that a child's inclinations and abilities are two important things to express than some of the values and principles in which I was raised. I did not mean a Communist Party philosophy, because I have said, my wife is not a Communist Party member to the best of my knowledge, and has not been one.

Mr. WOOD. When you were in error when you stated to the Senate committee in July or August 1948 and I quote again:

[illegible]

Mr. REMINGTON. I remember certain specific instances which I had in mind there, where a husband and wife disagreed on matters of political philosophy.

Mr. WOOD. What did you mean by communistic philosophy? That was the question asked you, and the answer was [illegible] and you went on to say in answering the third question after that, that the children were being brought up in a creed that was anathema to you.

Mr. REMINGTON. Sir, I have two children to whom I am devoted, and I think these questions are going to make it more difficult for me to influence the way my children grow up.

Mr. WOOD. Is that all the explanation you want to give to these two questions I asked you?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, sir, because I have my problem with my children.

Mr. WOOD. I don't press it any further.

Any further questions?

Mr. AVERILL. Yes, sir. Mr. Remington, when did you last see or communicate with Pat Todd and Betty Todd?

Mr. REMINGTON. I recall seeing them in Washington in the late fall of 1938. I [illegible] Knoxville in the late summer [illegible] Knoxville in the late summer [illegible] recall seeing them through [illegible]

Mr. AVERILL. My question was when did you last see or communicate with them? It is not necessary to go too much into detail.

Mr. REMINGTON. I know I communicated with them in the fall of 1938. I don't think I have seen or communicated with them since. However I know that I tried to see or communicate with them coming through Knoxville in September 1939. I do not specifically recall meeting them. In any event, I have not seen or communicated with them since that time.

Mr. AVERILL. That is all.

Mr. WOOD. Very well.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. WOOD. The committee stands adjourned until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

(Thereupon, at 1:55 p.m., on Friday, May 5, 1950, the hearing was adjourned until Saturday, May 6, 1950, at 10:30 a.m.)

HEARINGS REGARDING COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT - PART 1

[illegible]

MONDAY, [illegible], 1948

UNITED STATES SENATE,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Washington, D. C.

[illegible]

The subcommittee met at 10:10 a.m., pursuant to notice, in executive session, in room 101, Senate Office Building, Senator Homer Ferguson, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, Michigan; Senator Edward J. Ball, Republican, Vermont; Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Democrat, Texas; Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat, Arkansas; Senator Herbert R. O'Conor, Democrat, Maryland.

Also present: William P. Rogers, chief counsel; [illegible], assistant counsel.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn, please?

Do you solemnly swear in the matter now pending before this committee you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. REMINGTON. I do.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM W. REMINGTON

Senator FERGUSON. Will you state your full name and your address?

Mr. REMINGTON. William W. Remington, 1717 Riggs Place, NW., Washington.

Senator FERGUSON. What is your business, Mr. Remington, and what is your position with the Government?

Mr. REMINGTON. Director of the Export Program Staff, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce.

Senator FERGUSON. Are you the chairman of the so-called Un-Hoc Committee?

Mr. REMINGTON. I have been the chairman of the UP Hoc Subcommittee.

Senator FERGUSON. When did you become being chairman of that committee?

Mr. REMINGTON. In May, July, May. I joined the Department of Commerce, which was February, March of this year.

Senator FREAR. And prior to that what was your position with the Government?

Mr. REAMBOROS. I was a staff member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Senator FREAR. And when did you take that job as a staff member?

Mr. REAMBOROS. Approximately the end of March 1947.

Senator FREAR. You came in about December?

Mr. REAMBOROS. Approximately the end of March of 1947.

Senator FREAR. Pardon me, I didn't get that. That was just about a year prior to that?

Mr. REAMBOROS. Yes.

Senator FREAR. Will you tell us what your duties were as a staff member?

Mr. REAMBOROS. To collect economic statistics and write about them. The statistics were primarily concerned with the problems of Federal finances, State and local finances, and I was also supposed to spend most of my time on the question of stabilization measures to combat too much inflation or not enough. But actually I did very little of that and spent most of my time on general problems of Government, the economic effects of Government activities.

Senator FREAR. Was your job there a policy matter?

Mr. REAMBOROS. Oh, no.

Senator FREAR. You were not a member of the Board itself?

Mr. REAMBOROS. No.

Senator FREAR. You were working on the staff?

Mr. REAMBOROS. Yes, sir.

Senator FREAR. When the ECA came, were you with that Board?

Mr. REAMBOROS. I was Assistant Executive Secretary of the Herman committee, which was called the President's Committee on Foreign Aid.

Senator FREAR. You were not a member of that committee?

Mr. REAMBOROS. No.

Senator FREAR. You were the Executive Secretary.

Mr. REAMBOROS. Assistant Executive Secretary.

Senator FREAR. What was the part of the time that you had?

Mr. REAMBOROS. I was on loan from the Economic Council.

Senator FREAR. What period were you on loan there?

Mr. REAMBOROS. I believe, sir, it was about August 15 to November 15 of 1947, approximately.

Senator FREAR. Were there other people out of your department on loan?

Mr. REAMBOROS. Not to the President's Committee on Foreign Aid.

Senator FREAR. How many people worked in that department? There you worked in the Executive Office?

Mr. REAMBOROS. You mean the Council of Economic Advisers?

Senator FREAR. Yes, sir.

Mr. REAMBOROS. There is a professional staff of 12 or 13, I believe, probably 15 now.

Senator FREAR. Would you be classed on the professional staff?

Mr. REAMBOROS. Oh, yes, anyone with a professional rating would be on the professional staff.

Senator [illegible]. What is your civil service rating?

Mr. [illegible]. I believe that I don't have a professional rating. I believe that I have a clerical, administrative, and fiscal rating, CAF rating, grade 15.

Senator [illegible]. Now, when you said you do not have a professional rating, what do you mean by that?

Mr. [illegible]. The Government classification laws for Government personnel are divided into several different groups, just for purposes of identification. There is the CAF classification of people who are in administrative jobs and clerical jobs. And there is a professional group.

Senator [illegible]. Did you ever have a professional group rating?

Mr. [illegible]. Yes, I have had a rating of P-8, and CAF-15. One is the professional side and the other is the administrative side.

Mr. [illegible]. What is the [illegible] of this rating that you received [illegible]?

Mr. [illegible]. $9,975.

Senator [illegible]. Is that with all of the [illegible] added to it? That is your actual salary, your take-home salary?

Mr. [illegible]. I believe it has been that salary before [illegible]. Since July 1, I have heard rumors of several pay increases, but I have been [illegible] and playing [illegible] quite [illegible] the details.

Senator [illegible]. When did you [illegible]?

Mr. [illegible]. I [illegible] by [illegible] I have [illegible]. I believe that it was [illegible] approximately the end of June. I came down with a bad case of chickenpox the day after I stopped working at the Department of Commerce, which was very much to the good of my staff that I was not there that next day. My last day of duty at the Department of Commerce was June 28.

Senator [illegible]. That is June 28?

Mr. [illegible]. Yes.

Senator [illegible]. Will you tell us what you [illegible] up going in March down to the Council?

Mr. [illegible]. Prior to going to the Council in March of 1947, I was Chief of the so-called Production Division of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. The name "Production Division" was something of a misnomer. I was concerned primarily with the rate of Federal construction. I had instructions from my boss to do what was possible to conserve on Federal expenditures.

Senator McCARTHY. Who was your boss?

Mr. [illegible]. The Deputy Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Senator McCARTHY. Who was that?

Mr. [illegible]. His name was Harold Stein.

Senator McCARTHY. Is that under John Steelman?

Mr. [illegible]. Yes.

Senator McCARTHY. Go ahead.

Mr. [illegible]. I was also concerned with the housing program.

Senator [illegible]. Will you tell us how you were transferred from that job to your job in the Economic Council? Whether it was on your initiative or someone else's, [illegible]?

Mr. RAUSHENBUSH. In about December of 1946, all members, all staff members, of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion were told that the organization was liquidating, and there would be reduction in force, and it was suggested to everyone that we seek another job. I called up probably 20 or 30 of my friends in Washington, and very indirectly indicated my availability. I had several job offers, and I decided to accept one with the Council of Economic Advisers.

Senator FERGUSON. Whom did you call there?

Mr. RAUSHENBUSH. I don't believe that I called anyone there. I believe that I had talked to just probably 20 people, and the word got around Washington very fast that I was available.

Senator FERGUSON. Who got in touch with you?

Mr. RAUSHENBUSH. I believe it was Don Wallace.

Senator FERGUSON. Who is Don Wallace?

Mr. RAUSHENBUSH. He is a staff member or he was a staff member, and he is now at Princeton as a faculty member.

Senator FERGUSON. He called you and asked you to come over?

Mr. RAUSHENBUSH. To be interviewed.

Senator FERGUSON. And who interviewed you?

Mr. RAUSHENBUSH. I recall now. I saw Nunn at the meeting of the economic association in Atlantic City, and I talked to him first about it there. And then he talked to me in Washington, and then several members of the staff talked to me. Gerhard Kolm called me, and Mr. Clark and Mr. Keyserling and Mr. Nourse called me, the other members of the Council. I happened to know personally, I believe, 90 percent of the staff members of the Council before I went over there, practically all members of the staff.

Senator FERGUSON. Had you met the members of the Council themselves?

Mr. RAUSHENBUSH. I knew none of them except I had met Mr. Keyserling. I thought I knew him, but when I walked into his office he politely thought that we had never met. So I think that I could say that none of the Council members, maybe, but 90 percent of the staff members knew me, and some of them knew me all professionally.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, when you went with the ERP Board, how do you get there?

Mr. ROGERS. Could I ask a question there?

At the time that you got the job that you have just described, did any then now there was some question about your loyalty which had been raised by the Department of Justice?

Mr. RAUSHENBUSH. I believe it did. I don't recall exactly when the FBI interviewed me the first time about this matter, but I have a very distinct impression that I learned about the job over at the Atomic Energy Commission before I went to the Council, a week or two before, rather than

Mr. ROGERS. Would you explain the circumstances of that matter and what you did in connection with it?

Senator FERGUSON. About what month was that?

Mr. RAUSHENBUSH. In about February of 1947 I received a call from one of the personnel people down at the Atomic Energy Commission. He

Senator FERGUSON. That is, then you were really looking for another job?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes. And the word had gotten around Washington that I was available, and I am rather well-known among economists, among young economists, and so I received a call.

I went down there and I talked with them, and in many respects it was a job which attracted me more than any job I have ever been offered but I turned it down because the FBI had been talking with me, and I realized there was a question about my loyalty. I was recommended for that job. I subsequently found out by Arthur MacMahon, with the President's Loyalty Board, and he happens to know my problems with my mother-in-law and my relatives, as well as anybody.

Senator THYE. Do you mean by that, is the fact that he had recommended you?

Mr. REMINGTON. He did not know that from me. Miss Bentley told him that my mother-in-law was a Communist, and he knew that I had visited my mother-in-law a great deal and——

Senator THYE. Could we suspend for just a moment, now, please?

(A short recess was taken.)

Senator THYE. Where did your mother-in-law reside?

Mr. REMINGTON. In Westchester County, Croton-on-Hudson.

Senator THYE. What does your father-in-law do?

Mr. REMINGTON. I am kind of at a loss to answer that question, sir. I have never met my father-in-law, and——

Senator THYE. Were they separated before your marriage to their daughter?

Mr. REMINGTON. My mother-in-law left my wife's father, her first husband, when my wife was about 7 or 8 years old.

Senator THYE. What is the nationality of your mother-in-law?

Mr. REMINGTON. American.

Senator THYE. I beg pardon?

Mr. REMINGTON. American, United States.

Senator THYE. Yes. I was asking that of course, would be second generation, but previous to that?

Mr. REMINGTON. Her father, I believe, was born in this country, and I am not sure of that. His parents came from Germany, and he may have been born in Germany, but I don't think so. I think that he was born here. Her mother was born in this country, and she is a second or third generation American, and on her mother's side a fourth or fifth generation American.

I say my mother-in-law was a Communist. I can state quite definitely that she was a Communist. Then I just met the daughter and became attached to the daughter. She was anti-Communist at that time, and I believe that Arthur MacMahon can testify to that.

Senator THYE. What do you think influenced her to become a Communist?

Mr. REMINGTON. I think the factor was (a) loneliness and (b) a young man in the house who was a Communist and who introduced me to a lot of his friends and brought them to live near her, and so on.

Senator THYE. And then the mother's influence on the daughter brought about her conversions of the Communistic philosophy?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Senator THYE. Was you living with your mother?

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Mr. RAUSCHROW. No, sir.

Senator TAFT. How long have you been married?

Mr. RAUSCHROW. Two up, [illegible] and I shall go [illegible] and I shall go.

Senator TAFT. Do you have any children?

Mr. RAUSCHROW. Two children.

Senator TAFT. Who has the children?

Mr. RAUSCHROW. My wife has them. I have no [illegible] to the care of them. She has them, and she feeds them and clothes them, and so forth, particularly. Year-old boy would [illegible] them to me, and I have to stand aside and see those children brought up in a way that I hate more than I hate anything in the world.

Senator TAFT. Do you give aid to their support?

Mr. RAUSCHROW. I support them up and [illegible] and I don't know whether I will be able to [illegible] in this manner.

Of course, [illegible] about Johnny McMahon. He moves in my [illegible] and he [illegible] the land in [illegible] out of [illegible] the land in the [illegible] Communist and he knows that he was a Communist. When I first met the family, and became engaged to the daughter, and he knows that he became a Communist subsequently, and he knows me and he knows my back several years ago very well, and we kept in touch with each other since [illegible], and he recommended me to the Atomic Energy Commission because he had full confidence in me. He did not know about Max Bentley, and I believe [illegible].

Senator FERGUSON. When you went to the FBI the 3d [illegible] were there about that [illegible] matter?

Mr. RAUSCHROW. I [illegible] by three gentlemen. I will [illegible] only one, Mr. Gamelson, and I [illegible].

Senator FERGUSON. On more than one occasion? [illegible] whether or not they thought you should take that position?

Mr. RAUSCHROW. When they were interviewing me?

Senator FERGUSON. When you went to them about taking this job?

Mr. RAUSCHROW. I was asking their advice, and they said they were [illegible]. They could not advise me on that question, to use my [illegible] judgment. And I said, "Well, they, gentlemen, in view of the questions that have been raised about me, I think that I should decide not to take the job." And they said, "Fine, that [illegible] them."

Senator FERGUSON. Naturally, the FBI questions [illegible] to that indicated to you as to what they had in mind?

Mr. RAUSCHROW. Oh, surely.

Senator FERGUSON. The Bentley [illegible] and [illegible].

Mr. RAUSCHROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. So that you [illegible].

Mr. RAUSCHROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Then, when you took the job over in the Council [illegible] Economic Council, [illegible] the FBI [illegible] about the Bentley [illegible].

Mr. RAUSCHROW. Oh, [illegible].

Senator FERGUSON. And Mr. McMahon [illegible] that there was some question being raised about your loyalty?

Mr. RAUSCHROW. No, sir.

Senator FERGUSON. He didn't.

Mr. RAUSCHROP. He knew about the marriage, and he knew about my association with my mother-in-law, and I used to visit her in New York and when I lived in New York because I was in a small apartment and she had a home.

Senator JACKSON. What's her name?

Mr. RAUSCHROP. Her name is Elizabeth Moos.

Senator JACKSON. Is she alive?

Mr. RAUSCHROP. She has been divorced, she was divorced, and she was divorced for the second time about 1940.

Senator JACKSON. What does she do?

Mr. RAUSCHROP. I don't know what she does.

Senator JACKSON. What did she then?

Mr. RAUSCHROP. At that time she was director of the Hessian Hills School, and she was forced out of that position then she became a Communist.

Senator JACKSON. How long did she remain in Hessian Hills as a Communist?

Mr. RAUSCHROP. Longer than a month.

Senator JACKSON. Of course, you said she Communized your thinking and actually was a Communist.

Mr. RAUSCHROP. When I left, she had to be really to be really either better a Communist, or worse off, or a little better, but it was more than a mildly negative attitude. She did not approve of Communists at that time.

Then a gentleman named Alvin Warren came to live with her. He had fought in Spain in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade or battalion, and he came to live with her, because she was married to a Spanish chief, and she has some money, and she was approached by some friend of hers who appealed to her communism, and she believed it was, and Alvin Warren came to live with her. He completed the conversion of her very rapidly, and she was and he brought Joseph North, the editor of New Masses, to live in Elizabeth Moos' house. He moved to the North, and North perhaps finishing touches to the conversion.

There were several other Communists in Crown with whom she came in contact through Warren, and she met them and so on and so on.

Senator JACKSON. When did you first meet Elizabeth Bradley?

Mr. RAUSCHROP. I have been racking my brain some for a year and a half since this thing arose, trying to pin down place, exact dates, and I am not sure of the dates. I am sure of approximate times. I was introduced by Elizabeth Moos to Joseph North, and Joseph North was in Elizabeth Moos' house half of every day and most evenings in 1939 and 1940, pardon me, in 1940. I met him, and I talked with him, and I used to disagree with him, but I would see him around the house a great deal, and I am easy to get along with, and I don't pick fights. Joseph North in 1941, pardon me, in 1942, sometime in the spring, summer, or fall of 1942, he introduced me to a man whom he said I recalls his name is John Golos. North introduced me to Golos. As I know, North and Golos were friends of North's, and North told me Golos was writing a book about war mobilization, and he thought that I could help keep him young on the right track. Golos and North had lunch together, and I was with them, and my first meeting with Golos was sometime in the spring or summer of 1942.

[illegible] Gold[illegible] [illegible] Mr. Remington. I was introduced to Miss Bentley, and I [illegible] Helen Johnson, and [illegible] associated with Gold[illegible] Gold[illegible] and also primarily [illegible] newspaper reporters, [illegible] for PM.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you know Gold[illegible] was a Communist?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir. I [illegible] stopped to think about it, I probably would have [illegible] it.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know North was?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, I [illegible] North was a Communist, and I [illegible] had stopped to think about [illegible] probably would have [illegible] that Gold[illegible] was, but North was many friends, including many [illegible] who are not Communists, in Gotham, [illegible] and I [illegible] to know him. And I just didn't think [illegible] the Gold[illegible] Communist or whether he was not. Communists [illegible] I had stopped to think of it, I probably would have [illegible] a Communist.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you know Miss Johnson was a Communist under that name?

Mr. REMINGTON. After I had talked to Miss Johnson several times and [illegible] about the end of 1945 she began to say [illegible] that she was probably a Communist, and at that time I began to say of course [illegible] Communist.

Senator FERGUSON. How many times would you meet her?

Mr. REMINGTON. My recollection is about half a dozen times, and the FBI tells me that I saw her more than that, but I have a very distinct recollection of three places that I saw her, and I recall meeting her at two of those places more than once, and so I place it at about half a dozen times.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you give her any money?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you give any money?

Mr. REMINGTON. Since I have been asked about my contribution to what came out to be a Communist organization, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Senator FERGUSON. How much did you give her?

Mr. REMINGTON. It was a good many dollars. I [illegible] back over my accounts, of course, and I [illegible] I think it was about $25 or $35 for that contribution.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you give it to her?

Mr. REMINGTON. [illegible]

Senator FERGUSON. Did she ever collect any dues from you?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir.

Senator FERGUSON. So much a week?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir.

Senator FERGUSON. Was your wife a Communist?

Mr. REMINGTON. I have been wondering about that. What used to be a firm conviction was that my wife had never been a Communist, and that conviction is not as firm now. My wife and I have discovered that my wife has done a lot of things that I never heard about, and a lot of things, and I know absolutely that my wife has [illegible] Communist mentality, a Communist foundation.

She says, for example, U. S. S. R. is powerful and U. S. S. R. will dominate the world, and if it is the devil's, well, it was accepted, and

[illegible] position. I think [illegible] U. S. S. R. [illegible] the world and I am [illegible] of that.

Then who shot down the United States planes over [illegible]? [illegible] defended the Communist [illegible] I would be sure she had never been a party [illegible] I would not swear to that. I don't know. I don't [illegible] Mrs. Bentley, [illegible]

Senator [illegible]

Mr. RANKIN. No, sir.

Senator [illegible]

Mr. RANKIN. She [illegible] PM and the Daily Worker.

Senator [illegible] Why would [illegible] those in the [illegible]

Mr. RANKIN. [illegible] I would [illegible] PM and the Daily Worker. Now, look that [illegible] and tell me what you think of it. [illegible] and then I would finish reading it over and tell her what I thought of it and she would say, "Keep it, it will do me good."

When she did that [illegible] with the Daily Worker, telling [illegible] would do me good, I was quite concerned.

Senator [illegible]

Mr. RANKIN. [illegible]

Senator [illegible]

Mr. RANKIN. [illegible]

Senator [illegible]

Mr. RANKIN. [illegible] public information [illegible] a great deal of information which the War Production Board [illegible] to make available to the public.

[illegible] in addition to that, in addition to thoroughly public information, I used to give a certain amount of background information of the kind that [illegible] given to reporters.

Senator [illegible]

Mr. RANKIN. [illegible] PM and several other leftist publications were [illegible] the United States effort was not all-out. The War Production Board [illegible] selling out United States war goods to big business. And I am sure that you will recall that campaign in the leftist press, and it was a campaign for the second front, and there was a campaign for all-out war production, for and to Russia, and they accused the War Production Board of doing business as usual.

