on the broadcast were privileged as an accurate record of her testimony before a Congressional committee, Judge Conger said:

"I deem it more judicious to pass this point at this time and let it rest with the trial judge, or some time after the pleadings are complete. It may then be simpler to determine whether defendant Bentley was making a 'report' and also whether she waived, by her responses, any privileges she may have had."

Refusing to dismiss the suit on the defense claim that Mr. Remington had no cause of action without proof of special damage, Judge Conger said:

"I know of no accusation more discreditive of a United States government official with respect to the proper conduct of his office than that his is a Communist . . . Officers of our government and the public at large would distrust the honesty, the impartiality and the judgment of an economist in the employ of our government who was known as a Communist. His usefulness as a public servant would be ended."

Judge Conger's opinion continued:

"It is not necessary to say that the plaintiff is an unfit government official or economist because he is a Communist. It is sufficient to charge what he stands for and the relationship is obvious.

"I conclude that the defendant Bentley's remarks are injurious to plaintiff as a government official and economist and are, therefore, slanderous per se, and that special damage need not be alleged."

Mr. Remington was reinstated in a Department of Commerce position last February after a government review board cleared him of disloyalty charges.

N.Y. Herald Tribune

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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Dismissal of Remington Slander Suit Refused

New York, Dec. 7 (U.P.).—Federal Judge Edward A. Conger refused today to dismiss a $100,000 slander suit against former Communist spy Elizabeth T. Bentley and two co-defendants.

The suit was filed by Federal Government Economist William W. Remington after Miss Bentley said he was a member of the Communist Party on the television program "Meet the Press" on September 12, 1948. Miss Bentley's co-defendants are the National Broadcasting Co., which aired the show and the Central Foods Corp., its sponsor.

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Remington Files 2d Slander Suit

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP). William W. Remington, Commerce department economist, today filed a second $100,000 slander suit over charges made against him by Elizabeth Bentley, former Communist.

A suit filed in federal court today named as defendants Lawrence E. Spivak, Martha Rounsevelle and Press Productions, Inc., owners and producers of the "Meet the Press" television program.

In an earlier slander action against Miss Bentley, the National Broadcasting Co. and General Foods Corp., Remington charged Miss Bentley with trying to label him a Communist.

Remington, suspended from his government job for a time, since has been cleared by a loyalty review board and has been reinstated in his Commerce department job.

The suits, the papers charge, are based on a Sept. 12, 1948, "Meet the Press" television show in which Miss Bentley allegedly made remarks which were "intended and did convey the meaning that Remington was ~~and is~~ a member of the Communist party while an employe of the United States, contrary to the laws of the United States."

Miss Bentley in July 1948, testified before a Senate subcommittee that she was a Communist party member from 1935 to 1945 and sometimes went to Remington to try and get confidential government data.

~~She~~ testified then he was a member of the Communist party. Remington has denied all her charges.

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REMINGTON FINDING RUFFLES SENATORS

'All Facts' Wanted on Loyalty Clearance—Official's Job Cut of Soviet Trade Link

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—William W. Remington, cleared yesterday of charges of disloyalty preferred against him before a Senate investigating committee, went back to work today as Director of the Export Program staff of the Department of Commerce's Office of International Trade.

He was due to collect about $5,000 in back pay for the period of his suspension, and he took over his $10,330 post amid comments of dissatisfaction on Capitol Hill that indicated the case might not be closed.

While Mr. Remington took back his old job, some of the duties he previously performed, including chairmanship of a committee studying American shipments behind the Iron Curtain, no longer are included in his assignment.

Reorganization Explained

Officials said the reorganization had been made some time ago without regard to whether Mr. Remington would be returned to his job, but they conceded, however, that his future duties would be less involved with "the dramatic issue of national security."

It was the security aspect that today concerned some Senators, who said they wanted "all the facts" on which the Loyalty Review Board had cleared Mr. Remington.

Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, who headed the investigation a year ago, said that the board's decision was "surprising" and expressed astonishment that it had not insisted upon the appearance before it of Miss Elizabeth Bentley, the self-described former Soviet spy courier who named Mr. Remington as a Communist and said he gave her confidential wartime information. Miss Bentley refused several invitations to appear before the board.

Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat, of Arkansas, current chairman of the Senate Expenditures Committee, said he thought it was "a mistake" to reinstate Mr. Remington because there had been "strong evidence that he made a valuable contribution of information to a Communist who was passing on that information through spy channels to the Russian Government."

