FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Wm. W. Remington
File Number: 121-6159 (FI-150)
Section: 2
(72 pgs.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Colley
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

August 4, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL INGLIS, ONI, BEFORE FERGUSON COMMITTEE

There is herewith attached a copy of a letter forwarded by Secretary Sullivan of the Navy Department to the White House regarding the proposed procedure of testimony of Admiral T. B. Inglis concerning William Walter Remington, which is to be given before the Ferguson Committee this morning at 10:00 A.M. The attached copy of the testimony in question has been given Agent Deloach of the Liaison Section by Mr. Wilson, ONI, on a confidential basis.

Admiral Inglis was unavailable for interview early this morning; however, Agent DeLoach discussed the proposed testimony of Admiral Inglis with Captain DuBois, Assistant to the Admiral. Captain DuBois assured Agent DeLoach that everything possible would be done in order to keep the FBI in the background; furthermore, that in accordance with an agreement between Senator Ferguson and Admiral Inglis, no sources whatsoever would be disclosed during the said testimony.

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. Fletcher

Attachment

RECORDED - 69

INDEXED - 69

121-6159-81

F B I

34 SEP 1 1948

EX-109

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

CLOSE

THE SECRETARY OF THE NA
WASHINGTON

3 August 1948

MEMORANDUM for the Office of the President

Subject: Information requested by the Ferguson Committee

Reference: Executive Order dated March 13, 1948

1. In response to a request from the Ferguson Committee, the Navy Department has furnished the unclassified service record of former Ensign William W. Remington, for use in its current investigation. Included in that record is a copy of a letter to former Ensign Remington, which he never answered. His failure to answer was made the basis of his separation from the service.

2. Senator Ferguson has stated that he will call Rear Admiral T. B. Inglis as a witness for the purpose of asking him why Remington was separated. Rear Admiral Inglis intends to reply that Remington's record had been under review as a border line security case for some time; that he had not attended drills, indicated continuing interest in the Naval Reserve nor answered official letters of the Navy Department; accordingly, when in March 1947 information came to the Office of Naval Intelligence that Remington was suspected of having connections with Soviet espionage, he was considered no longer qualified to hold a commission in the Intelligence component of the Naval Reserve. Rear Admiral Inglis has been instructed to produce no confidential papers and to reveal no confidential sources. From the standpoint of the Navy Department there is no objection to the procedure proposed.

3. In the opinion of the Navy Department the testimony proposed is not barred by the reference letter. Unless otherwise instructed Rear Admiral Inglis will testify when called, probably on or about Wednesday, 4 August 1948.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

121-6159-81

ENCLOSURE

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. T[illegible]
Mr. E[illegible]an
Mr. G[illegible]rnea
Mr. E[illegible]rbo
Mr. M[illegible]hr
Mr. P[illegible]ington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

(PINK)

August 3, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL INGLIS BEFORE FERGUSON COMMITTEE

Admiral Inglis today advised Agent DeLoach of the Liaison Section that he had discussed various phases of William Walter Remington's connections with the Office of Naval Intelligence late yesterday afternoon in the office of Senator Ferguson.

The Admiral advised that he and Senator Ferguson had reached a mutual agreement in that when Admiral Inglis appeared before the Ferguson Committee tomorrow morning at 10:00 A.M. he would not be asked to disclose any sources of information, neither would he be asked any embarrassing questions as to full and complete information concerning Remington. The Admiral stated that Senator Ferguson had indicated that questions would be asked only concerning the basis on which Remington was requested to resign from the Naval Service. The Admiral also indicated that his testimony before the Ferguson Committee would consist merely of a discussion instead of the usual question and answer phase.

The Admiral advised Agent DeLoach that he desired to bring to the Director's attention the fact that Senator Ferguson was interested principally in ascertaining why information was not furnished to the Commerce Department by the Navy Department when Remington was requested to resign from Naval Service. Admiral Inglis also stated that he believed this question might be presented in testimony, furthermore, that Senator Ferguson had already asked him that question as of yesterday afternoon. He stated that he had found it necessary to answer that such information should come from the FBI. Admiral Inglis reiterated that Senator Ferguson was principally interested in determining why Government agencies, upon firing an individual of subversive connections, would not furnish another Government agency, who rehired the subject in question, with full information concerning that individual or subject's background. Admiral Inglis stated he believed an answer to this question could best be handled by this Bureau inasmuch as the Presidential Directive of 1943 and the general delimitations agreement placed matters of this type within the purview of the FBI.

The Admiral also stated that the Attorney General had requested information from Secretary Sullivan regarding Remington's background. He

109 ENCL

RECORDED - 69
INDEXED - 69
121-6159-82
F B I
EX-109
34 SEP 1 1948
50 SEP 17 1948

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

advised that the Attorney General had been provided with a memorandum as of this date concerning Remington, and that said memorandum had been delivered to the Office of Mr. Peyton Ford for handling.

Mr. Wilson, Chief of the Investigative Section, ONI, furnished Agent DeLoach with a copy of the memorandum as outlined above, which is attached hereto. Mr. Wilson stated that he would also confidentially furnish by 10 A.M. tomorrow a copy of Admiral Inglis' proposed testimony before the Ferguson Committee. It is noted that a copy of this testimony was to be furnished to the White House late this afternoon.

Respectfully submitted,

HBF

H. B. Fletcher

Attachment

Op-32D1/eaj
QR3/Remington, W.W.
Serial 04317P32
CONFIDENTIAL

3 Aug

MEMORANDUM for the Attorney General.

Subject: REMINGTON, William Walter.

Records of the Navy Department indicate that Subject executed an application blank on 10 April 1944 applying for a commission in the U. S. Naval Reserve. On that blank he indicated his draft classification as 1-A with Local Selective Service Board 58 in Washington, D. C., and stated further that he expected to be inducted on or about 1 July 1944.

Remington was first employed as a civilian under instruction at the Naval School of Oriental Languages, Boulder, Colorado, pending the issuance of his commission.

Remington was initially commissioned as an Ensign in the Naval Reserve on 19 August 1944. Upon completion of his course of instruction at Boulder, he was ordered to the Advanced Naval Intelligence School in New York City to which he reported on 1 December 1944. Upon completion of this instruction, he reported to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (ONI), Washington, D. C., approximately 1 March 1945. His next change in duty occurred on 1 July 1945 on which date he reported to ComSavEm for duty with the Foreign Economic Administration. His next tour of duty occurred on 11 December 1945 when he reported to the Administrative Officer, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. for duty in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Remington was separated from active duty in the Naval Service on 19 March 1946.

Under date of 9 April 1947, orders from the Secretary of the Navy to Remington were issued under which orders he was discharged from the U. S. Naval Reserve under honorable conditions effective that date.

During Mr. Remington's assignment to Boulder, Colorado, he was the subject of a background investigation. This investigation disclosed that Remington had certain liberal tendencies and had associated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

121-6159-82
ENCLOSURE

IV

Op-32D1/eaj
QH3/Remington, W.W.
Serial 04317P32
CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: REMINGTON, William Walter.

with some individuals who were regarded as Communist sympathizers. In view of the international situation prevailing at that time the subject's political ideologies were not regarded in the same light as they would be under present conditions.

s/ John L. Sullivan

Originated by C. R. Wilson
(Op-32D1), Ext. 3536
3 Aug. 48 - E. Johnson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

September [illegible], 1948

Director, FBI

16542

LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
COMMUNISTS WORKING FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

In connection with the Department's consideration of cases referred to it by this Bureau for possible prosecutive action under the provisions of Section 80, Title 18 (now Sections 287 and 1001), U. S. Code, it is suggested that you may desire to take into consideration the reports reflecting the results of investigation of the following named individuals, which were furnished to the Department on the dates indicated below:

CAPTION	DATE REFERRED TO DEPARTMENT
[redacted]	July 9, 1948
[redacted]	April 22, 1948
[redacted]	April 22, 1948
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON Also known as "Bill" Director of Export Program Staff Office of International Trade Department of Commerce Washington, D. C. LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES	June 25, 1948

RECORDED - 22

F B I
55 SEP 15 1948

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

SEP 30

CONFIDENTIAL

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 1, 1948

THE DIRECTOR, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Also Known As: Bill
DIRECTOR OF EXPORT PROGRAM STAFF
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

I thought you might be interested in the following information concerning William Walter Remington, a subject in the Gregory Case.

On the afternoon of September 30, 1948, William Walter Remington was interviewed by Assistant Director D. M. Ladd, of this Bureau, pursuant to Remington's request.

G. I. R.

At the beginning of the interview Remington recounted in general language his past association with persons of Communist Party sympathies and with Communist front organizations. Remington advised that during the war he had believed in the need for cooperating with Russia, but at this time he no longer had such a belief. Remington then asked if the Federal Bureau of Investigation wanted to see him out of the Government entirely or, rather, not employed on sensitive or classified Government work. Mr. Remington was informed that he had been investigated under the Loyalty Program by this Bureau, that the results of the investigation had been furnished to the Civil Service Commission and to his employing agency and that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made no recommendations of any kind, but that the function of this Bureau was to report facts only.

RECEIVED-DIREC FBI U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE OCT 1 10 ... '48

Remington then asked if he could be assured that favorable, as well as unfavorable information concerning himself had been reported to his employing agency with the results of our investigation. He was informed that it had been.

Mr. Remington was advised that if he desired to give any additional information concerning himself, this Bureau would see that the information was immediately forwarded to the Civil Service Commission and to his employing agency to be made a part of his loyalty file. Remington informed Mr. Ladd that he was giving additional information to his Loyalty Hearing Board and that this Bureau would subsequently receive this information from the Loyalty Board.

RECORDED - 2 - 121-6151-8

Remington advised it was his opinion that the allegations which had been made by Miss Elizabeth Terrill Bentley before various committees of the House of Representatives, U. S. Congress, concerning himself and various other persons, and which have been recently widely publicized, were

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Roo
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SEHM/de

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 11:47 AM
DATE 10-1-48
BY RP

OCT 8 1948

h[illegible]adly correct and that he was convinced that she had talked to the p[illegible]sonn named by her. He advised that he did not think Miss Bentley had been handled in the right manner by the press and that he intended to challenge her statements in public for his own self-protection. Remington said that, in particular, Miss Bentley was incorrect in certain details of her allegations concerning himself, that he never had any overt Communist Party discussion with her and that he did not give her any confidential information.

Remington then stated that if he challenged Miss Bentley in public, it was his opinion that such action would undermine her entire testimony. He stated it was also his opinion that this Bureau would be interested in not seeing her charges refuted. Remington stated that if Miss Bentley would make a public retraction of the details concerning himself, or even a private retraction of these details, which he claimed were incorrect, that he would not challenge the remainder of her statements.

Mr. Remington was clearly informed that Miss Bentley had made her statements public through committees of the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress and that this Bureau had never issued any information to the press or to these committees concerning this entire matter, that Miss Bentley's statements were made on her own initiative, and that this Bureau was not in a position to control her in any manner whatsoever.

Remington stated that in that case he would let the matter drop, that he did not desire to discuss this matter with anyone other than this Bureau as the "others" do not have the country's interests at heart. At the conclusion of the interview, Remington stated that he would have to challenge Bentley's statements which she had made concerning him.

The above information has been furnished to the Civil Service Commission for the completion of Remington's loyalty file.

121-159

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: October 1, 1948

To: Mr. James E. Hatcher
Chief, Investigations Division
United States Civil Service Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
also known as Bill
DIRECTOR OF EXPORT PROGRAM STAFF
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to my letter dated June 12, 1948, at which time I forwarded to you copies of investigative reports concerning the captioned subject.

