Wm. W. Remington

121-6159-(1011-1046)

Sect. 16

(34 pgs.)

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Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney, Criminal Division
Director, FBI

July 6, 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

I thought you would be interested in knowing that Mrs. Forrest M. Benson of Knoxville, Tennessee has advised she recalls Remington as a fellow member of the Communist Party in Knoxville during a period in approximately 1936-37. Information previously furnished by Mrs. Benson was set forth in the report of Special Agent John A. Parker dated May 3, 1950, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. J. Foster Hagan, attorney for Mrs. Ann Remington, has advised that he and Mrs. Remington desire to cooperate "one hundred per cent straight down the line".

Investigative reports in this matter are being furnished to you promptly upon receipt by this Bureau.

RECORDED - 46
INDEXED - 46

121-6159-2014

JUL 28 1950

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55 AUG 1 1950

121-6159

JDP:kmh

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ADDRESS ONLY "CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION" IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE AND DATE OF THIS LETTER

CONFIDENTIAL

6159

Date: July 7, 1950

To: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Removed from Gp. Gov. Sec. of S.L. 9-22-50 RH

From: Seth W. Richardson
Chairman, Loyalty Review Board
U. S. Civil Service Commission

Subject: William Walter Remington — William W.

Dir Ex Program Staff

Dept of Commerce - Int Trade

Washington, D. C.

In accordance with your request, there is shown below the disposition made of the case of the captioned individual, who was investigated by your Bureau under the provisions of Executive Order 9835:

This disposition refers to loyalty only and has no reference to actions on other questions of suitability or security which may enter into a case.

Employee or Appointee:

- [ ] Eligible on loyalty
- [ ] Ineligible and dismissed on loyalty
- [X] Resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on loyalty

Applicant:

- [ ] Eligible on loyalty
- [ ] Ineligible and denied employment on loyalty
- [ ] Withdrew from consideration prior to decision on loyalty

Remarks: 6159

NOT RECORDED
3 AUG 10 1950

Note: Any question or comment on this case from either the Attorney General or the Federal Bureau of Investigation must reach the Loyalty Review Board within 30 days from the date of this notice. Otherwise, final notice of the disposition of the case will go forward to the employing Agency or the appropriate Regional Board.

56 SEP 26 1950

LRB 4
Revised June 1949

USCSC—WASHINGTON D C

Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney, Criminal Division
Director, FBI

July 10, 1950

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Department of Commerce
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

CONFIDENTIAL

One copy of a booklet entitled "Hearings Regarding Communism in the United States Government - Part 1", dated 1950 and printed for use of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, is forwarded herewith for your information. This booklet contains testimony concerning Remington heard recently by the Committee on Un-American Activities, and testimony heard in 1948 by the Investigations Subcommittee, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, United States Senate. Copies are being furnished to the Loyalty Review Board and the Civil Service Commission.

Enclosure

121-6159

RECORDED - 13

INDEXED - 13

121-6159-1021

JUL 28 1950

34

EX-98

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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

MAILED 17
JUL 10 1950
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55 AUG 1 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 121-760

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	6-8-50	6/6,7/50	HARVEY G. BERKEY mbh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka "Bill" Director of Export, Program Staff Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.	LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HOWARD THOMAS FRAZIER, Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, Los Angeles, advised that he was casually acquainted with employee REMINGTON at the Tennessee Valley Authority during 1936-1937. FRAZIER stated that he has never been a member of the Communist Party; that he had no information concerning subversive activities at the Tennessee Valley Authority; that he had no information as to whether employee REMINGTON had ever been a member of the Communist Party and believed REMINGTON to be a loyal American.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: San Francisco teletype to the Bureau and Los Angeles dated June 5, 1950.

1 cc LRB
3 cc LSC
1 cc McInerney

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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12-760-6157-1028

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INDEXED - 13

JUL 28 1950

55 AUG 1 1950

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, also known as "Bill"
Director of Export
Program Staff Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

June 8, 1950, Los Angeles, California

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On June 7, 1950, HOWARD THOMAS FRAZIER, Regional Inspector, Supervisor, Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, 1206 Santee Building, Los Angeles, California, furnished the following information:

Mr. FRAZIER was employed at the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, from approximately October, 1935 to August, 1939 and was casually acquainted with employee REMINGTON during the period from approximately the summer of 1936 to the summer of 1937. FRAZIER recalled that during this period, he observed employee REMINGTON infrequently while REMINGTON was performing his duties as a messenger for the Tennessee Valley Authority and recalled that he observed employee REMINGTON at numerous meetings of the American Federation of Government Employees, of which they both were members. FRAZIER stated that the American Federation of Government Employees was a local union at the Tennessee Valley Authority which later became known as the United Federal Workers of America. He recalled that employee REMINGTON was active on a committee in this union, which had for its purpose the setting up of in-service training programs for Tennessee Valley Authority employees.

FRAZIER advised that he could not recall any additional contact with employee REMINGTON although there was a possibility that REMINGTON had accompanied him on a hike to the Smoky Mountains during 1937. Since 1937, FRAZIER stated he has had no contact with employee REMINGTON and had no information concerning REMINGTON's activities since that date.

FRAZIER advised that he has never been a member of the Communist Party and had no information concerning any subversive activities at the Tennessee Valley Authority or any information as to any affiliation by employee REMINGTON with the Communist Party or any other subversive organization.

FRAZIER advised that he considered employee REMINGTON to be a loyal American.

The Communist Party was cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU DE FILE NO. 121-1459

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	6/9/50	6/9/50	ALBERT P. CLARK MMA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, Aka Bill Director of Export Program Staff Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.	LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MAGGIE RANDOLPH recalls a BILL REMINGTON who in 1936 or 1937 was CIO organizer sent by CIO, Nashville, to organize Washington Manufacturing Company, Cookeville, Tennessee. She did not question his loyalty or see any indication of CP connections. Has not seen him since 1937. Does not know if identical with Employee.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Memphis teletype to Bureau and Detroit, June 8, 1950.

1cc LRB
3cc LSC
1cc McInerney

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—62356-1

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON,
Also known as Bill
Director of Export Program Staff
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Detroit, Michigan
June 9, 1950

PART III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

MAGGIE ELIZABETH RANDOLPH, 434 East Bernhard Street, Hazel Park, Michigan, advises that she became acquainted with a BILL REMINGTON in 1936 or 1937 when he and a man named TODD called at her home on Spring Street in Cookeville, Tennessee (she is not sure of this address), advising her that they were CIO organizers in Cookeville for the purpose of organizing the Washington Manufacturing Company.

Miss RANDOLPH explained that she was then employed by the Washington Manufacturing Company in Nashville, Tennessee, and had been sent by the CIO to Cookeville a few days previous to assist in the organizing, inasmuch as she had formerly worked at the Cookeville plant of this company.

REMINGTON's purpose in calling, according to Miss RANDOLPH, was to have her introduce him and TODD to a few people around Cookeville. The acquaintance with REMINGTON lasted only a day or so, possibly as many as three, since REMINGTON and TODD were beaten up shortly after they arrived by a local group of individuals who opposed the CIO and after spending the following night in jail in Cookeville for protection, they left town, presumably for Nashville. She recalls that they returned a few days later for a demonstration in front of the Washington Manufacturing Company and while she saw them she does not remember speaking to REMINGTON on that occasion and has not seen him since.

Miss RANDOLPH says that she does not know that the BILL REMINGTON she refers to is identical with the Employee and has no reason, on the basis of her acquaintance, to question his loyalty or believe he had any interest in or admiration for Communism or the Communist Party.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAGGIE ELIZABETH RANDOLPH states that she made the trip to Cookeville, Tennessee, from Nashville with FRANK PITTS, a cutter employed by the Washington Manufacturing Company in Nashville. He also was to assist in the organizing drive at Cookeville. They received their expenses only. She says that she does not remember A. B. WINFREE, who has claimed to have assisted in the CIO drive in Cookeville. She does not remember that REMINGTON received a broken arm at the time of the beating as WINFREE has previously stated. She is inclined to doubt this. She believes that either ~~or~~ REMINGTON or TODD called the CIO office in Nashville to report the beating, the call being made from the office of J. O. PARIS, attorney in Cookeville. She recalls having heard that REMINGTON was from Knoxville, Tennessee, although he came to Cookeville from Nashville. She does not know where he lived in Cookeville and is not sure he spent more than the one night, spent in jail. She recalls that ZELMA KUHLMAN or COLEMAN was the CIO organizer out of Nashville for the Cookeville area and helped plan the organizing drive at the Washington Manufacturing Company. She does not know whether this individual is acquainted with REMINGTON but believes she was and believes she was in Cookeville at the same time as REMINGTON but is not sure. She remembers that ZELMA KUHLMAN stayed at the James Robinson Hotel in Nashville, Tennessee, at that time.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 121-530 WH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE		REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE	6-14-50	6-12-50	JOHN ALDEN MUNN

TITLE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, also known as William Walter Remington, "Bill"
Director of Export, Program Staff
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

CHARACTER OF CASE: LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. FRANZ E. DANIEL, State Director, CIO Organizing Committee, and his wife, Mrs. ELIZABETH HAWES DANIEL, Wellford, S. C., advised they were not acquainted with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON and could furnish no information regarding REMINGTON's loyalty.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Knoxville teletype dated 6-11-50.

1 cc LRB
3 cc CSC
1 cc McInerney

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Charles W. Brown Jr. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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55 AUG 1 1950 162

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No.
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU N.O. FILE NO. 121-820

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Orleans, La.	6/14/50	6/13/50	DAVID HANLIN BECKER DHB:sh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON Department of Commerce Washington, D. C.	LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JAMES ANDERSON DOMBROWSKI, Director, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., with headquarters 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, states he was former Chairman of Faculty at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle and Allardt, Tennessee, from 1936 to fall 1941; in this capacity he was active in labor and union circles in and around Knoxville, Tennessee, area; stated he does not recall WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON.

RUC

REFERENCE: Teletype from Knoxville to Bureau and New Orleans 6/7/50.
Teletype from New Orleans to Bureau 6/9/50.
Teletype from Bureau to New Orleans 6/12/50.
Teletype from New York to New Orleans 6/12/50.