Calls Remington Careless

He added that Mr. Remington's own testimony made it clear that "to say the very least he was careless and indiscreet."

Senator Clyde R. Hoey, Democrat, of North Carolina, new chairman of the investigating subcommittee, said he would ask his committee to consider "all the facts."

Francis E. McIntyre, assistant director of the International Trade Office and Mr. Remington's immediate superior, said that there was no reluctance within the department to taking Mr. Remington back, and that the reassignment of duties resulted from a natural reorganization and not from the charges against Mr. Remington.

G.I.R.-7

This is a clipping from page 3 of the New York Times for 2-12-49

Clipped at the Seat of Government

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EXPOSURE HINTED OF LOYALTY FILES

Raising of Curbs on Records Is Predicted as Key Men Confer in Washington

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—A possibility that President Truman might relax his withholding of Government employment records from Congressional investigating committees was predicted widely after an unusual three-hour conference on Capitol Hill today.

At issue in this meeting, attended by key men in both the executive and legislative branches of the Government, was the matter of Congress' claim of the right to scan the employment record of a man who, while under investigation as to his loyalty, was put into several key posts of high confidence in wartime.

[illegible] story was correct, but that the information he gave her was not secret but material he had released to news correspondents in general.

Conferees Are Silent

Attending today's closed-session meeting in the office of Senator Homer Ferguson, chairman of the Senate investigating group, were Senators John W. Bricker, Republican, of Ohio, and Herbert R. O'Conor, Democrat, of Maryland, other members of the group of inquiry; Attorney General Clark and Assistant Attorney General Peyton Ford; Lawrence V. Melloy, executive director of the Loyalty Review Board; Harry B. Mitchell, chairman of the Civil Service Commission; Arthur S. Flemming, former Commissioner, and William Rogers, counsel to the Senate investigating group.

After the meeting everyone present refused comment. It was indicated, however, that the case would be taken to the President again, perhaps with recommendations from the Attorney General on the premise that the committee wanted to know why, after Miss Bentley had entered charges of aid to Soviet espionage against Mr. Remington to the FBI in 1945, he was allowed to serve in confidential posts adjacent to the White House.

These posts were:

December, 1945 to June, 1946, an ensign in the Naval Reserve on assignment to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion; from March, 1947 to March, 1948, key employment with the Council of Economic Advisors. Assignment, meanwhile, to the Harriman Committee, which formulated the Marshall Plan program. Transfer, in March, 1948, to a post in the Commerce Department, where he was chairman of a committee handling most confidential information concerning exports and imports to and from Russia and its satellite countries.

Spokesmen for the Senate committee were reported to have insisted at the conference that they were not probing the loyalty of Mr. Remington but whether the Government's over-all loyalty program was or was not effective, as operated.

Loyalty Files Not Wanted

The Senate committee, in advance of today's meeting, was pledged to go no further than the premise it laid out in an interim report which it filed for Congress last Saturday. This was to the effect that the committee was not requesting the loyalty files and did not want them. The committee was asking, instead, for information whether Mr. Remington was allowed to remain in his various key positions through "inadvertence, negligence or improper influence."

"The committee," this report said, "is not deciding the question of Remington's loyalty or disloyalty. That question must be decided by the appropriate loyalty board.

"The committee wants to know (1) whether the interested Government agencies were notified of Remington's alleged espionage activities; (2) the manner in which and to whom, and when, such notice was given, and (3) what action, if any, was taken by Remington's superiors upon receipt of that information."

At the White House it was said that the conference matters had not been brought to immediate Presidential consideration by Mr. Clark. There persisted in informed quarters, however, indications that a compromise on general employment information involved in loyalty cases would be effected where it did not tend to hamper necessary secrecy in the loyalty program as a whole.

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The New York Times
New York, N.Y.
Date: 9-10-48

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ormer High U. S. Officia
Named as Acting for Sovi
Witness Is Ex-Red Cour

mington Says Was Duped Clever Reds Meeting 'Spy'

By Sam Stavisky
Post Reporter

am W. Remington, boy- Government econom- used of feeding infor- to a Russian spy ring, ay traced his loyalty to youthful zeal and patriotism.

weary hours of testimony Senate investigating com- the 30-year-old Commerce escribed himself as some- a boob—despite his Phi ppa key—who was duped Communist agents.

hroughout the grueling estioning by a half dozen —even after his early ad given away to floun- he tall, reddish-haired val officer grimly pro his innocence of wrong

formation Secret

nd again, Remington in- the "secret" informa- s accused of giving to T. Bentley, self-admitted was nothing more than aterial available to any r.