On the afternoon of September 30, 1948, William Walter Remington was interviewed by Assistant Director D. M. Ladd of this Bureau, pursuant to Remington's request.

At the beginning of the interview Remington recounted in general language his past association with persons of Communist Party sympathies and with Communist front organizations, which information was set forth in detail in the investigative reports forwarded as enclosures to my reference letter.

G. I. R. -7

Remington advised that during the war he had believed in the need for cooperating with Russia, but at this time he no longer had such a belief. Remington then asked if the Federal Bureau of Investigation wanted to see him out of the Government entirely or, rather, not employed on sensitive or classified Government work. Mr. Remington was informed that he had been investigated under the Loyalty Program by this Bureau, that the results of the investigation had been furnished to the Civil Service Commission and to his employing agency and that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made no recommendations of any kind, but that the function of this Bureau was to report facts only.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
BY
SPECIAL MESSENGER
OCT - 1 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 130

121-6159

EHM:de/GAS

F B I
34 OCT 8 1948

Remington then asked if he could be assured that favorable, as well as unfavorable information concerning himself had been reported to his employing agency with the results of our investigation. He was informed that it had been.

Mr. Remington was advised that if he desired to give any additional information concerning himself, this Bureau would see that the information was immediately forwarded to the Civil Service Commission and to his employing agency to be made a part of his loyalty file. Remington informed Mr. Ladd that he was giving additional information to his Loyalty Hearing Board and that this Bureau would subsequently receive this information from the Loyalty Board.

Remington advised it was his opinion that the allegations which had been made by Miss Elizabeth Terrill Bentley before various committees of the House of Representatives, U. S. Congress, concerning himself and various other persons and which have been recently widely publicized were broadly correct and that he was convinced that she had talked to the persons named by her. He advised that he did not think Miss Bentley had been handled in the right manner by the press and that he intended to challenge her statements in public for his own self-protection. Remington said that, in particular, Miss Bentley was incorrect in certain details of her allegations concerning himself, that he never had any overt Communist Party discussion with her and that he did not give her any confidential information.

Remington then stated that if he challenged Miss Bentley in public, it was his opinion that such action would undermine her entire testimony. He stated it was also his opinion that this Bureau would be interested in not seeing her charges refuted. Remington stated that if Miss Bentley would make a public retraction of the details concerning himself, or even a private retraction of these details, which he claimed were incorrect, that he would not challenge the remainder of her statements.

Mr. Remington was clearly informed that Miss Bentley had made her statements public through committees of the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress and that this Bureau had never issued any information to the press or to these committees concerning this entire matter, that Miss Bentley's statements were made on her own initiative, and that this Bureau was not in a position to control her in any manner whatsoever.

The above information is being furnished to your office for the completion of your file in connection with the captioned subject.

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Guinea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Moore
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

7-ON
7-10N

January 14, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM: Mr. H. B. Fletcher

RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Department of Commerce
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

I thought you might be interested in the attached clipping from the January 11, 1949 issue of the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., concerning the hearing of William Walter Remington before the Loyalty Review Board. You will remember that our completed loyalty investigation on Remington was forwarded to the Civil Service Commission on June 12, 1948, and that the Fourth Regional Loyalty Board here ruled against Mr. Remington last September.

Mr. Richardson states in the attached clipping that the Review Board has tried time and again to have Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley testify before the Board on her charges against Remington. Richardson states that he has given Miss Bentley only ten days more in which to appear and if she does not appear by the end of that time the Board will decide Remington's case without her testimony. Richardson states that the Remington case has been held up by the Loyalty Review Board for almost two months because Miss Bentley has failed to accept the invitation of the Board to tell her story at a closed session and the Board lacks the power of subpoena.

In an interview with the New York Post on January 10, Miss Bentley was quoted as saying she had never been asked to testify before the Loyalty Board, and, in fact, did not know that Mr. Remington had appealed from the decision of the Fourth Regional Loyalty Board. Mr. Richardson declared that Miss Bentley informed him some time ago that she thought her testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee and the HCUA was "sufficient" and added that she did not see why she should have to "go through it again" for the Loyalty Board.

RECORDED - 143 | 121-6159-81
F B I
INDEXED - 143
31 JAN 25 1949

Attachment

H.P.:rcv

EX-1

EX-1

62 FEB 2 1949

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

Loyalty Review Board Still Seeks Testimony From Miss Bentley

Chairman Denies She Was Never Invited to Tell of Remington Case

The Federal Loyalty Review Board "tried time and again" to have Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-styled former Communist agent, testify on her charges against William W. Remington, suspended Commerce Department official, and has given her only 10 days more before it must decide the case, with or without her help, Chairman Seth Richardson said today.

Mr. Richardson emphatically denied a statement attributed to Miss Bentley, published in New York yesterday, that the board never invited her to testify. He declared she agreed to appear on several occasions but asked for postponements.

Miss Bentley told Senate and House investigating committees last summer that Mr. Remington was a Communist who gave her wartime secret information. Mr. Remington, suspended director of the export license program of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, denied those assertions.

Decision Delayed Two Months.

The Loyalty Review Board has held up its decision in the Remington case almost two months because Miss Bentley has failed to accept the invitation to tell her story at a closed session, Mr. Richardson said. The board lacks power to subpoena witnesses.

The fourth regional loyalty board here ruled against Mr. Remington last September. He appealed to the Loyalty Review Board. If the regional board's decision is upheld he would be barred from further Federal employment.

Chairman Richardson indicated that the review board regards Miss Bentley as the key witness in the case and that in many respects it is a matter of directly conflicting testimony between her and Mr. Remington.

Cross-Examination Possible.

Although no announcement as to procedure has come from the board, it was understood Mr. Remington probably will be given an opportunity, at least through his attorney, to confront and cross-examine Miss Bentley at a hearing if she agrees to come here within the next 10 days.

Mr. Richardson declared Miss Bentley informed him some time ago that she thought her testimony before the Senate investigating committee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities was "sufficient." She added, he said, that she did not see why she should have to "go through it again" for the loyalty board.

The chairman said he sent several letters since September to request Miss Bentley to testify. He said he also had been in touch with her attorney in New York City, but had heard nothing from them recently.

Denies Knowing of Appeal.

Miss Bentley has been in a Catholic retreat in the New York City area since her conversion to catholicism early in November. Her first public appearance was November 21 when she lectured at Aquinas Institute in Rochester, N. Y., her girlhood home.

In an interview with the New York Post yesterday Miss Bentley was quoted as saying she never was asked to testify before the loyalty board. She said she did not know Mr. Remington had appealed from the decision of the Fourth Regional Loyalty Board.

Mr. Remington filed a $100,000 slander suit last September against Miss Bentley for radio interview statements reportedly repeating her charges made earlier before the congressional committees. He attempted for several months to have the papers served on her. Finally, last November 22, she accepted them and explained she did not know Mr. Remington was looking for her.

File 121-6159

RWW Wall
Sgt Johnson
J Pharies

121-6159-97

ENCLOSURE

Clipped from
THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D.C.
Dated

JAN 11 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 3, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Father Cronin called me this morning and stated that he was calling with reference to the refusal of Miss Bentley to testify in the Walter Remington loyalty case, that he, on behalf of Senator Ferguson and others, had been endeavoring to get Miss Bentley to so testify but had not been successful. He stated that he understood the Loyalty Board would hold Remington as disloyal if she would appear and testify but that in the event Miss Bentley refused to testify before the Loyalty Board, they would probably clear Remington.

Father Cronin suggested that the Bureau might endeavor to persuade Miss Bentley to come down and testify.

I advised Father Cronin that the Bureau could not do this, that whatever action Miss Bentley took was strictly on her own and that the Bureau could not endeavor to force her to take any action.

DML:dad

Right. We cannot become involved in this.

57 FEB 10 1949

RECORDED - 42 SE 28

INDEXED - 42 34 FEB 8 1949

121-6159-10

EX-125

MR. D. M. LADD December 13, 1948

Mr. E. H. Winterrowd

SOLOMON ADLER
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

[redacted]

Mr. Wall contacted Tom Scanlon, Investigations Officer, Department of Commerce, and learned that in July, 1948, Remington had been suspended indefinitely. Further, it was learned that the Loyalty Case concerning Remington is pending review by the President's Loyalty Review Board.

EHW:edm

RECORDED - 81

121-6259-93

F B I
64 FEB 14 1949

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

51 MAR 1 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 14, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The captioned person has written me under date of [illegible] 194[illegible], indirectly complaining about an FBI agent [illegible] on his new address. He pointed out, as you will note, that under date of March 16, 1949, he directed a letter pointing out that his address was on file at the Department of Commerce.

Remington did, in fact, write such a letter but did not specifically advise of his new residential address. (101-1185-16)

On April 4 a Special Agent of the Washington Field Office did make a routine check at Remington's previous residential address, 1717 Riggs Place, N. W., in order to bring up to date the security index card so that it might reflect the latest change of address.

The fact that Remington had previously written to me on March 16th advising that his current address was available at the Department of Commerce was not brought to the attention of the field office since the address was not specifically pointed out.

G.I.R.-1

ACTION:

Remington's letter is being given a routine formal acknowledgement and a copy of his letter, as you will note, is being made available to the Washington Field Office.

We should have advised Wash. Field. Our failure to do so brings about this annoyance.

EHW:edm

RECORDED - 9

APR 21

File - OHW

51 APR 25 1949

STANDARD FORM No. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: April 21, 1949

FROM : Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General AMC:VPR:jlr

SUBJECT: REMINGTON, WILLIAM WALTER, aka 146-200-2
Director of Export Program Staff
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.
Loyalty of Government Employees

WAS Stegler
W J Johnson
F.L. 5 [illegible]

This is to advise you that examination of the Bureau's reports in the above-matter fails to disclose any available evidence of a violation of Title 18, Section 1001 (18 USC 80, 1946 Ed.), or any other federal statute. In the circumstances the Department is closing its file, subject to reopening in the event additional information so warranting is received.

G.I.R.-7

do

121-6159-95
F B I
23 APR 28 1949

RECORDED - 113
EX-42

RECEIVED 5

63 MAY 13 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

FROM : R. W. Wall

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Department of Commerce
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: June 23, 1949

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tamm
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Attached hereto is an issue of "The New Yorker" for May 21, 1949, which contains on page 37 under the caption, "A Reporter At Large," a lengthy article on the Loyalty Program by Daniel Lang. A review of this article has disclosed nothing of significance. It is devoted largely to a sympathetic interview with Remington following his clearance by the Loyalty Review Board.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached issue of "The New Yorker" be filed as an exhibit in this case.

Attachment

E.R.-7

JDP:js

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

RECORDED - 134 121-6151-96

100-1185

61 JUL 7 1949

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York 7, N. Y.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLY, [illegible] TO
FILE No.

CONFIDENTIAL

May 19, 1949.

Director, FBI.

RE: PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH.
SECURITY MATTER - C.

Dear Sir:

[redacted]

cc: Miami
Knoxville
Milwaukee

[redacted]

RSG [illegible]
100-6600

Letter to Knoxville
cc Miami
WAS: mmb
7-3-49

ENCLOSURE
131-6[illegible]

Confidential letter to Director
10[illegible]

[redacted]

WILLIAM REMINGTON

CROUCH also wished to report some additional information concerning WILLIAM REMINGTON who was recently reinstated to his position in the State Department following suspension as a result of a loyalty investigation. He stated that he understood that REMINGTON at one time had worked for the TVA in Knoxville, Tennessee. According to CROUCH he recently learned that REMINGTON, while in Knoxville had lived with one TODD, first name unknown, and his wife. CROUCH said that TODD at one time was a Communist Party official in Knoxville.