1 cc LRB
3 cc CSC
1 cc Mr. McInerney

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20 AUG 1 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1 [redacted]
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU FILE NO. 121-760

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	6/16/50	6/14,15/50	JOHN J. HENRY mlw

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka Bill Director of Export, Program Staff Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.	LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Neither HANS MEYERHOFF nor GRIESELDA KUHLMAN is acquainted with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype to Bureau and Los Angeles, 6/13/50
Bureau teletype to Los Angeles, 6/14/50

1 cc LRB
3 cc CSC
1 cc Mr. Inerney

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. B. Hood SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
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FILE NO. SL 121-5532

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
St. Louis, Missouri	6-16-50	5-18 thru 26,31; 6-1,2,5,6,7,8,9, 12,13,14,15-50	HUGH M. ANDERSON seg

TITLE WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
aka "Bill", International Trade Economist, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

CHARACTER OF CASE
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. ANNA KATHERINE BUCKLES SCHRYVER, who stated that she is now known as KATHERINE SHRYVER, interviewed. THEODORE NEWMAN EGRI, her fiance, present at her request. SHRYVER refused to answer any questions. SHRYVER under name BUCKLES employed by TVA, Knoxville, February, 1936 to October, 1936 and TVA records show that from June to December, 1935 she was Executive Secretary, League of American Writers, NYC. In 1944 SHRYVER stated to be a member of CP. From August, 1947 to April or May, 1948 SHRYVER was Executive Secretary, Greater St. Louis Chapter FCA. Also leader in forming Missouri Citizens for Wallace in February, 1948 through which Progressive Party of Missouri was founded on 4-11-48. From June, 1948 to June, 1950 was Executive Secretary, Progressive Party, St. Louis. EGRI signed CP election petition in New York City in 1936 and was described as CP member about that time. Also delegate to International Youth Festival in Budapest, Hungary in 1949 and spoke on his experiences there before St. Louis Chapter ASP in December, 1949.

- RUC -

1 cc LRR
3 cc CSC
1 cc McInerney

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WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
also known as "Bill"
International Trade Economist
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

June 16, 1950
St. Louis, Missouri

III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On May 21, 1950 Mrs. KATHERINE SHRYVER was interviewed at her residence 1246 Amherst Place, St. Louis, Missouri. At her request, Mr. THEODORE NEGRI was present during the interview. She stated that her full name is ANNA KATHERINE BUCKLES SCHRYVER, but that several years ago she dropped the "C" in her name and is now known as KATHERINE SHRYVER.

When asked if she had ever been employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority she commented "Now you're coming to the part I don't want to talk about." She then stated that the TVA records are open to the public but would not say whether or not she had ever been employed by this agency.

When asked if she knew WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, Mrs. SHRYVER stated that she had seen the name in the newspapers. At this point Mrs. SHRYVER stated that she would answer no further questions and the interview was terminated.

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 121-372

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MEMPHIS	6-16-50	6/1,2,4,5,6,7,9,12/50	FRANCIS W. NORWOOD BH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, Commerce Department	LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Persons interviewed in Cookeville, Tenn. recall REMINGTON as being connected with attempted organization of workers of Washington Manufacturing Co. Shirt Plant at Cookeville, but could furnish no information pertaining to his loyalty. Newspapers reviewed reflect no information pertaining to REMINGTON's loyalty. FRANK C. WHITE states not acquainted with REMINGTON.

- RUC -

1 cc LRB
3 cc CSC
1 cc McKinney

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ME

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Commerce Department
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
June 16, 1950
Memphis, Tennessee

III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

J. O. PARIS, Attorney, Cookeville, Tennessee, advised on June 1, 1950 that he represented REMINGTON in a complaint filed by REMINGTON and MERWIN TODD against several workers of the Washington Manufacturing Company in Cookeville, Tennessee in the summer of 1937. Mr. PARIS stated that he recalled no statement or action on the part of REMINGTON which would lead him to believe that this action was anything more than labor difficulties. He stated he could furnish no information pertaining to REMINGTON's loyalty and could not advise whether REMINGTON was or was not a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. FINIS E. HARRIS, Attorney, Cookeville, Tennessee, advised on June 9, 1950 that he had been approached by REMINGTON in the summer of 1937 with regard to handling his case against the workers of the Washington Manufacturing Company in Cookeville, Tennessee. Mr. HARRIS stated that he declined to take the case, although he pointed out that the local newspaper in stories at the time had indicated that he was representing REMINGTON. Mr. HARRIS stated that he could give no information concerning REMINGTON's loyalty, and stated that he knew nothing whatever concerning REMINGTON's membership in the Communist Party.

Mr. SAM DENTON POTEET, merchant, Cookeville, Tennessee, advised ~~that~~ upon interview on June 1, 1950, he recalled REMINGTON as being connected with labor activities in the attempted organization of the textile workers at the Washington Manufacturing Company Shirt Plant located in Cookeville. Mr. POTEET stated that he was the Sheriff of Putnam County at that time and as such the activities of REMINGTON had come to his attention. He stated that so far as he knew REMINGTON's activities were solely in connection with his work with the labor group, and Mr. POTEET advised he could furnish no information pertaining to REMINGTON's loyalty or ~~to his~~ membership in the Communist Party.

Mr. HARVEY HIGGINBOTHAM, former Sheriff of Putnam County, Cookeville, Tennessee, advised on June 1, 1950 that he had been a Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff SAM DENTON POTEET in Cookeville, Tennessee during the summer of 1937. He recalled that REMINGTON and MERWIN PAT TODD had been in Cookeville attempting to organize the workers of the Washington Manufacturing Company Shirt Factory, but stated he could give no information pertaining to REMINGTON's loyalty or

whether he was a member of the

~~to his membership in the~~ Communist Party. Mr. HIGGINBOTHAM pointed out that as well as he could recall REMINGTON was only in Cookeville on two days during the period mentioned.

Mrs. A. B. WINFREY, 250 W. 6th Street, Cookeville, Tennessee, advised ~~the writer~~ on June 1, 1950 she was employed by the Washington Manufacturing Company in the Shirt Factory at Cookeville, Tennessee during the summer of 1937. She stated that she recalled two men coming to Cookeville in an effort to organize the workers of this plant, and she believed that one of them was named REMINGTON. She stated she could give no information concerning this man ~~'s loyalty or membership in the Communist Party~~.

Mr. HERBERT LAWSON, Cookeville, Tennessee, advised ~~the writer~~ on June 1, 1950 that he had formerly been employed by the Washington Manufacturing Company at the Shirt Factory in Cookeville, Tennessee. He recalled that in the summer of 1937 REMINGTON and MERWIN TODD and a Cookeville woman named MAGGIE RANDOLPH had come to Cookeville in an attempt to organize the workers of the Shirt Factory into a union for the CIO. Mr. LAWSON stated that at the time he was active in organizing the workers in a local union which was not to be affiliated with any national organization. He stated that as he recalls, REMINGTON was in Cookeville, Tennessee on only two days during that summer. Mr. LAWSON believed REMINGTON to be from Knoxville, Tennessee, but stated that REMINGTON had gone to Nashville, Tennessee after the occasion of his first appearance in Cookeville, and had returned to Cookeville some three days later. Mr. LAWSON stated that so far as he knew REMINGTON's activities were solely in connection with the organizing of the textile workers and stated he could give no information pertaining to REMINGTON's loyalty or ~~to his membership in~~ the Communist Party.

whether he was a

Mr. BEVI ROBINSON, Cookeville, Tennessee, advised on June 4, 1950 that he recalled REMINGTON being in Cookeville, Tennessee in the summer of 1937 in connection with the organization of the workers of the Washington Manufacturing Company Shirt Plant. Mr. ROBINSON stated that he was one of the persons against whom REMINGTON and MERWIN TODD filed complaints before Magistrate E. W. DOWELL. He stated that as well as he could recall these complaints grew out of labor difficulties and that he could give no information pertaining to REMINGTON's loyalty or ~~to membership by REMINGTON~~ on the Communist Party.

whether he was a

Mr. CLAUDE GRIMES, Cookeville, Tennessee, advised on June 7, 1950 that he was employed by the Washington Manufacturing Company in Cookeville, Tennessee during the summer of 1937. He stated that he recalled REMINGTON, MERWIN TODD, whom he also knew as PAT TODD, and MAGGIE RANDOLPH coming to Cookeville to attempt to organize the textile workers for the CIO. He pointed out that he was one of the persons against whom MERWIN TODD and REMINGTON filed complaints, which he stated resulted from difficulties arising out of the labor situation.

whether he was a

GRIMES stated he could give no information pertaining to REMINGTON's loyalty or ~~to his~~ member~~ship~~ in the Communist Party.

Mr. LEON GENTRY, Business Manager, Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, Tennessee, made the back issues of this paper available ~~to the interviewing agent~~ on June 9, 1950. These papers were reviewed and they indicated that REMINGTON and MERWIN "PAT" TODD were in Cookeville, Tennessee in connection with the organization of the textile workers at the Washington Manufacturing Company Shirt Plant on June 4, 1937, and again on June 7, 1937. They were representing the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and were assisted by a woman named MAGGIE RANDOLPH, a woman named BELL WEAVER, and a man named FRANK PITTS. There is no information in the papers pertaining to REMINGTON's loyalty or indicating membership by him in the Communist Party.

Mr. GENTRY stated that MAGGIE RANDOLPH was a local woman who had left Cookeville, Tennessee around 1935.

[redacted]

~~Memphis Confidential informant~~ [redacted], ~~of unknown reliability~~, advised that from the period of 1939 through 1940 there were approximately 30 members of the Communist Party in Nashville, Tennessee, and that one group was an industrial branch of textile and garment workers with the largest number from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. ~~This informant~~ had no information concerning this group in 1937. [redacted]

The back issues of the Nashville Tennessean and the Nashville Banner were reviewed for the months of May and June, 1937. They both carried articles concerning the activities of REMINGTON and MERWIN TODD in Cookeville, Tennessee in connection with the organization of the workers of the Washington Manufacturing Company for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO. There was no information in either of these papers pertaining to the loyalty of REMINGTON or indicating ~~to~~ membership in the Communist Party on his part. whether he was a

Mr. H. M. JUDD, insurance agent, Cookeville, Tennessee, advised ~~the writer~~ on June 1, 1950 that he recalled REMINGTON and MERWIN TODD being in Cookeville in connection with the organization of the workers of the Washington Manufacturing Company, but stated that he could give no information pertaining to REMINGTON's loyalty or ~~to his~~ member~~ship~~ in the Communist Party.