ample, he once hastily copies of the Kiplinger fore rushing off for an with Miss Bentley, whom s "Helen Johnson," a re- for New York newspaper writers. Other times, he d facts and figures ab lished by the New York ewsweek and Time.

times, Remington ex- he gave Miss Bentley his own memos, or offi- s—but all of this stuff information he main- nterviews—at most 10 to Remington; perhaps

Their Names Figure in Ex-Red's Testimony

NATHAN WITT

ALGER HISS

LEE PRESSMAN

Named by witness as members of underground that sought to infiltrate United States government

20, according to Miss Bentley—took place in 1942-43, when he was a $3200-a-year minor official with the War Production Board. Currently, Remington is $9975-a-year director of the Commerce Department's export programs staff. He presides over a committee which decides what goods can be sold to Russia.

"Important," Not "Classified"

"I gave her important information," Remington declared over and over, "and never classified, confidential, or secret information."

By "important information," Remington said he meant information that showed what a really great job was being done by the War Production Board at a time when that agency was being charged by some critics as conducting its program on a "business as usual" policy.

"Wasn't that the Communist line at that time?" queried Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), committee chairman.

"Senators Truman and LaFollette were making similar charges," Remington retorted. President Truman was then head of the Senate War Investigating Committee. Robert M. LaFollette, jr., was then Senator from Wisconsin.

Several Senators wanted to know why Remington failed to conduct

See REMINGTON, Page 4, Col. 1

WHITAKER CHAMBERS

List Inc Nathan Alger H Lee Pre

By Mar
Post

Charges th policy making Roosevelt - Tr tration wer under order foreign agent Union rocked yesterday.

The charges w taker Chambers, munist, now as Time magazine, he was a forme Communist unde

Among those named Alger H Department offi secretary-general cisco conference United Nations w has denied the c

White Also Nam

He named al White, former Tr was the chief au ton Woods mon under which the established.

Chambers nam an underground Hiss:

Nathan Witt, cessively as attor secretary for the Relations Board.

Donald Hiss, f partment employ brother of Alger denied the charg

Lee Pressman, counsel for WPA the third party ca Wallace. Pressma he would issue a proper time.

John Abt, form eral counsel fo

WASHINGTON POST
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Date AUG 4 1943
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ARK
Washington Oldest
CHEVROLET SERVICE
1130 CONN AVE
REpublic 7878
RUMBA
AND SAMBA
Waltz, Foxtrot, Jitterbug
Let Don Pallini, who has perfected the teaching of Latin and American dances since 1930, show you learning is as simple as walk-ing in half. Join
P. M. 3½ hours Dancing
Instruction $1.50
Veterans Enroll Under G. I. Bill
COMFORTABLY AIR-COOLED
DON PALLINI
Dance St

basic facts of the program made him wonder if she really was a researcher as she claimed to be. As a rest[illegible]e kept his interviews short, one his suspicions were aroused.

Why didn't he report her to his superiors, Remington was asked by the committee.

He didn't have any firm grounds to mistrust her, Remington said, only vague suspicions. It was only years later, when questioned by the FBI that he learned she was a "most dangerous kind of Communist," Remington declared.

Witness Happy to Explain

What about the formulas, and in particular, what about the rubber formula which Miss Bentley, though not understanding it, thought to be important and immediately passed along to the Russians?

This question came up after some five hours on the stand, and Remington, who'd slumped and wilted considerably, brightened up. He'd be most happy to explain that one, because it was something of a joke.

It appears, Remington said, that WPB was in charge of the rubber production program and was seeking new ways of making synthetic rubber. Among the ideas that came in were screwball ideas from a number of crackpots, all of which had to be investigated, and all of which consumed time, delaying the ultimate program. As an example, to show Miss Bentley that the delays in the program were legitimate, Remington described to her

that Remington could move so freely from key post to key post, without the question of his loyalty being raised.

For example, Remin[illegible] was given a Navy commission and sent to London on an important mission. Later, at the request of John W. Snyder, now Secretary of the Treasury but then OWMR director, Remington was transferred to duty with that agency. Then as a civilian, Remington stayed with OWMR, and later moved over to Commerce Department. Only recently he was considered for a post with the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Snyder letter was found in the same Navy Department personnel folder from which the committee yesterday produced Remington's April, 1944, application for a Navy commission in which he stated that at WPB he had access to all types of highly secret data. The committee found in the list mention of the Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb.