CROUCH was of the opinion that since REMINGTON appears to have resided with known Communists in Knoxville that he may have belonged to the Communist Party in that city and that former Knoxville Communists might recall that. He specifically mentioned one MABEL ABERCROMBIE, who was active in the TVA Branch at one time but later broke with the Party. CROUCH also thought REMINGTON might be known to one KENROY MALCOMBRE, a one time Communist Party official in Knoxville, who was later expelled for excessive drinking. CROUCH indicated that MALCOMBRE had joined the Communist Party in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in the middle 30s but had later moved to Knoxville.

[redacted]

CROUCH indicated that much of the foregoing information he had previously furnished in part to the Miami Office although there were a few items set out above which he did not recall having furnished.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC.

(10-19-49)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 7, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
SECURITY MATTER - C

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

ALIASES

RACE ___ SEX ___ NATIVE BORN ___ NATURALIZED ___ ALIEN ___

COMMUNIST ___ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ___ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE ___

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify)

TAB FOR DETCOM ___ TAB FOR COMSAB ___

DATE OF BIRTH October 22, 1917 PLACE OF BIRTH ___

RESIDENCE ADDRESS

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address)

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List)

JEH:AB
101-2372

101-61-9-10

DEC 28 1949

Leonard

662

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 5, 1950

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: WILLIAM REMINGTON

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I was advised by a newspaper source last evening that the House Un-American Activities Committee is going to throw the Remington case out into the open in a couple of weeks and that it was the concensus of those in the know that this would open up the entire loyalty program. The Un-American Activities Committee already has one witness who will identify Remington as "a Red," and three others who could and whom they think they can secure to testify. These individuals knew Remington in Tennessee and undoubtedly this ties in with the Paul Crouch testimony pertaining to Remington using the same post office box that a group of Communists used at the time he filed application for appointment in TVA.

The members of the Committee are going to Hawaii for two weeks during Easter vacation and the staff is going to start getting the Remington case prepared during this period. They are going to open it immediately after their return.

It is suggested that we reappraise our own investigation and if there are any outstanding leads that we get them completed to the end that we can submit any reports that we have to submit before the Un-American Activities Committee comes back into session.

LBN:hmc

RECORDED - 56
INDEXED - 56
JUL 10 1950
37
EX-3

cc: Mr. Ladd
cc: Mr. Belmont

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: April 26, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
COMMERCE
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Sandy

PURPOSE:

To advise you of (1) contemplated request by House Committee on Un-American Activities to Loyalty Review Board to open Remington case, (2) that this information probably will be furnished to the press today, (3) that Remington has been subpoenaed to appear before HCUA, (4) that the McCarran Committee has indicated interest in the case, and (5) to recommend telephone calls to four field offices to expedite action.

BACKGROUND:

Remington previously cleared by Loyalty Review Board and has returned to Department of Commerce. HCUA conducted executive hearings in case on April 20 and 21 last. Reports reflecting results supplementary investigation by Bureau transmitted April 19 last to Loyalty Review Board, Civil Service Commission, and Department. Further investigation now in progress. Letter transmitting reports to LRB April 19 last showed information received from unnamed informant that Remington was member Communist Party in Tennessee during 1936 and 1937. Informant referred to is Howard Allen Bridgman, Professor of Economics at Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts. Bridgman subsequently advised willing to appear before Loyalty Board. Has furnished signed statement. Boston by teletype this afternoon advised that Bridgman would be served with subpoena later today to appear before HCUA in executive session May 9 next. Bridgman willing to appear. He is advising his college President of interview with Bureau agents and his action with reference to HCUA.

[redacted]

One of witnesses heard by HCUA was Kenneth E. McConnell, who has advised

Attachment
JDP:hab

RECORDED - 56
INDEXED - 56

EX-136

121-4159-105

53 JUL 6 1950

WFO h[illegible] had been Professional Organizer for Communist Party, 1935 to 1939, [illegible]nd in t[illegible]t capacity had had contact with Remington under two circumstances w[illegible]ch indi[illegible]ted to him that Remington at one time was a Communist and under the [illegible] disc[illegible]line of the Party. Stated Remington was member of Communist Party i[illegible] Knoxv[illegible]lle during late 1930's but inasmuch as he can not produce evidence to support this knowledge he will not make that statement for fear of being subject to libel. WFO has conducted other interviews and report not yet received at Bureau. New York also conducting investigation of possible significance. Final NY report not received. Much investigation being conducted by Boston. Three reports received but investigation incomplete.

Paul M. Crouch has furnished information which should be included in report for dissemination. Crouch interviewed by San Francisco. Results furnished by letter. No indication whether Crouch willing have name revealed. Information attributed to him in 1948 this case concealed identity. Crouch has advised San Francisco, according to letter dated April 19, 1950, that he was leaving California for Miami on or about today.

STATUS:

Results of investigation received since April 19, 1950 being transmitted to LRB, CSC, and Department today.

ACTION:

WFO, NY, and Boston Offices have been requested by telephone to submit reports reflecting completed investigations at earliest possible moment, assigning additional personnel if necessary; and San Francisco is being requested to contact Crouch at the Harrison Hotel, Oakland, California, immediately and determine whether Crouch wishes his name concealed as having furnished information noted.

You must get this done immediately.

H.

Recorded 4/26/50

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
COMMERCE
LGE

File # 121-6159
Lab. # D-115737 ET

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Bureau

Date of reference communication: Memo 4/25/50 Date Received: 4/26/50

Examination requested: Doc.

Result of Examination: Examination by: Webb 4/27/50

No conc QC1 with K1 + FBI 6001791

Specimens submitted for examination

Qc1 Photostatic copy of Application For Post-Office Box, dated 3/8/37, for Box No. 1692 at Knoxville, Tennessee, signed by HORACE BRYAN, HARRY BRIDGEMAN, M. TODD and BENARD BORAH.

K1 Two typewritten letters dated 3/16/49 and 4/6/49 at 2136 North Troy Street, Arlington, Virginia, signed by WILLIAM W. REMINGTON.

121-6159
RECORDED
JUL 13 1950

4c Horace Bryan Workers' Education
Broadway Harry Bridgeman
Filling Dept TVA Mtd
Benard Bosch Knoxville

Al Willis W. Rington

TBT 6 01 79?
Fulton Dart Board

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 24 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI KNOXVILLE 4-24-50 8-55 PM EST

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, COMMERCE, LGE. MEMBERSHIP RECORDS AND CORRESPONDENCE FILES OF TVA LOCALS OF AFGE AND UFWA, COVERING APPROXIMATE PERIOD NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR TO NINETEEN FORTYONE, LOCATED KNOXVILLE IN CUSTODY WILLIAM A. SHAFER, FORMER VICEPRESIDENT UFWA LOCAL TWENTYFOUR, WHO IS NOW ASSISTANT TO GORDON R. CLAPP, CHAIRMAN OF BOARD, TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHRITY. RECORDS SITUATED IN ROOM ADJACENT TO CLAPPS OFFICE. DETAILED EXAMINATION OF THESE VOLUMINOUS RECORDS TODAY FAILED TO LOCATE ANY ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN AFGE. NOTHING LOCATED SHOWING REMINGTONS ADDRESS AS P.O. BOX ONE SIX NINE TWO, KNOXVILLE. REMINGTONS MEMBERSHIP IN AFGE VERIFIED FROM SECREATRYS REPORT TO AFL, DECEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, BUT NO DOCUMENTS IN HIS HANDWRITING GIVING ABOVE ADDRESS, OR OF EVIDENTIARY VALUE OTHERWISE, WERE FOUND. RE BOSTON TELS APRIL TWENTYONE AND TWENTYTWO INSTANT. ATLANTA PREVIOUSLY REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW MABLE ABERCROMBIE CONCERNING REMINGTON. KNOXVILLE WILL FURNISH BOSTON INFORMATION AS BASIS TO INTERVIEW BRIDGEMAN RE OTHER ASSOCIATES WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECTS OF LGE CASES.

121-6459-107

ROBERT APR 25 1950

RECORDED - 53

END

9 PM OK FBI ASH DC GAR

EX-136

TWO COPIES WFO

53 JUN 6 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 5, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
COMMERCE, LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Public hearings held by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on May 4, 1950, concerning the activities of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON were continued March 5, 1950. REMINGTON was the only witness and he was advised by Attorney JOSEPH L. RAUH of the law firm RAUH and LEVY, 1631 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Before the witness was sworn in Attorney RAUH requested of the Committee that he and REMINGTON be allowed to read the transcripts of testimony given by KENNETH E. McCONNELL and HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN in executive hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. RAUH indicated his belief that the contents of the statements contained inconsistencies and hoped by study of the statements to prove inconsistence. Chairman WOOD of the Committee refused access to the transcripts at that time by a statement indicating that the contents of the testimony of these two individuals should in no way alter the truth of REMINGTON's statements. At this point REMINGTON took the oath. He was asked if he knew an individual in Knoxville, Tennessee by the name of PAUL CROUCH. REMINGTON was also shown a photograph of CROUCH but he was unable to identify him as anyone he knew.

At this point Committee Council directed that the photostatic copy of an application for Post Office Box 1692, Knoxville, Tennessee be admitted as evidence. Further conversation was held at the Council Table which could not be heard. Upon direct questioning REMINGTON indicated that he resigned his position as Messenger at Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville on May 17, 1937, and entered Dartmouth College as a student approximately the last week in September, 1937. In describing his occupation between these dates REMINGTON related that he served as a Teacher for the Workers Education Committee established by the American Federation of Labor Union at Tennessee Valley Authority. He said that his employment for this Committee was sporadic and that he was compensated at an hourly rate. During a portion of instant period he spent travelling in the Tennessee Valley visiting various industries and dams in an effort to learn as much as he could about the Tennessee Valley Authority. He said that he also worked for the Textile Workers Union distributing leaflets in the factories in the area and was compensated by meals and expenses. REMINGTON indicated that he did not return to Knoxville before his wedding trip in 1939 after leaving in June, 1937.

RECORDED - 114

JLM:vmm
101-2372

INDEXED - 114

16 JUL 6 1950

Testimony was developed indicating that his travels in the Tennessee Valley were made on his motorcycle. He said that before leaving Tennessee in September of 1937 he sold his Indian 75 motorcycle to MERWIN TODD and received in exchange TODD's Harley-Davidson motorcycle. BRYAN took the Harley-Davidson motorcycle from REMINGTON with the idea that REMINGTON should receive money for it.

REMINGTON said that this transaction took place several days prior to his departure and that he never was paid for the Harley-Davidson by BRYAN.

Testimony at this point developed information concerning REMINGTON's employment at the War Production Board during the period February, 1942 through March 31, 1944, when he entered the Navy Training School. During 1942 and early 1943 REMINGTON was a member of the Staff of the War Production Board Planning Committee. The function of this committee was to propose ways and means of stepping up production in the war effort. His superior on this committee was EDWARD DICKINSON, Director, Planning Committee, War Production Board. The unit of this committee under which REMINGTON was a member was headed by a THOMAS WILSON.

During the latter part of his employment with WPB REMINGTON was assigned to the Orders and Regulations Bureau where he served as Assistant to the Director of that Bureau.

Ensuing testimony concerning the details of REMINGTON's job in this capacity he advised that the existence of the Manhattan Project first became known to him in early 1944 and was specific in stating that he knew nothing of this project in 1943.