[redacted], clerk in Circuit Court, Cookeville, Tennessee, advised ~~the writer~~ that he recalled two men being in Cookeville, Tennessee in the summer of 1937 in connection with the organizing of the workers of the Washington Manufacturing Company Shirt Plant. He stated that he did not recall REMINGTON by name but he searched his records and advised that there was no criminal record for REMINGTON in Cookeville, Tennessee, and stated that as well as he could recall there was nothing which occurred in the organizing of the textile workers in Cookeville which pertained to any of the organizers loyalty or pertained to

to any of them being members of the Communist Party.

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Mr. FRANK C. WHITE, U. S. Marine Hospital, 360 W. California Street, Memphis, Tennessee, advised on June 12, 1950 that he has been employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority for about fifteen years, that he was living at Norris, Tennessee in 1937 and during the late summer of that year became acquainted with a limited amount of Communist activity carried on by TVA employees. WHITE said that he was not acquainted with REMINGTON and had never heard of him in connection with Communist or any other activities.

Insert from page 8

- ADMINISTRATIVE DATA -

With regard to REMINGTON and TODD organizing the workers at the Washington Manufacturing Company Shirt Plant at Cookeville, Tennessee, persons interviewed in Cookeville did not recall REMINGTON by name until they were reminded of the incident which occurred in Cookeville in 1937, at which time two men were beaten by workers of the plant. Those interviewed then recalled REMINGTON and all of them stated that they recalled that REMINGTON and MERWIN TODD were attacked by workers of the Washington Manufacturing Company who resented their passing out handbills and attempting to disrupt their organization of the local union and to organize the workers into a union for the CIO. Each of the persons interviewed was questioned as to whether or not the attack was made on REMINGTON and TODD as a result of allegations that either of them was disloyal or a member of the Communist Party, or any other subversive organization. The persons in Cookeville stated that so far as they knew the trouble grew out of strictly labor trouble and had nothing whatever to do with any disloyalty or allegations of disloyalty or connections with subversive organizations on the part of either REMINGTON or TODD.

It was noted in reviewing the Putnam County Herald that in the June 10, 1937 issue appeared an article which set forth the incidents surrounding REMINGTON and TODD's being in Cookeville. From reading this article, it was ascertained that on June 4, 1937 REMINGTON and TODD appeared at the Washington Manufacturing Company Shirt Plant at Cookeville to distribute handbills in connection with their attempted organization of the workers of this plant for the CIO. They were run away from the plant premises by workers of the factory and later on in the same day were attacked by a group of workers from the factory on the public square in Cookeville. At this time they were both knocked down and beaten and were taken to the office of J. O. PARIS, local attorney, for protection.

REMINGTON and TODD filed complaints against thirteen workers for this attack, which complaints were filed by Attorney PARIS before local Magistrate E. W. DOWELL, who is now deceased. Persons against whom the complaints were charged are as follows:

ARTHUR PETTY	DOUGLAS POWERS
CORDELL DYER	HERBERT GIBSON
LUTHER MEDLEY	CHARLIE TAYS
VIRGIL DANIELS	JESSE JOHNSON
CARLOS WEBB	CHARLIE GRIMES
J. BEVI ROBINSON	FLOYD HUTCHINS

According to the newspaper account, the two men were represented by Attorney J. O. PARIS, and Attorney FINIS E. HARRIS, and were to be represented at the hearing by HERBERT KING, Attorney for CIO at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The paper indicated that the organization work had been carried on previously by MAGGIE RANDOLPH and FRANK PITTS, who had been arrested on May 12, 1937 for distributing handbills without a permit and pointed out that subsequent to the filing of the complaints against the workers REMINGTON and TODD had been taken to the County Jail at Cookeville, Tennessee for protection by deputy sheriffs, where they had remained until they could catch a train for Nashville. They left Cookeville on the night of June 4, 1937, at which time they stated that they would return with a motorcade from Nashville, Tennessee to demonstrate in Cookeville.

The papers stated that on June 7, 1937 a motorcade of approximately twenty cars came to Cookeville from Nashville, Tennessee, this motorcade being led by REMINGTON and TODD. They drove into Cookeville and around the Shirt Plant one time and around the public square twice, and then left Cookeville and drove back to Nashville.

There was no indication in the article of any allegations being made of disloyalty on the part of REMINGTON or any membership in the Communist Party.

There was in the same issue of the Putnam County Herald an editorial written by Mr. JAMES N. COX, publisher, which quoted excerpts from an editorial which appeared in the Nashville Banner on June 6, 1937, as follows: "Radical leadership is shouting that labor cannot compromise--that it must come to power and rule--that it constitutes a group whose sole interest is class domination--and in this unwise doctrine of Communism lies the real danger, not only to the old labor movement, but to our Democratic form of government."

This editorial went on to state that Cookeville had never had any serious labor trouble, and mentioned that a citizens committee had been formed by the Mayor and the Lions Club and had helped negotiate contracts between local labor groups with the Washington Manufacturing Company and the Menzies Shoe Company, another plant in that town. The editorial stated that the group demonstrating in Cookeville on Monday, June 7, 1937, appeared largely from Nashville and was comprised of disgruntled and discharged employees. It stated that the attempt to hold a mass meeting by this group had failed because of the determination of the reception committee of leading citizens of the town and 90% of the employees of the plant.

It stated that Cookeville had never in the past and does not propose to be governed by foreigners. Mr. GENTRY was questioned as to his interpretation of what was meant by the use of the word "foreigners" and he stated that his

impression at the time the article was written, and at the present time, was that Mr. COX had meant it to refer to persons outside of the Cookeville area, and not to persons outside of the United States.

Mr. GENTRY stated that Mr. COX, who wrote the editorial, is still living, but that he is extremely old and has been ill for a number of years. He stated that COX is in such a condition that he felt no information could result from an interview with Mr. COX. Mr. KEITH BOHANNON, Attorney, Cookeville, Tennessee, a friend of Mr. COX, was contacted and he furnished the same information as to Mr. COX's physical condition as that given by Mr. GENTRY.

The review of the Putnam County Herald indicated that on August 26, 1937 the charges against the thirteen workers were dropped and stated that neither of the plaintiffs, MERWIN TODD or WILLIAM REMINGTON, appeared at the hearing, nor did their Chief Counsel, Mr. HERBERT KING, of Chattanooga. The past issues of the Nashville Tennessean and the Nashville Banner, Nashville, Tennessee, were also reviewed and no additional information was obtained, with the exception of the information that a woman named ELAINE WRIGHT was the head of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee for the CIO in Nashville, Tennessee, at the time that REMINGTON and TODD were in Cookeville. This woman took an active interest in their case and apparently was in charge of coordinating their work for the CIO. She sent a telegram to the Governor of Tennessee protesting the attack on the two men immediately after its occurrence.

[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Commerce Department
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Report of: Special Agent Francis W. Norwood
Dated : June 16, 1950, Memphis, Tennessee

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ED-72
(1-10-4)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU — NH FILE NO. 121-235 clb

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	6/19/50	6/1,2,7,13-16/50	LEONARD F. JOHNSON

TITLE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka Bill
Director of Export, Program Staff
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

CHARACTER OF CASE: LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Results of interviews with [redacted] Conn., [redacted] CARPENTER, Simsbury, Conn., JOSEPH STEIN, Waterbury, Conn., WILLIAM W. GOODMAN, Danbury, Conn., and [redacted] Conn., all fellow students of REMINGTON at Dartmouth set forth. [redacted] in signed statement states it was common knowledge among his circle at Dartmouth that REMINGTON was member of YCL 1936-39. [redacted] in signed statement states he considered REMINGTON to have been very radical in that REMINGTON's ideas on politics differed from his and many others. [redacted] recalled REMINGTON stated our government is out-moded based on profit system and we are, therefore, chasing a bygone. STEIN advised REMINGTON was in left wing group at Dartmouth, by which he meant a member of the American Student Union, a New Dealer" and pro-Roosevelt. GOODMAN advised he considered REMINGTON a "middle of the roader", between left and right. [redacted], in signed statement, stated that based on discussions he had with REMINGTON at Dartmouth, 1937-38, he knew REMINGTON to be at least part of the time a Communist sympathizer and supporter. [redacted] testified before Senate Committee inquiring into REMINGTON's loyalty at Washington, D. C. 8/7/48 reading from notebook containing notes made by him as a result of discussions had by him with REMINGTON while both were students at Dartmouth. [redacted] reinterviewed and upon examining photostatic copy of his notebook was unable to recall in further detail any of the statements or views expressed by REMINGTON. Information concerning BRUCE REMINGTON set forth.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCL

EX-30

-RUC-

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Allen H. Willis SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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INDEXED - 113

JUL 28 1950

EX-30

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55 AUG 1 1950

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka Bill
Director of Export, Program Staff
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

June 19, 1950
New Haven, Connecticut

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted], Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, who advised that he would be willing to appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board, furnished the following signed statement:

[redacted]
Middletown
Connecticut

May 27, 1948

"I, [redacted] of the faculty of Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Connecticut, voluntarily make the following written statement to Howard P. Winter, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made by Mr.Winter to cause me to make this statement. The statement is made in my own handwriting and consists of this and three following pages.

"I met William Walter Remington in 1936 at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., where we were both undergraduates. During that academic year (1936-37) and the second following academic year (1938-39) he and I were closely associated in various enterprises of a social and intellectual nature. (In 1937-38 I believe he worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority.) During that three-year period it was common knowledge among the members of our circle that Remington was a member of the Young Communist League; other members of the circle were also affiliated with the Communists; we were a radical group.

"In his senior year, 1938-1939, he held a fellowship in the College, in the course of which he worked on an academic project in public administration, for which he received high honors. At the same time it was evident to me, to his friends, and to his instructors with whom I talked, that Remington was abandoning many of his radical beliefs and was tempering his social idealism with a more humane and tolerant approach and a liberal political philosophy which must have proved entirely unacceptable to the Communists.

"I believe, though I do not now recall the source of information, that he very soon afterwards gave up his party affiliation.

"In my mind, though I believe there is much we must learn from Communism economically and socially, Communists in America are by definition politically disloyal. Though I have lost contact with Remington, it is my strong presumption that he is at present and will remain a loyal citizen and public servant. This is based on my knowledge of his character, his common sense, and his humanitarian vision, and on the marked change of views which took place in him as he came to maturity. Undergraduate radicalism in his case, as in mine and many others, seemed to be a necessary passing phase. Its extremism can hardly be regarded as disloyalty or even a predication of disloyalty in people so young and so adventurous in spirit and so sheltered from economic and political realities. As to Remington in particular, I never knew anyone who seemed so obviously destined and committed, by ability and temperament, for a career of loyal and distinguished public service.