Chairman Ferguson said that was such "a great secret" then that not even the Senate War Investigating Committee (Truman Committee), of which he was a member, could get any information about it. He pointed out that April, 1944, was long before the bomb was used and was a time when nobody outside of the project was supposed to know anything about it.

Remington said he knew the project was getting overriding priorities for equipment and machinery but did not know why.

The committee will continue its hearings today. Remington said he would ask the committee to subpena a number of high-ranking Government officials, including several of sub-cabinet rank, to testify as to his character and work with the Government.

Duped, Declares Remington

his interviews with "Newspaperwoman" Bentley in his WPB office instead of meeting her on street corners, park benches and in restaurants around town.

"I know it was unusual," replied Remington, groping for words to explain. "In fact, it was quite remarkable, looking backwards."

Were the "clandestine" meetings held in order to hide something, the committee wanted to know.

No, not at all, Remington said. Somehow or other Miss Bentley always had a "plausible" excuse for meeting him at 14th and Pennsylvania ave., in a park or cafe, and once even in the Mellon Gallery, he explained.

Once, for instance, she phoned and said she was way uptown and rushing off to a luncheon date, so could he meet her halfway? His office being in the Social Security Building, at 7th and Independence ave., a good halfway point seemed to be 14th and Pennsylvania.

They Sat in the Park

Then there was the time he urged Miss Bentley to come down to the office for the interview. But she wouldn't. She said: "Oh, it's such a beautiful day! Why don't we sit in the park?" And being a nice guy, Remington indicated, he just gave in to the suggestion.

"I was only 24 years old, and silly enough not to realize it was a preposterous procedure."

Wasn't it more than preposterous, the committee demanded to know? Wasn't her insistence on meeting him away from the office in itself enough to arouse his suspicions?

Not at all, replied Remington. He'd been taken to restaurants dozens of times by reporters, he said. ("They never take me to lunch," commented Senator Edward J. Thye (R., Minn.). And while it was true that he didn't make a habit of meeting reporters on street corners, he once had one such "fantastic" formula for making synthetic rubber out of garbage. "The whole business was so much garbage," Remington declared.

Paying of Dues Denied

What about the Communist Party dues Miss Bentley said Remington gave her?

That was some $30 which he and his wife contributed to a fund of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Remington insisted, and not dues. He also once lent her $1, and several times he paid her in change for copies of the Daily Worker she insisted he take along with him.

How did he happen to meet Miss Bentley in the first place? The answer to that one was a long, involved story, and it threaded through the entire day's testimony. Here's how Remington explained it:

His mother-in-law, Elizabeth Moos, of Croton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., introduced him to Joseph North, then editor of the New Masses, a Communist publication. Although he, Remington, was a vigorous opponent of communism, he and North maintained a friendly enemy relationship in their discussions.

North introduced him to John Golos, whom he described as a "writer." (Golos has been described by Miss Bentley as head of the espionage ring and the man she loved. He died in 1943.)

Meets Woman in Case

Golos, in turn, introduced Remington to Miss Bentley, whom he identified as "Miss Johnson," a researcher for himself and other writers. And would Remington help out "Miss Johnson" when she went down to Washington for material on the book that Golos was writing about war production?

Remington would and did, never suspecting that he was thus becoming a link in the espionage

hese members point to a cer- embarrassment suffered by etary of State George C. Mar- l in connection with the Polish

One member said yesterday although Secretary Marshall widely criticized in the press "summary action," full dis- ure will eventually redound to credit.

t one time, some members were l, an Ambassador of this Gov- ment found that his official re- ts were mysteriously altered r they had left his hands and hed the State Department.

eer of Donald Hiss

ike his brother, Alger, Donald s at one time served as a sec- ry to a Supreme Court jus- e. Alger was secretary to reme Court Justice Oliver ndell Holmes, a post he ob- ed through Justice Felix nkfurter.

onald Hiss came to the State rtment in 1938 as assistant to gal adviser. He served as a er of an economic mission nch North Africa during the nd later was appointed e assistant to the Assistant y of State.

4-year-old Alger Hiss, a Baltimore, Md., entered rnment in 1933 as an em- the Department of Agri- rving first as assistant to al counsel for the AAA. e assistant general coun- later in 1934 and 1935 a legal assistant for the nt of Justice on a special nmittee investigating the industry.