He stated that he noted that the priorities for the Manhattan Project were underwriting priorities. By this he meant Manhattan Project priorities superseded other high priorities such as those for high octane gasoline. He said he drew the inference at that time that the Manhattan Project was a high octane gasoline project from the nature of the priorities that were being granted for the project. He stated that he never related this supposition to anyone, not even his fellow employees.

At this point in the proceedings Chairman WOOD declared a twenty minute recess to enable members of the Committee to answer roll call. Chairman WOOD indicated his willingness that Attorney RAUH and REMINGTON have access to and read the previously mentioned testimony of KENNETH E. McCONNELL and HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN. At the end of the recess Attorney

RAUH asked the Committee if he might not be allowed more time to study the testimony indicating that in the twenty minutes he had thus far been allowed he was able to see that the testimony was so full of holes that "it would be possible to drive a truck through them". Chairman WOOD indicated that he would be allowed as much time as he needed to study the testimony as long as the study was performed in the Committee Offices.

It was established that REMINGTON was familiar with the details of materiel allocated to the Manhattan Project and the aircraft industry but REMINGTON indicated that he had only general knowledge of how these raw materials were to be used or converted. He acknowledged that his opportunities for knowledge of the workings of the War Production Board were great and that in particular he had knowledge of the difficulties WPB was having in supplying certain raw materials.

Questioning then related to REMINGTON's association with JOSEPH NORTH, Editor of New Masses. REMINGTON said he met NORTH at the home of his mother-in-law at Croton on Hudson, New York. REMINGTON said that during the period 1939 to 1940 he visited the home of his mother-in-law practically every weekend. He said that NORTH was a frequent visitor in his mother-in-law's home and that he met him there almost every weekend. Questioning by Committee Council developed the fact that JOSEPH NORTH lived in a garage on the property of his mother-in-law approximately fifty feet from her house. REMINGTON said that during the instant period he had many social conversations with NORTH. During the two or two and one-half year period that he was acquainted with NORTH they argued and discussed views which indicated to REMINGTON that NORTH was a Communist. REMINGTON said that there was no question in his mind but that NORTH was a Communist and that this belief was emphasized by NORTH's position as editor of the Communist publication New Masses. REMINGTON admitted that in his conversations with NORTH interest was shown in REMINGTON's work at the War Production Board. According to REMINGTON, NORTH was interested to know if the Administration in Washington was making a sincere effort to produce war materiel. NORTH also indicated interest in the nature and organization of the War Production Board. REMINGTON said he described these features of the Board to NORTH. NORTH was also interested in the personnel of the Board and the details concerning the personalities of respective high ranking members. NORTH told REMINGTON that he was interested in this information concerning members of the Board because he intended to invite someone in that agency to contribute to his publication. During the course of this testimony REMINGTON indicated that he also had contact with NORTH during the winter of 1940-41 when he visited Croten on a few occasions even though he had taken up residence in Washington. REMINGTON said he believes he met NORTH on these occasions.

REMINGTON recalled that near the Christmas period of the winter of 1941-42 NORTH invited REMINGTON to lunch with him and a friend in a mid-town Manhattan restaurant located near Lexington Avenue and 32nd Street, New York City. The person NORTH invited to lunch with REMINGTON was JACOB GOLOS. NORTH explained that he wanted REMINGTON to meet GOLOS because REMINGTON's information concerning the Administration's sincerity in the war effort was interesting to his friend who was also a writer and that he had brought them together in order that GOLOS may have an opportunity to hear about it. REMINGTON said that at this time he did not know that GOLOS was a member of the Communist Party. Committee Council introduced into the record testimony taken previously at another hearing which indicated that JACOB GOLOS, who is now deceased, was the head of World Tourristes, a Communist front organization. REMINGTON emphasized that prior to 1944 he had no knowledge that GOLOS had any connection with the Communist Party.

He related that GOLOS stated to him on the occasion of their first meeting at lunch that he was looking for information to be included in a book and miscellaneous articles he intended to write. He said he was particularly interested with the program of the War Production Board in the war effort. In this connection he wanted to know the background and opinions of key individuals in the War Production Board. At this meeting it was also agreed that they would have supper together at an early date.

Shortly thereafter REMINGTON had met JACOB GOLOS for supper. GOLOS had brought with him a woman who was introduced as HELEN JOHNSON. REMINGTON said he now knows this woman to be ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY. GOLOS explained that JOHNSON was working for him and others in performing miscellaneous research work for writers like himself. He again outlined the information in which he was interested and told REMINGTON that HELEN JOHNSON would be in Washington from time to time and would call on him and indicated further that he would appreciate any help REMINGTON could give in aiding the research work of HELEN JOHNSON. REMINGTON said that he did not commit himself to any promises but left the meeting of the three expecting to hear from HELEN JOHNSON in Washington.

REMINGTON testified that several weeks later HELEN JOHNSON called him on the phone at his office. He met her on the corner of 14th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. and ate lunch with her. He said the purpose of their meeting was purely social and that although their conversation concerned the War Production Board, they talked only in general terms which included a description of REMINGTON'S duties.

REMINGTON, upon direct questioning, could not remember the circumstances under which he and HELEN JOHNSON came together for a second meeting. He could recall only generally that several weeks after the first meeting in Washington, they met at two or three different places in the course of one half a dozen meetings. He said that HELEN JOHNSON, on no occasion, came to his office because she felt it was too far to come or for some other reason he can't recall.

In his testimony REMINGTON tried to show that he believed the information being given to HELEN JOHNSON was to be published in the newspaper "PM". However during the latter part of their casual acquaintance which extended over a period less than two years, REMINGTON said he became skeptical of her professional ability as a newspaper woman.

REMINGTON read into the record an affidavit which had been prepared by his former superior at WPB ROBERT R. NATHAN. The essence of the affidavit indicated that the War Production Board had no objection to individuals in executive positions on the Board granting interviews to the press. It was indicated that many members of the War Production Board had good press contacts and were able to channel information through these outlets beneficial to the War Production Board by way of publicity and by way of informing the public generally. NATHAN stated in the affidavit that he often talked to reporters and furnished them information as set out above and that he did not object to any of the members of his staff doing likewise.

It was in this connection that REMINGTON hoped to benefit the WPB by channeling its publicity to the press through HELEN JOHNSON. As stated before REMINGTON said that he became skeptical at the end of a two year period whether the information WPB desired publicized was getting into the press. REMINGTON said that he never referred HELEN JOHNSON'S inquiries to the Public Relations Section of WPB because discussion of unclassified matters with the press was not objectionable to WPB. He said he never discussed his conversations with HELEN JOHNSON with his superior but believes that he mentioned his contacts to Mr. WILSON. REMINGTON admitted that he never tried to verify whether or not JOHNSON was in fact a representative of the press.

REMINGTON testified that he met with HELEN JOHNSON on approximately six occasions and a total of six hours in all. He said he never knew that CLOS was a communist and that through him HELEN JOHNSON represented the interests of the Communist Party. He indicated that he never, on any occasion, discussed with HELEN JOHNSON any information not readily available to the public.

REMINGTON said that on occasions BENTLEY showed him articles in "PM" and the "Daily Worker" for the purpose of asking his opinion concerning information described therein relative to the War Production Board asking him to indicate whether or not the information was accurate as reported. He said that HELEN JOHNSON never asked him a question which put him on guard or which he considered in any way improper. He recalled that he discussed with her WPB policy regarding the control of materials and assumes that some of the material referred to in their conversations was later allocated to Russia. He indicated however that the subject of the allocation of materials to Russia as such was never discussed.

In response to direct questioning REMINGTON said that he met HELEN JOHNSON on street corners, at the National Art Gallery, at restaurants and on one occasion when JOHNSON was in a hurry to catch a train to New York, met her near his office building.

Again concerning the details of his discussions with JOHNSON, REMINGTON testified that she questioned him in detail concerning several individuals in the War Production Board who were responsible for policy asking if these men were sincerely interested in fighting an out and out war or whether they had only a "business as usual" attitude. He remarked that she was particularly interested in the reputations of the chairman and vice chairman of the Board. REMINGTON said that on occasion he delivered to HELEN JOHNSON copies of War Production Board forms and news releases which described various techniques. He said that on one occasion when she called him at his office he remembers picking up a "Kiplinger News Letter" in order that he might intelligently discuss the amount of money appropriated to various War Production programs. He said he never made notes of WPB figures for delivery to her. He said that the rough notes he did make were for his own information and for use while talking to her in order that he could furnish accurate information to a representative of the press.

At this point REMINGTON made the statement which was approximately as follows: In this connection I want to point out that I received a substantial amount in settlement of a libel suit. The committee counsel invited REMINGTON to discuss the details of this libel suit. After conferring with his attorney, REMINGTON refused to discuss this matter further stating that at the time of settlement it was agreed that all details would be kept confidential and he did not want to break this agreement.

REMINGTON admitted that he had furnished a formula for the manufacture of synthetic gas to HELEN JOHNSON. He admitted that it was not necessarily desired by WPB that this formula be made available for publicity in the press but he countered that inasmuch as the formula was not classified as restricted or confidential information, he felt justified in furnishing this information to JOHNSON.

In response to a question by committee counsel, REMINGTON recalled that HELEN JOHNSON once passed him a copy of the "Daily Worker" with the request that he read an article contained in that issue. On prompting by committee counsel REMINGTON recalled that he had given HELEN JOHNSON five cents for this issue of the "Daily Worker." He said that at no time did he ever pay Communist Party dues to HELEN JOHNSON.

He stated that the only sum of money he ever gave HELEN JOHNSON was a total of thirty dollars for the purpose of donations for "Refugees from Hitler". He said that it was in 1943 that he last made such a donation.

In describing the circumstances under which these donations were given REMINGTON related that on the occasion of his meeting with JACOB GOLOS and HELEN JOHNSON in New York, GOLOS had mentioned that he had a number of friends in Germany who were victims of the bombing and needed help. GOLOS indicated further that an organization called the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was operating in New York City for the purpose of helping German refugees. GOLOS asked REMINGTON if he would be willing to contribute to this organization. REMINGTON said that at that particular time he did not have money to contribute but indicated that inasmuch as HELEN JOHNSON would be contacting him at a later date in Washington, he would forward his contribution to the committee through her. REMINGTON said that he has made no donations to the JAFRC since he has learned that it was cited as a disloyal organization by the Attorney General.

REMINGTON made the statement that he at no time had reason to believe that HELEN JOHNSON was ever an employee of the "Daily Worker." He said he was of the opinion that she was a representative of the "PM" only.

At this point one of the members of the committee asked REMINGTON if he could explain how six people with whom he had been friendly and closely associated and consequently were revealed as members of the Communist Party should now come forward and bear false witness against him under oath on the witness stand. The individuals in question were PAT TODD, BETTY TODD, H. A. BRIDGEMAN, K. E. McCONNELL, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY and JOSEPH NORTH. REMINGTON did not give a direct answer to this question but stipulated that McCONNELL was never a friend and that BENTLEY was only a headline hunter. The committee asked REMINGTON why these people should

gle him out as an object for false perjured testimony. In answer to this estion REMINGTON replied that ELIZABETH BENTLEY did not single him out her testimony but included him in her allegations against a number of her individuals. In further explanation REMINGTON stated that he had been very active in the AF of L Union in Knoxville and because he apparently had been associated in this activity with secret communists such as BRIDGEMAN and others, he didn't know were there it was perhaps reasonable that individuals like BRIDGEMAN could assume that he was also a secret communist along with the rest of the group.