Signed - [redacted]

Witnessed:
Howard P. Winter
Special Agent
F.B.I., New Haven, Conn."

The Young Communist League is an organization which has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

[redacted] Street, Simsbury, Connecticut, who is presently employed by the [redacted] Insurance Company, 650 Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut, advised that he was very well acquainted with Remington as a classmate at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., especially during the years 1937-1938. Mr. CARPENTER advised that in 1938 he was director of the Dartmouth Winter Carnival which was held in the middle part of February and also had charge of the ski jumping activities in which a Bavarian ski team participated. He stated that on top of this ski jump the committee had placed the flags of several nations, including the Nazi flag, and that these flags were also displayed at "outdoor evening festivities" and also on Robinson Hall. He advised that on the

Sunday night after the carnival that all the members of the committee met in a "Grievance Committee Meeting" at which the members brought up all grievances they had heard concerning the handling of the weekend. No outsiders were permitted in this meeting. [redacted] recalled that the question of the flying of the Nazi flag was brought up as apparently several students had objected to same and had told various members of the committee about their objections but he could not associate these objections with any particular objectors and could not remember the name of REMINGTON having been mentioned.

[redacted] advised that he could not recall having heard REMINGTON identify himself as a member of the Communist Party nor having made any statement such as "We have plenty of power on the campus".

The following statement was voluntarily furnished b [redacted] and he stated that he would be willing to appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board:

[redacted]
Hartford, Conn.

April 17, 1950

"I, [redacted] make the following statement to William H. Booth, Jr., who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement of my own free will.

"I recall William W. Remington well as one of my classmates at Dartmouth College in the class of 1938.

"At no time have I ever heard him say that he was a member of the Communist Party nor a Communist sympathizer.

"On more than one occasion I have engaged in political discussions with Remington and other classmates. I cannot recall that these discussions were under the sponsorship of any particular group or society. I recall that in these discussion groups Remington was very 'radical' in his thoughts and speech. By 'radical' I mean that his ideas of politics differed from mine and most of the group. I recall his saying that our type of government is outmoded and that in our present type of government based on a profit system that we are chasing a bygone.

"In these discussions I remember that Remington was a very domineering person and he seemed to control the discussion and attempted to control the thinking.

"I also recall that he, if not one of the leaders, was very

active in the organization at Dartmouth known as the 'Students for Democratic Action'. I do not know whether this organization at that time was formed and thinking along Communist lines, but have heard in recent years that it was a Communist front organization.

"I have not seen nor heard from Remington since graduation in June of 1938.

"I have read the above statement of two pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [redacted]

"Witness:
William H. Booth, Jr.
Special Agent - F.B.I.
New Haven, Conn."

After furnishing the above statement, [redacted] added, "If I had known then as much about Communism as I know now, I would definitely have said that REMINGTON was a Communist sympathizer or fellow traveler, and he would have been one person I would not have wanted anything to do with.

Mr. WILLIAM GOODMAN, Bieber-Goodman Corporation, Danbury, Connecticut, whose home address is RFD 4, Danbury, Connecticut, advised that he graduated from Dartmouth College in the Class of 1939 as did WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON. Mr. GOODMAN stated that during the years 1938 and 1939, he became well acquainted with REMINGTON on the campus and that both of them were very active in the Forensic Union which, he stated, was a debating group. He also stated that both he and REMINGTON were Sociology majors, and hence were in many classes and discussion groups together.

Mr. GOODMAN stated that in the various informal discussion groups on politics and government, he, REMINGTON, and CHARLES DAVIS all appeared to have the same political thoughts and beliefs and found themselves as "middle-of-the roaders" between the Leftists and Rightists" in arguments and discussions, and that he and REMINGTON were "damned by the Communist sympathizers and reactionaries as well" at Dartmouth. He also continued by stating that REMINGTON was a "liberal but not a radical". He stated that REMINGTON was a very staunch "New Dealer" and "pro-Roosevelt". By "liberal" and "radical" Mr. GOODMAN stated that he believed REMINGTON to be a liberal inasmuch as he was a "progressive thinker" and that he was always "looking for some new idea or experiment" and that by "radical" he meant that REMINGTON had no "Communistic, rebellious or pro-totalitarian ideas".

He recalled that on several occasions the group had discussed the Russian "experiments" and that he, REMINGTON, and DAVIS, believed that some of the "experiments" conducted by Russia were creditable but that others were not. He recalled that after Russia had invaded Finland, REMINGTON was very aggravated and told the discussion group that, "I guess we were right about Russia, after all." He stated that he also recalled REMINGTON's having stated that the tactics of Russia after this invasion were the same as those of Hitler and the other totalitarian forces.

He also stated that he remembered well receiving a letter from REMINGTON in about September, 1939, in which letter REMINGTON stated, "How anybody would touch Russia with a ten-foot pole now is more than I can understand."

GOODMAN stated that it was his recollection that REMINGTON was referring to the Russian invasion of Finland in making this remark. He stated that he had destroyed this letter.

Concerning the American Student Union at Dartmouth, GOODMAN advised that he was not a member of this group and had only attended one meeting. He stated he had no information concerning whether REMINGTON was a member of this union or whether he had attended any of the meetings.

Mr. GOODMAN also stated that he had no information concerning any "splinter group" which might have been formed due to the alleged Communist domination of the American Student Union. He stated that if any such "splinter group" had been formed, he believed CHARLES DAVIS might have been the leader of the new group inasmuch as DAVIS was so opposed to Communism.

Mr. GOODMAN stated that he had no information whatsoever concerning any Marxist group at Dartmouth nor had he ever heard of any discussion group concerning Marxism having been formed on the campus.

In conclusion, Mr. GOODMAN stated that he would be very much surprised if WILLIAM R. HINGTON were a Communist or a Communist sympathizer because from his acquaintance with REMINGTON at Dartmouth, he believed him to be a complete individualist and a non-conformist and one who "would not fall for the line put out by the Communist Party".

Mr. JOSEPH STEIN, Architect, Room 10, 110 Grand Street, Waterbury, Connecticut, advised that he graduated from Dartmouth College, Hanover,

New Hampshire, in the class of 1938. He advised that he was only acquainted with WILLIAM REMINGTON one year, that being 1935, when both he and REMINGTON were sophomores. He stated that upon the conclusion of this school year REMINGTON left Dartmouth and returned, he believed, after one year's absence. Mr. STEIN stated that during this year of 1935 REMINGTON and WILLIAM MARTIN were roommates and that they lived just above STEIN. STEIN could not recall the name of the dormitory in which they lived. He stated that he was a particularly close friend of WILLIAM MARTIN and for this reason got very well acquainted with REMINGTON.

Mr. STEIN stated that he recalled very vividly the Dartmouth Winter Carnival of 1938 at which time the Nazi flag was flown with the flags of several other nations from the ski jump. He stated he resented the fact that the Nazi flag was being flown particularly at this time when relations with Germany were strained and that he protested to a Jewish fraternity, namely Phi Lamba Phi, and requested that the leaders of the fraternity bring some kind of action in order to have the flag taken down. He stated, however, that the leaders of the fraternity did not think it wise to make a protest at that time.

STEIN also stated he recalled that one of the events of the carnival week-end was a parade in which all of these flags were exhibited. He stated he recalled that one of the students whose first name he could not remember but whose last name was BURGE, had come to him and suggested to him that they stage a demonstration while the parade was in progress and wrest the Nazi flag from the bearers. STEIN stated that he did not know how many other persons BURGE had talked to but the "Daily Dartmouth" printed an article in the paper on the next day in which it stated that it would have been very undiplomatic for any demonstration to have taken place over the presence of the Nazi flag in the parade.

To the best of his knowledge STEIN could not recall REMINGTON having participated in any discussion concerning the Nazi flag or the removal of it from the others.

When questioned concerning REMINGTON's loyalty, STEIN stated that REMINGTON was definitely "in the left wing group" at Dartmouth. He stated that by the "left wing group" he meant that REMINGTON was a member of the National Student League and the American Student Union which was the successor to the National Student League and also the fact that REMINGTON was considered to be a very vehement New Dealer and pro-Roosevelt. He stated he had no reason to believe that REMINGTON was either a card-carrying Communist or a sympathizer of the Communist Party. He continued by stating that there was a very definite "liberal group" at Dartmouth during this period where political discussions were

carried on at great length and that Communism and Marxism were discussed mostly as an academic discussion and not anyone talking about it necessarily was an adherent to the principle. He stated that he could not definitely recall whether REMINGTON took part in any of these discussions.

Mr. STEIN stated that he had never heard of a "New Russian Group" at Dartmouth, nor any group closely resembling this name.

Mr. STEIN thought REMINGTON was employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority upon graduation from college in 1939 or 1940 and he recalled having heard or read that REMINGTON had been arrested and placed in jail in Knoxville, Tennessee, for "labor organizing". STEIN stated he believed the arrest was made by the Sheriff's Department. He could furnish no additional details. However, the recollection of having heard or read that REMINGTON had been arrested was vivid in his mind.

In concluding Mr. STEIN stated that the last time he had seen or heard from WILLIAM REMINGTON was in 1941 at which time he, STEIN, went to Washington, D. C., in order to obtain Federal employment. At this time he looked up REMINGTON and asked REMINGTON if he had any information on any openings and REMINGTON stated that inasmuch as STEIN was an architect that he knew a friend in the Housing Administration who could probably use STEIN's services. STEIN stated that he returned to Waterbury, Connecticut, and a few days later heard either from the friend of REMINGTON's in the Housing Administration or from REMINGTON himself, advising him that he could have this job but STEIN stated that he had already made up his mind to enlist in the U. S. Army and did so.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted], who is presently employed by the State of Connecticut as a Field Representative on the Governor's Fact Finding Commission on Education, advised that he was a member of the Class of 1941 at Dartmouth College and that during his Freshman year at Dartmouth, 1937 to 1938, he was acquainted with WILLIAM REMINGTON.