36 he joined the Depart- State as assistant to Assist- ntary of State Francis B.

exter White

qual importance in shaping ment policies was Harry r White, a resident of Be- ia, who has also resigned from rnment service.

hite was the author not only he controversial "Morgenthau " to deal with Germany after war but also the chief author nearly every Bretton Woods ure.

hite came to Washington in from Lawrence College in leton, Wisc., where he was an omics professor. He was ght to Washington by Pro- r Jacob Viner of the Univer- of Chicago.

entered the Treasury De- ent and became Director of ary Research, a title he kept e left. In 1943, White be- nown as the man behind secretary of the Treasury

postwar monetary

Members of various committees on Capitol [illegible] commented yesterday that [illegible] any proof of the charges made yesterday should be forthcoming. Congress will no doubt scrutinize and review every international agreement made during this period because of the importance of the posts held by the men named.

Administration Democrats are greatly concerned that whether proof is forthcoming or not campaign ammunition in enormous chunks has been offered the Republican Party. Several Democrats said they had urged Administration leaders long ago to "clean their own house" and make public any real facts concerning Communist infiltration in the Government.

Ironically, none of these charges, The Washington Post learned, would have been made public before the elections had a special session not been called by President Truman.

Testimony Dovetails

On the Senate side, members of the Senate Committee on Executive Expenditures had originally decided to hold no public investigation before the elections because they felt the matter too important to have even a tinge of politics. They changed their minds after the special session call.

On the House side, Representative F. Edward Hebert (D., La.), a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, said that group would not have gone forward at this time except for the necessity of returning for the special session.

Chambers said yesterday he did not know Miss Bentley, who according to testimony held the same courier post several years later Chambers said he held with the underground Communist movement. Their joint testimony, however, dovetails in many respects.

The Time editor began his testimony with this statement:

"Almost exactly nine years ago, that is two days after Hitler and Stalin signed their pact, I went to Washington and reported to the authorities what I knew about the infiltration of the United States Government by Communists.

"For years international communism (of which the United States Communist Party is an integral part) had been in a state of undeclared war with this Republic

"With the Hitler-Stalin pact, that war reached a new stage. I regarded my action in going to the Government as a simple act of war — like the shooting of an armed enemy in combat."

Underground Organization

Later he told the committee:

"The heart of my report to the United States Government consisted of a description of the apparatus to which I was attached. It was an underground organization of the United States Communist Party developed, to the best of my knowledge, by Harold Ware, one of the sons of the Communist leader known as 'Mother Bloor.'

"I knew it as its top level, a group of seven or so men, from among whom, in later years certain members of Miss Bentley's organization were apparently recruited.

"The head of the underground group at the time I knew it was Nathan Witt, an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board. Later, John Abt became the leader.

'Infiltration of Government'

"Lee Pressman was also a member of this group, as was Alger Hiss who, as a member of the State Department, later organized the conferences at Dumbarton Oaks, San Francisco and the United States side of the Yalta conference.

"The purpose of this group at that time was not primarily espionage. Its original purpose was the Communist infiltration of the American Government. But espionage was certainly one of its eventual objectives. Let no one be surprised at this statement.

"Disloyalty is a matter of principle with every member of the Communist Party. The Communist Party exists for the specific purpose of overthrowing the Government (at the opportune time) by any and all means, and each of its members, by the fact that he is a member, is dedicated to this purpose."

In the 10 years since he broke away from the party, Chambers said, "I have sought to live an industrious and God-fearing life."

Stating that he had since then fought communism continuously, Chambers declared, "I am proud to appear before this committee."

His voice broke and for a moment he could not continue as he added: "The publicity inseparable from such testimony has darkened, and will no doubt continue to darken, my effort to integrate myself in the community of free men."

Nathan Witt, mentioned by Chambers as a member of the original underground apparatus, was born in New York City in 1903. He served as executive secretary of the National Labor Relations Board from 1937 to 1941 when he was responsible for selecting the cases and determining the order in which they would go before the board.

He was formerly associated with Lee Pressman in private law practice and not represents left-wing labor unions in New York. Witt once wrote a House Committee he never had been a Communist, a Communist sysmpathizer or "one who hews to the Communist Party line."

Pressman was also born in New York City—in 1906. He joined the AAA in 1933 as assistant general counsel. After two years, he became general counsel for WPA, and resigned in 1936 to go with CIO. Pressman ran the platform committee at the recent Wallace convention in Philadelphia.

The pudgy Time magazine editor said he lived for a year "in hiding, sleeping by day and watching through the night with gun or revolver within easy reach" right after he left the Communit Paryl

Chambers told the committee that when he decided the Government should have his information he went to Isaac Don Levine, a writer, now editor of Plain Talk magazine, who in turn approached the late Marvin McIntyre, the late President Roosevelt's secretary. McIntyre informed Levine that Berle was the man to see. Chambers emphatically pointed out to the committee that Berle was and is very definitely "an anti-Communist."