At this point committee counsel read a portion of testimony given by REMINGTON during a hearing held by HCUA in July, 1948. The testimony concerns the interests which his wife had in the Communist Party and how her communist sympathies affected the divorce settlement as concerned the children. REMINGTON replied that he preferred not to discuss his family in this connection and when specifically asked whether or not he desired to answer the question placed to him in this connection he refused.

A last point brought out in the testimony by REMINGTON indicated according to his statement that he last saw PAT and BETTY TODD in the late fall of 1938 and that although he tried to contact them while he was in Knoxville in 1939 he was not able to reach them.

The hearings were discontinued at this point and according to the office of Chairman WOOD, no further interrogation of REMINGTON was anticipated.

Make certain we are keeping abreast & if possible ahead of all developments in Remington case & giving top priority to all investigative leads.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 3, 1950

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
LGE

Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

ASAC Whelan of New York called at 10:40 A.M. today and advised that SAAG T. J. Donegan had received a copy of a letter addressed to the Honorable Alex Campbell, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. dated May 2, 1950, by Mr. John G. Brunini, Foreman of the Special Federal Grand Jury now sitting in the SDNY. After referring to himself as Foreman of that Special Grand Jury, Brunini states:

"On Tuesday of last week I learned from a private source that the FBI had the 'goods' on William Remington, had him 'across the barrel,' and that it expected 'within two weeks to seek an indictment.' The following day I learned first by radio, then later through the press that the House Committee on Un-American Activities was re-opening the Remington Case. This confirmed at least the first part of my information up to a certain point. A short while ago I learned again - and I would judge that the information is known to most Washington newsmen - that the FBI had sufficient evidence to 'sew up' the case.

* * *

"You may correctly infer that I write with the interests of the Department of Justice at heart. But over and above is the fact that the Grand Jury itself has an independent responsibility. For this reason in particular I would like to hear from you. I can be reached at my office by telephone Murray Hill 39685 tomorrow.

"Sincerely,"

Mr. Donegan asked Mr. Whelan whether he was aware of any activity in connection with the Remington case. Mr. Whelan said that he had seen press dispatches indicating that the HCUA was reopening this matter.

Mr. Donegan stated that he has an appointment for luncheon with Brunini today and intends to call the Department sometime this afternoon regarding this letter.

121-6159-44

RECOMMENDATION:

RECORDED - 39
INDEXED - 39

That we advise the New York Office to tell Mr. Donegan early this afternoon for his confidential information that the Department intends to

LLL:mer

EX-68

58 JUL 6 1950

present the facts in the Remington case to the Grand Jury in Washington today. This is suggested in view of Mr. Donegan's close cooperation with the Bureau as evidenced in this particular instance by the fact that he notified the Bureau before the Department concerning the receipt of this communication. If you agree, Mr. Donegan will be so advised.

5/3/50
12:15 pm
ASAC Whelan was
advised to informally
advise Donegan

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 5, 1950

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
COMMERCE
LGE

Supervisor Ed Grampp of the Washington Field Office called this afternoon and furnished the following information:

At an open hearing of the HCUA this date, Remington was the only witness to appear. He advised he met Jacob North, a writer for "New Masses," through Remington's mother-in-law about 1939. Remington had frequent contact with North until about 1942. During this association Remington concluded that North was a Communist. North expressed an interest in Remington's position with W.P.B., its personnel, and its operation. North, around Christmas time in 1941, at a luncheon introduced Remington to Jacob Golos, a writer, who also expressed an interest in the W.P.B. At a later dinner, Golos introduced Remington to Helen Johnson (Elizabeth Bentley), who was described by Golos as a writer for Golos. The latter asked Remington to help her get information should she contact him in Washington, D. C. Several weeks later Johnson lunched with Remington in Washington, D. C. They met about six times over a period of two years. Remington discussed the War Production Board with her and gave her news releases concerning the W.P.B. Remington denied that any information furnished by him violated security regulations.

He denied paying her Communist Party dues but admitted giving her $30 for the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee." Remington denied knowing that Golos or Johnson were CP members.

During the hearing, Remington refused to discuss the settlement of Miss Bentley's libel suit.

LLL:mer

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

121-6159-42

EX-68

53 JUL 6 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: May 9, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Commerce
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Boardman
Mohr
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Remington testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on May 5 last that existence of the Manhattan Project first became known to him in early 1944. He said he knew nothing of the Project in 1943. He testified he was aware that Manhattan Project priorities superceded other high priorities, such as those for high octane gasoline. He said he drew the inference at that time that the Manhattan Project was a high octane gasoline project because of the nature of the priorities which were being granted. He stated he never related this supposition to anyone, not even his fellow employees. Advice concerning this testimony was furnished by the Washington Field Office.

I thought you would be interested in knowing that the following information has been developed and disseminated in the Loyalty investigation of Remington. In a statement dated April 23, 1947, concerning his association with Elizabeth Bentley, Remington stated, "I did not have access to secret information although I did have access to some confidential material." In his application for a commission in the Naval Reserve on April 10, 1944, copies of which were disseminated as exhibits in the Loyalty investigation, Remington stated in part as follows, "My work with the War Production Board, particularly with the Planning Committee and also with the Orders and Regulations Bureau, required that I be familiar with the following kinds of information, both on an over-all and a plant-by-plant basis: (1) Production goals, current output and inventories of ..... (d) Many aspects of the 'Manhattan Project'..... For over two years I have handled this kind of data with perfect discretion. The determination that it was appropriate for me to handle all types of classified information at the War Production Board was made, I should add, after an exceptionally careful investigation by the civilian investigatory agencies."

RECOMMENDATION: None. This is for your information.

JDP:hw

RECORDED - 121-6159-114
MAY 11 1950

12

53 MAY 22 1950

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

May 16, 1950 URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK

RECORDED - 38

INDEXED - 38

721-6159-115

EX-6

RE WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, COMMERCE, LGE. REURTEL MAY FIFTEEN LAST. FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM KNOXVILLE BY TELETYPE MAY 10 LAST: QUOTE KNOXVILLE FILES FAIL TO REFLECT THAT J. S. REMINE, FORMER KNOX COUNTY DEPUTY SHERIFF, EVER FURNISHED DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE CONCERNING ALLEGED CP ACTIVITIES TO THIS OFFICE. KX INDICES CONTAIN THREE REFERENCES TO REMINE, AKA SEPH REMINE, AS FOLLOWS------ ONE - ON SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE, A REV. GEORGE F. CARR, ONE NAUGHT NAUGHT SIX FORT SANDERS AVE., KNOXVILLE, WHO DIED IN MARCH NINETEEN FORTYONE, FURNISHED THEN SAC E. R. DAVIS CERTAIN INFORMATION RE ALLEGED COMMUNISTS ACTIVE IN THIS AREA, AND INCLUDED THE NAME BILL REMINGTON. REV. CARR FURTHER ADVISED THAT A SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON COMMUNIST MATTERS WAS MR. SEPH REMINE, OFFICER OF THE SESSIONS COURT, KNOX COUNTY, TENN. THIS MATTER REPORTED IN KX LET TO BUREAU DATED SEPTEMBER TWENTY, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE, CAPTIONED QUOTE COMMUNISTIC ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES UNQUOTE, BUFILE SIXTYONE DASH SEVEN FIVE FIVE NINE. THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT REMINE WAS CONTACTED AT THAT TIME. [redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nicho
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn T
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

JDP:ney

SENT VIA

MAY 16 2 10 PM '50

Per

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: May 11, 1950

FROM : Mr. Belmont

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Review of Investigative Activity and Files

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Pursuant to your instructions, the Remington investigations have been objectively reviewed.

PURPOSE OF THE REVIEW

The purpose of the review of the files and the investigations relating to William Walter Remington has been to determine if any possible leads exist which have not been covered and developed or if any information is available which should be properly developed and furnished to interested government agencies.

SCOPE AND DIRECTION OF THE REVIEW

This review has included the review of the main case files on Remington as well as all cross references to him appearing in Bureau indices. It, therefore, has covered all the investigations of him made by the Bureau, but only such aspects of the pending Loyalty inquiry which were available.

Although all the investigative activity and investigations relating to Remington have been covered in this review, it has resolved itself primarily to an analysis of the Loyalty investigations. This results from the fact that previous investigations concerning him are, in fact, dead issues whereas the Loyalty aspect is of vital present interest. This results from his continued employment by the Government and the fact that his case is receiving considerable publicity at the present time.

HISTORY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

Hatch Act Investigation

A Hatch Act case was opened on Remington on February 21, 1942, for the reason that he was alleged to be an active member of the American Peace Mobilization and an employee of the Government for the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Emergency Management. This case was closed on April 1, 1942, and reports were furnished to the Office of Emergency Management.

RECORDED - 83

121-6157-132

HT:dkr

Espionage Investigation

Remington was a subject in the espionage investigation in the case entitled "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Et Al" which case was opened in November of 1943. This case is in the process of being closed and separate reports are being submitted on all the subjects. On the basis of his being a subject in the Silvermaster case, a security index card was prepared on him on June 7, 1946. This card is still maintained.

First Loyalty Investigation

A loyalty case was first opened on Remington on May 6, 1948, in view of his employment with the Department of Commerce and the previous information available concerning him developed in the Hatch Act and Espionage investigations. This case was closed and the reports sent to the Civil Service Commission on June 12, 1948.

Security Investigation

A security investigation was pending on Remington during June, July and August, 1949 and a closing report was submitted August 26, 1949. This report was submitted reflecting a summary of data available on Remington during the course of separating the individual subjects in the Silvermaster case. No active investigation was conducted and the report was a compilation of data available relating to him prepared in order to have a report available suitable for the Department on a security index subject.

Second Espionage Investigation

A second espionage case was opened on Remington on February 10, 1950. This was opened on the basis of an allegation that he was seen associating with an unknown woman and such association might constitute espionage activity. This investigation is in the process of being closed.

Second Loyalty Inquiry

The loyalty investigation of Remington was re-opened in early April 1950, in view of the possibility of developing additional information. This case is presently pending .

BRIEF SUMMARY OF REMINGTON AND HIS ACTIVITIES

Remington was born on October 25, 1917, at New York City. He attended elementary schools in Ridgewood, New Jersey. He received a B. A. Degree from Dartmouth College in June of 1939 and an M. A. Degree from Columbia University in June of 1940. In June, 1939 he married Anne Moos of New York City. From this union were born 2 children. Remington and Anne Moos are presently divorced.

From September 1936, to April 1937, Remington was employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tennessee and from April 1937, to August 1937, he was employed by the Workers Education Committee at Knoxville, Tennessee. In May of 1940, he obtained employment with the U. S. Government and has remained with the Government to date. This period of employment also covers service in the U. S. Navy. He has been employed by the following agencies and departments:

National Resources Planning Board
Office of Price Administration
War Production Board
Mission of Economic Affairs
Office of War Mobilization and Research
Council of Economic Advisors
Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce.

While at Dartmouth Remington was known to have exhibited sympathies reflecting agreement with many Communist principles. He was active in many "liberal" causes and movements. Included in such movements was the American Student Union. While in Knoxville, Remington was in constant contact and association with several individuals who have been identified as having been members of the Communist Party at that time. Subsequently, in Washington, D. C. he and his former wife, Anne Moos, were very active in the American Peace Mobilization. Subsequent to this time he served as a contact of Elizabeth Bentley, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, furnishing her information which he obtained as a result of his Government employment. No information reflecting upon Remington's loyalty has been obtained showing subversive activity since the cessation of his alleged espionage activities. All information concerning him which has been developed reverts back prior to this time.

ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY

Hatch Act Investigation

The Hatch Act Investigation of Remington was of a very limited scope. The basis of the investigation was the allegation that Remington had been active in the American Peace Mobilization. Under the procedures and policy which prevailed relating to Hatch Act investigations at that time, the investigation dealt primarily with an effort to establish or disprove the points in the allegation. This investigation was primarily limited to Remington's activities in Washington, D. C. It did not attempt to explore his activities in other communities or his life history.

Silvermaster Espionage Investigation

This investigation related to the allegation of Elizabeth Bentley that Remington had been a contact of hers and had furnished her information which was subsequently transmitted to the Soviet Union. At the time this allegation was received the actual espionage operations of the informant and of Remington had come to an end. However, much investigation was conducted in an effort to establish the espionage activity and as a final step in the investigation, Remington was interviewed. He admitted his contacts with the informant and admitted furnishing her with information. However, he denied that he had been giving secret or classified information. The investigation of this case appears to have been conducted very thoroughly and no logical leads or investigative techniques appear to have been overlooked insofar as establishing a prosecutable espionage case.

Loyalty of Government Employees Investigation

As set forth above, this investigation was begun in May of 1948. It was the most complete investigation of Remington which had been conducted up to that time. In this case an attempt was made to go into Remington's history and background beyond his mere activities in Washington, D. C. in Communist organizations and beyond the clear-cut espionage allegation. In view of the fact that it is this investigation which is of primary concern today in light of subsequent developments the detailed analysis of this investigation will be taken up under a separate heading.

Security Investigation

This case resulted from the closing process and breakdown of the Silvermaster case. The security investigation actually amounted to the submission of a separate closing report in August 1949, on Remington as a result of information available concerning him in order that information would be available in the form of a security report reflecting his potential dangerousness to substantiate the maintenance of a security index card. The maintenance of the case in a pending status was not warranted for the mere purpose of maintaining a security index card in view of the fact that his potential dangerousness in the event of an emergency is clearly established by his past sympathies and activities in Communist dominated movements and organizations and his alleged espionage activities.

Second Espionage Investigation

A second espionage investigation was opened on Remington in February 1950, on the basis of the allegation that he was seen associating with an unknown woman and was seen to have passed to this unknown woman small slips of paper. It was opened without any definite allegation of actual espionage activity but merely on the suspicion that he might be engaged in espionage activities due to his actions. The investigation developed that the individual that Remington was contacting was one Jane Sheppard whom it is known intends to marry Remington in the near future. The investigation did not indicate any espionage activity and all logical leads appear to have been covered in this matter. The case is in the process of being closed.

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

The first loyalty investigation opened in May 1948, was the first investigation of Remington which could and did attempt to uncover all pertinent facts concerning him which might reflect upon his loyalty or subversive sympathies and activities. As such the investigation was without any limitation of scope insofar as area, jurisdictional, or statutory restrictions were concerned. In view of its unlimited scope, this investigation presented a potential of innumerable investigative leads. The investigation appears to have been completed very close to the deadline set for loyalty cases. An analysis of the investigation reflects some possible weaknesses in the case. These weaknesses in general cover 3 fields.

1. His activities while at Dartmouth College could have been covered in greater detail. A logical stopping point in this matter, however, had to be arrived at with a view to probable productivity. The possibility existed of interviewing practically all his classmates at Dartmouth which, of course, would have resulted in investigative activities far out of proportion to logical and possible productivity. Such leads, however, as would appear to be logically productive were covered. Many of his college associates were interviewed in an effort to establish his activities and sympathies at that time. It is believed, however, that some of these interviews could have been conducted more intensively with an effort to locate additional key and select individuals who would furnish pertinent information. In this regard it is noted that in the re-opened loyalty investigation some of the original sources have been re-interviewed in an effort to establish additional logical leads and in an effort to more adequately develop information concerning his activities at Dartmouth. This has resulted in the interview of over 30 individuals in the re-investigation who might possibly have been able to furnish information concerning Remington and his Dartmouth activities. The subsequent interviews appeared to have adequately covered his college activities, however, they have not definitely established his Communist Party membership but they have furnished some corroborative information as to his sympathies at that time. It is also true that some of the interviews have resulted absolutely negatively, but those that were worthwhile have added to the weight of information formerly available reflecting upon his sympathies while at Dartmouth. It does not appear that there are any further logical leads possibly productive which have not now been covered or are in the process of being covered on this aspect.

2. Activities of Remington while at the Tennessee Valley Authority. This phase of the investigation of Remington in the original loyalty case appears to be the weakest, although information in the first investigation indicated that Remington was very close to, if not a member of the Communist Party while in Knoxville. It is believed that this phase of the investigation could have been developed more fully and in light of the subsequent developments it would appear that some additional interviews would have been highly desirable. A review of the Bureau files and all references on Remington reflect his association or possible contact at Knoxville and at T. V. A. with the following individuals.

It is believed, if not already done, that consideration should be given to identifying these individuals and, where feasible and possibly productive, to conducting interviews.

Harry Francis "Chick" Alber	101-333
	121-6159-50 pg 9
F. M. Benson	121-6159-50
Howard Allen Bridgeman	101-1185-27
Horace Bryan	101-1185-4 pg 8
Kenneth Deane Cameron	121-6159-50 pg 5
Franz Daniel	121-6159-50 pg 8
John Marshall Frantz	121-7423-23
Tom Faweler	121-7423-23
Laurent Frantz	121-7423
Zella Hall	121-7423-23
_____ Henson (woman)	121-7423-23
Kenroy Malcombre	101-1185-23
William Marlow	100-36774
	101-1185-4 pg 8
David Livingston Martin	101-1185-25 pg 11
	121-6159-50 pg 8
Francis J. Martin	121-7423-23
Harry Tandy Miller	121-6159-50
	121-657
Mr. & Mrs. Jesse W. Reeve	121-6159-50 pg 7
Merwin Todd	101-1185-4
Elizabeth Todd	101-1185
Frank Underwood	121-7423-23
Theodore F. Wellman	121-7423-23
Frank White	100-36774-3
Burton J. Zien	121-7423-23
	100-10189-15

In connection with the above list of individuals, it is noted that several of these individuals are being given consideration for interview in the course of the re-opened loyalty investigation. In addition to identifying or interviewing the above individuals in the re-opened loyalty investigation, efforts are also being made to locate Remington's application for membership in the union which existed at T.V.A. According to information available, Remington in executing this application gave as his mailing address the same Post Office box which was rented to the officials of the Communist Party in Knoxville.

In connection with the development of Remington's activities, while in Knoxville, it is noted that the most damaging information which was originally obtained and which has since been obtained in the re-opened case reverts back to his activities in Knoxville. It is noted that information has been developed from some of his contacts during that period indicating very strongly that he was a member of the Communist Party. It should be added at this point, however, that the files do reflect the Knoxville Office very diligently set forth possible leads which it developed during the course of the original investigation.

3. The third aspect reflecting possible weakness in this case involves Remington's associates and contacts in Washington, D. C. exclusive of those limited individuals with whom he allegedly engaged in espionage activities. Some of these situations and individuals are as follows:

During the course of the Hatch Act investigation in 1942 of Remington a former neighbor, Lena Montague, was interviewed. She stated that Remington and his wife Anne had attended meetings and associated with Anna Goodman Allen. This related to the Remingtons' activity in the American Peace Mobilization and Allen has been identified as having been connected with Communist front activities. She further advised that among other individuals who attended these same meetings were the individuals listed below. No specific allegations were made by Montague reflecting individually on these people, however.

Max Elichter	101-1185-4
	101-2115-37
Elaine Goldstein	101-1185-4
Florence Hertzog or Herzog	101-1185-4
Irving Kieser	121-6159
Bernard Krug	121-6159-6
Herman Krug	121-6159-6
Jacob Krug	121-6159-6
Martin Sobell	101-1185-4
Nettie Sucher	121-6159-6

Lena Montague was re-interviewed in the first loyalty investigation of May 1948, where she again furnished substantially the same information, however, she did not name any of the other associates beyond Anna Goodman Allen. The results of the original interview with Montague appear in numerous places in Bureau files. The last interview conducted with Montague indicates that she is possibly unable to recall the details due to health reasons, however, the information is available as set forth. It is believed that an effort should be made to identify all the individuals who attended the meetings with Remington and Allen. After they have been identified, consideration should be given to the feasibility of interviewing these individuals. If it is found after identifying them that they do have a number of subversive connections and an interview would be improper, consideration should be given to furnishing their names as associates of Remington with proper documentation to the Civil Service Commission. It is true that mere association alone does not necessarily impute derogatory information to Remington and standing alone the pertinence of the data would be highly questionable. However, as corroborating and substantiating information coming after the development of his possible Party membership at Knoxville plus his alleged espionage activities, it is believed that his association with individuals involved in Communist movements would be pertinent.

In this same connection, Bureau files reflect that Remington has been an associate and/or contact of the following individuals with varying degrees of activity or connection with the Communist movement or Communist front movements:

Ward Phillips Allen	123-2525-10
Oscar Altman	65-56402-2414
Robert Eller Asher	121-13189-4
Irvin Cheskin	65-58728-3 pg 19
Merle E. Colby	65-56402-2414
Clifford Durr	
Virginia Durr	
Creekmore Fath	65-56402-2414
Margaret Fisher	65-56402-2414
Edward J. Fitzgerald	100-363704
Bert Fox	65-56402-2414
Theodore Geiger	118-3852-3
	124-30
Maynard Gerther	100-3445318-7

Dick Gilbert	65-56402-2414
Betti Carolyn Goldwasser	121-5226-19
Lincoln Gordon	124-787-6
Mortimer Graves	65-56402-2414
Robert Kleiman	65-56402-2414
Elisha Lehman	65-56402-2414
Joe Loftus	65-56402-2414
Nortman Long	65-56402-2414
Marshall MacDuffy	100-345681-22 pg 67
Robert Nathan	65-56402-2414
Fred Warner Neal	121-12317-2
James R. Newman	65-56402-2414
Bernard Nortman	121-287317
	65-56402-2414
Sol Ozer	65-56402-2414
Hollis W. Peter	124-3291-23
	124-876-2 pg 3
	121-1397-12
Walter Salant	65-56402-2414
Herb Schimmel	65-56402-2414
Jessie Schwartz	65-56402-2414
Helen Scott	100-355021
	65-52432-120, 127 pg 2
Rufus Burr Smith	77-32598-1
	121-7805
Lucy Stone	
Sigmund Timberg	121-6508-16
Mervin Tobias	65-56402-1462
Fletcher Wellemeyer	100-339008-197 pg 3
	121-667-23

It is realized that all the above individuals may not necessarily be involved in any subversive activities which could in any manner reflect upon Remington or that these individuals could furnish information of value concerning Remington. It is believed, however, that they should be checked out to determine if they should be either interviewed concerning Remington or they should be shown as associates or contacts of his at the same time documenting them in order that the association or contact will reflect upon Remington.

It should be additionally noted that many of these individuals have been identified as associates and contacts of Remington according to the references since the closing of the first loyalty case on Remington in June 1948.

Possible Other Interviews of Questionable Desirability

A review of all the information available concerning Remington reflects the following individuals who could be considered for interview. The desirability of conducting these interviews, however, is highly questionable:

1. Bernard Redmont

Bernard Redmont was the individual that Remington introduced to Elizabeth Bentley as an additional source. Although Redmont has been interviewed in connection with the Silvermaster case conceivably consideration could be given to having him interviewed specifically as to Remington. It is noted, however, that he is presently out of the U.S. and has been for some time.

2. Joseph North

North was involved in arranging the original introduction between Remington, Bentley and Golos. Both Remington and Bentley have so advised. A possible interview with Joseph North exists of course, however, in view of his present position and sympathies such an interview is believed to be wholly undesirable.