I tried to convince her that she should be writing articles and helping PM write articles that would show that the United States was really doing a job, and she would see with me [illegible] United States plane production failed. And I would tell her United States plane production is not failing. We are doing a magnificent job. And I didn't know what plane output figures were. And I did not have access to those detailed production figures that I knew what was in the press. And I would tell her the best information that I had from the press in specific terms, and I would give her background information by way of convincing her that we were doing [illegible]

Senator [illegible] Did you [illegible] information in relation to [illegible]

Mr. REMINGTON. I told her about a process on rubber is an example of the kind of thing, the kind of little silly things that happened in government.

Senator FERGUSON. But didn't you give her on various scraps of paper the formula?

Mr. REMINGTON. I'll have to give you a little history on that. I did not give her on various scraps of paper any formula. I told her about the formula which had been played with by some Government people after I discovered that the whole thing was sheer and utter nonsense and poppycock, and I tried to show her how difficult it is to run a rubber program by telling her, "Look, here is the problem." An inventor comes in and he says that he can make rubber out of garbage, and he gives us the formula, and it looks like nonsense, but it will work. So we spend 3 months, or the people who worked on it spent 3 months, trying to find out whether this thing will really work.

No. If it will work, if you can make rubber out of garbage with a rocket and a Bunsen burner, then clearly the War Production Board should not put millions of dollars of equipment into a rubber program. So you have got to delay a little bit on your billion dollar program while you make sure that this crackpot has not something that is really good.

Well, then it was all over. I told her. Now, you know what that silly claimed he could do? He claimed that he could take some kind of petroleum of some kind and put it in a rocket, and heat it just right and pour in a chemical, and I have forgotten what the chemical was, and then put in a piece of natural rubber, and the whole thing would turn into a mass of absolutely chemically pure natural rubber.

I said, "That is what was explored," and it turned out to be nonsense.

Senator FERGUSON. Did she ever print that in the Daily Worker anywhere?

Mr. REMINGTON. I don't think so.

Senator FERGUSON. What other information, or how many times did you give her information, or where would you meet her to give her the information?

Mr. REMINGTON. Well, if I met her at a drug store on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania.

Senator FERGUSON. That is the Whelan Drug Co., there?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. All right.

Mr. REMINGTON. And following once we walked from there down to a restaurant there, like a kind of a cafeteria, and I have forgotten the name of it, and then I met her at the corner of Indiana and Fourth Street, and I think that I met her there twice.

Senator FERGUSON. How would you make those appointments?

Mr. REMINGTON. She would call up on the phone.

Senator FERGUSON. At your office?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, and she would say, "This is Helen Johnson. I am in town. Can you spare some time? Could you meet me at Fourteenth Street? Or, I am in kind of a hurry, could you walk out to the corner and meet me, and we can talk for a few minutes before I go to my next appointment, whatever I happen to catch my train."

Senator FERGUSON. Did you know she was meeting other people?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes; she told me she came down on these trips from New York to see as many people as she could in order to get as much information as she could about the problems she was writing about, and she told me that she was here for several days.

Senator FERGUSON. Did she meet any of your friends?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes; she talked several times, apparently, with a friend of mine, or a friend of mine, named [name deleted], and the FBI was very concerned as to whether I had taken the initiative in introducing [name deleted] to Bentley or Johnson or whether she had come to me and said, "Do you know [name deleted]? I would like to meet him." And I was never able to clarify in my mind which it was. It was one or the other.

Senator FERGUSON. But she did meet him?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And she got information from him?

Mr. REMINGTON. She talked with him at very great length about South American problems, and I assume that he told her whatever he says he told her. Now, if [name deleted] is a Communist, he probably told her things he was not supposed to, and if [name deleted] is not a Communist, he probably confined himself to the things which could be proper.

As to whether [name deleted] is a Communist or not, I have only an opinion. I don't know. I think he is.

Senator FERGUSON. With any other of your friends or acquaintances?

Mr. REMINGTON. No. I never introduced her to any.

Senator FERGUSON. That is the only person that you actually knew she was meeting?

Mr. REMINGTON. That is right, the only person.

Senator FERGUSON. Did your wife ever give her any information?

Mr. REMINGTON. That I am not sure of. The FBI asked me whether Miss Johnson or Miss Bentley ever came out to my home, and I don't know whether she did or not. We think that it is quite possible. We have a vague recollection of anything her out, and I don't know whether she accepted it or whether she did not accept it, and this is just one of those things that didn't make much difference at the time.

Senator FERGUSON. What date did you go to New York?

Mr. REMINGTON. I appeared before the grand jury on about September 3 or 4 or 5, the first week of September 1947.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, after that, you went from the Council in the Executive Offices over to the Commerce Department?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us how you got that job?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, sir. I was working at the Council, and I had kind of a feeling that—and maybe I am talking out of school now—

Senator FERGUSON. We want everything, and you are sworn, and all everything. You are not talking out of school, and don't feel that you are talking out of school. Give us that whole story.

Mr. REMINGTON. I had kind of a feeling that the Council was rubbing reports, and I didn't believe everything I read in the reports.

Senator FERGUSON. What do you mean when you say they were trying reports?

Mr. REAGANOMICS. They were not accomplishing much more than trying reports.

Senator FERGUSON. Political?

Mr. REAGANOMICS. I thought the organization was—well, sir, I don't think that I should say much about my opinion of the Council. I think that they are a group of good, sincere, honest men, and I think that they are very competent professional economists; and I felt that many of the things that had been recommended by them were not things that I personally could stand behind, and I didn't want to hide behind them.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you think it was really just political reports?

Mr. REAGANOMICS. I thought that some of the things the President put into reports were political, and the Council in the eyes of the public bore the responsibility for these reports.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, you tell us now that some of these reports were not approved by the Council, and they were from the President?

Mr. REAGANOMICS. They were drafted by the Council, that is, drafted by the Council, and then the reports go to the President and then the reports are rewritten by the President, and they come to Congress as the Economic Report of the President. But everyone knows that the Council has made the first draft, and in the eyes of the public it is Council report, and really it is the President's report.

Senator FERGUSON. The President rewrites it, and they finally do approve it?

Mr. REAGANOMICS. No, the Council doesn't approve it. The President makes the final decision and writes the final draft and sends it to Congress as the President's report. And the Council does not approve the final draft.

Senator FERGUSON. They don't even approve the final draft?

Mr. REAGANOMICS. They do not have the veto power on the final draft.

Senator FERGUSON. When you mean to say that this report is so changed by the President and became a report that you could not stand by?

Mr. REAGANOMICS. There were one or two things in the reports that I personally disagreed with.

Senator HARTKE. What, for instance, if you can ask that question?

Senator FERGUSON. That is a good question.

Mr. REAGANOMICS. I think it is asinine to propose a tax on profits to combat inflation, and I just don't think that that combats inflation.

Senator FERGUSON. You think the company tries to make more profits to get rid of money, and thereby inflates?

Mr. REAGANOMICS. They will raise prices again, and there is no way of getting it.

Senator FERGUSON. That is your judgment?

Mr. REAGANOMICS. It is just a question of my personal judgment.

Senator FERGUSON. The Council, then, really never recommended that? That was part of the President's idea?

Mr. REAGANOMICS. I don't know. I am not sure. The Council was very close about—and the President does—

Senator FERGUSON. Anyway, you were dissatisfied there?

Mr. Reinecke. Yes.

Senator Eastland. What did you do?

Mr. Reinecke. Not slightly.

Senator Eastland. What did you do?

Mr. Reinecke. So I don't suppose that I told more than two people that. Well, the Council itself is fine, and I have learned a lot, but there are certain things here that I think are a little too New Dealish, and I don't want to stay here very long, because I am afraid that I will get tarred with the brush. So I suppose that I told two people, in December or January, two or three people. And in February, the first part of February, I got a call from a fellow down at the Department of Commerce, whom I had known slightly.

Senator Eastland. What was his name?

Mr. Reinecke. His name was Lawrence Keagan, and he said, "Bill, there is a job here that has got to be filled," and he said, "Various members of the export program staff have suggested that you be asked to come in and head that staff," and he said, "I will propose it to Fred McIntyre if there is any possibility that you will accept it."

So I went down to see Keagan and asked him about the job, and I told him that I thought that I would accept if the job were offered to me. That was a very delicate situation in the Office of International Trade. There had been an export program staff in the Office of International Trade, and there were several divisions about this level, and the export program staff was at this level, and they were going to raise the program staff up to division level.

Well, the man they had in charge of it was a good man, but he was not very adept in dealing with people, and he had a lot of enemies. The problem was to find a new face to bring in, someone who had been at higher levels of responsibility in the past, as I had been, and someone who was a new face and didn't have a history of disagreement with other members of the organization.

So they consulted around as to what outsiders might be available, and my name was thrown into the pot by some of the staff members who had had indirect contact with me when I was at OWMR, apparently. So Keagan called me, and McIntyre called me up after I talked with Keagan, and I saw McIntyre, the first time that I had ever met him. I underwent an interview, and they began to check around town. They checked around town by direct phone call and chatting informally with this great many people. They checked with David Bruce, the Assistant Secretary, and William Foster, the Under Secretary, both of whom knew me, and the general consensus was that I was the best man available, the best man they could get for the job. And among all of the people in Washington who knew me well and worked with me very closely over these last years, I am absolutely, completely convinced of my loyalty to the United States and to the Constitution, all of it, all of it, and I know the S.L.A. U.S.S.R. communism, and what it stands for. I don't believe many men love their children to the way I have.

Senator Eastland. Now, you say Bruce knew you, and McIntyre you had met once?

Mr. Reinecke. I met him when he called me up for an interview.

Senator Eastland. And Blaisdell?

Mr. Reinecke. Blaisdell I had known for some time.

Senator Eastland. You had known him for some time?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you talk to him?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, sir.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us your conversation with him, and when it was, before you took the job or after?

Mr. REMINGTON. Before I took the job, when I had decided that I thought that I would like it, but before I took it, I went to see Blaisdell, and I told him about the question that had been raised with me by the FBI, and I said it was over a year ago that the FBI talked to me about my contact with Miss Helen Johnson.

Senator FERGUSON. Up to that time, you didn't know her name was Bentley?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, I didn't know it was Bentley until I saw it in the New England newspapers yesterday on my way down in the train. The New England papers were full of her picture yesterday.

Senator FERGUSON. All right.

Mr. REMINGTON. And I met this Bentley woman through Joseph North, who was a friend of my mother-in-law, and I talked with her several times, and the FBI considers that I was indiscreet or implied they thought I was indiscreet in talking with her, and I don't think that I was. I said, I got called before the grand jury in September to answer questions there, and the FBI talked to me over a year ago, and the grand jury talked to me 6 months ago, and nothing has happened, and I assume that I answered all of the questions satisfactorily, and I want you to know this before I accepted the job.

Senator FERGUSON. What did he say?

Mr. REMINGTON. Well, if there is still any question, they will catch it during the appointment process, the Civil Service Commission will know about it, and he said "Nobody has said anything to me which would indicate your disloyalty, and if they do during the appointment process, we will stop it."

Senator FERGUSON. And then you went in and he hired you? He does, doesn't he?

Mr. REMINGTON. Well, he talked with Bruce and Foster, because—

Senator FERGUSON. Did you mention to Bruce or Foster that you had been before the grand jury?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, because I didn't know them as well as I do Blaisdell.

Senator FERGUSON. But you did tell Blaisdell?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And that was how many days before you actually took the job on the 16th of March?

Mr. REMINGTON. That was before I accepted it. I accepted it about February 15, and I was appointed a month later.

Senator FERGUSON. You really accepted it in February?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And it was before that, before you accepted it?

Mr. REMINGTON. Before I accepted it. And then there was four solid weeks, I guess it was, perhaps seven or 8 weeks, while the appointment was going through, and I must confess I sat on the edge of my chair, I didn't know whether there were still questions about my loyalty or not, and I told one or two friends or I told several people at the council. I said, "I am due to come here to go to the Department of

Commerce, and I said, "There are plenty of opportunities for things to develop which would make the appointment inappropriate, and I don't know whether it will come through or not until I sign the oath of office." And I didn't know whether there were questions about any loyalty or not until I signed the oath of office, and then I assumed that all questions had been resolved.

Senator FERGUSON. Where did you have this conversation with Blaisdell?

Mr. RAMSPERGER. I had it in his office one day. We were both in a very great hurry, and the conversation occupied 10 minutes, of which he spent not more than 2 minutes on this loyalty question.

Senator FERGUSON. He kind of passed this off about you being before the grand jury?

Mr. RAMSPERGER. They had dealt with him.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you tell him what this grand jury was interested in? You must have found that out. How long did they examine you? I am not going to ask you what they asked you.

Mr. RAMSPERGER. I would be perfectly willing to tell you what I told them.

Senator FERGUSON. Oh, no.

Mr. RAMSPERGER. I don't believe that I could tell you the questions that they asked.

Senator FERGUSON. I am putting it that way. But how many hours or minutes?

Mr. RAMSPERGER. I guess about 6 hours, I guess one day and about 2 hours another, and perhaps not quite that much.

Senator FERGUSON. You knew that the Attorney General's office—who did you talk with in the Attorney General's office?

Mr. RAMSPERGER. I have forgotten the man's name. I have it in correspondence.

Senator FERGUSON. Is it Mr. Quinn?

Mr. RAMSPERGER. That sounds familiar. He was an assistant to Donegan, if he is an assistant.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. He is working with Quinn on the case.

Mr. RAMSPERGER. Donegan sounds like it.

Senator FERGUSON. You talked with him up in New York?

Mr. RAMSPERGER. When I talked to Blaisdell, I told him that I had been in contact with this person, and the FBI had been to see me a year ago, and I said, "Of course, you know about that grand jury in New York." He appeared there, too, and I believe that I answered their questions satisfactorily.

That is pretty close to word for word what I said to him about the grand jury.

Senator FERGUSON. This Harriman committee, now, who did you have to interview in that before you got that job as assistant executive secretary?

Mr. RAMSPERGER. Richard Bissel, the executive secretary. Richard Bissel was executive secretary of the Harriman committee and I had worked for him at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and he had been my supervisor there before Harold Stein, and he knew me well enough to have no question about me at all, and more than that, in March of 1947, that is 3 months before Marshall's speech at Harvard, announcing the Marshall plan, I had written a memorandum to Secretary Harriman and I had come down with him on his plane from

New York. I talked with him about the old means of moving against communism in Europe, and he asked me to write him a memorandum following that conversation. At the end of March I wrote him a memorandum in which I outlined the need for a reconstruction program in Western Europe to fight communism.

I did not blueprint the Marshall plan or anything like that. My concept of it was quite different. My idea was to put American business in there, not Government money, but to get American business in there to fight communism. I was proposing a system of private investment.

But Bissell knew about that memorandum and he knew how heavily I felt about stopping communism in Europe, and that was one of the reasons that he turned to me for help on the Harriman committee, because he said that he knew that I had been thinking about this thing and writing about it for some time.

Senator FERGUSON. What was in March of 1947?

Mr. REDMOND. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. You went with the Harriman committee in 1947 about August?

Mr. REDMOND. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Is that right?

Mr. REDMOND. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. About that time of August?

Mr. REDMOND. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. While you were on the Harriman committee, you were called before the New York grand jury?

Mr. REDMOND. That is right.

Senator FERGUSON. You had to take time off to go up before the grand jury?

Mr. REDMOND. I was asked to keep it confidential.

Senator FERGUSON. But you had to do that?

Mr. REDMOND. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And you remained on the Harriman committee as assistant executive secretary while you were in New York?

Mr. REDMOND. Sure.

Senator FERGUSON. But the Attorney General asked you to keep it secret?

Mr. REDMOND. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And they knew that you were on the Harriman committee?

Mr. REDMOND. Oh, yes. I made a very great point of that, and I said, I am working for this Harriman committee and if anybodies out on the lines that an employee of the Harriman committee is being indicted for espionage, for goodness sake, don't make any differences in the votes on the Marshall plan in the Senate, but it might influence a vote or two in the House and in the interest of the agency I would like to resign before I am indicted if I am going to be indicted.

And I said, I am confident that I won't be indicted, and if I am I know I won't be convicted because I am innocent, but if there is going to be any indictment give me a chance to resign so that I can protect the agency as best I can.

Senator FERGUSON. Did they agree that they would notify you?

Mr. REDMOND. No.

[illegible]

Senator McCARTHY. They did not come to that?

Mr. RAUSCHROP. They said, well, it will be a month or two before anything happens, Mr. Ray, and perhaps you will be dismissed, and then by the end of September I began to see references in the paper that the whole thing had been washed out and nobody was going to be indicted.

I thought, Mr. Ray, that there was nothing to the Bentley proposition by that time because I thought if there had been there would have been indictments.

Senator McCARTHY. But Mr. BIT had mentioned it to you about it and Mr. Quinn had thought it was a big case and had gone before the grand jury.

Mr. RAUSCHROP. Yes.

Senator McCARTHY. What purpose did you think that you were serving when you were giving information to the Bentley woman?

Mr. RAUSCHROP. Well, the kind of information that I was giving was would be perfectly proper to give to any reporter that asked.

Now, the purpose in, sir, so many words, was to discredit, directly, was to, and even more than proposed reports that the United States was in there pitching in the production effort.

Senator McCARTHY. Is that in 1943?

Mr. RAUSCHROP. Yes, at the end of 1942 and all of 1943. At that time, you will recall, sir, the Russians were accusing the United States of delaying the second front, and there were reports in the press constantly about the Russians setting a separate peace because the United States was not there all out, and the letters came in this agency particularly. P.M. was writing about "business as usual" in Washington and big business [illegible] and big business doesn't want to come out [illegible]

[illegible] important and [illegible] told that it was important in the War Production Board and it was important to [illegible] the idea that the United States was in that war to win it, and that the United States was not playing business as usual, that big business was working to the production and [illegible] operations [illegible] doing.

Senator McCARTHY. Do you recall this? You speak of the importance of the dissemination of this particular information, trying to get reports on this particular reporter. Did you have any assignment to do so from your superiors?

Mr. RAUSCHROP. No, this matter was discussed, this question of public information, discussed informally in the staff meetings of the Planning Committee.

Senator McCARTHY. Did your superiors know that you were in contact with her and disseminating this information through her?

Mr. RAUSCHROP. My superiors knew that I talked to reporters occasionally, and they did not know I did not talk with them each time I saw them.

Senator McCARTHY. At that time did you not know that her boss, John Golos, was, or had previously known, was a Communist?

Mr. RAUSCHROP. That had never occurred to me, because I did not know John Golos. I am [illegible] after the time [illegible] New York, and after the [illegible] time.

Senator McCARTHY. [illegible] Communist?

Mr. REAMSBURG. If I had stopped to think about it, I would have reasoned that Golos was a friend of North and North is a Communist, and Golos may or may not be a Communist and probably is, but I didn't think that through because it just didn't seem relevant.

Senator McCLELLAN. Now, let me get this straight. You had no instructions from any superior or the consent of any superior with respect to your relations and your associations with Miss Bentley, a reporter, or any specific authority or instructions from them, to give her such information as you felt was proper?

Mr. REAMSBURG. Sir——

Senator McCLELLAN. What I am trying to determine was whether you were acting on orders, or with their knowledge and consent, or if you simply did it on your own initiative and upon your own judgment and in your own discretion.

Mr. REAMSBURG. I thought that I was acting within the general instructions of my superiors with respect to press relations. I have never in any job received specific instructions from a superior what to say to a reporter or whether or not to see any specific reporter.

Senator McCLELLAN. Did any of your duties in that employment pertain to public relations with the press?

Mr. REAMSBURG. As much so as in any job I ever had, I suppose.

Senator McCLELLAN. You know whether you had any duty or responsibility in connection with the press for releases to it and for the dissemination of information through it. Do you know whether that was any part of your duties or not?

Mr. REAMSBURG. You want a simple answer and the simple answer is yes. Now may I qualify that? Mr. Rogers told me to speak up when I thought a question was not fair.

Senator FERGUSON. That is perfectly proper, and the Senator agrees to that.

Senator McCLELLAN. I am trying to call this to you and that is all right. You can explain any one very as you want, and I want an explanation. I may have the greatest sympathy on earth for you when I find out the facts, but I want the facts.

Mr. REAMSBURG. You are entitled to the facts. Now, bureaucracy is an awfully complicated thing. I have always been a very hard driving worker in the Government and I have always had an awful lot of responsibility, more responsibility than my classification showed. That was because I will take responsibility sometimes too widely.

At the planning committee we had general guidance from our chief as to what he was doing with respect to the press, and we were told that, "Sure, if the reporter asks you questions, keep on the right track." We were told if a reporter asks you questions, don't hedge, tell them what they should know.

Senator FERGUSON. Was everybody in that department a press agent under that theory, that anyone could be questioned by a reporter, particularly a reporter of the Daily Worker?

Mr. REAMSBURG. I didn't know she was a reporter for the Daily Worker. I thought that she was a reporter for PM.

Senator FERGUSON. She brought your Daily Worker articles with things in them that you had given her?

Mr. REAMSBURG. No, PM—things that she wanted me to comment on and not things that I had given her, and she had given me articles

in PM. She would also show me the Daily Worker and ask me to comment on things that were in there.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever see copies of the Daily Worker from her?

Mr. REARDON. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Didn't you regularly see copies of the Daily Worker from her?

Mr. REARDON. Not regularly.

Senator FERGUSON. Well, how many times did you see copies of the Daily Worker?

Mr. REARDON. I would guess three or four times.

Senator McCARRAN. Let me ask you in that connection, not that, but alone that she would bring you the Daily Worker and comment favorably on articles in it, was that sufficient in time if ever to arouse your suspicions as to her loyalty?