Mr. BARSTOW, who advised that he would be willing to appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board, furnished the following signed statement:

[redacted]
April 17, 1950

"I, [redacted] furnish the following voluntary statement to Special Agent Leonard F. Johnson who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

"About one year ago last summer I read in the newspapers accounts of an inquiry being made by a committee of the United States Senate into government expenditures in relation to loyalty review proceedings in the United States Government. The accounts I read indicated that the Senate Committee was inquiring into the activities and loyalty of William Remington a Dept. of Commerce employee. I had also read in the newspapers statements attributed to William Remington in which he denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party, a Communist or even a Communist sympathizer. I was disturbed over these statements attributed to Remington because I recalled having known Remington while we were both students at Dartmouth College and I knew Remington to be, at least part of the time that he was in college, a Communist sympathizer and supporter.

"Accordingly I communicated with Senator Ives of New York who was a member of the Senate Committee and subsequently I testified concerning my knowledge of William Remington before a Special Investigation Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Expenditures, headed by Senator Homer Furgerson and represented as Counsel by William Rogers, on August 7, 1948. When testifying before this Committee I read from a notebook which I had in my possession at that time, and in which I had made notes of various discussions which I had with Remington while we were both students at Dartmouth College. I do not have this notebook in my possession now as I turned it over to the Senate Committee.

"I was a member of the class of 1941 at Dartmouth. During the school year 1937 to 1938 while I was a freshman I believe Remington was a junior.

"I believe that at that time Remington was considered by some of his fellow students to have Communist ideas and to believe in Communism. I myself knew Remington to be at least part of the

time that he was in college a Communist sympathizer and supporter.

"My reasons for considering Remington to be such were based chiefly upon discussions which I had with him in his dormitory room in Crosby Hall. Although I do not now recall specific statements made by Remington during these discussions his remarks were in the nature of the following:

"Remington spoke favorably of the Russian Constitution, particularly in regard to the political and economic rights guaranteed under the Russian Constitution, as being an example of what is good about Communism.

"Remington defended a couple of purges which had taken place shortly before in Russia as being necessary for the safety and security of the state.

"I recall that on one occasion Remington attacked a book which was anti-Communist. It is my recollection that this book was 'Assignment in Eutopia' by an American Reporter Eugene Lyons.

"Remington was outspoken in favor of the Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War on the grounds that General Franco's side was Fascist and the Loyalists were fighting to preserve democracy.

"My recollection is that Remington took part in soliciting contributions for the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

"Because of the length of time which has elapsed I do not now recall anything further concerning the discussions I had with Remington.

"I have had only one contact with Remington since that time and that was at the hearing in Washington, D. C. where I testified before the Senate Investigating Committee. Remington was present during part of the hearing and I also had luncheon with him following it.

"I have no knowledge of Remington's activities or beliefs since I knew him in college, and in fact Remington told me when I talked with him in Washington that he had become strongly anti-Communist. I respected him greatly at college for his brilliant mind, and simply was impressed by the contribution which his convincing expression of then Communist ideas made to the evolution of my own undergraduate thinking about the serious problems of our

times.

"I have read the above statement and it is complete and true to the best of my present recollection.

/s/ [redacted]

"Witness:
"Leonard F. Johnson, Special Agent, F.B.I., New Haven, Conn."

[redacted] further advised that there was considerable organizational activity at Dartmouth and it was his recollection that the American Student Union was on its way out of existence at Dartmouth when he entered that institution. [redacted] stated that he could not now recall whether he or REMINGTON had ever been members of the American Student Union. [redacted] stated that he himself was a member of the Young Peoples Socialist League at Dartmouth which he stated was opposed to Communism. He advised that REMINGTON was not a member of the Young Peoples Socialist League. [redacted] stated that he could not now recall whether or not any Communist Front Organization was in existence at Dartmouth during his attendance there and he could not recall any membership in such organization on the part of REMINGTON.

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade is an organization which the Attorney General of the United States has declared to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On June 15, 1950, [redacted], Jr., was reinterviewed at New London, Connecticut, at which time he ~~was allowed to~~ examined a photostatic copy of his notebook concerning the entries he had made therein pertaining to the discussions he had with REMINGTON while both were students at Dartmouth College for the purpose of determing whether or not these notes would enable him to recall in any further detail the statements and views expressed to him by REMINGTON and to obtain any further recollection on his part of the events surrounding each of the entries made in his notebook concerning REMINGTON.

On the occasion of this reinterview [redacted] stated that although he is very busily occupied at his present position as a Field Representative on the Governor's Fact Finding Commission on Education, State of Connecticut, he nevertheless would be willing to appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board, if requested.

The following signed statement was furnished by [redacted] during this reinterview:

[redacted]
June 15, 1950

"I, [redacted] furnish the following voluntary statement to Special Agent Leonard F. Johnson who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

"I was acquainted with William W. Remington at Dartmouth College when we were both undergraduates there, he being in the class of 1939 and I being in the class of 1941. During my freshman year, in December, 1937, and January, 1938, I became acquainted with Remington along with other students through attending various lectures and discussion group meetings dealing with current affairs. I am not certain exactly how or through whom I first met Remington. I do recall that after a lecture on the Civil War in Spain which I attended in December, 1937, I had a long discussion on Communism and Capitalism with Charles Livermore, the President of the Dartmouth American Student Union, who was a friend of Remington's. This was my first introduction to the ideas of Communism, and as an inquiring student I was interested in hearing more about them. I may have met Remington through Livermore, or I may have gone directly to him myself, having heard him speak at some of these discussion meetings, and knowing Remington to be considered to some extent, at least, to be a Communist at that time.

"I had several discussions with Remington in his dormitory room, in January of 1938, concerning Communism and other problems. I was deeply impressed by the brilliance of his mind and by the quiet, earnest sincerity of his expression of the Communist beliefs which he then held. He presented his points very effectively, and I certainly felt that he held his Communist convictions strongly and firmly. My impression was, too, that he looked down on me a little for not readily accepting them myself, as if the rightness of Communism was pretty obvious.

"After these discussions with Remington I wrote down some notes on what he had said, in a notebook in which I was keeping notes on lectures, talks, discussions, ideas, and thoughts. I recorded these notes on my discussions withBill Remington very shortly following them, and within a day or two I think, at the most. They represented the gist of the ideas which he presented to me and I wanted to have some record of what he had said and

believed to refer back to and think about.

"On August 7, 1948, I testified concerning my knowledge of William Remington before a Special Investigations Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Expenditures, headed by Senator Homer Ferguson, and at that time I turned this notebook over to Senator Ferguson's Committee. I have been shown a document which I have recognized and identified as being a photostatic copy of my notebook which I turned over to Senator Ferguson's Committee. This document contains the following notations in my own handwriting concerning what I remembered Remington as having said in the discussions which I had with him.

"'Communism economically supported and striven for by Bill - & now working for C.I.O. for immediate ends of Workers' welfare.

"'Communism system of maximum production & consumption - payment not in money & high capital, etc. profits - but in balanced goods all round, governmentally controlled. Personal advancement & higher wages & homes, etc. for ability. But all one together, etc.

"'Capitalism's inherent evils of depressions - worse & worse - overproduction & layoff, etc., etc.

"'(Ford invested million dollars in Japan? bonds, etc.)
- sells Japan her trucks, etc.)

"'Bill was working with roomate distributing posters to mill workers in Tennessee - announcing meeting - attacked, got away - Held organizing meeting showing workers they were underpaid & how could get better. 'Employer looked out window & saw it & hired 15 thugs to kill him' - He was attacked & badly slugged, left for dead (?) - roommate's back broken, etc. - though this only happened couple of times in his six C.I.O. months.

"'But labor at least has not hired trained thugs to kill organizers & wreck things, etc.

"'NLRB's accusations against Ford probably true, cause it's pretty cagey & not stick neck out if not sure.

- "'Russia communism a success - Russia gone farther in last 20 years than any other country. New constitution, etc.

"'The men executed were mostly really very dangerous to the gov. & put there in definite attempt to wreck the system.

"'Communists & Russia only really active one's aiding China now.'

"In connection with the above notes which I made in connection with the discussions I had with Remington, I am unable now to recall in any further detail any of the statements or views expressed by Remington other than those remarks and views attributed to Remington in a previous statement which I furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 17, 1950.

"During the period when I knew Remington at college, I also recall having had a conversation with a German exchange student regarding a new book on Spain which presented the case for Genral Franco and the Rebels in the Spanish Civil War. It maintained that the Loyalists were actually a minority group who had won the election by only a slight majority vote, not an overwhelming vote of the people, and that they had immediately kicked all of their opponents out of the government and established an undemocratic regime. The book said that the outbreak of the Rebels against the new government was the result of the unpopular anarchy which had ensued. One further notation recorded in my notebook has to do with Remington's reaction to the viewpoint of this book when I subsequently discussed it with him. The notation is as follows:

"'But Bill Remington opposes, of course, & says this view not quite - 250-125 congressional majority in election, & they put in for first time universal education (objected) & made church assume its proper place outside state, in religion not politics. - 35c. - bigs raised row.'

"I recall that Remington was a serious and strong supporter of the Loyalist Cause in the Spanish Civil War.

"It is my recollection that Remington was active in the American Student Union at Dartmouth, and that at Dartmouth the American Student Union provided one means for him and others to disseminate Communist ideas and gain support for Communist-backed policies.

"Although I can recall no further remarks or statements made by Remington, it was my impression at college that for at least part of the time that he was there, Remington was openly and admittedly Communist, and known as such on the campus.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 5 pages & to the best of my belief & recollection it is true and complete.

/s/ [redacted]

Witnessed

Leonard F. Johnson, Special Agent, FBI, New Haven, Conn."

[redacted] stated that he was still unable to recall whether or not he himself had been a member of the American Student Union at Dartmouth. He did state that he had attended several meetings of that organization. He further stated that he was not certain that REMINGTON was an actual member of the American Student Union but did state that he knew REMINGTON to have been active in the American Student Union at Dartmouth. He stated that he felt that records at Dartmouth College should reflect whether or not REMINGTON and himself had actually been members of the American Student Union.

The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives on March 29, 1944.

Photostatic copies of those pages of [redacted] notebook which contained pertinent notations regarding REMINGTON's loyalty are attached as exhibits to this report. (Exhibit A)

[redacted]

[redacted]

With regard to [redacted]'s statement that REMINGTON was a member of the Young Communist League, [redacted] was questioned as to what he means by the phrase "common knowledge". In response to this PARKE explained that it is his impression that REMINGTON admitted membership in the Young Communist League to him. After thinking the matter over further, PARKE pointed out that he could not definitely recall any such admission on REMINGTON's part and stated that he wished to leave his statement as it stood.