3. Roger N. Baldwin

Baldwin was given by Remington as a reference in one of his applications for employment. However, Baldwin was not interviewed during the course of the loyalty investigation. The interview would be of questionable value, however, it should be considered in view of the fact that Baldwin at one time was in fact named as a reference by Remington.

APPARENT DERELICTIONS

1. Failure to furnish Philadelphia report of June 17, 1948, to the Civil Service Commission.

This report reflects the interview of one Robb Kelley, classmate of William Remington at Dartmouth College. In this interview Kelley states that he attended meetings of a group known as the "New Russia Group." These meetings concerned themselves with a discussion of Marxism and Russia. Remington either led the discussions or took a very prominent part therein. From attendance at these meetings and from discussions with Remington and others, Kelley was of the opinion that Remington was a member of the Communist Party. Kelley at one time asked Remington pointblank why he was a Communist. From Remington's answer, Kelley said that he was led to believe that Remington was in fact a Communist. Kelley furnished a signed statement and indicated a willingness to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Although this statement furnished by Kelley does not definitely place Remington in the Communist Party at any time, it does very strongly suggest that he was a member and, therefore, would be of interest to the Loyalty Board. In addition, it is believed that Kelley should have been more intensively interrogated in an effort to obtain the identity of other individuals who had been members of or in attendance at meetings of the Marxist Study Group. Only one individual's name was obtained from Kelley.

Kelley has been re-interviewed and the additional logical data obtained from him has been included in the re-opened loyalty investigation. This data has now been furnished the Civil Service Commission.

2. Failure to have Kenroy Malcombre interviewed.

Paul Crouch, a former member of the CP and now a source of information of the Miami Office, was interviewed in connection with the first loyalty case conducted in view of the fact that Crouch had at one time served in an official capacity for the CP in Knoxville area. He did not know Remington and was unable to furnish any information concerning him. He did make reference, however, to other individuals who had been in the Communist movement in the Knoxville area during the pertinent period, some of whom were interviewed. Among the former Communist Party members at Knoxville interviewed with negative results or without furnishing substantial information concerning Remington, were Muriel Borah, Mabel Abercombie, Henry Hart and Roxie J. Paris. In May of 1949, almost one

ear after the closing of the original loyalty investigation, Crouch volunteered information concerning Remington again naming some of the Communist officials in the Knoxville area during the pertinent period. One of the individuals that he named was Kenroy Malcombre whom Crouch pointed out had been expelled from the CP for excessive drinking. No further effort was made to identify or locate Malcombre to determine if an interview with him was feasible.

It appears that Kenroy Malcombre has used the names Kenneth Malcolm and Kenneth McConnell. This individual has since been located and interviewed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities wherein he stated that Remington was a member of the Communist Party while in Knoxville. In the re-opened loyalty investigation Malcombre has been interviewed by the Bureau and furnished the same information which has been furnished to the Civil Service Commission.

OBSERVATIONS

The original loyalty investigation opened in May of 1948, on Remington involved many interviews and involved developing a great deal of information. The investigation would appear far more involved than the average case. The number of potential leads and interviews in the case were of unlimited magnitude. It is conceivable that the investigation of Remington in an effort to locate all individuals who might have known him and who might possibly have been able to furnish information concerning him through past association or otherwise, could have run into the months. Obviously a logical cut off had to be established not only as to time but also as to individuals to be interviewed consistent with possible productivity. The first loyalty investigation does reflect a reasonably good selection of representative individuals who logically could have been expected to furnish pertinent information concerning Remington. As indicative of this it should be noted that the Loyalty Board, Fourth United States Civil Service Region, rendered a decision on September 22, 1948, that, on all the evidence, reasonable grounds existed for belief that Remington was disloyal to the Government of the United States. Remington appealed this decision however and the Loyalty Review Board reversed the decision and reinstated Remington in his Government employment. In addition, Elizabeth Bentley who furnished the pertinent information regarding Remington's alleged espionage activities refused to come to Washington to testify in the matter. The effect of her refusal to testify to such an important aspect of the case undoubtedly affected the ultimate decision.

The re-opened loyalty inquiry has to date covered many many additional interviews. The most damaging information developed concerning Remington has concerned his activities while in Knoxville, Tennessee and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The information which has been developed has shown his very close affiliation with the Communist Party at that time. Although his association with the Communist Party and individual members thereof during this period was developed in the first loyalty investigation, the re-opened case has added substantial corrorborating information. Insofar as his activities while in college and in Washington, D. C., are concerned, the re-opened investigation has added nothing new of a substantial nature and has merely corrorborated and substantiated information which was previously developed.

The re-opened loyalty inquiry is still in a pending status.

It is to be noted in connection with the current loyalty inquiry that on May 10, 1950 information was received from the New York Office that the former wife of Remington, Ann Moos Remington, had been subpoenaed to testify before the Federal Grand Jury in New York on May 16, 1950. Following the receipt of this information, the Washington Field Office was instructed by memorandum dated today, May 11, 1950, to interview Ann Moos Remington, concerning the activities of her former husband.

all leads suggested herein are being given immediate consideration
[illegible]

6/1/50
Follow out all possible leads at once
[illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: May 29, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Commerce
IGE

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

I thought you would be interested in a statement made to Bureau Agents a few days ago by Ann Remington, divorced wife of Remington, as follows:

> With relation to REMINGTON's choice of subject for his M.A. Degree, ANN advised that he had given careful consideration to pursuing a career in law or economics. In considering a selection, he visited with HAROLD LASKEY, well known British socialist who was lecturing at Columbia University at the time. LASKEY in turn referred REMINGTON, to FELIX FRANKFURTER, and REMINGTON consulted with FRANKFURTER at Harvard University, however, ANN was not sure as to FRANKFURTER's advice although she presumed he would have favored REMINGTON's following law. ANN stated that REMINGTON also discussed the matter with high Communist Party members, including AL GERSON and JOSEPH NORTH. She stated that the Party higher-ups told REMINGTON that there was great need for economists in the Government, and he should take economics and this is the advice which finally influenced him into majoring in economics.

JDP:mbf

121-6159

RECORDED - 36

INDEXED - 36

121-6159-133

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 31, 1950

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
COMMERCE
LGE

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

ASAC Whelan of New York advised this afternoon that SAAG John Kelley of the Department was in New York and today conferred with SAAG Tom Donegan and Mr. Brunini, the foreman of the grand jury hearing the facts in the Remington case.

At the time of his call Mr. Whelan did not know the significance of Mr. Kelley's visit, that is, whether he had been sent up by the Department to handle the prosecution of this case, or to assist Mr. Donegan, or exactly what his status was. Mr. Whelan advised that as soon as some information on this point was obtained, it would be forwarded to the Bureau.

LLL:mer

ADDENDUM - June 1, 1950

Mr. Tom Donegan on June 1 advised me telephonically that Mr. John Kelley from the Department did not feel that there was a strong case against Remington in view of the fact that Ann Remington, although she has admitted Communist Party membership on the part of her former husband before the Grand Jury in New York, has declined to furnish a signed statement and has indicated that she would not testify in a trial against Remington.

Mr. Kelley is going over the available evidence with Mr. Donegan and with the Grand Jury.

D. M. Ladd

!!!

RECORDED - 53 121-6159-135

58 JUL 6

5-29-50

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 29 4:20p

DIRECTOR AND SAC

U R G E N T

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, COMMERCE, LGE. REBULET MAY TWENTY SIX LAST REQUESTING SPECIMENS OF EMPLOYEE'S HANDWRITING. BUREAU'S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO ANN REMINGTON'S STATEMENT THAT THE LETTER ADDRESSED TO JOE NORTH BY REMINGTON WAS SIGNED QUOTE ANN AND BILL UNQUOTE OR QUOTE BILL AND ANN UNQUOTE, BUT THAT WHEN PUBLISHED IN NEW MASSES THE LETTER DID NOT SHOW THEIR NAMES AS SIGNATORIES. THE LETTER ON PAGE TWENTY OF NEW MASSES APPEARS TO BE WRITTEN IN THE SAME HAND AS THAT WHICH WROTE QUOTE TOM AND HELEN UNQUOTE INDICATING THAT THE PUBLISHED LETTER WAS EDITED FOR THE PURPOSE AND PROBABLY RE DASH WRITTEN BY ANOTHER PERSON. THE TEXT OF INSTANT LETTER HAS BEEN READ TO ANN REMINGTON AND SHE HAS IDENTIFIED IT AS THE LETTER SHE AND BILL SENT TO JOE NORTH. UNLESS THE BUREAU ADVISES TO THE CONTRARY, WFO WILL SHOW ANN REMINGTON THE PHOTOSTAT ENCLOSED WITH REFBULET, BUT WILL NOT ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN HANDWRITING SPECIMENS UNLESS ANN IDENTIFIES THE HANDWRITING APPEARING ON THE DOCUMENTS AS EITHER HERS OR BILL'S.

RECEIVED

JLM:ak
101-2372

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 34

JUN 1950

53 JUL 6 1950

EX-3

May 31, 1950 URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK
SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD -BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED - 34 121-6159-139

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, COMMERCE, LGE. REWFOTEL MAY TWENTY NINE RE HANDWRITING SPECIMENS FOR COMPARISON WITH HANDWRITING IN LETTER PUBLISHED IN NEW MASSES. ANN REMINGTON'S IDENTIFICATION OR FAILURE TO IDENTIFY HANDWRITING DESIRED OF COURSE, BUT REGARDLESS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM HER BUREAU DESIRES HANDWRITING COMPARISON. ANN REMINGTON MAY BE ABLE TO FURNISH SPECIMENS OF REMINGTON'S HANDWRITING AS WELL AS HER OWN. FYI HANDWRITING IN EXHIBIT A OF WFO REPORT MAY TWENTY-EIGHT, FORTY EIGHT INSUFFICIENT.

HOOVER

CC-WASHINGTON FIELD - BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

JDP:pey

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 31 1950
TELETYPE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAY 31 1 21 PM '50

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. C. H. Stanley

DATE: June 6, 1950

FROM : W. L. Walsh

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Commerce
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

PURPOSE: To recommend that photographs of individuals forwarded by the Knoxville Office in connection with this investigation be placed in the respective main files of the individuals involved.

BACKGROUND: The Knoxville Office on May 6 last, at the request of the Boston Office, forwarded photographs to WFO and the Bureau of individuals who had either been named by Howard Allen Bridgman or otherwise involved in the Remington case.

It is believed that these photographs should be placed in the respective main files covering these individuals. The individuals involved are listed below, together with the Bureau file number into which the photographs should be placed:

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON - 121-6159
KENNETH CAMERON - 121-619
DAVID STONE MARTIN - 121-10717
HENRY C. HART - 121-11415
MURIEL F. SPEARE WILLIAMS - 100-17521
MABEL C. ABERCROMBIE - 100-156828
JOHN MARSHALL FRANTZ - 121-7423
BURTON J. ZIEN - 121-9839
JEANNE E. ZIEN, nee Pinnaire - 100-10189
HARRY TANDY MILLER - 121-657
HOWARD THOMAS FRAZIER - 121-10515
CHRISTINE EVERSOLE - No main file. Place in 121-6159.

STATUS: Pending.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the photographs of the above individuals be placed in their respective main files.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

WLW:hw

RECORDED - 83
INDEXED - 83

121-6159-140
JUN 7 1950

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont AB

DATE: May 17, 1950

FROM : C. H. Stanley CHS

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
COMMERCE, LGE

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Hesse
Candy

PURPOSE

To recommend that comments by [redacted] concerning Remington not be included in LGE report.