Mr. REARDON. At that time Russia was an ally.

Senator McCARRAN. That doesn't matter, but the fact that the Daily Worker was publishing the United States and she was apparently trying to indoctrinate you with the same opinion that the Daily Worker was expressing.

Mr. REARDON. Ultimately it did, sir. It aroused my awareness. At the outset she did not. Now, the Wall Street Journal and the Journal of Commerce were being critical of the United States Government, too, at that time, and any good newspaper was critical of the Government, and I believe, sir, that I personally have been critical of Government agencies many times, and I believe some members of the Republican Party and Congress have been critical of the Government.

Senator McCARRAN. I am not questioning that. What she apparently did not bring you the Wall Street Journal or bring you the regular press of the country, but kept bringing you the Daily Worker.

Mr. REARDON. She didn't think that I needed exposure to the Wall Street Journal.

Senator McCARRAN. She thought it was enough.

Senator McCARRAN. She thought that she could expose you to the Daily Worker.

Mr. REARDON. That is right.

Senator TAFT. Right? [illegible] Did Miss Bentley or Miss Johnson, Miss Johnson, press you for further information than that you give here at the time?

Mr. REARDON. Yes, she did.

Senator TAFT. In what manner would she press you?

Mr. REARDON. She pressed for information on all projects, particularly production.

Senator FERGUSON. Plane production?

Mr. REARDON. Yes, and tank production, and she pressed for information of all kinds which I did not have and which I could not have given her if I had had it.

Senator TAFT. For instance on plane production, what information did you give her on plane production?

Mr. REARDON. I told her on the occasion of how many planes had been produced in the previous month because that exact information had been released by the War Production Board in the newspapers.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you tell her to whom the planes were going, the production that had been produced?

Mr. REARDON. No, I didn't know.

[illegible]

Senator [illegible]. Did you [illegible] that?

Mr. Remington. She asked that, but I didn't know that.

Senator [illegible]. Did she [illegible] and [illegible] proposed production plans?

Mr. Remington. She asked me about that, and I told them very rapidly that I knew nothing whatever about it and I wouldn't even give her background information on that kind of thing.

Senator O'Conor. There is just a question as to the system that was in use at the office. We are to understand that the employees were able to give out without any supervision from the top authority, information to any reporter that might ask, were doing, and that anyone that the individual was able to persuade was judgment was used to that might bring out be given out.

Mr. Remington. Sir, perhaps the [illegible] that would be to tell you how I really did now, sir, I did.

Senator Remington. If you would keep to the question back in the War Production Board, it will be better for the Senator.

Senator O'Conor. I [illegible] really what the existing situation is under the existing circumstances.

Mr. Remington. The situation at that time was that the Planning Committee Staff was told in staff meetings by the Director of the Staff, by the members of the Planning Committee that we were talking to reporters.

One of the men who was of my direct superior, not de jure but de facto my top superior, Tom Wilson, used to [illegible] several day, constantly, and in the staff meetings of this little section he used to talk to us about what he would tell the reporters, and he would say, "Now look here, boys, when these reporters start asking you questions, for God's sake tell them what I just told so and so."

He would say, "We cannot afford to give them the impression that we are hiding out on them. They will smell a rat, and they will [illegible] if we play dumb. We do not tell them so and so, but tell them we are doing a good job and we are in new fighting, and that the way the instructions came to us.

Senator McCarran. That seems to me like a far better situation than I thought existed. Did you mean all of you in the staff were free to talk to reporters without the information filtering through some centralized authority [illegible] to clear or someone to authorize its release?

Mr. Remington. I [illegible] sir.

Senator McCarran. If everybody is going to talk in an agency to reporters just promiscuously, I don't see how you would ever keep [illegible].

Mr. Remington. At the Supply Program Staff there did never have been a leak, and I think the reason that there was never been a leak because those people knew what they did not proceed to talk about.

Senator Tarr. How many [illegible] in that staff?

Mr. Remington. At the Planning Committee, the War Production Board, I guess 30 or maybe 40.

Senator Tarr. There were 30 of you, of which your immediate superior permitted to speak on the question of what the Board, the War Production Board, was doing?

Mr. Remington. Permitted us to speak when asked by reporters who came around.

Senator McCLELLAN. Let me ask you another question at this point: During that time that you were in contact with the Bentley woman, and giving her such information [illegible] did you hold any press conference?

Mr. RAMSEYER. Oh, no, sir.

Senator McCLELLAN. You held no press conference?

Mr. RAMSEYER. No, I never held a press conference.

Senator McCLELLAN. Did you see any reporters at your office?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I never [illegible] reporter at my office [illegible] I did see a reporter at my office once or twice.

Senator McCLELLAN. I mean, in the relation of giving out press information.

Mr. RAMSEYER. In the [illegible] not press conference.

Senator McCLELLAN. How many did you [illegible] different reporters?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I think that [illegible] two or three or four more socially.

Senator McCLELLAN. Did you ever ask Lisa Bentley to come to your office to get information?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I did.

Senator McCLELLAN. Did she come?

Mr. RAMSEYER. No, sir; she said that she was known and she would not leave time, and she was on her way to the train, and it would not be convenient for her [illegible] outside.

Senator McCLELLAN. Would that be during office hours?

Mr. RAMSEYER. [illegible]

Senator McCLELLAN. You would leave your place of duties and your office and your duties to go downtown and meet her and give her information?

Mr. RAMSEYER. When I was working 12 hours a day.

Senator McCLELLAN. That was not that [illegible] Did you do so or did you not do it?

Mr. RAMSEYER. [illegible] I [illegible] the question is a clear one and straightforward [illegible]

Senator McCLELLAN. That is what I want. I want my question here. I want to get the truth.

Mr. RAMSEYER. But I was not neglecting my duties.

Senator McCLELLAN. I did not say that you were neglecting your duties. But you were going outside of the regular routine of your duties.

Mr. RAMSEYER. [illegible]

Senator McCLELLAN. Was it [illegible] your duties to go down town and meet press reporters?

Mr. RAMSEYER. It was part of my duties to do [illegible] anybody that I thought would help the job that I was supposed to do.

Senator McCLELLAN. Well, is that not a [illegible] unusual that a businessman occupying a position you had instead of telling them if they wanted information to come to the office and get it, that you were telling and did on different occasions leave your office during office hours and go down to places where you didn't expect to be seen and [illegible] to give out information?

Mr. REMINGTON. If someone came to see me at my [illegible] with my present experience, I would say that it was definitely suspicious.

Senator TAFT. How old were you at the time that you met Miss Bentley or Miss Johnson?

Mr. REMINGTON. In 1942 I guess that I was 24 years old.

Senator FERGUSON. How did you come to break off relationship with Miss Johnson?

Mr. REMINGTON. During 1943 she called me, I guess three or four times in the beginning of the year and once or twice at the end of the year, and it was kind of dying of natural reasons, and then I recall being her the last time, only I am not sure, I recall at the FBI tells me that I saw her for the last time at the National Gallery, and they told me it was early in 1944.

Senator FERGUSON. Why would you meet her at the National Gallery instead of meeting at your office?

Mr. REMINGTON. A senior member of the staff of any organization as people come to his office and a junior staff member has the habit of going to other people's office.

Senator FERGUSON. Her office was not at the Gallery.

Mr. REMINGTON. No, but it seemed natural to me to go around lunchtime and she said, "I am over this way, come on over if you can."

Senator McCLELLAN. Where was your office at that time?

Mr. REMINGTON. At the Social Security Building, and I often went to the Gallery for lunch.

Senator McCLELLAN. I want to pursue this just a little further. What other reporters did you meet by appointment during that same period of time, to town somewhere and give information to?

Mr. REMINGTON. Well—

Senator McCLELLAN. By appointment. I mean, they would call you.

Mr. REMINGTON. I never met any [illegible]

Senator McCLELLAN. This was the only [illegible]

Mr. REMINGTON. The only [illegible] appointment. I met several other reporters, however.

Senator McCLELLAN. And you did not even know that she was a reporter at the time? To tell you the truth about it.

Mr. REMINGTON. I never asked a reporter for his credentials, and I am going to start from now on, if I am ever in [illegible] again.

Senator TAFT. You were 24 years old and your immediate superior permitted you, along with your other fellow [illegible] about 20, to give information relative to production of planes and [illegible] to move in war plants to the reporters?

Mr. REMINGTON. They permitted us to give out public information.

Senator O'CONOR. Right on that point, if I could ask you to clarify that, because I am certainly quite shocked at the revelations of the system, and that is what I have in mind.

Was there no check-up or reporting by you to superiors as to what was being disclosed? Because under that system anything which was in the opinion of the individual, of the minor employee, to be only public information, could be disclosed, and you may well have been in position of possessing that information information that to a potential enemy

Mr. RAYMONDS. [illegible] I said to my partner, a couple of [illegible] something to the effect that "Well, I got in a good deal [illegible] today," and I think I convinced a reporter that Charles Wilson is a good fellow. I think [illegible]

Senator [illegible]. Was the doubtful of Wilson?

Mr. RAYMONDS. [illegible] of Wilson became [illegible] reputation [illegible]

Senator [illegible]. Did that [illegible] communist?

Mr. RAYMONDS. [illegible] Ferdinand Eberstadt [illegible] of Wilson. [illegible]

Senator [illegible]. [illegible]?

Mr. RAYMONDS. Mr. [illegible] Eberstadt and Wilson [illegible] battle. Eberstadt went back to New York.

Senator [illegible]. So that did not [illegible]

Mr. RAYMONDS. I personally [illegible] of an Eberstadt [illegible] myself, but because I had worked on material controlled materials, but I was convinced that Wilson was honest and meant to do a job; but I didn't think that he had the experience that Eberstadt had.

Senator O'CONOR. Was any information disclosed with you to the Secretary of State? Daily [illegible] at the time of the visit?

Mr. RAYMONDS. [illegible] too strange to me at the time, [illegible] the problem that I was thinking about [illegible] people [illegible] I believe it that they proved so [illegible] all out what the agreement is no more.

Senator O'CONOR. That is the point that I had in mind, whether or not you were always thinking on your side, trying to call the thing off, or whether there was any time [illegible] there any suggestion that anyone else, the people [illegible] discussed [illegible] for information [illegible]

Mr. RAYMONDS. Well, [illegible] I am afraid a little naive. I was problem [illegible] I don't recall [illegible] I still feel [illegible] I am not more [illegible]

Senator [illegible]. [illegible] yield [illegible] responsible [illegible] and got taken to London [illegible] that time, and if you were so naive [illegible] did they take you to London [illegible] really [illegible] part?

Mr. RAYMONDS. I am not in a position to evaluate my own qualifications exactly, but I am an economist who knows a good deal about economics, and also I get along [illegible] people very well, at least I get along with any [illegible] and when I am in an office there are no internal [illegible] long, and the office doesn't split part like [illegible] and Wilson split part at the War Production Board. And when I am dealing with another office relations are friendly, and they are not unfriendly, and that is why I am valuable [illegible]

Senator O'CONOR. [illegible] plained my question.

Mr. RAYMONDS. I think I [illegible] that little bit [illegible] There at the time, you will recall [illegible] operating under instructions from the White House, and the instructions were called the Russian protocol. And the Russian protocol was a commitment on the part of the United States Government to supply quite a lot of stuff to the U.S.S.R.

[illegible] Russia, [illegible] would [illegible] that [illegible] matter in these [illegible] provided by [illegible] that the War Production Board had to give. It was triple A. Now, when you are giving triple A priority [illegible] organization to planes and guns and tanks for the Russians and often you get your primary attention to get the stuff to the Russians, and when that is the order that comes down from the White House to get it to the Russians, you don't stop to question a reporter who [illegible] obviously [illegible] interested in getting stuff to Russia.

[illegible] you are trying to convince the reporter that God [illegible] carry out the instructions [illegible] President's instructions. We were trying to carry out and so when she heard me in article in the Daily Worker and when she obviously [illegible] interested in getting stuff to Russia it didn't arouse my suspicions because that is what Harry Hopkins was doing more than she was.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever give her any memorandum, anything in writing?

Mr. RAUTENSTRAUCH. I gave her in writing press releases, War Production Board public forums.

Senator FERGUSON. Could she get those press releases from the regular press if she [illegible]? Why did you have to take to her press releases?

Mr. RAUTENSTRAUCH. [illegible] to [illegible] reporter came to the Senate press room and said, "I would like a copy of a speech that [illegible] something about flood control and somebody was in favor for flood control and the speech was some time last year," what would the press room do? She would just shove a lot of stuff around.

Senator FERGUSON. Is that the only thing that you ever gave her press releases and public forums?

Mr. RAUTENSTRAUCH. I gave her press releases [illegible] and gave her public forums but [illegible] and I believe gave her [illegible] confidential information [illegible] information.

Senator FERGUSON. But you did give her memoranda from the office?

Mr. RAUTENSTRAUCH. Mostly memoranda that I had done myself.

Senator FERGUSON. How would you know what to take down to her? She would call you down at the Whelan Drug Store, at the museum, or on the street corner, and you would carry down memorandums. And how would you know what to carry down there?

Mr. RAUTENSTRAUCH. I often know what I want to tell a person.

Senator FERGUSON. You are doing the telling.

Mr. RAUTENSTRAUCH. [illegible]

Senator FERGUSON. What [illegible] you were trying to do?

Mr. RAUTENSTRAUCH. I was trying to sell her on the idea that United States production program was a good one, and now one thing I spent 6 months trying to sell her on the fact that the War Production Board [illegible] I say I spent 6 months that is probably three times I talked with her about this. [illegible] that the War Production Board program of controlling materials was a good one, and now we started the war with something called production requirements plan and it had [illegible] and I worked in an office which proposed the controlled mat-

[illegible] plan, which Eberstadt put [illegible] and Robert Lamb [illegible] probably appears in the FBI report, Robert Lamb was [illegible] of my wife's, was working between the Hill at that time and he was working here for a Senator or a House committee.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you know Kramer [illegible] on the Hill?

Mr. REMINGTON. Kramer? No; I don't know him. [illegible] Lamb took the position in a printed report that the production requirements plan was good, that the people who wanted to put in the controlled materials plan, and he didn't call it by that name, the name hadn't been invented, were monopoly-minded, and PM took up the cry. I spend a lot of time trying to sell this woman in here on the idea that the controlled materials plan which was going into effect was necessary, that it was better than the production requirement plan and that it was worthy of support, and I eventually to Lamb I came one night with my associate, who is my superior, Charles Hitch, and argued that thing out with Lamb and the fellow named Herb Shimmel.

Senator FERGUSON. Shimmel was there? What were you trying to sell Shimmel?

Mr. REMINGTON. I was trying to sell him on the idea that the so-called vertical control of materials was better than the so-called horizontal control of materials.

Senator FERGUSON. I would like to change the [illegible] you know Shimmel.

Mr. REMINGTON. I met Shimmel at Lamb's house that night when we talked on materials. Shimmel called me again [illegible] on some question that I have forgotten what.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever give him any information?

Mr. REMINGTON. Never.

Senator FERGUSON. [illegible] committee [illegible]

Mr. ROONEY. Could I ask one question?

I do not know whether this question was already been answered or not, Mr. Remington, but in our previous discussion before the meeting started this morning, I pointed out to you that the primary interest of this committee in this particular matter is the efficiency with which the Government is proceeding to rid itself of influences that might be subversive, and I asked you if you had any explanation if you thought it was unusual that you got that particular job where you had access to all of this valuable military information at the same time that the FBI was investigating you. And as I recall, you told me that at the time you got the job you thought it was utterly fantastic.

Mr. REMINGTON. I wouldn't put it quite that way. I said that I thought that it was fantastic that anyone whose loyalty was questioned would get such a job, and I assume that [illegible] questioned in view of the fact that I got the job.

Mr. ROONEY. Now, that you find that there is still a question about it and the grand jury was still sitting and has not handed down any indictments, or decided to adjourn?

Mr. REMINGTON. I shouldn't be in the job.

Mr. ROONEY. The fact that you got that job will seem fantastic to you?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, and I would say as long as there is this question about me, I should not be in the Department of Commerce in

the job that I hold there, and I just think that it would mean to me that I should have been given that job with that question about my loyalty, and certainly I did my best.

One thing I have forgotten to mention to you. When I took the Commerce job I wrote a letter to the FBI saying that I was taking the job, and they had asked me to keep them informed.

Mr. ROMZA. Do you have a copy?

Mr. REMINGTON. I do.

Mr. ROMZA. Do you have it with you?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir.

Mr. ROMZA. You can supply the committee with that letter.

Mr. REMINGTON. They asked me not to get in touch with them before taking a job. They said, Let us know of your changes in jobs, and changes in address. So I wrote them saying I am taking the job.

Senator EASTLAND. Could you wait outside while we have a meeting?

Senator THYE. In order that I may have this clear in my mind, you were asked to take the assignment that took you to London?

Mr. REMINGTON. That is a tough question. That boiled for several months before it finally cooked.

Senator THYE. What year?

Mr. REMINGTON. It was in 1945, the matter was [illegible] from January 1945 to about July.

Senator THYE. Who communicated with you concerning your assignment or accepting the assignment to take you to London?

Mr. REMINGTON. I talked to Dean G. Blair-Smith about the assignment and he talked to the Navy, and my superior officers notified me that I was to receive orders to go to London.

Senator THYE. You were then in the Navy?

Mr. REMINGTON. I was then in the Navy.

Senator THYE. How long had you been in the Navy at that time?

Mr. REMINGTON. I was sworn in as an ensign and active duty in September 1944. I had been in Navy school as a civilian for [illegible] months prior to that.

Senator THYE. And you [illegible] in the service?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, that [illegible] unusual.

Senator THYE. As an ensign?

Mr. REMINGTON. That is right. There was another Navy officer at the Embassies at the same time.

Senator THYE. At the outset of the war, what were you engaged in? Where were you employed?

Mr. REMINGTON. At the graduate school.

Senator THYE. What college?

Mr. REMINGTON. Columbia University. I came from Columbia University to accept a position with the National Resources Planning Board, and I resigned to join the War Dept. agency in May of 1940. I planned to stay in Washington a couple of years and get out because I do not want to be a bureaucrat the rest of my life.

Senator THYE. Had you been subject to the draft and deferred?

Mr. REMINGTON. I was deferred for dependencies.

Senator THYE. Dependencies?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, sir.

Senator THYE. Your wife and two children?

Mr. REAMROYOR. Yes, and I was put in 1A in about January or February of 1944.

Senator TAFT. Did anyone have to appeal to the Board in your behalf in order to bring about that deferment?

Mr. REAMROYOR. No one appealed on the dependency, that would be unusual.

Senator TAFT. Did anyone request your deferment?

Mr. REAMROYOR. The Government committee on deferments was asked whether or not they would consider deferring me, and the matter was not pressed and no deferment was requested of my draft board, to the best of my knowledge.

Senator TAFT. In other words, the draft board acted on their own initiative and deferred you because of your two dependents and your wife?

Mr. REAMROYOR. Yes.

Senator TAFT. And you proceeded to hold your Federal job up until such time as you yourself enlisted?

Mr. REAMROYOR. Yes.

Senator TAFT. Why did you not enlist after you had been deferred and that you were occupied in Federal employment?

Mr. REAMROYOR. Because, sir, I was put in Class 1A and I thought that I was likely to be drafted and I thought that if the time had come when the Government wanted me in the service, that is where I ought to be.

Senator TAFT. Did you know Miss Bentley prior to your enlistment?

Mr. REAMROYOR. I did not know Miss Bentley since my enlistment.

Senator TAFT. But did you know Miss Bentley prior to Miss Chinn as she was known to you, prior to your enlistment?

Mr. REAMROYOR. Prior to my entering the Navy and prior to my entering the Navy.

Senator BEARDSLEY. She dropped out of the picture after you went into the Navy?

Mr. REAMROYOR. Completely, because I think our last session was a little unpleasant.

Senator TAFT. What do you mean, unpleasant?

Mr. REAMROYOR. I felt as if indeed she was somewhat suspicious of me, and I queried her as to why she wanted to know certain things.

Senator TAFT. You say it was unpleasant. In what manner was it unpleasant?

Mr. REAMROYOR. I was getting a little bit suspicious, sir, and she left. It was not that unfriendly. It was unpleasant in the sense that we came to harsh words, but I was obviously quite reserved and she wondered why, and as far as I know, I began to get the import of your question, sir. I don't know, then she went to the FBI, but I think that I saw her last before that, judging from the stamp pads, but I have no way of knowing that.

Senator BEARDSLEY. We will see you a little later.

(Thereupon the subcommittee recessed at 11:30 a.m.)

HEARINGS REGARDING COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—PART 1

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1948

UNITED STATES SENATE,
INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The hearing was called to order at 10:30 a.m., pursuant to call, in executive session, in room 301, Senate Office Building, Senator [illegible], chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Senator [illegible], Republican, Maine; Senator John W. Gardner, Republican, Ohio; Senator Karl E. Mundt, Republican, South Dakota.

[illegible] William P. Rogers, [illegible] counsel; [illegible] (Mr. William P. Rogers [illegible] Security [illegible]).

Senator [illegible]: Mr. Rogers, will you [illegible] Do you [illegible] Call [illegible] Washington, D. C.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. You gave that up and went to work?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you graduate with honors at Dartmouth?

Mr. BARROW. I graduated cum laude.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you know William Remington at Dartmouth?

Mr. BARROW. Yes, I did.

Senator FERGUSON. He came in this morning and shook hands with you?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. In the room?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. He is in the room now?