[redacted]

Communism economically [illegible] (of)
Bill - & was working for C.I.O. for immediate end of Worker's welfare.

Communism system of maximum production & consumption - pay cost of money & high capital, etc. profits - but in balanced goods all round governmentally controlled. Personal advancement & higher wages & hours, etc for ability. But all one together, etc.

Capitalism's inherent evils of depressions - worse & worse - overproduction & layoff, etc., etc..

(Fad invited million dollars in Japan? Lab, etc.)
(calls Japan dirty trucks, etc.)

Bill was working with remote distributing factories & all workers in Tennessee - announcing meeting - attacked, got away - Hell organizing meeting showing workers they were underpaid & how could get better. Employer looked out window & saw it & hired 15 thugs to kill him - He was attacked & badly slugged & left for dead (?) - cracked his head broken, etc. - Thought this only happened couple of times in his life C.I.O. [illegible]

But labor at least has not hired thugs to kill organizers & wreck things, etc.

NLRB's accusations against Fad probably true, since it's pretty easy & not thick such out if not true..

Russia communism a success —
Russia gone further in last 20 years than
any other country. New constitution, etc.?
The men executed were mostly really
very dangerous to the gov. & put
there in definite attempts to wreck the
system.

(But why no definite statement
on this? — mostly they
did really need Sol.?)

Communists & Russia only really
active one's siding China also.

(Particular — Hoffman & who . . . .)

Cliff
Pelley McChakerlin — "Toward a Hoffman
New Deal."

Well they not daffy — more, etc.
by another — can't do and don't it, but we can
be daffy another — need to relax, not rational
stress — get balance:
1) [illegible] — they in only time really wonderful if
put off a year or will bite — another
to such after [illegible] — force well & force.
2) in [illegible] they — Bell — we & be daffy — [illegible] it;
(affecting & thinking; instead of mind will [illegible] —
friends, thinking; other, more, etc. . . .
3) the use of force — don't talk also & they to
seriously — rather a question don't [illegible] they [illegible]
Can be daffy in other [illegible] actually [illegible] (?)
[illegible] — Jew & prosecuted etc. — be it.

(And the force of religion & [illegible] etc. — Hoffman?)

New suggestion would be:- how about a couple of days wholly devoted to small discussions, or the week before exams, say - or classes or lectures, but required reading of any kind & small discussion meetings with the professors or others or alone with the end of reaching definite constructive conclusions.

Bryce - (Prof Hennessy (?)), ed. first story.
- Freedom especially.

Heinie - Hiaiga - German student:
- New-York - Stein - Loyalist election really won by minority group with slight majority vote - not full 'overwhelming' vote, & not democratic - they immediately decided appointments out of government, but in new president, ed. - & Rebels attack result of muffled anarchy, ed. - many facts, ed.

But Bill Bennett offers, of course, a separate view - not quite - 250-125 sectarian majority in election, & they put in for first time universal education (objected) & made school system its dependence outside state, in religion not politics. - ed. - bye & avoid row

16219

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

NY FILE NO. 121-1958 ams

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	6/19/50	4/28;5/3,5,8,10,12, 19-26;29-6/2,5-9, ~~12-18/50~~	JAMES E. TIERNEY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON aka William Walter Remington, "Bill", International Trade Economist, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.	LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHARLES DAVIS states he and employee became friendly in their junior year at Dartmouth. Both attended same meetings, ASU, while DAVIS was a freshman-sophomore. He did not know if employee was on the Executive Staff, ASU. DAVIS states employee roomed with BILL MARTIN in junior year and would not room with MARTIN, senior year because of personal dislikes and numerous arguments concerning Communism; REMINGTON being anti-Communist, though liberal. Relates he and REMINGTON with two others, formed group in junior year in opposition to Communist-dominated ASU, which group in remaining college days was successful in bringing about changes in opposition to ASU. DAVIS could not recall Marxist group on campus. He visited employee a few times in Virginia in 1943 or 1944. He believes during the time of his association with the employee, REMINGTON was loyal. FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN states he did not know REMINGTON. Allegations of MARTIN in interview and Communist affiliations set out. HARRY TANDY MILLER worked as messenger, TVA, with the employee sometime in 1936 or 1937. He did not question REMINGTON'S loyalty, but would not at time place him in position where security involved, because of immature judgment. At end of war he saw the employee in Washington, D.C., and now believes he has matured. He recalled numerous discussions

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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121-6157-1031

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS (Cont'd.): with employee, but does not recall any of them pertaining to Communism. MILLER states he, the employee, and KENNETH CAMERON were members North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. MERWIN S. TODD, upon recontact, declined to be interviewed. Her refusal on May 17 to make appointment for interview set out. Documentation of persons mentioned by Mrs. REMINGTON in relation to her husband set out. Washington [redacted] on recontact, advises employee known to her as CP member and worked with informant as espionage agent for Russia.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES E. TIERNEY, New York, 4/28/50. Teletypes to Bureau, 5/2/50 and 5/3/50.

The title of this case reflects the position of the employee as explained in Washington Field Office teletype to the Bureau and New York on May 31, 1950.

121-6159-103

NY 121-1958

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
also known as
William Walter Remmington, "Bill"
International Trade Economist
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

June 19 , 1950
New York, New York

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

CHARLES DAVIS, 2170 Madison Avenue, New York City, an instructor in English at New York University, stated that he graduated from Dartmouth with the employee in 1939. He stated that he did not become friendly with the employee until sometime in their junior year. Mr. DAVIS related that the employee actually had started school one year prior to him, but had left school and thus lost a year, while employed in the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tennessee. Consequently, Mr. DAVIS said, it was not until his junior year that he became closely associated with REMINGTON.

Mr. DAVIS stated that he and the employee had attended some of the meetings of the American Student Union while he, DAVIS was either a freshman or a sophomore and during this time he never noted any disloyal activity on the employee's part. He said that he did not know if the employee was on the Executive Committee of the American Student Union.

Mr. DAVIS stated that in the employee's junior year, the employee roomed with BILL MARTIN. He advised that they were constantly disagreeing and believed that their arguments were both personal and political. He stated that the employee, though liberal, was anti-Communist and, therefore, had numerous arguments with MARTIN concerning the aspects of Communism, inasmuch as MARTIN was pro-Communist. He described the employee's liberal attitude as one that was anti-Communist, but progressive in that he was looking for proper changes in curriculum and student life that would benefit all. Mr. DAVIS stated that as a result of these arguments, the employee refused to room with MARTIN in his senior year.

Mr. DAVIS said that sometime in their junior year, he and REMINGTON realized that the American Student Union was becoming Communist.

dominated and, as a result, both of them, together with BILL GOODMAN and with some aid from ROBERT WHITE, formed a "splinter" group in opposition to the American Student Union. He stated that the membership was composed of the employee, GOODMAN, WHITE, and himself.

Mr. DAVIS said that this group whose name he could best recall as the "Dartmouth Liberal Group or Club" endeavored throughout the remainder of their junior year and in their senior year to combat the Communist dominated activities of the American Student Union. He advised that though this group was small, they achieved some success in that certain changes were brought about by their efforts in the curriculum and in student life which were anti-Communist and in opposition to changes proposed by the American Student Union.

Mr. DAVIS stated that he never knew of the employee's participation in any Marxist or Communist group on the campus and stated, in fact, that he knew of no such group that existed on the campus.

Mr. DAVIS advised that he has had no contact with the employee since his college days except on a couple of occasions in 1943 or 1944 when he visited the employee's home in Virginia. Mr. DAVIS stated that during the time he was acquainted with the employee, he considered him a loyal American.

[redacted]

He advised that as best as he can recall, in April or May of 1940, REMINGTON moved to Washington, D. C. BROWNLEE stated that he remained in New York, inasmuch as he was employed by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York City.

Mr. BROWNLEE stated that in the spring of 1941, he went to Washington, D. C., in an effort to secure work there.

He said that he resided at REMINGTON'S home for a week of this time, but was unable to recall the address of REMINGTON'S residence.

Mr. BROWNLEE advised that in January of 1942, he was employed by the Office of Price Administration, at which time REMINGTON was employed by a different section of this same agency.

Mr. BROWNLEE advised that he remained acquainted with REMINGTON until sometime in January, 1943, when he, BROWNLEE, left the United States as an employee of the State Department.

He related that since that time he talked with REMINGTON over the telephone, and has also written to him once in an effort to obtain some information from REMINGTON concerning an economic problem in which he, BROWNLEE, was interested.

He said he further recalled he and his wife meeting Mrs. REMINGTON on a street in New York, several years ago.

He stated that during the time he knew the employee he never questioned his loyalty and advised that he had never known the employee or his wife to be members of the Communist Party or of any disloyal organization.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Confidential Informant Washington [redacted] a self-confessed espionage agent for the Soviet Government and a self-confessed Communist Party member, was reinterviewed by this Office and furnished the following information concerning the employee:

The informant stated that she became a Communist Party member in 1935 and that from approximately 1939 through 1944 she operated as an espionage agent for Russia, furnishing information which she obtained from various individuals employed by the United State Government in Washington, D. C., to JACOB GOLOS, a Russian-American. The informant stated that this information was delivered by her to GOLOS in New York City, for transmittal to Russia.

The informant stated that she was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON by GOLOS in 1942. Prior to the introduction, GOLOS had told her that REMINGTON had been a member of the Communist Party for some time. He also stated that the REMINGTONS had moved to Washington, D. C., a short time previously, inasmuch as the employee had obtained a position with the United States Government. While there, according to GOLOS, the REMINGTONS

wished to maintain their Communist Party membership, but did not desire to belong to a local Communist Party group in Washington. Therefore, according to GOLOS, REMINGTON had sought advice of JOSEPH NORTH, a personal acquaintance of the employee, who REMINGTON knew to be a person of some standing in Communist circles. The informant continued that NORTH had subsequently arranged a meeting between the REMINGTONS and GOLOS. The informant was not present at this meeting. However, a subsequent meeting was arranged to be held in New York City, at which meeting the informant was introduced to the REMINGTONS. Following this introduction the informant stated she was instructed by [illegible] GOLOS to contact REMINGTON regularly in Washington, D. C., to obtain confidential government data from him, to collect Communist Party dues from REMINGTON and his wife and to furnish them with Party literature.