Representative F. Edward Hebert (D., La.) said he had "every reason to respect the integrity of Mr. Berle" and demanded he be called as a witness. Mundt said the committee would take that up in executive session.

FTC Aide Quits as Unitarian Parley

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 3 (AP).—Resignation of Federal Trade Commissioner Lowell B. Mason from the Unitarian Star Island conference because of remarks by Prof. Goodwin Watson of Columbia University Teachers College today brought an assertion that Watson's speech did not "keynote" the meeting.

"He was just another speaker, although he happened to be the first of a series," American Unitarian Association headquarters said.

Mason, in resigning, said the conference leadership "had been used by alien forces" and that Professor Watson's speech had "attacked democracy while favoring communism."

A spokesman for the association, calling attention to a current article in the church's publication attacking the presidential candidacy of Henry A. Wallace, said the association indorsed no political aspirant and that the next issue of the magazine would contain two articles on Wallace, one written by a sympathizer and the other by an opponent—both ministers.

"It is our objective," said the spokesman, "to present all sides of the Wallace controversy."

The association said the conference was drafting a statement "clarifying the situation," and that it would be made public late in the day.

Star Island, one of the Isles of Shoals, is without telephone or telegraph communcation and efforts to contact Professor Watson for comment were not immediately successful.

REMINGTON—*From P. 1*

Duped, Declares Remington

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They Sat in the Park

Then there was the time he urged Miss Bentley to come down one such "fantastic" formula for making synthetic rubber out of garbage. "The whole business was so much garbage," Remington declared.

Paying of Dues Denied

What about the Communist Party dues Miss Bentley said Remington gave her?

That was some $30 which he and his wife contributed to a fund of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Remington insisted, and not dues. He also once lent her $1, and several times he paid her in change for copies of the Daily Worker she insisted he take along with him.

How did he happen to meet Miss Bentley in the first place? The answer to that one was a long, involved story, and it threaded through the entire day's testimony. Here's how Remington explained it:

His mother-in-law, Elizabeth Moos, of Croton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., introduced him to Joseph North, then editor of the New

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, national chairman of the Communist Party in the United States, pictured as he praised Henry Wallace's Progressive Party at the Reds' national convention in New York.

PARTY—*From Page 1*

Reds See 'Ike' In New Role

money on the GOP to win, it is doctoring up the donkey to keep it in the race, and to make the Democrats a formidable 'loyal opposition' after November."

Dennis declared "we are determined to launch the most extensive Communist election campaign in our party's history."

The convention, which opened last night with a rally in Madison Square Garden, continues through Friday. The closed sessions are at a hotel. About 250 delegates and 100 guests are attending.

Herbert March of Chicago, a member of the CIO United Packing

House
Committee
"smear every liberal in the
try."

Williams' remark came i
to testimony before the con
by Whittaker Chambers
identified himself as a
Communist.

Asked by Committee
Robert E. Stripling whe
had heard Williams' nam
tioned in Communist
Chambers said he had hea
munists talk of the form
chief "with the highest
as a friend of the Co
Party."

In Montgomery, where
lishes the Southern Farm
liams retorted "that (Hou
mittee is engaged in
everybody."

"The whole thing is a
ful performance," he
"I don't know Chambers
shameful thing to do to
people, who have no op
to answer back.

"It looks like they wi
every decent man in An
fore they are through
obvious they are out
every liberal in the cour
is obvious because th
Chambers if he knew n

INFLATION—*Fro*

GOP to Pu

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by 10 per cent.

The Republican le
marked for the disca
the Truman anti-inflati
which calls, among o
for powers to control
and wages, and to res
ing if it is deemed ne

Truman Asks Profits T

Despite indications
no chance of success t
pressed yesterday for
another item in his
program—an excess p
signed to trim the
profits of large corp

He proposed a $4,30
much like the wartim
sors of the bill said
courage price incre
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chairman of the Hou
Means Committee,
bill's defeat.

Representative Wo
amendment to incr
serves that banks ar

Morton, then was released on $2500 pending a Supreme Court decision on his case. This is expected in October.)

Hiss in Influential Post

At Dumbarton Oaks and other preliminary conferences leading up to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, Hiss was in a position to exercise great influence on the language of the draft Charter presented to the conference for consideration and revision.

It was during these pre-San Francisco conferences that the controversial great power veto was injected into the Charter.