Mr. BARROW. Yes. I remember him very well.

Mr. REMINGTON. I remember him, too.

Senator FERGUSON. You, Mr. Barrow, went to Dartmouth in that year?

Mr. BARROW. I went to Dartmouth in the fall of 1937.

Senator FERGUSON. How long after that did you become acquainted with William Remington?

Mr. BARROW. I believe my first recollection of knowing Bill is in December of 1937.

Senator FERGUSON. December of 1937?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know under what conditions you met him?

Mr. BARROW. I am not absolutely certain of the exact time that I met him. Would you like me to tell what I can?

Senator FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. BARROW. I remember that in December of 1937 a woman came to Dartmouth and gave a lecture on Spain in which she defended the Loyalists as opposed to Franco's rebels. I was interested in the lecture and after the lecture I talked with the lady that had given the talk and some other students who were also there.

I remember talking for a considerable time after that meeting was over with Mr. L, who was in the class of 1938, and in talking with him he first presented to me the principles of communism and the arguments against capitalism. I remember his writing on the blackboard diagrams showing how capitalism was a bad system that gave profits to stockholders that did not, that did not make goods for the benefit of the people, but simply for profit, and so on.

That discussion I had with Mr. L that evening impressed me so much that I made notes on it when I got home. My impressions were that Bill Remington was also at that meeting and one of the students that walked with me after the lecture. Although I remember talking this time only with Mr. L about communism.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you recall any conversation with Bill Remington about the Lincoln Brigade and the Spanish question?

Mr. BARROW. Yes, I remember talking with him about that at a time later, in particular I remember that in January of 1938 after the Christmas vacation I talked with him.

Senator FERGUSON. That is all. I will ask at this time I would rather that you keep it.

communism in his [illegible]

Mr. ROSENBERG. Do you [illegible] if possible.

Senator FREAR. Now, at the time, what else do you recall?

Mr. ROSENBERG. What else do you recall at the time [illegible] started to talk about when you began to talk to Mr. LA?

Mr. BARROW. I do not remember anything [illegible] particular in December apart from that.

Mr. ROSENBERG. In December of 1937?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Mr. ROSENBERG. Did you [illegible] Remington at that time or not?

Mr. BARROW. My impression [illegible] that I did, and I [illegible] for certain.

Mr. ROSENBERG. You are not sure, but you think that you did?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Mr. ROSENBERG. Some time [illegible] to that, did you see Mr. Remington again?

Mr. BARROW. Yes, I [illegible] that I talked with him in January of 1938.

Senator YOUNG. Will you relate that?

Mr. BARROW. Bill lived at that time [illegible] room on the second floor of Quisby Hall.

Mr. REMINGTON. That is [illegible] sir.

Mr. BARROW. And I remember very distinctly [illegible] a number of evenings in Bill's room, talking with him about communism and other matters.

Mr. REMINGTON. Which Bill?

Mr. BARROW. You, Bill Remington.

Mr. ROSENBERG. Suppose that [illegible] committee [illegible] all of Mr. Remington's talk [illegible]

Tell us what you recall.

Senator FREAR. Did you [illegible] discuss [illegible] with Bill Remington?

Mr. BARROW. Although I was very much interested in these ideas which were being presented to me, and I followed my discussion with Bill I happened to write down notes on what I had heard about and the things that he had told me. I [illegible] presented to me.

Senator FREAR. Could you [illegible] that you had with Remington without the aid of your notes, or do you [illegible] to do with the aid of your notes?

Mr. BARROW. I have the notes.

Mr. ROSENBERG. Suppose you do this. Tell us what you remember first, and how you happened to go over to Remington's room, and every thing that you remember first without the notes, and then refresh your memory from those, and just relate the story.

Mr. BARROW. As I remember, precisely, why I went to Remington's room, I had seen and talked with him before, and with this other fellow, Mr. L. [illegible] I [illegible] in talking further with them, and they perhaps invited me over. But I do remember talking with Bill in his room and he presented the ideas of communism and told me why he believed in communism and he told me that he was working particularly as a CIO organizer at the time to advance the welfare of the workers as his immediate contribution to communism.

I remember questioning him about Russia, and he said that he felt that Russia had demonstrated the success of communism, and I asked him about the trials and executions which had recently been held in Russia, and he maintained vigorously and convincingly that the men who were shot were really traitors who had been planted in there by the enemies of communism, and it was a good thing that they were rooted out, and the only thing you could do was to kill them.

I remember asking him about a book by Eugene Lyons, and he said that the author was a Red baiter and that that book was not worth a cent.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know the name of that book?

Mr. BARROW. Not offhand.

Senator FERGUSON. Was it an exposé of communism?

Mr. BARROW. It was an exposé of the trials.

Senator FERGUSON. Of the trials?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Mr. [illegible] Moscow?

Mr. BARROW. That is right. "Assignment in Utopia." I remember his telling about the Russian constitution.

Senator FERGUSON. What did he tell you about the constitution?

Mr. BARROW. He showed me copies of it and pointed out this new constitution that they had adopted in 1936, showing how it was a fine document, guaranteeing all of these rights to the people of Russia, and so on.

Senator BARKLEY. Is that in the same connection Mr. Robeson talked to the American people about?

Mr. BARROW. That is the same.

Senator FERGUSON. Go ahead.

Mr. BARROW. I remember his telling me, and I was peculiarly concerned about this, of his difficulties when he had been working as an organizer in Tennessee.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you relate those in detail, if you can?

Mr. BARROW. He said that either in the previous summer or during the year before he and I believe his roommate, although I don't know just who that was, were attempting to organize workers and show them what they could get from a union in Tennessee. This was and they were holding a meeting, or they were distributing [illegible] posters about meeting and they were attacked and driven out of town. Then I believe he said they came back and held the meeting, but the mayor or sheriff did some things to them and beat up the meeting and attack Bill and his roommate, which he said they did, and my recollection is they were left for dead or badly beaten up.

I remember I was particularly impressed by that, because certainly it showed that he was just not talking about it, but had been actually living and working for the things that he believed in.

Senator FERGUSON. Did he tell you at any time that he was then working for the CIO as an organizer?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Right at that time?

Mr. BARROW. Well, I think it was before that. It was in the summer before, and he returned to the same summer, and he may not have been that exactly at that time.

Senator FERGUSON. At that particular time in college?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. He [illegible] that he worked in the TVA in Tennessee?

Mr. BARROW. He may have. I don't remember that from my discussion with him.

Senator FERGUSON. Go ahead and tell us the story that you recall of what Remington told you in college.

Mr. BARROW. I remember Remington particularly because he was openly and admittedly at college a Communist, and there were three boys that I knew during my first year in college who were avowed Communists, Bill Remington, Mr. X and Mr. M.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know who roomed with Remington?

Mr. BARROW. I have forgotten.

Senator FERGUSON. Was it one of these two boys?

Mr. BARROW. My impression is that at some time he roomed with Mr. X. I don't know, now, that Mr. X was married while I was at college and I remember seeing him and his wife at another apartment.

Senator FERGUSON. Go ahead and go back and tell us the whole story. Tell us if there is anything that you can say in connection with it. Do you know when Bill graduated?

Mr. BARROW. Bill graduated in June of 1939.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you see him in 1939?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. The year of 1939?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did any of this take place during that year?

Mr. BARROW. The conversations that I particularly remember took place during the winter and spring of 1938, because that was my freshman year. I first had these contacts with them and I was interested in listening to them and arguing with them and they were trying to present their case to me.

It was accepted by the other students at the college, the editors of the newspaper, the professors, that these fellows were Communists. We looked on them as and we respected them for the intensity of their convictions and for their skill in argument.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever have a conversation with Mr. Remington about George W. Shepard [illegible] at Dartmouth in January of 1938?

Mr. BARROW. I don't remember the exact details of a conversation with Bill about it. I was instrumental in January of 1938 in getting George Shepard to speak at Dartmouth on the Sino-Japanese crisis.

Senator FERGUSON. I will show you a letter dated January 8, 1938, and see if that will refresh your memory.

Mr. BARROW. I have a copy of a letter that I wrote to Mr. Shepard on January 8, 1938, in which I said [illegible] to be sure.

[illegible] students who are vitally interested in the present situation [illegible] communists [illegible] and gain the [illegible]

Mr. BOGGS. What prompted you to write that? Do you recall?

Mr. BARROW. I am sure that I had discussions with Bill Remington and these other boys, Mr. X and Mr. M, about the lectures. They were interested in having a speaker on the situation, but they didn't want to be sure that I would be a Communist.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you remember any more about that? Did Dr. Shepherd come and speak?

Mr. BARROW. Yes; Dr. Shepherd came and spoke, and my recollection is that we had discussions with him and about this whole matter.

(The letter dated January 6, 1948, from Professor W. Sumerlin, Secretary, Faculty Board, Dartmouth College, reads as follows:)

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE,
FACULTY BOARD,
HANOVER, N. H.

Dear Mr. Sumerlin: Thank you for your letter of January 5. I have written to Mr. Dickerson and am glad to have things straightened out. We are proceeding in accordance with your telephone conversation this afternoon.

I shall expect to see you at the station on Monday, the 10th, at 4:30 p.m. and perhaps you will arrange to have someone meet you at the station. I shall be free during that afternoon and would like to sit at the student government meeting that evening. With various members of the program committee in the afternoon there are a number of students and faculty people who would like to meet and talk to you personally. We are planning for as large a meeting as possible in Dartmouth Hall on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, your talk to be followed by informal questions and discussion. In the evening we are planning to have a meeting of students and faculty to stimulate active interest in the present vital needs and possible courses of action and to discuss plans for your future program of education and aid to China, as I outlined to you before. Unfortunately, on Monday evening we are also joining in sponsoring the showing of the movie, The Wave, which perhaps you would be interested in seeing, but after the first showing we plan to have our meeting, and so would not conflict.

Being only a member of the committee, and a freshman, I am not in a position to tell you more, but I am sure that arrangements will be made to meet the difficulty you state. I think that there may be on the part of the Communist students who are actually interested in the present situation a slight appreciation of anti-communistic presentations in view of your work in China, and with the Chinese situation, the showing of your position with the American Board, through your father, president of the Hartford Seminary, and so forth, I feel personally sure that there will be very interesting, worth while, and constructive discussions in every way, and I know that your talk to members of the college will result in active and constructive interest in the present Sino-Japanese conflict.

Please let Mr. Dickerson know as to the time of your train arrival, and we will arrange further details if and when necessary.

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Barrow, you started to smile a little while back that Remington was an avowed Communist, and was recognized on the campus as such. Do you recall other organizations or activities on his part that bear that out?

Senator FERGUSON. Any organizations that he belonged to or sponsored?

Mr. BARROW. Mr. Remington in the fall of 1938 was during the years 1937 and 1938 president of the American Student Union. My recollection is that Bill Remington and Mr. M. were also active members of the ASU at that time.

I would have to look that up in the college records.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know whether Mr. M. in 1939 was past president of the ASU?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know whether Mr. Remington held any position?

Mr. BARROW. I don't know if Remington held any positions in ASU. I would have to look that up. I think so. I believe my impression is that he did, but that would have to be checked on.

Senator FERGUSON. If he was connected with communism?

Mr. BARSTOW. Yes, more or less accepted that at least the leaders of the American Student Union there at Dartmouth were Communists. There were other members who were anxious to work with them on things that we all believed in.

Senator FERGUSON. Were you a member?

Mr. BARSTOW. I honestly do not remember whether I actually joined the ASU myself or not. I attended many of their meetings.

Senator FERGUSON. You met Remington at those meetings?

Mr. BARSTOW. He was at the meetings, I am sure.

Senator FERGUSON. And do you know whether it had any connection with any other Communist front?

Mr. BARSTOW. I know that the ASU was connected with the American Youth Congress.

Senator FERGUSON. Was there any doubt at that time in your mind from what was said by these men and William Remington that the American Youth Congress was a Communist front?

Mr. BARSTOW. We knew that Communists were active in the American Youth Congress, and the point of view you took toward the American Youth Congress at that time depended on how seriously you considered the threat or danger of Communist control of it.

Senator FERGUSON. Had it any connection with the ASU?

Mr. BARSTOW. Yes. I don't know what the exact relationship was. I should think it would be a matter of record. The ASU was a member of the American Youth Congress. It was one of the youth organizations that were a part of it.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, was there an American Youth Congress unit at Dartmouth?

Mr. BARSTOW. I do not think that they had units. I think that the American Youth Congress was a sort of coordinating organization that lot of different student groups joined in, and it held mass meetings and rallies and marches on Washington and so on.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Barstow, I think for the purpose of the record I would point out that on August 4 of the year you wrote Senator [illegible] a letter concerning the recent investigation by this committee, and I will include the whole thing in the record as part of the record, but I want to call your attention to a couple of statements.

You said:

I know William Remington fairly well. We were undergraduates at Dartmouth, and at the time [illegible] Communist.

Later on you said:

I have specific comments on Bill's letter in connection with the trial of the Moscow trials then going on, his interpretation of the then new situation, his activities and his ideas about his own activities as a Communist in this country [illegible] he had spent the previous summer as a GPO messenger, and told me how he had been sentenced up and left for dead while attempting to organize unions down in Tennessee, etc. All of this was part of his [illegible] advocacy of communism for America and the world at that time.

Do you recall those things, that he did advocate communism and that he was a Communist, and he told you that his activities were part of his belief, putting his belief into action?

Mr. BARSTOW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Have you any notebook there, and we will mark that notebook "Exhibit No. 3." Have you a notebook here?

Mr. BARSTOW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. We will mark that as Exhibit No. 2. Now, will you read your notes out of your notebook that you took down when you had conversations with William Remington?

(Mr. Barstow's 1937-38 college notebook regarding Mr. Remington marked "Exhibit No. 2.")

Mr. BARSTOW. I kept this notebook during my freshman year at college, and reported in it.

Senator FERGUSON. Does it show on the back that you would graduate in 1941, and that the year for which the notes were made was the year of 1937-38? Will you read on the back of the notebook and tell us what there is on there?

Mr. BARSTOW. It is on the cover: "Robbins Barstow, 11, 10 Ripley Hall, Hanover, N. H., 1937-38."

Senator FERGUSON. Will you read the Remington [illegible] all of it?

Mr. BARSTOW. Under the heading of January [illegible] these notes:

[illegible] with that [illegible] all fellow, alert and cheerful and quick [illegible] bright and active, but it [illegible] that he is quickly intolerant and too sure of [illegible] sometimes his attitude [illegible] quickly intolerant and too sure of [illegible] convictions. [illegible] all of his statements, general and particular, true? [illegible] Communism [illegible] fully supported [illegible] CIO for immediate [illegible] workers' welfare. [illegible] Communism system [illegible] and high capital [illegible] wealth, that in unshared goods [illegible] fully controlled [illegible] ability. But all [illegible] and lay-offs, etc. [illegible] Bill [illegible] with [illegible] all workers [illegible] unknown [illegible] attacked [illegible] get a very [illegible] better [illegible] workers [illegible] and low and [illegible] days to kill him [illegible] attacked [illegible] only happened a couple of times in his six-CIO months [illegible] things, etc. [illegible] CIO [illegible]

Senator FERGUSON. What [illegible] Ford?

Mr. BARSTOW. Capital [illegible] That is Henry Ford.

Senator FERGUSON. Henry Ford Motor Co.?

Mr. BARSTOW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. In Michigan?

Mr. BARSTOW. Yes.

[illegible] other country [illegible] constitution [illegible] were very small [illegible] danger [illegible] in [illegible] the system [illegible] quickly [illegible] active [illegible] things [illegible]

Senator FERGUSON. Those are the notes that you took?

Mr. BARSTOW. Those are the notes that I took on those discussions, and there is one other note that ought be of interest later on in this book.

Senator FERGUSON. What is it?

Mr. BAREROW (reading):

Senator JACKSON. Is that communism that you were talking about?

Mr. BAREROW. It could have been communism or some other activity.

Senator THYE. Mr. Chairman, I would be interested just in knowing what other types of notes you kept other than the notes that referred to Mr. Remington. Not much of it, but I would be interested just in having a couple of statements.

Senator JACKSON. Did you take any notes from Mr. X?

Mr. BAREROW. Yes. I have some notes earlier.

Senator JACKSON. In the same book?

Mr. BAREROW. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. In this exhibit?

Mr. BAREROW. Yes. On this page of the book, December 10, 1947, under the heading of communism.

Senator THYE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to know what was the reason why you wanted to see the variety of subjects that you might have referred to in your notes. Do I carry any great mind that you were not a crank on certain questions, that you just kept one on those questions rather than have the whole activity within your school life was a general thing.

Senator JACKSON. Are there any other notes?

Mr. BAREROW. I can read several to you.

Senator THYE. You do not have to read them, but I was just curious to know whether you kept a rather complete memo of everything that happened in your school life, or whether you just picked out the subject of communism and then you recorded that in your memory books.

Mr. BAREROW. Some of them are very, very far back from other places.

Senator THYE. You mean that you remember just enough so that you see what the variety might be.

Senator JACKSON. Go ahead.

Mr. BAREROW (reading):

Sunday evening, December 14, 1947. [illegible] I have not been very [illegible] to write but I hardly know where I am [illegible] and [illegible]

Senator THYE. That is all that I wanted to know. I just wanted to see that.

Mr. BAREROW. Yes, I read two more.

[illegible] and I had discussions with him.

Senator JACKSON. You discussed [illegible] with him.

Mr. BARROW. [illegible] and then there [illegible]

[illegible]

Senator FERGUSON. I show you another exhibit, Exhibit 3, and I will mark this envelope and ask you to read that into the record. What is on the back and what is on the front?

(Envelope addressed to Robbins Barrow, from Remington, postmarked December 26, 1937, was marked Exhibit No. 3.)

Mr. BARROW. This is an envelope which happens to be among my papers, addressed to Robbins Barrow, 165 Elizabeth Street, Hartford, Conn., and it is dated December 26, 1937, and postmarked New York, and the return address in the upper left-hand corner is Remington, 386 East Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J. [illegible] for 3 cents. Does it bear the word "Over" written on it in pencil?

Mr. BARROW. It has "over" on it, and these notes on the back: China Japan Program, ASU, letters, Bill outline, and KP information. Will that mean emergency peace campaign information, and China letters, etcetera, booklets.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you recall what was in the envelope? Does that refresh your memory?

Mr. BARROW. I had in this envelope my correspondence with Bill in the talk with Mr. George Shepherd at Dartmouth on January 10.

Senator FERGUSON. Which was made an exhibit here.

Mr. BARROW. And other materials on China, some particularly written out by the emergency peace campaign, the crisis in the Orient, and I am quite sure that this "Bill's outline" refers to an outline sent me by Bill Remington. [illegible]

Senator FERGUSON. On what question?

Mr. BARROW. With regard to this China Japanese program that we are trying to handle in this talk about it, and it was from that that I assumed that I was concerned with regard to some Communist content, not wanting the talk to be anti-communistic.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you recall, Mr. Barrow, any time after 1938 during the year of 1939 when Mr. Remington to your knowledge changed his views about communism?

Mr. BARROW. No; I do not. During his senior year, 1938 to 1939, at Dartmouth, he was a senior, and he had an office in Baker Library, where he did his own research and studying as part of the program set up by the college.

I remember talking with him 10 different times in his office in the Baker Library, and I do not remember any change in this viewpoint with regard to Communism or his own rights.

Mr. ROONEY. Were you during college career, your acquaintance with Remington, it demonstrated to you that he was an avowed Communist, actively following the Communist Party and working in its behalf?

Mr. BARROW. The reason that I can remember so clearly and distinctly about this is that I was so impressed by his being an avowed Communist, by the talks that I had with him about it at college, and I had no further contact with him after he left college in 1939 until I saw his picture and read his name in the newspapers in connection with these hearings.

[illegible]

Senator FREAR. Do you know of any [illegible] and with him as to where he acquired this ideology?

Mr. BARROW. No; I do not remember. I think that I must have talked with him about why he became a Communist or how he became a Communist, but I do not remember the details of it. And I wish that I did.

Mr. ROGGE. Mr. Barrow, I want to go back to your last answers there. You said the first time that you called these meetings with Remington was when you saw his name in the paper, and I want to call your attention to the last paragraph in your letter in which you say:

In the letter, which is already in the record:

[illegible]

Does that express your feeling at the time [illegible] the story about our hearings, and that [illegible] that [illegible] you to write this letter?

Mr. BARROW. [illegible] I could have nothing against Bill if he admitted being a Communist in college. There were, as I said, other students that were, and it is something that an intelligent young person might go through during his education at any college. What the thing that disturbed me and prompted me to write to you was his reported denial of having been a Communist, of which I knew [illegible].

Senator FREAR. I just want certain things out of this book which will be exhibit [illegible] which is Dare to the Sunset of 1938. Will you describe that? It is the [illegible] magazine [illegible] in Dartmouth College, is that right?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FREAR. [illegible] Volume 10, No. 1.

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FREAR. [illegible] Myths in the Southland, by William Remington, page 19. That is on the first page. Are you familiar with that?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FREAR. Then on page 19 this:

[illegible] William Remington [illegible] other [illegible]

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FREAR. You are familiar with that?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FREAR. Then on page 19, that is the article which we will make part of this record. Are you familiar with that?

Mr. BARROW. Yes. I might say that I think it is a very good article.

Senator FREAR. I do not have anything on that. It is not the facts that are in the article exactly, while they are material to some of the views now then, but it is a question that [illegible] the TVA and so forth. He has asked me to ask you, as the article [illegible] communistic

Mr. BARROW. I would say not. A Communist could have written it, but the article as it stands is not communistic. Anyone who was not a Communist could have written it, too, and I mean that I could have written it.