[redacted] tor, [redacted] was interviewed by Mr. Roach on June 24, 1948, [redacted] ledge of Remington. He stated he was not well acquainted with Remington [redacted] He said he never came in close contact with Remington and knew him only by reputation and his bad associates, such as Kingsley and others. [redacted] only comment concerning Remington's loyalty was that [redacted] there was some question in his mind as to the true intents and purposes of Remington's efforts. He stated he was not in a position to recommend Remington for any type of Federal employment in view of the information which had been supplied to him by the Bureau. [redacted] desired that his name be kept confidential and was of the opinion that he could not be called as a witness before a Loyalty Board [redacted] The results of the interview with [redacted] were not set forth in a loyalty report for dissemination.

RECOMMENDATION

[redacted] it is recommended that no comment by [redacted] be disseminated in the loyalty investigation at this time.

RECORDED - 101

121-6159-

ENCLOSURE

JUN 8 1950

14

121-61[illegible]9

JDP:ma

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : [redacted] H. BELMONT

DATE: June 6, 1950

FROM : C. H. STANLEY

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
COMMERCE
[redacted]LTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
[redacted]
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

[redacted] was interviewed on June 24, 1948, concerning his knowledge of Remington who was connected with the Office of War Mobilization [redacted] said he was not well acquainted with Remington, had never come in close contact with him and knew him only by his reputation and bad associates. [redacted] only comment concerning Remington's loyalty was that in view of [redacted] on received [redacted] there was some question in [redacted] mind as to the true intents and purposes of Remington's efforts. [redacted] comments were not set forth in a report for dissemination during the 1948 investigation.

[redacted] was recontacted on May 26, 1950, at which time he stated he did not know Remington well and had no independent views concerning him. He stated that [redacted] he found nothing wrong with him. [redacted] is under the impression that his name cannot be used in reporting results of interviews with him. At any rate, he wishes his name to be kept confidential.

RECOMMENDATION: That [redacted] comments be summarized briefly as follows in a report for dissemination:

[redacted], who presently occupies a high position in the U. S. Government advised that Remington was associated with him several years ago [redacted] stated he did not know Remington well and he had no independent views concerning Remington. In so far as [redacted] knew, there was nothing wrong with Remington [redacted] desired that his name be kept confidential.

JDP:hmm

121-6159-143

RECORDED - 101

JUN 8 1950

14

59 JUL 6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (AIRMAIL)

DATE: 5-12-50

FROM : KNOXVILLE

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
COMMERCE-LGE

[redacted]

Your attention is directed to the photostatic copies of AFGE lodge #136, Monthly Membership and Financial Report dated December 24, 1936,

JAP/wj
~~101~~ 63
cc: 100-331

RECORDED - 101

INDEXED - 101

121-6159-145

JUN 2 1950

14

5 JUL 5 1950

furnished to Bureau as attachments to report of Special Agent JOHN A. PARKER, Knoxville, dated May 3, 1950 in the REMINGTON case, listing "WILLIAM REMINGTON, 920 Temple Avenue" as a new initiate.

Since the above membership report shows REMINGTON joined AFGE in December 1936, and Knoxville Post Office records reflect above P.O. Box #1692 was first obtained by BRYAN on March 8, 1937, the time element enters into the picture and efforts at Knoxville to reconcile this apparent discrepancy have been non-productive. Post Office records at Knoxville indicate that P. O. Box 1692 was not used by anyone prior to March 8, 1937 when it was initially issued to BRYAN.

It may be that REMINGTON's mailing address at AFGE headquarters, Washington, was changed from 920 Temple to P. O. Box 1692 subsequent to his initiation into AFGE in December 1936. The advisability of asking the Washington Field Office to endeavor to ascertain the date when REMINGTON's mailing address was first given as P. O. Box 1692, on AFGE headquarters' addressograph records, is being left to the discretion of the Bureau.

The T.V.A. telephone directory issued in March 1937, shows REMINGTON's residence address at 920 Temple Avenue, Knoxville.

[redacted]

SAC, New York City

June 5, 1950

SAC, Knoxville

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Commerce
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES;
PERJURY

Hotel Knoxville to New York, 12:47 PM, EST, June 5, 1950, and telephone calls Supervisor Spencer and SA Tierney, of the New York Office, this date.

Enclosed herewith to the New York Office, for the immediate attention of SAAC THOMAS DONEGAN, are the following items:

1. Photostatic copies of pertinent serials from the personnel file of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON at TVA Headquarters, Knoxville, Tennessee, which were photostated by the TVA at the request of this office. Note supplemental application filed by REMINGTON under date of April 3, 1940, reflecting his employment from Apr. to August, 1937, in "workers education" at Knoxville, Tennessee.

[redacted]

12
Encs (28)
Air Mail Special Delivery
CC: Bureau (AM)
Boston (Info.)

JAP:JM

RECEIVED

121-6159-1

b. 2 views of house at 920 Temple Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, where WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON reportedly resided in 1936-1937.

c. 2 views of house at 727 North Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee, which building, prior to renumbering of residences, bore 933 North Broadway, where REMINGTON and TODD occupied an apartment from March to May, 1937.

d. 3 views of residence at 1013 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, where REMINGTON, HENRY C. HART, TODD and BURTON J. ZIEN are believed to have resided briefly during 1937.

e. 2 views of residence of Mrs. FRANCES WEBSTER, 1825 Highland Ave., Knoxville, the aunt of HOWARD THOMAS FRAZIER, where REMINGTON and TODD were reportedly residing as of June 18, 1937 (per minutes of current events class on "Spain" for 6-18-37, as made available by HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN).

[redacted]

FBI KNOXVILLE 6-6-50 7:55 PM EST JAP:CY

SAC, MEMPHIS U R G E N T

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, COMMERCE, PERJURY, LGE. REMYTEL MAY TWENTYSIX LAST. ADVISE RESULTS YOUR INVESTIGATION AT COOKEVILLE, PARTICULARLY INFO AS TO DATE OF ALLEGED BEATING OF REMINGTON, IDENTITY OF COMPANIONS, THEIR ADDRESSES, AND DATES OF REMINGTONS KNOWN VISITS TO COOKEVILLE. IF NOT DONE, SUGGEST REVIEW OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT COOKEVILLE DURING THAT ERA FOR REFERENCES TO REMINGTON, TODD, AND THEIR VISITS, PARTICULARLY DATES. INASMUCH AS KNOXVILLE OFFICE OF FBI NOT ESTABLISHED UNTIL THIRTYSEVEN, REQUEST MEMPHIS CHECK INDICES FOR POSSIBLE REFERENCES IN THIRTYSEVEN AND PREVIOUSLY TO NAMES REMINGTON, MERWIN TODD, WA PAT, WILLIAM MARLOW, HORACE BRYAN, KENROY MALCOMBRE, WAS KEN MALCOM, KENNETH MC CONNELL, MRS. MALCOMBRE NEE ELIZABETH WINSTON, AKA BETTY TODD, MRS. MERWIN TODD. FURNISH ANY PERTINENT INFO TO KNOXVILLE, PARTICULARLY RE CP OR CIO ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF ABOVE AND DATES OF SUCH ACTIVITIES IN KNOXVILLE AREA.

ROBEY 121-6157-1

121-63

CC NYC (AMSD)

CC Bureau (AMSD)

RECEIVED JUN 13 1950

FBI KNOXVILLE 6-5-50 8-00 PM EST JAP:CY

SAC, LITTLE ROCK U R G E N T

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, COMMERCE, PERJURY, LGE. KX FILES CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT REMINGTON SHARED ROOM AT NINE THREE THREE NORTH BROADWAY, KNOXVILLE, IN APPROXIMATELY APRIL OF THIRTYSEVEN, WITH MERWIN TODD, WILLIAM MARLOW AND POSSIBLY HORACE BRYAN. NO DESCRIPTION OR IDENTIFYING DATA AVAILABLE RE MARLOW OR BRYAN. BOTH REPORTEDLY CAME TO KNOXVILLE FROM ARKANSAS TO AID IN CIO ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES. CAN YOU IDENTIFY MARLOW THROUGH INDICES SEARCH? IF SO FURNISH KNOXVILLE PHOTOS OF MARLOW AND BRYAN TO ASSIST IN INVESTIGATION. ALSO DESCRIPTIONS.

ROBEY

END

121-63

CC Bureau (AMSD)

121-6157-1

JUL 18 1950

RECEIVED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: May 31, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Commerce
LGE

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Ann Remington has advised that in the Spring of 1940 she and her former husband, William Walter Remington, contributed $100.00 from their savings to "New Masses," which has been cited by HCUA as a Communist journal. She said Remington addressed a nice letter to Joe North, editor, transmitting the contribution and expressing the spirit of devotion and sacrifice which went into the gift. This letter was published by "New Masses" but did not give the Remingtons' names as signers thereof. The letter also indicated the Remingtons intended to give a party for "New Masses" and contribute the proceeds, which she said they subsequently did.

I thought you would be interested in knowing Washington Field Office advises the text of a letter appearing on page 20 of the May 7, 1940, issue of "New Masses" has been read to Ann Remington and she has identified it as the letter she and Remington sent to North. A photostatic copy of this page is attached.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Attachment

JDP:mbf

RECORDED - 101

INDEXED - 101

121-6159-149

JUL 6 1950

"A Very Rainy Day Has Come..."

LAST Monday we got a letter no other magazine in America could get. It came to one of our editors from two young friends who had just been married a few weeks before last September—a few honeymoon weeks before war broke out. Look at this letter, which stopped us, made us humble and yet fiercely proud of our responsibility:

Dear Joe—

April 27, 1940

When we got married we were given the [illegible] a bank [illegible] it on [illegible] day [illegible] is a [illegible] when a courageous and independent magazine is hard-pressed to defend its civil liberties. And so, although we do not always agree with your editorial policies, we think that when New Masses needs money a very rainy day has come.

Good luck to you.

Sincerely yours,

Tom and Helen

P.S. About the middle of May you will receive the proceeds of a New Masses party that we are planning

ENCLOSED in the letter was a check for $100. How would you feel if you got a letter like that? The same way we do. There's nothing in the wide world that will keep us from trying to live up to it. Here was young America, honest, alert, hopeful to build a useful, happy life. But what are their chances if the young husband will be toting a gun within a year or two, perhaps to die in a foreign land in a war he never asked for.

"A very rainy day has come," Tom and Helen wrote. NEW MASSES will die if you do not come to its rescue as this young couple did.

It has pulled through the last few weeks because of such folk as these two. It can be saved if the thousands of Toms and Helens who read our magazine come through, and *at once*.

(Please turn to page 26.)

Office Memorandum • UNITED S[illegible] OVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
LGE
PERJURY

DATE: June 8, 1950

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

With further reference to my memorandum earlier today regarding the return of an indictment against Remington, Supervisor Tuohy called Mr. Laughlin at 1:00 P.M. in my absence and advised that the indictment had been handed up to the court by the grand jury at about 12:45 P.M. SAAG Donegan said that he intended to request the Clerk of Court to issue a warrant for the arrest of Remington. With regard to his plans for arraignment of Remington, Mr. Donegan stated that he was not asking the Bureau to serve the warrant but that he expected Remington's attorney to be on the phone as soon as he heard of the return of the indictment for the purpose of making an offer to surrender Remington.

Mr. Tuohy was requested to keep the Bureau advised of all developments.

LLL:mer

RECORDED - 17 1121-6159-150

JUN 9 1950

162

X-3

12