During the course of the next two years, that is from 1942 to 1944, the informant stated that she contacted the employee about fifteen times. On each occasion he furnished her with confidential government information. The informant advised that she cannot now remember the specific details of the information furnished, however, it consisted mainly of airplane production figures. The informant does recall that at one meeting REMINGTON gave her a formula for manufacturing synthetic rubber from garbage. On several of the meetings with the employee, the informant recalled that she obtained Communist Party dues from him and furnished him with Communist Party literature.

The informant further stated that Mrs. ANN REMINGTON accompanied her husband on two or three occasions and paid her Communist Party dues to the informant.

The informant recalled that during the spring of 1944, REMINGTON was inducted into the United States Navy and thereafter the informant had no further contact with him or with Mrs. REMINGTON.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU 165217 FILE NO. 121-307 pep

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, N. Y.	6/20/50	6/16/19/50	ALEXANDER L. GUCKER

TITLE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka "Bill"
International Trade Economist, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

CHARACTER OF CASE: LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: BERNICE MORGAN (Mrs. VICTOR A.) PASCHE states she did not know REMINGTON in Knoxville, Tennessee, although photographs of him published recently seemed vaguely familiar to her. Claimed no knowledge of REMINGTON's membership in Communist Party.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to Albany dated June 15, 1950.

1 cc LRB
3 cc CSC
1 cc McInerney

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. W. Wall, Jr. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE 220

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55 AUG 1 1950/62

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

16217

CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka "Bill"
International Trade Economist
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Report of Special Agent Alexander L. Gucker
Made at Albany, New York
June 20, 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. [redacted]
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

DE FILE NO. 121-1459

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	4/19/50	4/17-19/50	WILLIAM H. ROBINSON	BJM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON Commerce	LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: J. WILLCOX BROWN and CHARLES EDWIN ERVIN, JR., not acquainted with REMINGTON nor incident concerning Nazi flag on Dartmouth campus. Above individuals have no knowledge of existence of club conducting informal discussions on Marxism at Dartmouth in 1937. DANIEL H. SCHWARTZ acquainted with REMINGTON while at Dartmouth during the years 1935 through 1937. SCHWARTZ states he knows nothing of a disloyal nature concerning REMINGTON during this period. ANDREW W. L. BROWN acquainted with REMINGTON 1935 through 1938 while both were students at Dartmouth College. BROWN considers REMINGTON loyal to the United States on basis of acquaintance with him during the above years.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Boston teletypes to Detroit, April 16, 1950.

Detroit teletype to Bureau, April 17, 1950.

Bureau teletype to Detroit, April 18, 1950.

121-6159-1035

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WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Commerce
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Detroit, Michigan
April 18, 1950

III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

J. WILLCOX BROWN, Instructor in School of Forrestry and Conservation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, advised that he was not acquainted with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON during his days as a student at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. BROWN further advised that although he was a member of the Carnival Committee at Dartmouth in 1937 he was not acquainted with any incident involving the flying of a Nazi flag during the carnival. BROWN advised that he was acquainted with the fact that a team of Bavarian skiers were present during the 1937 carnival for the purpose of participating in it. BROWN further advised that he was not acquainted with any campus group during 1937 which met for the informal discussion of Marxism.

In conclusion, BROWN stated that he was not acquainted with the existence of the American Student Union at Dartmouth during 1937.

CHARLES EDWIN ERVIN, Jr., Engineering Department, General Motors Diesel Division, General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, advised that although he was a student at Dartmouth during 1937 and 1938, he was not acquainted with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON by name. ERVIN stated further that he was a member of the Dartmouth Winter Carnival Committee in 1937 and had charge of the selection of the carnival queen and the judging of ice sculpture on the campus. ERVIN said that no incident concerning the removal of a Nazi flag flown among the flags of nations at the carnival had ever come to his attention. ERVIN further stated that he was not acquainted with the existence of either a formal or informal organization existing on the campus during his college years which had for its purpose the discussion of the various phases of Marxism. In conclusion ERVIN also stated that he was not acquainted with any representatives of the American Student Union and recalls it only vaguely as a group of limited representation on the campus.

121-6159-235

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 121-63

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	5-3-50	4-11,14,15,17-21, 24-28,31;5-1,2/50	JOHN A. PARKER, jaw:bk

TITLE WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka "Bill"
Director of Export, Program Staff, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

CHARACTER OF CASE
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: BURTON J. ZIEN and Mrs. CHRISTINE EVERSOLE BENSON, identified by EDWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN as co-members with REMINGTON of Communist Party cell existing within Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville in approximately 1936-37, interviewed. Both deny knowledge of REMINGTON's alleged membership in C.P.; state REMINGTON was interested in labor organizing under C.I.O. banner and was interested in A.F.G.E. and other union activities, but have no information indicating C.P. membership or Communist sympathies. Mrs. JESS W. REEVE unable to recall REMINGTON. REMINGTON's original application for membership in A.F.G.E. Lodge 136, whereon he reportedly listed return address as P.O. Box 1692, Knoxville (which box later used by known C.P. officials), not located among old A.F.G.E. and U.F.W.A. records found at T.V.A. in Knoxville. Documents obtained from union files showing REMINGTON shared address of 933 N. Broadway, Knoxville, with MERWIN TODD as of 4-1-37; shared address of 920 Temple Ave., Knoxville, with HENRY C. HART as of 12-24-36; and served on committee of T.V.A. Messengers with HARRY T. MILLER and HART as of 1-1-37. [redacted]

ENCLOSURE A [redacted]

- R U C -

~~ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE~~

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent JAMES H. RIKE, Knoxville, dated May 29, 1948;
Report of Special Agent JOHN A. PARKER, Knoxville, dated April 10, 1950;
Report of Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS, Boston, dated April 20, 1950.

ENCL

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WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka "Bill"
Director of Export, Program Staff
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Knoxville, Tennessee
May 3, 1950

III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE:

Confidential informant [redacted] believed reliable, a former employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tennessee in 1936 - 1937, now an educator in a northern state, who has stated he is willing to appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board and testify concerning his knowledge of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, who was known by him to be a member of the Communist Party cell existing among employees of the TVA in Knoxville in 1936 and 1937.

This informant has advised agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the following individuals, in addition to REMINGTON, were known to be members of the Communist Party group within TVA during 1936 - 1937, and were close associates of REMINGTON:

BURTON J. ZIEN, MERWIN S. TODD, also known as Pat Todd, CHRISTINE EVERSOLE, HENRY G. HART, MURIEL SPEARE, MABEL ABERCROMBIE, a man named MARTIN, first name not recalled, and a Mrs. McLAUGHLIN, not otherwise identified. BENSON

This informant has also advised that he recalled the name of the Communist Party organizer who visited Knoxville during the period of his membership in the Communist Party as TED WELLMAN. Prior investigation of WELLMAN reflects his true name to be SIDNEY BERNSTEIN, last known to be residing in New York City.

The Communist Party is defined by the Attorney General of the United States as a subversive organization falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted]

KX 121-63

[redacted] Cherokee [redacted]
Knoxville, Tennessee
May 2, 1950

"I, [redacted], make the following voluntary statement to Charlton C. McSwain and John A. Parker who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I understand that this statement is given in connection with a matter which is the subject of an official investigation of the F.B.I.

"I am 37 years of age having been born November 2, 1912, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and presently reside at 2011 Price Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee. I am employed as field examiner by the National Labor Relations Board with offices at 201 Cherokee Building in Knoxville.

"I was employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, as a messenger and clerk in the T.V.A. Legal Division, from about November 1, 1935, until March 12, 1937. I was unemployed for four or five months during which time I went to Washington, D.C., in an effort to secure employment, and also visited my home in Milwaukee. During August, 1937, I obtained employment as an Organizer for the United Federal Workers of America, C.I.O., and engaged in organizational work for this union in the T.V.A. area among T.V.A. employees only until some time in the Spring or Summer of 1938 when I took a job in the field of "workers' education".

"During the early part of 1937 I was living in a downstairs room in the building which now houses the Arthur Murray Dance Studios, Knoxville (625 W. Church Avenue) and I was sharing this room with "PAT" TODD (MERWIN TODD). This relationship was dissolved in 1937, when, upon returning from Memphis, Tennessee, where I had been assisting the Red Cross in the Memphis flood disaster, I found that TODD had moved out without any advance notice to me. Also, for a short period of two or three months in the summer of 1937 I shared a residence with HENRY HART, HOWARD FRAZIER, HOWARD BRIDGMAN and EDDIE GLAZEK. The five of us, all T.V.A. employees except myself, had rented the home of Dr. HENRY JENNISON, 1905 Prospect Place, Knoxville, Tennessee.

"During this period while I was employed by the T.V.A., worked as an organizer for the UFWA-CIO, conducted classes in the "workers' education" program and resided with the above named individuals, I was not at all well acquainted with WILLIAM REMINGTON. I have only a recollection of REMINGTON as one of the persons in T.V.A., he was a messenger, who was if I am not mistaken, a member of and interested in the A.F.G.E.-AFL. I recall nothing specific concerning him. I cannot recall having been associated with him socially in any manner nor do I recall any specific activity in which we were jointly engaged, other than seeing him at union meetings. I cannot recall at this time whether or not REMINGTON was a member of the UFWA.

"Despite the fact that I roomed with MERWIN TODD for a time and lived with other persons who may or may not have known REMINGTON, I cannot at this time say what his relationship was with any of these persons.

"During the period of 1936 and 1937 no information whatsoever was brought to my attention which would give me any reason at that time to believe that REMINGTON may have been a member of the Communist Party. My acquaintance with REMINGTON was of such meager nature that it would be impossible for me to form an opinion of or comment upon his loyalty to the United States.

"I can definitely say that I was active in the AFGE and worked as an organizer for the UFWA. To the best of my recollection no one at any time has ever approached me with the invitation that I become a member of the Communist Party, nor has any one ever tried to interest me in the activity of the Communist Party as such.

"I have read this statement, consisting of this and two other pages, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ [redacted]

"Witnessed:
JOHN A. PARKER
Special Agent, FBI
Knoxville, Tenn.

CHARLTON C. McSWAIN
Special Agent, FBI
Knoxville, Tenn."