Senator FERGUSON. I see you think it was very well written.

Mr. BARROW. He is or was an excellent writer.

Senator FERGUSON. Yes, I agree that he is. Oh, this language:

[illegible]

Do you know what he was talking about when he said "and kill the will of Congress?"

Mr. BARROW. I think he meant that Wendell Willkie and the public utilities that were opposing the TVA were attempting to kill the will of Congress in setting up the TVA.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know whether or not Congress wanted to establish the TVA and Willkie was opposing it and thereby killing the will of Congress at that time?

Mr. BARROW. Oh, [illegible] I think that public ownership has always been advocated as part of Communist policy, and it is also a part of Socialist policy. Although under more democratic control the purposes, presumably, and also of course, there are some projects of public ownership that are advocated by the Democratic and Republican Parties today in their platforms.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, the words [illegible] Do you know whether the Communist line today [illegible] the words "true democracy" [illegible] Communism?

Mr. BARROW. I think that they have maintained that Communism was the truest democracy.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, American democracy was described by the Communists as true democracy.

Mr. BARROW. No.

Senator FERGUSON. They said that they called true democracy.

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Is that correct?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. We will make the book an exhibit. Would you care to leave that book with us, and also the envelope and the other?

Mr. BARROW. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Have you any other knowledge about this matter?

Mr. BARROW. My recollection is that during the years when I was a student at Dartmouth at the same time that Bennington was, he wrote some letters to the college newspaper, the Daily Dartmouth, that were published in the Letters to the Editor column, and I cannot say for sure, but I think that there is a possibility that a search through the files of the Daily Dartmouth during those 2 years might turn up some letters from Bill which would give an indication

his Communist activities and associations at that time. I cannot say for certain.

Senator FERGUSON. Is that all you remember now? Does reading that notebook again into the record refresh your memory on any items?

Mr. BARSTOW. No; I think that is all.

Senator FERGUSON. Mr. Remington, do you have any other questions?

Mr. REMINGTON. Well, sir, I hope you will bear with me, but since this session that we will have, perhaps, 5 or 10 minutes in March I would like—

Senator FERGUSON. Do you want to testify further?

Mr. REMINGTON. I would like to testify for just a minute, but before reaching the end of the session I would like to talk with you, sir, with you about some very cold turkey about where we go from here.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you want to talk with the committee in the presence of Mr. Barstow?

Mr. REMINGTON. Oh, surely. It makes no difference. I think that might be educational to him, if he will keep it confidential.

Senator FERGUSON. I do not want to have that agreement.

Mr. REMINGTON. It is O.K. with me, to talk with him here.

Senator FERGUSON. Suppose that you leave the room, Mr. Barstow. If you want to discuss something with us, we will leave the room and we will let Mr. Remington discuss it with the committee.

Mr. REMINGTON. I would like to talk about what he said.

Senator FERGUSON. He will come back.

Mr. REMINGTON. When Mr. Barstow comes back I am going to say that he wastes his nonsense, but we will leave that aside for the moment. I am going over with you the honors that I got from the college administration during this period. I thought there would be somebody here who could really embarrass me, but he cannot. We will talk about that when he is here.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM W. REMINGTON—Resumed

Senator FERGUSON. Were you a Communist at Dartmouth?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir; but let us talk about that when he comes back.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you work for the TVA?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And while you were at the TVA you were an organizer for the CIO?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir. However, my roommate was.

Senator FERGUSON. Who was your roommate?

Mr. REMINGTON. The roommate that he is talking about was a fellow roomed with for about 3 or 4 weeks, named Todd, and he was a CIO organizer, and I went with him on one trip and I did get beat up, but that was—

Senator FERGUSON. You never represented the CIO?

Mr. REMINGTON. I talked at many, many CIO meetings in connection with an education project that I was working on.

Senator FERGUSON. Down in the Tennessee Valley?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes. This is all a matter of record.

Senator FERGUSON. It is not in our record.

Mr. REMINGTON. Well, I can say by that time until Mr. Bentley comes back.

Senator FERGUSON. Wait a moment. You did talk at many of the CIO meetings?

Mr. REMINGTON. Oh, yes; I was very much interested in labor unions.

Senator FERGUSON. You were or were you paid a salary from the CIO as an organizer or in any other category?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir, I never received a dime from the CIO, although I did apply for a little money but I never got it.

Senator FERGUSON. What do you mean, "applied"?

Mr. REMINGTON. I asked them if they would take me on their rolls for a few weeks, but they wouldn't do it.

Senator FERGUSON. How many meetings would you say that you talked to down in Tennessee?

Mr. REMINGTON. CIO meetings? Half a dozen.

Senator FERGUSON. Well, were these organization meetings?

Mr. REMINGTON. That I don't remember.

Senator FERGUSON. Were they attempts to get members?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir. I talked to meetings of unions that were already established. I talked on the Court-packing bill to some of them.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you advocate the Court-packing bill?

Mr. REMINGTON. I think that I did, sir. I am sorry to have advocated it. I now think it was a mistake, but I did advocate it at the time. I was in the company of some others in advocating it but—

Senator FERGUSON. Now, you go ahead and what you want to say to the committee.

Mr. REMINGTON. Well, sir, I would like to, I don't want to raise again the question of whether I am innocent or not. I have tried to prove I am innocent and I don't know whether I have succeeded or not, but aside from that I plan to leave the Federal Government as rapidly and decently as I can, and the reason I plan to leave the Federal Government is because in these times I feel strongly that anyone about whom there are questions, serious questions raised, should not be in a position where people have to worry whether the questions are true or not.

Besides, there is the question of personal embarrassment. My usefulness to the Government is ended.

Now, sir, I am going to try to get out as soon as possible, and I guess it is between me and the Loyalty Board as to what kind of circumstances I get out under.

Senator FERGUSON. You have in mind resigning before the trial of the Loyalty Board?

Mr. REMINGTON. Oh, no, sir. I am going through with the trial, and I am going to push it just as hard as I can right to the top, because I want some kind of clearance before I get out of the Federal Government, and then I am going to resign.

Now I hope that this process comes as quickly as possible. I am being very candid with you gentlemen, although this is probably against my interests to be so candid. But I want you to know where I stand.

Now, if any of you feel

Mr. ROGERS. Why do that against your interests? Why would being [illegible] would have that effect with us?

Mr. REMINGTON. Because I don't think I should admit to anybody that I plan to resign.

Mr. ROGERS. You said that in public.

Mr. REMINGTON. That is what I say. I don't think that I should.

Mr. ROGERS. Your openness does not sing true because you have told everybody that.

Mr. REMINGTON. I have not said it for publication.

Mr. ROGERS. My recollection is that you said it on the [illegible] the other day.

Mr. REMINGTON. I did not recall that.

Mr. ROGERS. Have you made any statement [illegible] about what this committee is about you?

Mr. REMINGTON. I would rather start until he gets back.

Now, what I wanted to ask is whether or not this committee wants to go further with the question of my loyalty or whether you want to confine yourselves to the question of how in the name of the dickens I got the job I got with these questions that exist.

Senator FERGUSON. We are vitally interested in how you got the job and we are also interested in whether or not you told us the truth which now goes to your loyalty.

Senator TAFT. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to Mr. Remington that if he knows his record as to [illegible] and lily white, then he should write a letter to the President and dig of the President that all facts within the files that are within the various departments that have to do with this loyalty effect be made available to this committee, because only in that manner can this committee once and for all time come to satisfy ourselves that there is nothing in the files that would cast a suspicion upon the truthfulness of your statement, and if you were to write such a letter to the President, and after having given the President due time to receive the letter you then made it public, then I think that we [illegible] members of the committee would have a greater confidence in what you have already stated to the committee than we have at the present time, when every avenue we proceed to us and we do not know what are in the special files.

Mr. REMINGTON. This is what I really wanted to get to. It happens that I have already talked to Mr. Rogers about something similar, and Mr. Rogers has wanted to make it very clear that [illegible] idea which I mentioned first. What I had in mind was to get out just a little statement to the press, saying I hoped certain information would be made available to the committee, and I just have no judgment as to which is better, a letter to the President or a statement. [illegible] want to do in the way which is most likely to get the information before the committee.

Now, I suppose that I have to reach my judgment on that, and it would be somewhat improper for me to consult with the committee.

Senator FERGUSON. We would not care to consult with you on that, because I think that is a matter that you have to make your judgment on.

Mr. REMINGTON. Because I want to get information to this committee, and I don't want to come out and fight with the President on

[illegible] question of [illegible] and of records should be made available to the Congress generally. But I would like to see the records made available.

Senator FASTOOSO. Because you are interested in knowing how you could be transferred from one job to another?

Mr. REMINGTON. I think it is putting [illegible] really do know my own personal point of view, as well as from the point of view of the Government. If I had been told a year ago by Steelman or somebody like that, presumably somebody I knew, that there were serious questions about me, I would have very gladly stepped out of the picture.

Senator FASTOOSO. Would you be generally interested, would you too, if it was the contention that Steelman or someone under him had really forced you out because of your activities, and then you would go into the Economic Advisory Board and the ECA Board [illegible] the Commerce?

Mr. REMINGTON. If there was any contention that [illegible] forced me out because he was [illegible] I would [illegible] falsehood.

Senator FASTOOSO. But if he did do that, would you be surprised that you could take the other three jobs, would you not?

Mr. REMINGTON. Of course.

Mr. ROGERS. I would like to say for the record so that there will be no misunderstanding along the lines of Senator [illegible] Remington spoke to me on the phone the other night along the same lines, saying that he thought it was unfair to him personally not to make the records available, because he thought it was unfair to him as a public servant in government, if they had been put in [illegible] of this investigation, to have given him these jobs, so he said.

Senator FASTOOSO. That is what I was getting at by my question.

Mr. ROGERS. What he said to me was that he thought that the committee's interest was of paramount importance in the examination of how it happened that our Government would permit this, and that he had no personal interest which was in conformity with our interest because he thought it was unfair to him as an individual.

He asked me what I thought about writing a letter [illegible] all of these records be made available, and I said him no that time. But I did not [illegible] and use him, that I thought it was all right because it is certainly in line with our thinking, but I wanted it clear that that suggestion came from him, and I would not want it to appear that our Committee was suggesting to Mr. Remington that he [illegible] certain letters and make certain statements to the press.

I want that clear in the record. That is accurate, is it not?

Mr. REMINGTON. That is accurate, and I want to be very anxious to cooperate on this thing, because it is so darned important to the future of the Government.

Senator FASTOOSO. That is why the Chair has asked you that the committee would like that you should make up your own mind on that question.

Mr. REMINGTON. I will make up my own mind on this question and do something today, and Mr. Rogers will know what I will do because I will tell him.

Senator FASTOOSO. It will be in writing, will you give us a copy?

Mr. REMINGTON. It will be in writing, and you will know what I do.

Mr. REMINGTON. Personally, I am in a very, very kind of a mental state. I am [illegible] out of Government and I don't expect to find a job except driving a taxi or something like that for quite a while. My [illegible] will be $800 or $900, because in this last few years I have spent over $5,000 on the question of my wife's illness, and she is in a mental state. But I am not worried about myself particularly. Although in a couple of years I am going [illegible] to tell me exactly what you think it might be helpful to me. [illegible] But the point that counts is whether [illegible] the procedures of the Government are [illegible] and [illegible] that. I think we have set that, and I am going to write something which you will know about, and beyond that I am curious to know how much of a stigma I am going to carry with me when I leave the Federal service.

I have been devoted to the Federal service, and I think that none of you have any question about my devotion during the last three years, and you probably know if you have read the record what hours I have worked for the Federal Government and how much I have put in on it. Now, I don't want to ask [illegible] any kind of a statement [illegible] until after January 1 [illegible]

I think that that covered everything that I want to say.

Senator FREAR. What do you say about the Barrett statement?

Mr. ROGERS. Do you want him to come in?

Mr. REMINGTON. I think it would be fair to him.

Mr. ROGERS. If we believe we have that last point, I do not [illegible] that to stand as though the committee had given any assent to your last request, because I will tell you frankly, and this is not the committee's judgment, that I do not think that you have been frank with us, and I do not think that you have been frank with us, and I do not think that you were then testified in public session. [illegible]

Personally, I have no judgment on your present feelings, but I do not think that you made a full disclosure of your past.

Mr. REMINGTON. I did, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. You could have been very helpful to the Government if you wanted to be, and I do not think [illegible] I think that you are [illegible] and I think that you succeeded in [illegible] the impression that you are being forthright and honest when [illegible] I tell you, I do believe the vice on your part is the vice of the facts. So if you stand on your present position, do not tell what you consider to be the truth certainly of I am here the first of January you can never ask me for any help, because, frankly, I do not believe you.

Mr. REMINGTON. You have told me that, sir.

Senator FREAR. Mr. Remington, how do you account for the fact that you did leave out of your public employment with the Government the VA job? How do you account for that?

Mr. REMINGTON. Certainly, I did not [illegible] it.

Senator FREAR. Well, you never had it.

Mr. REMINGTON. I just don't know. I worked for the VA [illegible] messenger.

Senator FREAR. It is very important that you had a Federal job and it was left out entirely.

Mr. REMINGTON. I am sorry, sir. I just forgot it. I worked as a messenger while I was still at college, and I certainly [illegible] to it.

many, many times. I testified to my FBI employment many times, and it appears in all of the statements.

Senator FERGUSON. I am speaking before the FBI.

Mr. REUTHER. Yes, and things of that sort.

Senator FERGUSON. It was entirely part of our record until it came in this morning.

Do you have any questions that you want to ask through the committee of Mr. Barstow?

Mr. REUTHER. No, sir.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you want to make a statement in relation to Mr. Barstow's testimony?

Mr. REUTHER. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you proceed with that?

Mr. REUTHER. First, I grant to my that I have constantly and freely admitted to this committee that when I was in college I associated very openly with leftists, and I have said that in statements to the FBI and in the statement which I have filed with the Loyalty Board that I think some of those leftists were actually members of the YCL, but I am not sure enough to swear that they were. Now, there is no question but what some of these persons with whom I associated advocated particular Communist doctrines. There is no question whatsoever of that. Now, there is a question of what I myself advocated. I advocated, as I said several times, as I recall, that I thought the Moscow trials which Mr. Barstow has referred to were in a very real sense legitimate. That was a guess. Joseph Davies, who I believe was an Ambassador of some kind, made the remark when the war began that he now understood the Moscow trials, and thought that the trials had in fact cleared out a real fifth column.

Mr. ROUZER. Would you mind not laborating, tell us what your answers are to Mr. Barstow's testimony? We appreciate these things and we are not listening to an argument and we want to know what you have to say about what Mr. Barstow says. He says you were a Communist and you advocated communism and that you were in open and avowed Communist; that you tried to kill him that he should become a Communist, and now, what do you have to say about that?

Senator FERGUSON. And why bring in Davis' statement, that has nothing to do with it. He did not mention Davis.

Mr. REUTHER. He mentioned Moscow trials.

Mr. ROUZER. Confine yourself to what he says.

Mr. REUTHER. First I was not a member of any Communist organization at Dartmouth College.

Mr. ROUZER. Were you ever an officer in the student union?

Mr. REUTHER. No, sir.

Mr. ROUZER. Any office in it?

Mr. REUTHER. Not that I know of, sir.

Mr. ROUZER. Or a member?

Mr. REUTHER. No, sir. I have said that I have been associated with the ASU members, that I have worked with them, and I have roomed with them.

Mr. ROUZER. Were they Communists?

Mr. REUTHER. No, sir.

Mr. ROUZER. Was it Communist dominated?

Mr. REAMBOROV. At Dartmouth, and not even, sir, do I know any real Communists, any Communist Party members.

Mr. ROONEY. Was the ASU Communist dominated? Did it follow the party line?

Mr. REAMBOROV. Naturally, I feel that the National ASU was Communist dominated by real Communists.

Senator FERGUSON. And it followed the Communist line?

Mr. REAMBOROV. I believe it did.

Mr. ROONEY. Here is a man who says that you are a Communist and you told him you were a Communist and you told him that you believed in communism and you had advocated communism and that you worked for communism while you were in college.

Can you explain why you were working for communism and in that way, and what do you have to say about that?

Mr. REAMBOROV. I have said, sir, that I was not a Communist, and I belonged to no Communist organizations, and now, sir, there are many things which I did advocate. First, I said that I thought the Moscow trials were genuine, probably Davis said the same.

Senator FERGUSON. Why bring Davis into it?

Mr. REAMBOROV. Because I wasn't alone in saying that. Non-Communists said that, too. He used that as an indication that I am a Communist and I say it is not an indication that I am a Communist. And I defined communism probably many times but I don't know whether I defined communism to Barstow or not. I am not sure whether my definitions were right or not. Barstow's notes on this point. Barstow was very young and I have great respect for him in many ways, but he was very young, and so was I, not quite so young. Third, Barstow has said that I was an avowed Communist. Just generally speaking, I say that I was not. I avowed many individual things, many specific ideas like a rich man has no more chance of getting into heaven as a camel of getting through the eye of a needle and vocating some economic law is wa.

Senator FERGUSON. Who paid your tuition at college?

Mr. REAMBOROV. I got a large part of my tuition on scholarship, and earned a very great deal of money myself.

Senator FERGUSON. Did your parents pay any of your tuition and room and so on?

Mr. REAMBOROV. They contributed between a third and a half of my college expenses.

Senator FERGUSON. And your father worked for it?

Mr. REAMBOROV. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And the other was a scholarship. Who gave you the scholarship?

Mr. REAMBOROV. Sir, are we debating income taxes?

Senator FERGUSON. No. I want to know who gave you the scholarship.

Mr. REAMBOROV. Some very generous men contributed money to Dartmouth.

Senator FERGUSON. Who?

Mr. REAMBOROV. I don't know their names. The college had the fund available.

Senator FERGUSON. Did they make their money that they gave to the college out of the capitalistic system?

Mr. REAMINGTON. They did, sir, and I am happy to say that they did. At that time, sir, I was not an enthusiastic supporter of capitalism, I am a critic of many phases of the capitalistic system, just as may be in that I was misled, but there are many other critics of individual phases of the capitalistic system.

No; I advocated at college many rather sweeping social reforms, and I was never an actual Communist, although I talked a great deal.

Mr. ROUZER. What is the distinction in your mind between an actual Communist and what you did?

Mr. REAMINGTON. The distinction is whether a person really believes in the Communist doctrines, which are, as I see it, revolution, dictatorship of the proletariat, and membership in organizations committed to revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat, and to say I was involved in that thing is sheer and utter nonsense.

Senator FERGUSON. What is why you draw the distinction?

Mr. REAMINGTON. Advocacy of revolution, advocacy of dictatorship of the proletariat.

Mr. ROUZER. You say Mr. Barstow is not telling the truth?

Mr. REAMINGTON. I say he is telling the truth as he sees it, and he was probably 16 at the time and when I talked about doctrinal utopian philosophy and things of that sort which college students talk about all hours of the night, he wrote down what he wrote down.

Senator FERGUSON. Let us compare the ages of these two men. He refers to this young man as being 16 in college, and now let us have the ages of both of you men at that specific year.

Mr. REAMINGTON. I was 18, and I said I was very young.

Senator FERGUSON. What was Mr. Barstow's age?

Mr. REAMINGTON. I may have been 19. I was 19 by the spring of that year.

Senator FERGUSON. How old was you, Barstow?

Mr. BARSTOW. I was 18 in January of 1938.

Mr. ROUZER. How old are you now, Mr. Remington?

Mr. REAMINGTON. I am 20.

Mr. ROUZER. How old are you, Mr. Barstow?

Mr. BARSTOW. I am 28.

Mr. ROUZER. What is your birthday?

Mr. BARSTOW. October 26, 1919.

Mr. ROUZER. What is your birthday?

Mr. REAMINGTON. October 26, I will be 31.

Mr. ROUZER. There is 8 years difference.

Mr. REAMINGTON. You are dealing with a person here who has a very good memory, and I think that you have got to recognize in dealing with him that he has only a fair memory.

Senator FERGUSON. Wait a minute. Do you think that is a fair criticism?

Senator LANGER. I would like to make this comment. I have recognized the keenness of your memory, and that is why I am so critical of the manner that you have observed these questions. You have evaded the point time after time, and you are not telling the truth so that we can have any confidence in your statement, and when you say this man here has a very weak memory, and you have an exceedingly good memory, that is the reason that I call to your attention that you do not use your memory at times in answering these questions.

Mr. REMINGTON. May I continue? He said I consorted with Communists.

Senator FERGUSON. He did not say that.

Mr. ROGERS. He did not say that?

Mr. REMINGTON. He said I never roomed with L[illegible]

Senator FERGUSON. He did not say that.

Mr. ROGERS. He did not say that. He said that he thought he might have. Go ahead.

Mr. REMINGTON. He mentioned, he said, I worked 6 months as a CIO organizer. That is not true. What happens there was a man at Dartmouth College who did work for 6 months as a CIO organizer and I think he has got us mixed up.

Mr. ROGERS. You never did work as a CIO organizer?

Mr. REMINGTON. No. I said that I worked for the TVA, that I made at least six talks, or at least half a dozen talks, before CIO unions.

Mr. ROGERS. Did you tell him about being called up on the time?

Mr. REMINGTON. I did, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. What is the important discrepancy? I don't see any discrepancy of any consequence.

Mr. REMINGTON. He said I was a CIO organizer and I wasn't, and he said I——

Mr. ROGERS. He has a lot of notes down here, and he says, "Bill working for communism economically supported by and driven by Bill."