Efforts by smaller nations to soften the veto at San Francisco were beaten down by the United States and Soviet delegations.

At this time, Hiss was chief American draftsman of the Charter.

Hiss was executive secretary of the Dumbarton Oaks meeting.

Within seven months, Hiss was promoted from special assistant to the director to the post of deputy director of the State Department's Office of Special Political Affairs.

All matters relating to the proposed United Nations security or-

Former Top Government Officials N

Time Editor and Ex-Communist Rocks Capitol Hill With Story

REDS—From Page 1

underground ring of Communists in the Government.

On advice from the White House, he said, he reported his information to A. A. Berle, the Assistant Secretary of State, who acted for President Roosevelt on intelligence matters.

A great deal later, he said, he discovered that apparently nothing had been done about the matter.

Berle, in New York yesterday, confirmed the fact that Chambers had come to him. Berle said he was available for questioning on details of the matter to any congressional committee that cared to call him.

About 1936, Chambers said, it was decided that three of the men involved were going far in the Government and that they should be detached from the underground "apparatus."

One of them, he said, was Alger Hiss, who finally rose to a top policy level in the State Department. Another was Lee Pressman and still another was Collins. Collins did not rise as far as expected and Pressman left the Government service in 1936 to become general counsel for the CIO. He was recently forced out by CIO President Philip Murray in Murray's drive against Communist influence in the union.

It was Peters, the alien Russian agent who made the decision to detach these people, said Chambers.

"The decision was," Chambers testified, "that we would take these people out of that apparatus and [illegible] ed still with that apparatus and with Peters through me.

"It was also decided to add to this group certain other people who had not originally been in that apparatus. One of these people was Harry White."

Miss Bentley had earlier testified that White was one of the sources of information for her espionage ring, although she said she never met him personally.

Chambers said he knew White well and had begged him to leave the underground Communist movement when he did.

For that reason, Chambers testified, he did not mention White's name to Berle. Four years later, he said, when he became convinced that White had not left the movement he gave his name to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Representative F. Edward Herbert (D. La.), asked Chambers what he thought of White's comment that Miss Bentley's charges were "fantastic and shocking."

"After my evidence, my testimony, I should think he would have to find some more adjectives," Chambers returned.

Tells of Seeing Hiss

After he decided to break with the Communist Party, Chambers testified, he tried to persuade Hiss to do likewise.

"I went to the Hiss home one evening at what I considered considerable risk to myself and found Mrs. Hiss at home. Mrs. Hiss is also a member of the Communist Party."

He explained that he referred to Mrs. Alger Hiss because he thought Mrs. Donald Hiss, wife of the other brother, was not a party

Hiss denied even knowing Chambers.

"I don't know Chambers. So far as I know I never laid eyes on him," Hiss told The Washington Post. "There is no basis for his statements about me.

"I have telegraphed the Thomas Committee asking permission to [illegible] it and make my de-

Col. McDonnell Retires as Aide To Gen. Bradley

Col. Richard T. McDonnell, AUS, veteran of two World Wars and holder of the French Croix de Guerre, will retire this week as aide to Gen. Omar Bradley, Army Chief of Staff.

Col. McDonnell

The 61-year-old colonel, who lives at 3133 Connecticut ave. nw., has been Bradley's aide since August, 1945, when the General became chief of the Veterans Administration.

A member of the Regular Army from 1908 to 1919, Colonel McDonnell headed his own civil engineering firm in China until 1937, then became general manager of the William Hunt Co. there.

When the Japanese invasion forced him out of China in 1941 Colonel McDonnell returned to Washington where he served in the adjutant general's office for 18 months. He went overseas in October, 1943, as a member of General Bradley's Twelfth Army Staff in Europe.

ganization thus came under his supervision.

In 1945, Hiss went to the Yalta conference on the staff of President Roosevelt's advisers. When he came back he succeeded Leo Pasvolsky as director of the OSPA.

It was at Yalta that the decision was made to call the United Nations conference in San Francisco on April 25. Hiss was named temporary secretary-general, and later was confirmed in that post by the United Nations. Then Hiss was made secretary of the Preparatory Commission which was the official link between the San Francisco conference and the United Nations.

In June, 1945, it was Hiss who flew the United Nations charter from San Francisco to Washington for ratification by the United States Senate.

Hiss Succeeds Butler

After artification of the charter was effected, Hiss went to London for a month in 1946 as principal adviser to the United States delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

On his return to the United States he continued his work with OSPA, which had expanded to a staff of 200 persons.