Now, he wrote that down at the time of the conversation. And that is probably better than your memory, is it not, as you claim it was? What do you have to say about that? Is that true statement?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir, that is his interpretation.

Mr. ROGERS. And [illegible] did economically support [illegible] drive for communism?

Mr. REMINGTON. I drove for many things and I can name them. I can name the things that I drove for.

Senator FERGUSON. Yes; do it. Do you want me to do it?

Mr. REMINGTON. I drove for aid for Spain, which he has mentioned, and I drove for aid to China and I was critical of Chiang Kai-shek, but I think that he talked me into hearing this speaker and I have rather friendly reactions toward that speaker and I——

Senator FERGUSON. You did not even want to hear that speaker, did you?

Mr. REMINGTON. Sir, I did. He has gotten that relevance which he made there rather illogical and it doesn't refer to me.

Mr. ROGERS. You have told us two things, and we want you to name some of the other things. Do you believe in the Russian Constitution?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. So when he testified to that he was not telling the truth?

Mr. REMINGTON. You will always look for black and white. There is many things.

Mr. ROGERS. I am trying to get something definite but if you because you beat around the bush as much as any witness that I have ever seen in my life.

Mr. REMINGTON. One reason I beat around the bush is because I happen in this case—let us face this case specifically—I happen to know that some of our

Mr. ROUSSE. Before you left [illegible] did you talk to him about the Russian constitution and say you agreed with it? [illegible]

Mr. REAMINGTON. I don't recall.

Mr. ROUSSE. Did you agree with it?

Mr. REAMINGTON. There are things about the [illegible] which are good and things which are bad.

Mr. ROUSSE. Did you tell him that you liked [illegible] the Russian Constitution?

Mr. REAMINGTON. No, sir.

Mr. ROUSSE. You never said that?

Mr. REAMINGTON. There are things [illegible]

Mr. ROUSSE. There are things about [illegible] that are good, but I am asking you: Did you support the Russian Constitution [illegible] says you did?

Mr. REAMINGTON. [illegible]

Mr. ROUSSE. So that is not correct [illegible] about the Russian Constitution?

Mr. REAMINGTON. It is not correct, and if you will give me [illegible] I can explain it.

Mr. ROUSSE. I am sure you can give me [illegible] but be a man of some intelligence, [illegible] Dartmouth and he says he knows you were a Communist, [illegible] Communist, and that you told him you were [illegible] Communism. That you supported the Russian Constitution, and moreover, do you [illegible] saying that that is not true?

Mr. REAMINGTON. I will say it is not true.

Mr. ROUSSE. Did you ever tell us when we asked you questions [illegible] your strong feeling for communism, that you tell us that all you did was associate with Communists [illegible] at Dartmouth [illegible] college you became anti-Russian?

Mr. REAMINGTON. I can prove that.

Mr. ROUSSE. That you were anti-Russian [illegible]

Mr. REAMINGTON. [illegible]

Mr. ROUSSE. When did you become anti-Russian?

Mr. REAMINGTON. I can prove it. [illegible]

Mr. ROUSSE. Well, go ahead. How did you do it, [illegible] to that [illegible] anti-Russian?

Mr. REAMINGTON. I can tell Congressman Making Democracy Work.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell me this, who did you contact first in Government about your TVA job?

Mr. REAMINGTON. I went down to the TVA and [illegible] personnel office.

Senator FERGUSON. Who hired you?

Mr. REAMINGTON. Somebody in personnel.

Senator FERGUSON. Had you [illegible] with Mr. Barrow been prior to the time that you worked for TVA?

Mr. REAMINGTON. No.

Mr. ROUSSE. When did you work for the TVA?

Mr. REAMINGTON. October 1936 to about April of 1937.

Senator FERGUSON. Who did you know in Government while you were at Dartmouth?

Mr. REAMINGTON. Anyone that I know of?

Senator FERGUSON. Did you [illegible] in Government, and did you know in Government [illegible] about it in Government?

Mr. REMINGTON. I came down to Washington with letters to 20 men from Arthur MacMahon.

Senator FERGUSON. Arthur MacMahon. What was the month that you brought the 20 letters from Arthur MacMahon?

Mr. REMINGTON. In March of 1940.

Senator FERGUSON. March of 1940?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did Arthur MacMahon [illegible] that our student [illegible] Communists?

Mr. REMINGTON. [illegible] I think that he recruited during 1940.

Senator FERGUSON. But at the time you brought the letters did Arthur MacMahon know about that?

Mr. REMINGTON. He knew about the fact that [illegible] was beginning to associate with Communists, but I knew that he was sympathetic.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, you think, then, when you got the letters, he did send you some letters from?

Mr. REMINGTON. Arthur MacMahon.

Senator FERGUSON. How do you account for those not being in your file, those 20 letters that Arthur MacMahon sent you and you brought down in 1940?

Mr. REMINGTON. I delivered them to the people that they were addressed to.

Senator FERGUSON. In Government.

Mr. REMINGTON. Personal letters.

Senator FERGUSON. But there is no such thing as personal in Government. When you are after a job and he has the right to hire you. How do you account for those 20 letters not being in the file?

Mr. REMINGTON. Because I was only hired in an agency.

Senator FERGUSON. Is that [illegible] that you [illegible] those letters?

Mr. REMINGTON. It would be that was addressed to the agency.

Senator FERGUSON. What was it?

Mr. REMINGTON. National Resources Planning Board.

Senator FERGUSON. Yes. The National Resources Planning Board?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Which you were [illegible] to the agency?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, sir.

Senator FERGUSON. And you had [illegible] to that Board?

Mr. REMINGTON. From Arthur MacMahon to Mr. Blandell.

Senator FERGUSON. To Norman Blandell?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, did MacMahon write the whole 20 letters?

Mr. REMINGTON. It was a form letter, and he wrote it. I put the [illegible] and filled in the 20 different names.

Senator FERGUSON. How do you account for the fact that the Thomas Blaisdell letter did not get into your personnel file, and it isn't in it now?

Mr. REMINGTON. I have no idea, sir, whether it is in there or not.

Senator FERGUSON. We have had it, and I mean it has been stripped. Would you know why they would strip that out of the file?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, sir; but I have a photostat of that in Ridgewood, N. J., I think.

Senator FERGUSON. We would like to have it. Can you bring it down?

Are there any other questions?

Mr. ROGERS. Now I want to get back to this business that you are anti-Russian at Dartmouth. What is this beside this one organization which doesn't attribute as being anti-Russian that you belong to that was anti-Russian?

Mr. REMINGTON. I have, sir, a great many of my college papers. Would you care to read them?

Senator FERGUSON. I wish that you would have them as part of your exhibit.

Mr. ROGERS. What kind of papers and what do they say, briefly?

Mr. REMINGTON. Papers for various courses which I wrote, and one essay and one short story, which indicate that I was a New Dealer but not that I was a Communist.

Mr. ROGERS. What I am asking now, you attempted in the public session to indicate, and in fact you said that in 1939 you became actively anti-Communist.

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Now I am asking you, what evidence is there that you ever were anti-Communist, and here we have a man that says that you were the leading Communist or one of the three leading Communists at Dartmouth. I am now asking you a very simple question: What evidence do you have showing that you were anti-Communist when you were at Dartmouth?

Mr. REMINGTON. I have the papers which I wrote, the essay which I wrote, and I maintain that those essays could not have been written by a Communist.

Mr. ROGERS. I didn't ask you that. Will you give us the substance of anything that you wrote or did showing that you are anti-Russian or anti-Communist? It is a very easy question, and I know that you are smart enough to recognize its point.

Mr. REMINGTON. Those papers I am telling you about, sir, I will show you.

Mr. ROGERS. What do they say, briefly?

Mr. REMINGTON. I am giving them to you, and I don't have them.

Mr. ROGERS. They show that you are anti-Communist.

Mr. REMINGTON. They show. Let Barstow read them. He will tell you.

Mr. ROGERS. What is a simple question. Do they show that you are anti-Communist?

Mr. REMINGTON. I insist that they do, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. You also indicated in your testimony, I think, from my reading of it, that you wanted to leave the impression with this committee that your connection with communism was pretty much through your mother-in-law. Now, the fact of the matter is that you

apparently were a Communist before she was, because you testified that she did not become a Communist until the last part of 1938 or possibly 1939; and now Mr. Barstow says—and I certainly believe him—that you were an active Communist before your mother-in-law in 1936 or 1937. What do you have to say about that?

Mr. REMINGTON. I have said it, sir.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Didn't you try to leave the impression with this committee when you testified in public session that you were not a Communist; that you never espoused communism and you were surprised when you found out that your mother-in-law was, and you found out that she was leaving little pamphlets around for children and that you were upset by that?

Mr. REMINGTON. I was very upset when I found that my mother-in-law was getting closer and closer to the Communist Party.

Mr. ROUSSEL. From your background, that could not have been too upsetting; you would not have been too shocked, if Mr. Barstow is telling the truth.

Mr. REMINGTON. I was shocked.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Obviously, you don't think that Mr. Barstow is telling this committee the truth.

Mr. REMINGTON. I have told you that he is not telling the truth, and he is telling the truth as he understood it at that time, and I definitely espoused certain things, definitely, which I have told you about. I was not a member.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Were you a member of the American Student Union?

Mr. REMINGTON. I have cracked my brains on that for years.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Your answer is that you don't remember?

Mr. REMINGTON. The answer is that I definitely associated with ASU members and I went to some meetings and I don't think that I was a member.

Mr. ROUSSEL. You are not sure about whether you were a member of the ASU or not?

Mr. REMINGTON. I will not deny it.

Mr. ROUSSEL. How about the American Youth Congress? Were you a member of that?

Mr. REMINGTON. I was not a member.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Were you a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade?

Mr. REMINGTON. Definitely not.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Have you been a member of any organization that you have not told us about, up to that point?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROUSSEL. Will you name some of them?

Mr. REMINGTON. The Federal Club, the American Economic Association.

Mr. ROUSSEL. What do you call this Public Administration Officials Association?

Senator FERGUSON. Is it a labor organization?

Mr. REMINGTON. I belonged to the A. F. of L. American Federation of Government Employees at one time.

Mr. ROUSSEL. When did you cease being a member?

Mr. REMINGTON. About the time when the union went CIO down in Knoxville, that was about the time I dropped out of TVA.

Senator FERGUSON. When you had been in Government, did you have you belonged to any unions?

Mr. REMINGTON. In Washington, I think that I once joined a union the OPA for a few weeks.

Senator FERGUSON. What was it?

Mr. REMINGTON. It was a bad one; that is why I dropped out.

Senator FERGUSON. What was it?

Mr. REMINGTON. I believe I have forgotten the name. It was a CIO union for Federal workers.

Senator FERGUSON. What is the meaning of "bad"? Was it communistic?

Mr. REMINGTON. I think that it became so.

Mr. ROGERS. All of those organizations became so later, apparently. At the time that you entered them, you didn't realize it. Is that correct?

Mr. REMINGTON. I don't know whether anyone ever accused that organization of being a Communist organization in 1944.

Mr. ROGERS. Tell us the rest of them that you belonged to, so that we are sure that we get all of the organizations that you belonged to.

Senator FERGUSON. All that you belonged to.

Mr. REMINGTON. I belonged to at least a dozen in Dartmouth. Do you want them?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Mr. REMINGTON. I'm going to bore you.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, with a man of your memory, you must be able to name the organizations to which you belonged, because I don't have as good a memory as you, and I can remember every organization that I belonged to in college and since. Will you relate the organizations that you belonged to?

Mr. REMINGTON. I belonged to the Junta, the Council on Student Organizations; I belonged to the track team; I belonged to the Cooperative Reading Club; I belonged to the organization called Conference on Making Democracy Work; I belonged on several different occasions to a committee called Campus Peace Committee, or Emergency Peace Committee. It had different names in different years, and I belonged to it several different years, and I believe I belonged to the Dartmouth Union, although not very long, just in one year, as I recall.

Now, I belonged to the editorial board of the Dartmouth at one time; I belonged to the Dartmouth Newspaper; I belonged to the Faculty-Student Committee on the Spanish Relief; I belonged to what was called Dartmouth Committee on Aid to China; I belonged to what was called, I believe, just Student Committee to Aid Abyssinia or Ethiopia, or something of that sort.

Now, there were many others. The organization to aid Spain had at least three different names, three different years. I then belonged to a very serious-minded Marxist study group, during, I guess, my freshman year. I then belonged to the Dartmouth Outing Club, and then I met with them on other occasions, and there were times when I met with the editorial board of the Jack-o'-Lantern, casually on certain subjects; and I met with the business staff on some of the organizations of the faculty members like the Hanover Cooperative to sit at least once; and I was pretty closely identified.

Oh, yes, of course, there was a whole coterie of organizations around

that, I organized the Student Policy Committee, which I organized in my senior year to deal with problems of student relationship to curriculum. We have some student newspaper describing most of these things.

Now, to put all of this in its perspective ——

Mr. ROGERS. Just before we have another speech, could you tell us any organizations that you belonged to after you got out of college? Just outline those.

Mr. REMINGTON. At Columbia I belonged to the Economic Club. I never even attended a meeting or anything else. Here in Washington I think that I told you about all of the organizations that I have belonged to here, and I don't remember any others except the Economic Association. The Public Administration Officials organization of some kind. It is tied in with the Institute of Public Administration, but I have forgotten the exact name. And then the Federal Club. I think those are the only ones that have not been mentioned in the testimony.

Of course, I was on the board of directors of Tenement Houses, Inc., a cooperative, and it was a cooperative, and I belonged to the Roachdale Cooperative Stores and Consumers' Gasoline Station, and my wife belonged to the Book Shop. I think that that is about the list.

Senator FERGUSON. Mr. Barstow, in going over your notes, I see one other notation, and I don't think that you read into the record this, and I show it to you here to read it and see whether that refreshes your memory. Will you read it into the record?

Mr. BARSTOW. I think perhaps I had better read the two paragraphs here:

There is something about a new book on Spain, which stated that the Leftist election was really won by a minority group with a slight majority vote, and the peoples overwhelming vote and not democratic.

Mr. REMINGTON. Would you read that again?

Mr. BARSTOW. This is a new book on Spain. It says:

The Leftist election was really won by a minority group with a slight majority vote, and peoples overwhelming vote and not democratic. Immediately kicked opponents out of the Government, put in new President and so forth, and the rebel [illegible] result of popular majority and so forth, many reversed and so forth.

Those were the notes I made previously for that book. These are the comments I have down from Bill Remington:

But Bill Remington supposes, of course, and may be right, that the Left had lost its congressional majority in election and they got in for first time universal education (and in parentheses I have "objected" and made church separate from its proper place outside state in religion not politics).

Mr. REMINGTON. That is the separation of church and state.

Mr. ROGERS. What happened to Charles Li? Do you know what he is doing now? Do you ever hear from him?

Mr. REMINGTON. No.

Mr. ROGERS. What about the other man, Mr. M? Do you know where he is?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, sir. I didn't until I ran into him on the street in New York just a short while ago, a few months ago. He is teaching in some college, teaching sociology, and has a baby, and I know a lot of gossip about him but I don't know any of the details.

Senator FERGUSON. Mr. BARSTOW, do you have any comment to make? I saw you make a memo on your pad.

Mr. BARSTOW. Well, this is just a memo that I made at one time, and I think the record when it is written out would substantiate this. He made some remark about some belief and this is the quote that I have. Non-Communists said that too, and the reason I wrote it down at the time was it seemed to me that it might have been a slip, and this would have to be read from the record, and I would have to look at the context.

Senator FERGUSON. And he said at the time he was talking about Davis.

Mr. BARSTOW. It is possible to put it in the record as having it mean that he believed it but Non-Communist said it too, and that may be an unfair criticism.

Senator FERGUSON. That is the way you felt about the matter. Is there anything else that you want to say on the record? Is your memory good about this?

Mr. BARSTOW. My memory is very good about this because I was so impressed by Bill, the way he talked, the persuasiveness of his arguments, even without these notes to refresh my memory specifically as to just what I then wrote down he said. I have remembered all of these years, knowing Bill as a Communist at Dartmouth, with these other two, and I am distressed to hear him deny that.

Senator FERGUSON. The members of the committee, is there any objection to my taking out of this testimony these two names, L and M, for the one time being and leaving it blank? Have you any objection?

Mr. BARSTOW. No.

Senator FERGUSON. Have you, Mr. Remington?

Mr. REMINGTON. I think out of all decency it should be done.

Senator FERGUSON. We can put at the beginning that they were identified to the committee, but in this part of the record they will not be used.

Mr. REMINGTON. May I ask a question? I have been——

Senator FERGUSON. We will do that so when it is written it will be left blank.

Mr. REMINGTON. I have been restrained in dealing with Mr. Barstow because I liked him at college. I recall him as a very earnest young fellow and I didn't at first, and I recall him as a very earnest young fellow and I perhaps—I think he is a good fellow—if there is going to be any publication of what he has said then there is an awful lot that I can do to challenge his statement.

Senator FERGUSON. That is entirely up to the committee, Mr. Remington.

Mr. ROGERS. I think that we should have some explanation as to what you mean by "there is an awful lot I can do." I am sure the committee doesn't understand that remark.

Mr. REMINGTON. Because, our—what he knew about me at college, his contact with me, was rather slight, and last night I went over 30 names of people who knew me at Dartmouth, and heard me advocate progressive taxation and breaking up of big corporations and anti-monopoly suits and things of that sort, and I could not have recalled Mr. Barstow to save my soul as a person who knew me well.

His contact with me was so slight, a few chats of a freshman with a junior, that it makes very little sense. I would like to challenge

his knowledge was by questioning him about Dartmouth, about the people that he knew.

Senator FERGUSON. I have asked you for the questions and if you will write them out we will ask them.

Mr. REAMSBOTTOM. If you think it is worth that much time, sir. I only, I am not challenging what he said.

Senator FERGUSON. You are the judge on that point.

Mr. REAMSBOTTOM. Well, as examples, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Barstow reports that he visited me many times in my room and if he can tell me something about the room he show that he has been there.

Mr. ROONEY. He has already described where it was and you indicated that that is where it was. Do you expect him to remember the objects in the room?

Mr. BARSTOW. It was, I believe, the second or third floor of Crosby Hall. I guess anybody knowing the college would know where Crosby Hall was, and it was an outside room and I remember that you had a desk, I believe, in the southeast corner of the room and I believe there was a swivel chair and that you sat at that desk when I was talking with you and I can remember a typewriter with a paper in it that you were going to type after one of our discussions was over, and you finally sent me home and went to work on this paper on fascism in Spain.

Senator FERGUSON. I think that you have described it.

Mr. REAMSBOTTOM. And he is right on some things and not on others. Now, Mr. Chairman, does Mr. Barstow recall the names of any of the men that I roomed with?

Senator FERGUSON. Do you recall the names?

Mr. REAMSBOTTOM. And ——

Mr. BARSTOW. No; I don't.

Mr. REAMSBOTTOM. Sir, I want to point out that that is rather strange.

Senator FERGUSON. You can ask him questions. The committee will judge whether there is anything unusual or not.

Mr. REAMSBOTTOM. I roomed with W. M. and he has roomed M. I roomed with him until we got in each other's hair to the point where we sought refuge from each other.

Mr. BARSTOW. I was just going to say that it might have been W. M. At one time C. M. S., as I said before, lived down the street in an apartment with his wife.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have any other questions?

Mr. REAMSBOTTOM. I think that I have gone as far as necessary along those lines. Now, I would like to call to the committee's attention some things about my college record.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you have them in writing?

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any more questions that you want to ask Mr. Barstow first, and we want to have an end of this. Do you have anything else?

Mr. REAMSBOTTOM. We will want to get out of here and I don't want to ask him any questions.

Mr. BARSTOW. Could I say one more thing, if this matter is continued, and I certainly would be interested in getting corroboration of the truth on the whole thing, I feel sure in my own mind now that there are a number of other students that I know, I mean name, and professors, at Dartmouth, with whom, if you have some way to get in

touch with them, that could bear out any recorded impressions of Bill's having been avowedly a Communist there at Dartmouth.

Mr. REMINGTON. Could Mr. Barstow stay while I tell you what I want to tell about my college career?

Senator FERGUSON. Do you want him to?

Mr. ROGERS. To be sure that there is no question about that, you are satisfied that you have asked all of the questions that you desire to ask Mr. Barstow at this time?

Mr. REMINGTON. If the committee wishes to pursue this matter further on some subsequent meeting, I want to reserve the right to ask him more questions.

Senator FERGUSON. If we would bring him back, we would bring you back.

Mr. ROGERS. The point we should make is that we don't want you later to complain that you were rushed or it was lunch time or anything else, if you have any questions now as far as this session is concerned, of Mr. Barstow, if you will submit them to the chairman he will ask them.

Mr. REMINGTON. I will never say anything to try to embarrass this committee. I give you my promise on that.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Mr. REMINGTON. Now, the president at Dartmouth knew me quite well and we exchanged quite a lot of correspondence on this kind of thing, the question of there was a strike in Vermont and we exchanged or we mentioned that in our correspondence in later years, and he had very good reason to know me well and his assistant knew me better than that, and a great many of the administration men knew me very well and they will testify to you that I espoused many very wild doctrines in my freshman and sophomore years at college and they will tell you that I outgrew it and they will tell you that the best of their judgment, or they will tell you as far as I know to the best of their judgment, that I never was a member of NYCL if there was any such—and I am not convinced there was really—and they will tell you that my junior year I was still terrifically idealistic and I still am; that I worked hard for kind of causes that I believed in, like aid to Spain, because I was opposed to Hitler and Mussolini, and they will tell you that I raised money and contributed and that I had vocated all kinds——

Mr. ROGERS. Why don't you suggest that we get in touch with them rather than you telling us what they are going to tell us?

Mr. REMINGTON. If you want to. Now what these men did for me, first, I was named as student member of the Council on Student Organizations, by the president of the college, with consultation of the administration members. If I had been a Communist, they would not have named me.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, that is a conclusion.

Mr. REMINGTON. That as a fact, sir. I talked it over with them. I was put in charge of the Conference Making Democracy Work by the president of the college. I again insist that that was because of conversations that I had with the dean and other people in which they were satisfied that I was not a Communist.

Third, I was picked for the senior fellowship because they were convinced that I was sound.

Next, I was picked for a graduate fellowship. Everybody knows; Barstow says everybody knew what he knew, and I think that that is true, but other people didn't think that I was a Communist.

Next, I was picked as one of the Dartmouth College representatives to compete for the Rhodes scholarship. I was one of the two men who survived the New Hampshire competition and I was sent from all of the colleges of New Hampshire down to Boston where I was eliminated, in the last round.

Now, I think that that is another indication that I was not a Communist. No Communist ever got there.

Now, everybody knew what Barstow knew, he says, and I think that that is true, and everybody knew exactly where I stood.

I think that that is all that I have to say. I can prove all of that and I can show you the things.

Senator FERGUSON. Leave those with the clerk.

We will recess now without a date to reconvene.

(Thereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene to the call of the Chair.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

SEP 8 1950

11-15 AM

WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 5 NEW YORK 4 FROM NEWARK 6

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, SM-C. RE WASHINGTON FIELD LETTER TO DIRECTOR DATED AUGUST TWENTYNINE LAST CAPTIONED "WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, PERJURY." INFO DEVELOPED SEPTEMBER FIVE LAST FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE OF RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PD THAT REMINGTON HAS BEEN LIVING AT HOME OF HIS PARENTS, FIVE SIX NAUGHT UPRER BOULEVARD, RIDGEWOOD, N. J., FOR AT LEAST SEVERAL MONTHS. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE STATED THAT APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AGO REMINGTON, HIS TWO CHILDREN, AND HIS MOTHER, MRS. LILLIAN REMINGTON, LEFT RIDGEWOOD FOR SOMEPLACE IN VERMONT WHERE THEY VACATIONED. ACCORDING TO CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, REMINGTON AND HIS MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN WERE REPORTEDLY RETURNING TO RIDGEWOOD APPROXIMATELY SEPTEMBER FOUR LAST. DISCREET INQUIRY IS BEING MADE THROUGH CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IN EFFORT TO ASCERTAIN IF REMINGTON PRESENTLY RESIDING RIDGEWOOD. NEW YORK REQUESTED TO HOLD INVESTIGATION TO ASCERTAIN REMINGTONS ADDRESS FROM HIS BAIL BOND IN PERJURY MATTER IN ABEYANCE PENDING NOTIFICATION BY NEWARK IF REMINGTON IS RESIDING AT RIDGEWOOD.

MC KEE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 SJP/kbw

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WA HOLD CONF .....

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SEP 11 1950

TWO COPIES

INDEXED 119

42

SAC, Washington Field

September 25, 1950

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter of June 19, 1950, requesting your office to review the pending loyalty and perjury investigations concerning Remington and submit in report form in the above-captioned case all pertinent information concerning him.

You advised by letter dated July 13, 1950, that investigation concerning Remington in the perjury case is continuing in your office and considerable time will elapse before the perjury investigation is completed. You further advised that upon completion of the perjury investigation the pending files will be reviewed and all information concerning espionage matters will be submitted in report form. You noted that any information developed during the perjury investigation of Remington which tends to implicate him in espionage matters will receive prompt investigative attention.

In view of the above facts you are requested to place this case in a pending inactive status.

101-1185

ASB:gmu

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 10 1950

TELETYPE

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DATE 12/5/78 BY 12579 JP/gw

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

ASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 10 BOSTON 1 NEW YORK 7 FROM NEWARK

10-10-50 3-45 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, SECURITY MATTER DASH C. REMYTEL SEPTEMBER SIX LAST. INFO BOSTON, REMINGTON IS FORMER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ECONOMIST WHO IS PRESENTLY UNDER INDICTMENT FOR PERJURY IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, IN CONNECTION WITH HIS FORMER MEMBERSHIP AND AFFILIATION WITH CP. WFO MAINTAINING REMINGTON-S SECURITY INDEX CARD AND EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO DETERMINE REMINGTON-S PERMANENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION HAS DEVELOPED THAT REMINGTON HAS BEEN RECENTLY RESIDING AT THE HOME OF HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK REMINGTON, FIVE SIX OUGHT UPPER BOULEVARD, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. ON OCTOBER NINTH LAST CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J. ADVISED NEWARK OFFICE THAT REMINGTON AND HIS PARENTS HAD BEEN SEEN BY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ON SEPTEMBER SEVEN LAST AT UPPER BOULEVARD ADDRESS. AT THAT TIME REMINGTON STATED THAT HE WAS "LEAVING NEXT THURSDAY -OCTOBER TWELVE- FOR DARTMOUTH". CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE INQUIRED OF REMINGTON WHAT HE WAS GOING TO DO AT DARTMOUTH AND REMINGTON STATED HE WAS GOING TO DARTMOUTH TO READ THE PAPER ALL DAY". THIS SOURCE STATED SHE GAINED IMPRESSION FROM CONVERSATION OF REMINGTON AND HIS PARENTS THAT HE WAS PROBABLY MOVING TO DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY WHERE HE WILL RESIDE. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE UNABLE TO ASCERTAIN PLACE OF SUBJECT-S RESIDENCE VICINITY DARTMOUTH. ONLY AUTOMOBILE REGISTERED IN NAME OF REMINGTON-S

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INDEXED - 45

AGE TWO

ARENTS IS NINETEEN THIRTYNINE PLYMOUTH BBLACK SEDAN BEARING NEW JERSEY
INETEEN FIFTY LICENSE BW FIVE SIX OUGHT AND IS REGISTERED IN NAME OF
UBJECT-S MOTHER, LILLIAN M. REMINGTON. AUGUST SIXTEEN LAST A GREY
EDAN BEARING NINETEEN FIFTY VIRGINIA LICENSE ONE SEVEN NINE DASH THREE
OUR EIGHT WAS SEEN PARKED AT REMINGTON-S RESIDENCE RIDGEWOOD. THIS
UTOMOBILE IS REGISTERED AS NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN FOUR DOOR SEDAN,
ASH, AND IS REGISTERED TO JANE ALBEN SHEPHERD, TWO ONE THREE SIX NORTH
ROY STREET, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA. WFO REQUESTED SUTEL BOSTON AND NEWAARK
SURVEILLANCE SUBJECT DESIRED IF SO WFO ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS RE SUR-
ILLANCE.

MC KEE

LL ACK AND DISC PLS

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NK R-7 NYC EMCG

WASH, BOSTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 10-11-50 6:50 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC'S URGENT

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, SECURITY MATTER DASH C. RENEWARKTEL OCTOBER TEN, FIFTY, THREE FORTY FIVE PM, NO SURVEILLANCE DESIRED.

HOTTEL

EMM:dm

101-2372

G. I. R.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 DDP/ghw

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EX-26

101-1115-45

52 OCT 28 1950

OCT 17 1950

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

1:15p

12-1-50

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK AND NEWARK FROM WASH FIELD 1

DIRECTOR AND SACS

U R G E N T

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, SECURITY MATTER C. RENYTEL NOV. TWENTY TWO LAST CAPTIONED PERJURY. ANN REMINGTON STATES REMINGTON FREQUENTLY WRITES TO THE CHILDREN FROM NEWARK, GIVING HIS PARENTS HOME IN RIDGEWOOD AS HIS PRESENT ADDRESS. ANN RECALLS THAT ONLY RECENTLY REMINGTON DESCRIBED IN A LETTER A STORM HE HAD EXPERIENCED AND SPOKE OF THE DIFFICULTY HE HAD HAD IN GETTING FROM RIDGEWOOD TO NEW YORK. SHE SAID REMINGTON'S PARENTS HAVE A LARGE HOME IN RIDGEWOOD WHERE HE CAN LIVE COMFORTABLY AND AT NO EXPENSE. SHE BELIEVES IT DOUBTFUL THAT REMINGTON WOULD HAVE RESIDENCE IN NEW YORK WHERE EXPENSE WAS INVOLVED WHEN HIS HOME IN RIDGEWOOD IS AVAILABLE. ANN SAID SHE IS NOT AWARE OF REMINGTON'S HAVING MAINTAINED RESIDENCE IN THE NEW YORK AREA ELSEWHERE THAN RIDGEWOOD.

HOTTEL

JLM:ih

101-2372

101-1115-46

DEC 5 1950

156 JAN 4 1951

EX-116

cc - Mr. Stanley

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : All Supervisors in the Espionage and Internal Security Sections

DATE: September 28, 1950

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SPECIAL SECTION OF THE SECURITY INDEX

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
101-1185

PURPOSE:

To provide for a review of all cases involving subjects currently in the Special Section of the Security Index for the purpose of determining whether or not they are properly included therein and to provide for instructions to be issued to the field to submit information in summary type reports suitable for distribution concerning these subjects.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

As you are aware, the Special Section of the Security Index contains the names of individuals who should be given special consideration as to the desirability of their apprehension in the event of hostilities. This Special Section is broken down into six categories as follows:

Espionage Subjects
Government Employees
Prominent Individuals
Atomic Energy Employees
Foreign Government Employees
United Nations Personnel

There are over 200 names in the Special Section and since the Bureau will be taking the responsibility for allowing these people to be at large after the start of hostilities while separate consideration is given to the desirability of apprehending them, the investigative files regarding these subjects should be examined now, for the purpose of determining whether the national security might better be served by including the names of various individuals now in the Special Section along with the others in the Security Index.

Each Supervisor should review those cases of individuals assigned to him who are now in the Special Section of the Security Index to determine if they are properly included therein. At the conclusion of the review, each case should be the subject of a memorandum which will indicate why the name should be deleted from the Special Section or why the name should be continued in the Special Section. These memoranda will then be correlated by Supervisor Whitson, Room 1647, and a summary memorandum of recommendations will be prepared.

LW:mes

RECORDED 35

EX-12

It will then be necessary for each Supervisor to whom any of the subjects now included in the Special Section of the Security Index are assigned to issue instructions to the Field for summary type reports concerning those subjects to be continued in the Special Section so that these reports will be readily available for dissemination in the event of an emergency. These instructions should also provide that periodic reports suitable for dissemination be submitted covering the activities of those subjects retained in the Special Section.

With regard to those individuals who are to be deleted from the Special Section and placed in the Security Index for apprehension in the event of an emergency, each Supervisor, in reviewing his case files should determine whether reports now in the file are suitable for dissemination. If necessary, the Field should be instructed to prepare a summary type report suitable for dissemination on such subjects as are being placed in the regular Security Index.

Factors to Consider in Connection with Review:

With regard to all subjects now in the Special Section of the Security Index, you should consider the following five factors in determining whether they should be continued in the Special Section:

1. Is the category in which they are placed supported by the facts of the case?

2. Are any members of their households in the Security Index? If so, are they in the Special Section?

3. Have we ever attempted to interview the subject?

4. Could we adequately cover the subject's activities during the opening days of hostilities?

5. With regard to the application of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, do we have evidence of the following:

A. Instructions or assignment in the Espionage, Counterespionage or Sabotage service or procedures of a foreign country, foreign political party or the Communist Party, USA.

B. Any past acts of Espionage or Sabotage or participation in any attempt or conspiracy to commit Espionage or Sabotage.

C. Holding of membership at any time after January 1, 1949 in the Communist Party, USA or any other organization seeking the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

Espionage subjects are in the Special Section because:

1. Apprehension would destroy chances of penetration and control of an operating Soviet Espionage parallel, or

2. Apprehension would destroy known chances of penetration and control of a "sleeper" parallel.

Additional considerations with regard to Espionage subjects are:

1. Can we present the facts concerning the subject's Espionage activity to the Attorney General now?

2. If subject is a member of the Communist Party, USA, or an official of a party front, are others in a comparable position in the Communist Party, USA, or front in his locality in the Security Index?

3. Do we have sufficient data exclusive of the subject's Espionage connections to hold the subject under the Detention Program?

4. Is the subject employed by a foreign government or employed by or accredited to an international organization?

Government employees are in the Special Section because:

1. The case is still pending under the Loyalty Program, or

2. The case has been determined in the subject's favor by the Loyalty Board.

Additional consideration to be given Government employees is the question of whether our investigation has developed additional evidence or pertinent information since the last referral to the Government Board.

Also, in the case of Government employees, is there any logical objection to presenting the name of the Government employee, at this time, to the Attorney General for inclusion on his Master Warrant of Arrest?

Prominent individuals are in the Special Section because:

1. Apprehension might be attended by considerable publicity tending to make a martyr of the subject, or

2. Apprehension might affect adversely other persons not on the Security Index who are necessary to the war effort.

Additional considerations in regard to prominent individuals are as follows:

1. Why, specifically, is the subject considered a prominent individual?

2. Is the person whom the subject's arrest might affect adversely still necessary to the war effort?

3. What elements need to be developed in order to make the case against the subject a strong case?

4. What could the subject reasonably be expected to do during the first few days of hostilities that could injure the United States and thereby embarrass the Bureau, assuming he was not apprehended at the outset of the Detention Program?

5. What is the reasonable chance of developing data sufficient to make a strong case in the first few days after the outbreak of hostilities?

Atomic Energy employees are in the Special Section because their apprehension must be cleared with Atomic Energy Commission representatives in order to avoid interference with Atomic Energy work. With regard to these individuals, the following additional matters should be considered:

1. Is the subject working for the Atomic Energy Commission, for a contractor, or for a subcontractor? If so, where?

2. Does the subject have access to restricted material?

3. Does the subject have access to restricted areas?

Foreign Government employees are in the Special Section because we can only apprehend those employed by Governments with which we are at war. Additional matters to be considered in connection with

this category are:

1. Is the subject secretly serving the Soviets though in the employ of a nonsatellite nation which may be friendly or neutral in the event of war?

2. Does the subject have access to classified material which might relate to the conduct of the war by the United States and its allies?

United Nations and international organization employees are in the Special Section by reason of the fact that they are employees of international organizations regardless of their national origin, and notification must be given to the Secretary of the United Nations regarding their detention.

In reviewing cases involving United Nations employees regardless of their national origin, you should consider the advisability of presenting their names at this time to the Attorney General for inclusion in his Master Warrant of Arrest in order that he can take the necessary steps regarding notification to the Department of State and the United Nations in the event of emergency.

ACTION:

Memoranda regarding each of the subjects assigned to any Supervisor should be submitted no later than the close of business Wednesday, October 11, 1950. The memoranda should contain a recommendation to continue the individual subject in the Special Section or should contain a recommendation that he be removed from the Special Section and placed in the regular Security Index. Each memorandum should show that consideration has been given to each of the items set forth in the preceding portion of these instructions.

Instructions to the field regarding summaries will be sent after the correlated summary is approved.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C.E. Hennrich

DATE: October 6, 1950

FROM : A. S. Brent

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
101-1185

SUBJECT: SPECIAL SECTION OF THE SECURITY INDEX

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-5-78 BY 1259 SSP/gha

Purpose:

To recommend that William Walter Remington be removed from the Special Section of the Security Index and placed in the regular section in view of the fact that he is no longer employed by the United States Government.

Background:

Reference is made to the memorandum dated September 28, 1950, from Mr. Belmont to All Supervisors in the Espionage and Internal Security Sections captioned "Special Section of the Security Index."

You will recall that Remington was one of the principal subjects in the Gregory Case and that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that he furnished her with information he received during the course of his employment at the War Production Board. You will also recall that Remington recently resigned his position in the United States Commerce Department and is presently the defendent in a perjury case pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York because he denied ever being a member of the Communist Party.

Recommendation:

After consideration of the items enumerated in referenced memorandum, it is believed that Remington should be removed from the Special Section of the Security Index and placed in the regular section in view of the fact that he is no longer employed by the United States Government.

ASB:bar

Recommendation is approved that Remington be removed from the Special Section of the Security Index

48

RECORDED 13 1950

ASB

EX-123

CC - Mr. J. [illegible] Brien
Mr. J. R. [illegible]alley

SAC, Washington Field

November 1, 1950

Director, FBI

DETOCT - SECURITY INDEX
William Walter Remington
Newmlet dated October 13, 1950.

The Security Index Cards for [redacted], William Walter Remington and [redacted] have been removed from the Special Section of the Security Index at the Bureau and have been placed in the regular section of the Security Index. The same changes should be made in the Security Index in your office.

CC - 100-83536
101-1185
100-348668

PIC:kmb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JJ/gh

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DUPLICATE YELLOW

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CONFIDENTIAL

cc - Brent

SAC, NEW YORK

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

November 21, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

[redacted]

Investigation concerning subject has failed to disclose espionage activities on her part but has disclosed her association with a number of individuals who have been subjects of Bureau investigations, particularly Bernard S. Redmont and William W. Remington. You are instructed to submit promptly your recommendations concerning an interview with subject at this time concerning her activities and the activities of her associates who have been subjects of Bureau investigations.

100-355021

cc - Washington Field (for information)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~DATE 12-15-78 BY 7 SDP/jhr~~

IWB:mes

cc - 65-58660
101-1185

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified and Extended
Exp. 2-59 12/5/78 SDP/jhr
Reason for Extension
FCIM, II 4.2 (3)
Date of Review for Declassification 12/5/88

FILED IN 100-355021-18

AND FILED BY ROUTING
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF
DATE 1/3/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- - - -

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: November 24, 1950

URGENT

SACS, NEW YORK
NEWARK
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (BSM)

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, PERJURY. REWTEL NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO LAST, REQUESTING EFFORTS TO LOCATE REMINGTON. APPARENTLY THIS REQUEST IS IN CONNECTION WITH DETERMINING REMINGTON'S RESIDENCE ADDRESS FOR REVISED SI CARD IN SM CASE. ACCORDINGLY ANY FUTURE COMMUNICATIONS IN THIS RESPECT SHOULD SHOW SM-C CHARACTER. BUREAU HAS NO INTEREST IN LOCATING REMINGTON IN CONNECTION WITH PERJURY INVESTIGATION.

HOOVER

74-1379

cc - Washington Field Office (By Special Messenger)

cc - 101-1185

JDP:mbf

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DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JDP/glw

101-1185

RECORDED
DEC 2 1950

COPIES DESTROYED
284 MAR 6 1961

55 JAN 4 1951

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

SAC, Washington Field

December 11, 1950

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

In order that the Bureau's Security Index Card on subject may be current, please advise subject's permanent residence. For your information, the Security Index Card for Remington should be maintained in the regular section of the Security Index.

101-1185

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259

ASB:jo

RECORDED - 70 101-1185-49

DEC 14 1950

EX-177

DEC 11 3 15 PM '50
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Nease
Tamm
Mohr
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55 JAN 4 1951

DEC 16 1950

ASB

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 20, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 101-1185)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 DSP/gtw

By letter dated June 19, 1950, the Bureau directed that the results of all pending investigations be reviewed and all pertinent information concerning espionage be submitted in report form. Under date of September 25, 1950, the Bureau directed that upon completion of the pending perjury investigation, such review be made and a report submitted.

Inasmuch as the New York Division is the office of origin in the perjury investigation and the results of all interviews and investigations are not available to this office, the New York Division is requested to make such review and submit a report under the captioned character, including therein a review of all testimony in the pending perjury prosecution.

RECORDED - 55

55

LGZ:cl
65-5528

cc - New York

FD-122
(10-19-49)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 16, 1950

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka Bill
~~SECURITY MATTER - C~~
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
(Bureau file 101-1185)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 [illegible]

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

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

NAME WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

ALIASES aka, Bill

RACE White SEX Male NATIVE BORN x NATURALIZED ___ ALIEN ___

COMMUNIST x SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ___ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE ___

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) ___

TAB FOR DETCOM ___ TAB FOR COMSAB ___

DATE OF BIRTH ___ PLACE OF BIRTH ___

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 560 Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, New Jersey

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) ___

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

2-27-51. N.Y. Ref. presently being Det. will be sent as soon as [illegible]

-51

NK 100-3 863
BJT:eg

12/21/50 WFO already had SIC. Newark to advise if additional info obtained. [illegible]

DEC 21 1950

[illegible] ASB

[illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 18, 1950

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER WEMINGTON, aka Bill
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
(Bureau file 101-1185)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 SSP/ghw

Re Newark letter to Bureau dated November 9, 1950 captioned WILLIAM WALTER WEMINGTON, aka Bill - PERJURY and Washington Field teletype dated December 1, 1950.

WILLIAM A. KEARNS, Postmaster, United States Post Office, Ridgewood, New Jersey, advised on December 13, 1950 that the Subject is presently receiving mail at 560 Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, New Jersey, at the home of his parents and that this mail is not being forwarded. KEARNS stated, however, that the carrier serving this address has not seen WEMINGTON in or near the house for the past two months.

Captain PETER HIGGINS of the Ridgewood, New Jersey Police Department has been contacted periodically in an effort to locate WEMINGTON's residence. It will be noted that HIGGINS is personally acquainted with the Subject. HIGGINS stated that he has not seen WEMINGTON in Ridgewood for the past two or three months. He also stated that the Subject's parents do not associate with their neighbors and are relatively new in the neighborhood.