At the end of 1946 Hiss was elected president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to succeed Nicholas Murray Butler. This is a foundation with a 10-million endowment fund to conduct research into the causes and effects of war with the purpose of abolishing it.

Donald Hiss, younger brother of Alger Hiss, left an $8250 job in the State Department's Office of Economic Affairs in 1945 to become a partner in a Washington law firm. Chambers told the committee yesterday the firm was then headed by Thomas G. (Tommy the Cork) Corcoran, onetime New Deal [illegible] (Donald Hiss, a

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...mington Defends ... Spy Probe

...iam W. Remington, a Com... Department official accused ...ng a Communist and giving ... wartime information to the ... yesterday defended himself ... a Senate investigating sub...ttee.

... Elizabeth T. Bentley, self...sed for... spy, told the Sen... investigating committee yes... that Remington had helped ... get information during the

...ington, who has been draw... 9975 a year from the Com... Department until placed on ...nite leave" a month ago by ...tary Sawyer, has held several ... positions with the Govern...

... startled the Senate subcom...e yesterday by testifying that ...as offered a post with the ...-secret Atomic Energy Com...on at the very time the FBI ... investigating his association ... Miss Bentley.

...ed Down Offer

...hough he said he was recom...ed for the atomic job by ...ur MacMahon, now a mem...f President Truman's Loyalty ...d, he turned it down because ...e FBI investigation.

... reply to Remington's testi...v, the Atomic Energy Commis... last night issued this state...:

...illiam W. Remington was one ...g several hundred persons in...iewed in early 1947 by per...l officers to ascertain whether ... were interested in and quali... for employment by the com...ion. As in all such interviews, ... requirements of the Atomic ...rgy Act concerning character, ...ciation and loyalty of persons ...oyed were stated, and it was ...e clear that any discussions ...e contingent upon security ...ance following an FBI investi...on.

The matter went no further ... the interviews with Mr. Rem...on. There was no offer of em...yment, and as a consequence, ...as not asked to submit per...l data as a basis for an FBI ...estigation."

...t, while that same inquiry was ...progress, Remington swore that ...served on a White House staff—...esident Truman's Council of ...nomic Advisers—where he han...d top secret data. Remington ...d that before he was placed on ... White House staff he was in...viewed by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, ...on H. Keyserling, and other top...k economic advisers to the ...sident.

The Commerce Department post, ...ich he took last spring, carried ... title of "Director of the Ex...t Programs Staff of the Office ... International Trade." In that ...ition, he testified, he presided ...er a committee which decided ...at "war potential" goods should ...prohibited from export to Rus...

Resigned "by Request"

Remington told the Senators that he resigned a Naval Reserve commission "by request" before he got his job with the Commerce Department. He explained that while he knew the FBI was investigating his dealings with Miss Bentley at the time, he did not connect the Navy's request for his resignation with the FBI inquiry.

When Remington told of his responsibilities on the committee passing on the export of potential war equipment to Russia, Senator Ferguson asked "if Russia desired to place a spy in the American Government, do you know a more important spot to put him than that committee?"

The witness said he could think of "several thousand" places of more importance.

He told the Senators he served in the Navy as an ensign during the war, and received instruction then in the Russian language to enable him to translate Russian weather reports.

He said he stayed in the Naval Reserve after the war until April 2, 1947, when he resigned after conversations with two captains concerning his failure to answer a letter asking personnel information.

Admits Association

While Remington has denied turning over wartime secrets to Miss Bentley for the Russians, he acknowledged to the committee that he was associated with Communist sympathizers while attending Columbia University in New York City, after graduating from Dartmouth.

Remington said that when he met Miss Bentley (whom he also knew as Helen Johnson) he thought her a newspaperwoman.

"It turned out she is a Communist, apparently the most dangerous kind of a Communist," he added.

Remington said he and his wife now are separated.

Some Conflict Is Noted

There was some conflict between testimony the committee got from Remington yesterday and some it received Friday from Thomas C. Blaisdell, jr., acting assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Blaisdell had testified that at the time Remington was appointed to the Commerce Department position, he did not tell him he had been under investigation by the FBI and a grand jury in connection with his association with Miss Bentley.

Remington said under oath that he had told Blaisdell about both matters. He added, however, that Blaisdell might not have listened to what he said. Pressed hard by the Senators' questions, Remington finally acknowledged that he did not believe the words he used to Blaisdell "sunk in."

"To my very great regret I now feel that I misled him," Remington said.

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Cleg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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