In view of the fact that the Subject is presently receiving mail at his parents' home in Ridgewood, New Jersey, and in view of information furnished by WEMINGTON in Washington Field teletype of December 1, 1950, it is believed that the Subject is in fact residing in Ridgewood.

Investigation is continuing in Newark to definitely verify Subject's residence and it is requested that the New York office be alert during Subject's coming trial for any information developed regarding his current residence.

A Security Index Card is being recommended and it is also suggested that steps be taken to change the office of origin in this case to Newark.

cc: New York
Washington Field (101-2372)

NK 100-33863
LAT:eg

RECORDED & INDEXED

DEC 21 1950

52

5 CFR

cc [redacted]. Purvis

SAC, Newark

December 27, 1950

Director, FBI 101-1185-52
RECORDED - 94
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
Your file: 100-33863
WFO file: 101-2372

Reurlet dated December 18, 1950, copies of which were furnished to the New York and Washington Field Offices.

For your information, a Security Index Card on William Walter Remington is presently maintained by the Washington Field Office.

The Bureau feels that, pending the outcome of Remington's current trial, the Washington Field Office should remain office of origin in this case and should also retain Remington's Security Index Card.

cc- SAC, Washington Field
SAC, New York

101-1185

EBR:edd

BOHN

THE HOME FRONT

By William E. Bohn

Betrayed By His Virtues

O

I write this after a long day spent listening to the testimony of William W. Remington. Once again—as in the Hiss trial—I have looked on at a scene of bottomless tragedy. Here is a handsome and ambitious, intelligent young man of 34 caught in a trap from which there appears to be no escape. When you see him walking about the courtroom, six feet three in height, straight, keen, you get the feeling that he belongs to some superior race. No matter how much you may blame him for being a Communist or playing about with Communists, you resent seeing men so obviously his inferiors sneering and sniggering at him.

The jury has not yet delivered a verdict and a newspaperman is not supposed to take its decision for granted. All I can say now is that things look very dark for young Mr. Remington. The cross-examination has only started, but the implications and blank spaces in the defense testimony are enough to convict him.

You sit there and look at him. He entered Dartmouth at 16. By the time he was 33 he had occupied a succession of responsible jobs in Washington. His mind is so quick and clear that his replies are always more exact than the questions put to him. Yet this man is in a legal and moral mess. What has happened to him? What went wrong?

William Remington has been betrayed by his virtues. How often I have spoken to college students and advised them to go out and find out about life by jumping into its struggles, instead of depending exclusively on the words of professors and textbooks. Well, during his first year at Dartmouth, William Remington took that advice. There was a strike of marble cutters nearby, and he went over to help the strikers. In one of his classes he had learned about TVA—so he went down to Tennessee one summer and took a job as messenger with TVA. And while he was there—that was in 1937—he helped the underdogs by organizing the Workers Alliance. He believed in learning by living.

There is one story about his marriage that took me back almost too poignantly to the days of my youth. It was at a college peace meeting. Remington met a girl from Bennington College, a girl from a wealthy family. It was practically love at first sight, and they decided to get married.

But the young lady was skeptical. Skeptical about what? About Remington's ability to support her in the style to which she had been accustomed? No, she was alarmed lest he should make a success of life, become rich and forget the need of reforming the world. Remington's exact words were: "She made me promise I would not devote myself to becoming a successful business man."

That sentence throws a light deep into the souls of these young people. They had high ideals. They feared and distrusted this civilization of ours. They became Communists—not because they were bad, but because they were good. Because they had fine impulses, these young people—and hundreds of others like them—tied themselves up with the cruelest, most ruthless movement in the world. All their good intentions went for nil. What was the trouble with them? And with us?

I think the main trouble lies in our society, and especially in our educational system. There is, of course, the basic poverty and injustice. During the depression days both were [illegible] evident. There is much that is good, to be sure. There is freedom of speech, there is efficient production, there is the chance for the individual. And it is true that our preachers and teachers and editors talk a lot about these things. But they talk timidly. They make themselves sound like hypocrites and hard. In our schools and churches and journals our civilization is not presented dynamically. No young person who is worth his salt wants to spend his life getting rich. He wants adventure. He wants something different. And with things the way they are now he wants most of all to help good things along.

Then along come the Communists. They are the worst hypocrites in the world. They represent the least attractive and least successful social system. But they have the right lingo to catch the young. They make slavery look fascinating. We have not yet learned how to make freedom shine with its natural gleam.

So young William Remington was taken in. And, once having been taken in, he never quite had the nerve to make a clean break of it. There he is in court, a smart and good young man gone wrong. If he would tell the whole story—all right, I did it. But that part of my life is finished—he would be all right. But for some reason which I cannot quite make out he pretends that the whole thing never happened.

[illegible]

101-1185-5-3

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED S GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich

DATE: March 9, 1951

FROM : A. S. Brent

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

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

PURPOSE

To record in the Remington file that under Departmental instructions of 1-4-51 Remington, who is free on $7,000 bond pending appeal of his case, should be apprehended under the Emergency Detention Program.

BACKGROUND

On February 7, 1951, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Remington. On February 8, 1951, Remington was sentenced by the United States District Court in New York City to five years and fined $2,000 for violation of the Perjury Statute. Subsequently, Remington was released on $7,000 bond pending appeal of his case.

Mr. Peyton Ford, Deputy Attorney General, advised the Bureau by memorandum dated January 4, 1951, as follows in connection with the Emergency Detention Program.

"The Department has ruled that all individuals otherwise subject to apprehension under this Program who are at liberty on bond awaiting trial or awaiting action by the appellate courts should be apprehended regardless of the status of the court proceedings. Those who are in custody may be left in their places of confinement under an appropriate arrangement whereby the Bureau will be immediately advised if they are to be released so that they may be apprehended under the Detention Program."

RECOMMENDATION

That this memorandum be placed in Remington's file.

ASB:eal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JJ Pghr

54

65 MAR 17

Mr. C. H. Stanley

March 1[illegible], 1951

J. D. Purvis

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
PERJURY

During the course of the perjury investigation of William Walter Remington a great deal of information which was of interest to the Internal Security Section was referred to that Section. Remington, who is himself the subject of a Security index card, Bufile 101-1185, was sentenced on February 8, 1951, in the Southern District of New York to serve five years and pay a fine of $2,000 for perjury following his conviction on February 7, 1951. In view of his status as a Security index subject, it is recommended this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security Section for its information and any action deemed appropriate.

JDP:ms
74-1379

CC - 101-1185

101-1185-1

MAR 24 1951

Director, FBI

March 8, 1951

SAC, New York

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
PERJURY

Reference is made to letter from Washington Field Office dated 12-20-50 in instant case. This letter refers to a letter from the Bureau to the Washington Field Office dated June 19, 1950, directing that results of investigation in this case be reviewed and all pertinent data concerning espionage be submitted in report form.

It is requested that the Bureau advise this office whether such a report is desired at this time. It is further requested that should such a report still be desired the Bureau advise this office the type of information that it desires to be included in such a report, as this office is not in possession of the Bureau letter dated June 19, 1950.

CAR:RAA
121-1958

cc - Washington Field

74-1271-183

OPY 3/30/51 MLS

SAC, New York

March 22, 1951

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

101-1185

Reurlet March 8 last captioned "William Walter Remington, Perjury" referring to WFO letter dated December 20, 1950, which in turn referred to Bulet of June 19, 1950, directing that results of the investigation in the Perjury case on Remington be reviewed and all pertinent data concerning espionage be submitted in report form. Your letter of March 8 last requested the Bureau to advise you the type of information that it desires to be included in such a report.

The Bureau desires that you submit a summary type report on Remington. In preparation of this report you should review the espionage, loyalty and perjury investigations on Remington. The summary report should recapitulate all of the pertinent espionage information developed in these investigations. For your information, the following are some of the items which should be included in your report.

1. A table of contents and an index.

2. The personal history of Remington.

3. The allegations of Elizabeth T. Bentley. These allegations, among other things, should include her statement that Remington was a Communist, paid dues and furnished her with information from the War Production Board.

4. The results of the investigations. This section should set forth information which substantiates Bentley. It should include such items as evidence of Remington's prior Communist Party membership and his Communist activities, Ann Remington's statement, and the investigations surrounding the formula for making synthetic rubber and alcohol from garbage and concerning aircraft production figures.

101-1185

ASB:jpa

5. Interviews with Remington.

6. Brief mention of his appearance before Senate and House Committees.

7. Brief mention of the fact that loyalty investigations were conducted on Remington and when they were conducted.

8. A brief summary of Remington's indictment for perjury and subsequent trial and conviction.

9. Important associates.

It is realized that the above items are not all inclusive but they are furnished to you for your assistance in the preparation of your report.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 16, 1951

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
(Bureau File 101-1185)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 ggp/ghw

ReBulet to Newark December 27, 1950 with copies to Washington Field and New York.

Referenced letter set forth that, pending the outcome of REMINGTON's current trial, the Washington Field Office would remain office of origin in this case and should also retain REMINGTON's Security Index Card.

In view of the fact that REMINGTON's trial is over and he is presently free, having posted bond in New York City pending his appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City, advice is requested from the Bureau at this time as to whether or not the Washington Field Office should remain the office of origin in this case and should also retain REMINGTON's Security Index Card.

Previous instructions from the Washington Field Office concerning verification of REMINGTON's residence at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK G. REMINGTON, 560 Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, New Jersey, reflected that such verification should be made through the use of a suitable pretext.

For the information of the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices, the place of REMINGTON's parents' residence in Ridgewood is in an exclusive residential neighborhood. While his residence has been verified at Ridgewood through pretext in the past, it is not felt that it can be definitely established that he is, in fact, residing in the home of his parents unless some discreet inquiries are made in Ridgewood.

Pending advice from the Bureau in this matter and also in connection with the office of origin in this case, the Newark Office is conducting no further investigation in this matter and is considering this case RUC'd to the Washington Field Office.

cc: Washington Field (101-2372)
New York (121-1985)

JHH:HP
100-33863

55

EX-3

SAC, Newark

March 27, 1951

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
~~WITNESS~~ - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Re Newark letter dated March 16, last.

In view of the fact that Remington is out on $7,000 bond pending appeal of his perjury conviction, the Bureau desires that WFO remain office of origin in this case and continue to maintain his Security Index card until the Bureau instructs otherwise. It is believed that in the event of a national emergency we should always be able to locate Remington through his parents or his bondsman.

All offices receiving copies of this communication should be alert for, and should advise the Bureau of, any information indicating that Remington is not residing with his parents in Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Future communications in this case should carry the same characters as this letter and you should not confuse this matter with the perjury case on Remington, inasmuch as the Bureau is maintaining a separate file on Remington's perjury case.

RECORDED - 50
101-1135 - 55
Ex - 93

cc - New York City
Washington Field

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 ssf/ghw

ASB:eal

FBI
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 29 2 30 PM '51

59 MAR 30 1951

ASB

cc: Mr. Brent

May 14, 1951

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted]

[redacted]

Bulet 11-21-50 pointed out that subject has associated with a number of individuals who have been subjects of Bureau investigations, particularly Bernard S. Redmont and William E. Remington, and instructed that you submit your recommendations concerning interview with subject regarding her activities and activities of her associates who have been subjects of Bureau investigations.

[redacted]

Classified By 6
Exemption Category 3
Date of Indefinite
LED GM

NOT RECORDED
135 MAY 28 1951

100-355021

cc: Washington Field (100-[illegible])

cc: 65-58600 Classification maintained and Extended
cc: 101-1185 by 1[illegible]

LEB:bjc

JUN 2 1951

Reason [illegible] 1.3(a)(4), II, 1-2.4.2
Declassify on: 12-5-88

CONFIDENTIAL (3)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 16, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

Reblet 3/22/51, which requested that a Summary Report be submitted under the above character.

It is respectfully suggested that the Bureau re-consider their request based on the following reasons:

1. The inability to prosecute REMINGTON for espionage, inasmuch as the Statute has run.

2. From a review of the file it is felt that the submission of a summary espionage report would serve no specific purpose other than to duplicate investigative and summary reports that have already been submitted.

This review reflects that for the most part all investigative material that is requested in referenced letter in addition to other pertinent investigative matter is already included in the summary reports of SA JAMES E. TIERNEY, JR., dated September 8 and December 3, 1950 respectively.

As to the balance of investigative material that is not contained in these reports it is noted that this material relates solely to the formula for making synthetic rubber and alcohol from garbage and concerning aircraft production figures.

All essential data concerning both of these latter items is contained in recent investigative reports.

For the most essential pertinent data concerning both of these items attention is called to the detailed reports of SA BARTON ROOD dated 3/5/51 at NY and SA JULIEN G. WATSON dated 3/3/51 at Washington.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JJP/gbw

RECORDED - 63

101-11[illegible]-56

JRT:LET
121-1958

June 25, 1951

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Bureau letter 3-22-51 and New York letter 4-16-51, requesting the Bureau reconsider its request that New York submit a summary report in instant case, because prosecution is barred by the Statute of Limitations and the submission of a summary espionage report would serve no specific purpose other than to duplicate investigation and summary reports that have already been submitted, on the perjury case.

As you know, Remington's espionage activities occurred during wartime. The penalty for wartime espionage may be punishment by death, or imprisonment for not more than thirty years. The Statute of Limitations, unless otherwise provided by a specific statute, does not run on offenses punishable by death. Therefore, Remington may still be prosecuted for his espionage activities. In this connection, your attention is directed to part three, page 57, Chapter 21 and part 2, Chapter 4, page 5g, of the FBI Handbook.

You will recall that the espionage case on Remington was in a pending status when the perjury investigation of him was instituted. Pertinent and relevant facts relating to the espionage case were developed during the extensive perjury investigation. The Bureau feels that these facts should be sifted from the irrelevant information reported in the perjury case, reviewed closely for unreported leads and incorporated into a summary type report. This is necessary in order to analyze the espionage investigation of Remington at this time to determine whether further action is necessary. The Bureau also contemplates presenting the facts in this case to the Department to determine whether Remington is required to register under Section 20 of the Internal Security Act of 1950, and whether there is an espionage violation.

In view of the above facts, you are instructed to submit the summary report requested by Bureau letter of March 22, 1951, and copies of same should be furnished to the Newark and Washington Field Offices.

101-1185-56
cc: Washington Field
Newark

EX-130

ASB:eme

RECORDED

COMM-FBI
JUN 26 1951
MAILED 18

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/22 BY 1253

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 12, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
(Bufile 101-1165)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 SP/ghw

On May 23, 1951, [redacted], contacted WFO by telephone and advised that [redacted] concerning whom she has furnished previous information to the effect that Mrs. [redacted] of REMINGTON's mother and contributed to REMINGTON's defense.

On the above date, she advised that she had learned that REMINGTON had been visiting the ROBBINS on Monday and Tuesday of that week and left with them on the morning of May 23, 1951, to drive them to Heath, Massachusetts. [redacted] indicated that [redacted], who was [redacted] was the source of her information.

The above is being set out for the information of the Bureau.

RMH-EAK
65-5528

RECORDED - 128
INDEXED - 128

57

EX. - 63

NY, New York

June 15, 1951

Director, FBI

[illegible]

RECORDED - 128

EX - 63

Two copies of NFO letter dated 6-12-51, are enclosed herewith to the New York and Newark Offices for their information.

Enclosure

1 - [illegible] (enclosure)
[illegible] Hold

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 [illegible]/gh

ASB:dmd

FBI

JUN 15 1951

60 JUN 29 1951

ASE

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, New York

July 5, 1951

Director, FBI

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted]

100-101-1185 (Remington)
100-35021
- 65-58660 (Redmont)

[redacted]. She was a close personal friend of Bernard S. Redmont and William W. Remington, espionage suspects. She worked for the Polish United Nations Delegation during the Fifth

[redacted]

DWK:mrqemr

RECORDED

JUL 5 1951

Classified & Extended Reason for Exemption 1259 12/5/78 JJP/gbw
Date of Review for Declassification 1-2.4.2 (3) 12/5/88

30 JUL 13 1951

EXTENDED BY DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: G.D.S. EXEMPTION CATEGORY (S) 1259

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 21, 1951

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT of 1950
(Bufile 101-1185)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 SSP/gt

Re WFO let NY, 6/6/51, requesting Newark to determine whether subject still maintains residence with his parents in Ridgewood, N.J.

It was determined from [redacted] in the community to be loyal citizens of this country and persons of good character and reputation.

On August 14, 1951, SAS TROY COLEMAN and JAMES H. HIGDON, JR. interviewed [redacted]. At the outset of the interview, they offered their services to the Bureau in any way they could be of assistance.

They related that REMINGTON's parents, Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK G. REMINGTON [redacted]. They advised that the elder REMINGTON and his wife are both elderly and are considered throughout Ridgewood as staunchly American and completely loyal and patriotic Americans. They advised that they are of the opinion that the subject's identification with espionage and his conviction in NYC has been "very hard on them". They do not believe the elder REMINGTONs condone their son's activities of the past; but because they are his parents, "they love him and will do everything in their power for him".

[redacted] advised that the subject has resided with his parents since sometime last year. They believe that possibly for short periods of time he has temporarily resided elsewhere; but

3 cc. - WFO - 65-5528
101-2372
74-106
1 cc. - NY - 121-1985 (info.)
1 cc. - Boston

RECORDED - 121

AUG 22 1951

58

INDEXED - 121

JHH:MR
100-33863

COPIES DESTROYED
284 MAR 6 1961

on the whole, he has resided in Ridgewood. On August 12, 1951, they learned from the subject's mother that the subject had recently gotten his two children from their mother for a vacation "in Vermont". The subject's mother said that she and the subject and the two children were leaving Ridgewood on August 14, 1951, for "a vacation in Vermont". [redacted] advised that they will notify this office when the subject returns.

They advised that apparently the subject has not been employed since last year. They related that he apparently "just putters around the house" helping his mother care for the yard, etc.

Any information they have obtained has been obtained from casual conversation with [redacted] They said that in view of the "delicate situation", any further information they may be able to obtain will necessarily be from casual conversations with Mrs. REMINGTON.

"REMINGTON REVERSAL"

" Last February, a Federal jury in New York decided that William Remington had committed perjury by denying under oath that he had ever been a Communist. Last week, the Court of Appeals in New York, in a decision written by Chief Judge Thomas W. Swan and supported by Judges Augustus and Learned Hand, reversed the verdict and sent the case back to the lower court for retrial. Swan's opinion did not touch upon the guilt or innocence of the young government economist; it found reversible error in Judge Gregroy F. Noonan's charge.

" In charging the jury, the Court of Appeals ruled, Noonan had not listed "overt acts," which under law constituted evidence of perjury, but merely directed that " from all the evidence you must be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that (the defendant) was, in fact, a member of the Communist Party, and was accepted as such by the party." The lower court also had erred in failing to get a definition of party membership.

(Newsweek - September 3, 1951 page 16)

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 27, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER MERRINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT of 1950
(Bufile 101-1185)

Reblet March 27, 1951, WFO letter June 6, 1951, and Newark letter August 21, 1951, all captioned as above and all relating to subject's residence and the maintenance of the Security Index card regarding MERRINGTON.

In addition to the information in referenced Newark letter, it is noted that the Washington Daily News of August 23, 1951, carried an article concerning the recent Appeals Court decision regarding subject. Subject's father was quoted in the article as stating that subject has a part-time job with a medical firm (not further identified) in Hackensack, New Jersey.

In view of the foregoing, subject's residence and employment in the Newark Office territory, plus the possibility that he will not be incarcerated in the near future, it is requested the Bureau authorize the Washington Field Office to transfer the Security Index Card regarding subject to the Newark Office.

SFF:JJM
65-5528
cc - Newark (100-33863)
New York (121-1985 - info)
WFO (101-2372)
WFO (74-106)

101-1185-59

RECORDED - 38

AUG 28 1951

25

SAC, Washington Field

September 26, 1951

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Re WFO let dated August 27, 1951, requesting Bureau authority to transfer subject's Security Index card to Newark.

Inasmuch as Newark has advised by letters dated August 31 and 30, 1951, that Remington is residing with his parents at 560 Upper Blvd., Ridgewood, New Jersey, Washington Field Office is authorized to transfer his Security Index card to Newark by Form FD-305. Washington Field Office should furnish Newark with copies of all serials containing important information which has not been furnished to Newark previously.

Re New York summary report in instant case of 8-27-51 and New York let of September 5, 1951, advising that New York intends to submit a table of contents and an index for referenced report in the near future. New York should expedite the submission of this material.

ORDED - 115

101-1125 - 59

EX-5

cc - New York
Newark

ASB:eal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JJP/gbw

COMM - FBI
SEP 27 1951
MAILED 18

RECEIVED
FBI
SEP 26 5 18 PM '51
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 30, 1951

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
(Bufile 101-1185)

Re Newark letter to Bureau dated 8/21/51, and Washington Field letter to Bureau dated 8/27/51.

On August 29, 1951 [redacted] telephonically contacted this office and advised that REMINGTON and his mother returned to the REMINGTON home at 560 Upper Blvd., Ridgewood, N.J. on the evening of August 28, 1951. [redacted] was not in possession of any further information.

The above is submitted for information.

RUC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1257 JJP/glw

CC: 3 Washington Field (65-5528, 101-2372, 74-106)
1 New York (121-1985)(Info)
1 Boston (Info)

JHU/mvc
100-33863

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RECORDED - 115
EX-141

AUG 31 1951

FBI/DOJ