[redacted] as advised that as of May, 1937, MERWIN TODD, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON and HENRY COWLES HART, Jr. were rooming together at 1013 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee. The association of these individuals is further developed hereinbelow.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Mrs. BENSON advised that she knew WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON as a messenger employed by the T.V.A. and as a member of Lodge 136, A.F.G.E. She also knew him as a person who engaged in voluntary organizational work among textile workers and mill employees in the Knoxville area in behalf of the C.I.O. during the aforementioned transition period. REMINGTON's only motive, so far as Mrs. BENSON is aware, was a bona fide interest in the labor movement. She advised that this labor organizing activity was the only outside interest engaged in by REMINGTON, other than his membership in the A.F.G.E. However, Mrs. BENSON was unable to recall that REMINGTON had ever conducted any classes of laboring people.

Mrs. BENSON advised that although she could not at this time recall how she arrived at the conclusion, she, nevertheless, definitely had the impression that WILLIAM REMINGTON and MERWIN (PAT) TODD roomed together during the time that she had known them both. Mrs. BENSON stated that the only Communist whom she has known as such was TED WELLMAN, ~~who can be independently identified as Secretary of the Communist Party for Tennessee during the 1936-38 area,~~ and that she recalls that WELLMAN was at some of the meetings held by persons interested in workers education, and it is her recollection at this time that WELLMAN was brought to the meetings by TODD. She also believed that WELLMAN visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. TODD on several occasions when in Knoxville.

[redacted]

Further, Mrs. BENSON stated that she had no information indicating that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON had held membership in the Communist Party during the time that she knew him. She did not know if REMINGTON was acquainted with WELLMAN, but assumed that such might have been the case, inasmuch as REMINGTON and TODD had been roommates and closely associated otherwise, and she was aware that WELLMAN was known to TODD.

FORREST M. BENSON, Personnel Relations Officer, T.V.A., third floor, Arnstein Building, Knoxville, Tennessee, the husband of Mrs. CHRISTINE EVERSOLE BENSON, advised that he vaguely recalls WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON as a former employee of the T.V.A. Messenger Service during approximately 1936-37 and as a member of Lodge No. 136, A.F.G.E., a union of T.V.A. white collar workers, of which Mr. BENSON was also a member. In addition, Mr. BENSON stated that to the best of his recollection, REMINGTON was once a member of a group of T.V.A. employees, and other persons interested in hiking, who took a week end hike in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park sometime during the approximate period 1936 or 1937. Other than above, Mr. BENSON stated he had no recollection of REMINGTON whatsoever, and has no information indicating that REMINGTON was a member of the Communist Party, a member of any Communist Party front groups, or sympathetic to Communism.

Continuing, Mr. BENSON emphatically stated that he had never shared a room with REMINGTON nor lived in the same house with him, to his knowledge. Mr. BENSON stated that the only place where he had resided in Knoxville prior

to his marriage to Miss EVERSOLE was at 423 West Vine Avenue, where he roomed with a University of Tennessee student from Greenback, Tennessee, whose name he cannot now recall, for a period of approximately five months during the Summer of 1936. Further, Mr. BENSON stated that he never attended any meetings at which REMINGTON was present, to his knowledge, other than meetings of the T.V.A. employees' union. In this connection, Mr. BENSON stated that he is not a mixer personally and that he can recall attending only two A.F.G.E. meetings. Mr. BENSON further stated that the addresses of 933 North Broadway, Knoxville, and 1013 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, have no significance for him and to his knowledge he never attended any meetings or visited at those addresses.

In summary, Mr. BENSON stated that he knew REMINGTON very slightly, and knew TODD even less, but seemed to recall that both REMINGTON and TODD were members of a closely-knit group which seemed to center around BERNARD (BUCK) BORAH. He had no information indicating that either of these three individuals was Communist, but did state that, in his opinion, BORAH was a Socialist.

J. S. REMINE, 520 Maynard Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, has advised this office that in 1937, as a Deputy Sheriff of Knox County, he was assigned to conduct investigations concerning subversive activities and labor disputes in Knox County, and, in the course of his investigation, a group came to his attention which was composed of WILLIAM REMINGTON, MERWIN TODD, DAVID STONE MARTIN, HORACE BRYAN, MABEL ABERCROMBIE, HENRY C. HART, BERNARD BORAH, and F. M. BENSON. He further stated that he had observed WILLIAM REMINGTON at meetings held at the home of JESS W. REEVE and his wife on Beverly Road in Knox County, and that Communism was discussed at these meetings. REMINE alleged that JESS W. REEVE and wife were "Communists." Investigation by this office has indicated that Mr. and Mrs. REEVE are professed Socialists, are registered members of the Socialist Party, and have held office in the same, and that Mrs. REEVE was once a candidate for the State Legislature on the Socialist ticket.

Mrs. JESS W. REEVE, now residing 121 Pruitt Place, Knoxville, who is associated with her husband in the Knoxville Audiphone Company, distributors of hearing aids, with an office at 201 Mercantile Building, Knoxville, advised on May 2, 1950, that she could not recall the name WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, or BILL REMINGTON, and to her knowledge was never acquainted with or associated with this individual. Mrs. REEVE did state that when she and her husband lived on Beverly Road in Knox County, they had a picnic area adjacent to their home, which was frequently utilized by various groups from the Knoxville vicinity for picnics, wiener roasts, watermelon feasts, etc. From time to time, members of the Socialist Party, of which she and her husband were then very active, would gather in this picnic area adjacent to the REEVE's home for meetings of a combined social and business nature, and frequently employees of the T.V.A. would attend these gatherings. She stated it was possible that REMINGTON had been among those who attended some of these gatherings, but so far as she can presently recall, she did not know him personally.

XX 121-63

declared she had never

[redacted]

[redacted]EDWARD GLAZEK, [redacted] Avenue, Knoxville, [redacted] now a student at the University of Tennessee College of Law, who was formerly employed by the T.V.A. as a messenger prior to the war, and who was employed subsequent to the war with the Displaced Persons Bureau of the United States Army Occupation Forces in Germany, advised that REMINGTON is vaguely recalled by him as a former employee of the Messenger Section of T.V.A. in approximately 1936-37 and also as a former member of Lodge No. 136, American Federation of Government Employees, in which GLAZEK was also active. [redacted]K stated he has no information based upon his recollection of REMINGTON over the span of thirteen years, which would reflect unfavorably upon REMINGTON's loyalty. Insofar as Mr. [redacted]LAZEK was aware, REMINGTON was not a member of the Communist Party during the time he was acquainted with him. [redacted] further stated that he personally was not a member of the Communist Party.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Mr. SIDNEY LICHT, Head of the Personnel Files Section, T.V.A., Knoxville, advised that he was formerly employed in the Messenger Unit during the years 1936-37, when REMINGTON was also an employee of that unit, and that he remembers that REMINGTON associated with MABEL ABERCROMBIE. Mr. LICHT advised that on several occasions during that period, he had noticed Miss ABERCROMBIE waiting for REMINGTON to come out of the Union Building (in which the T.V.A. Messenger Unit was situated), and when REMINGTON would join her, they would stroll off together, apparently to go to lunch. At that time, Miss ABERCROMBIE was a stenographer in the Stenographic Pool, situated on the second floor of the Arnstein Building, adjacent to the Union Building, both of which housed T.V.A. offices. Mr. LICHT did not know whether the association between REMINGTON and ABERCROMBIE was of a romantic nature, but pointed out that Miss ABERCROMBIE was considerably older than REMINGTON (he being but 19 or 20 years of age at the time), and it was his opinion that their mutual interest centered around extracurricular union and C.I.O. organizational activities. He stated it was generally known by him and other employees of the Messenger Unit, of which there were 25 or 30, that REMINGTON was more interested in outside activities than he was in his T.V.A. work. Insofar as Mr. LICHT knew, these outside activities principally dealt with attempts to organize employees of textile mills and other factories in the Knoxville vicinity into C.I.O. unions. Mr. LICHT further recalled that REMINGTON rode a motorcycle and several times he would report for work in the morning in a disheveled condition and would state that he had been out all night on his motorcycle. Mr. LICHT did not know the nature of the activities which kept REMINGTON out all night on those instances. Mr. LICHT had no first-hand information indicating that REMINGTON was a member of the Communist Party or otherwise reflecting upon his loyalty, but did state that REMINGTON's closest associates and "chums" were BERNARD (BUCK) BORAH, HENRY C. HART, KENNETH DEANE CAMERON, JOHN MARSHALL FRANTZ, and HARRY T. MILLER.

Mr. WILLIAM A. SHAFER, a writer employed by the T.V.A. at Knoxville, who advised that he was formerly Vice-President of the now inactive Local No. 24, U.F.W.A., and had also been a member of Lodge No. 136, A.F.G.E., produced records and files of these unions which have been retained in his personal custody. Among these records was a list entitled "T.V.A. Lodge 136, A.F.G.E., Subscription List to Knoxville Labor News," dated April 1, 1937, which Mr. SHAFER stated constituted, in his opinion, practically the entire membership of the A.F.G.E. Lodge as of that date. Appearing on said list, ~~the original of which was turned over to this office by Mr. SHAFER~~, were the following names which have appeared in ~~instant~~ this investigation:

MABEL ABERCROMBIE
Norris, Tennessee

HARRY F. ALBER
1847 Laurel Avenue

KX 121-63

F. M. BENSON
425 West Vine Street

HOWARD A. BRIDGMAN
1101 Highland Avenue

CHRISTINE EVERSOLE
Box 2252

EDWARD GLAZEK
2101 White Avenue

DAVID S. MARTIN
3006 Wimpole Street

WILLIAM REMINGTON
933 North Broadway

MERWIN TODD
933 North Broadway

BERNARD BORAH
309 12th Street

KENNETH CAMERON
Norris, Tennessee

HOWARD FRAZIER
1825 Highland Avenue

HENRY HART
525 North Broadway

H. T. MILLER
1517 Laurel

MURIEL F. SPEARE
215 17th Street

Exhibit A)

Exhibit

Also among the records made available by Mr. SHAFER was a memorandum entitled "The Messenger Service: Report to the Committee on the Authority's Program, January 1937," which states certain problems and makes certain recommendations concerning the T.V.A. Messenger Service, and which is signed by five messengers, as follows: HARRY T. MILLER, WALTER L. McKEEHAN, WILLIAM W. REMINGTON, J. P. CHANDLER and HENRY C. HART. A photostatic copy of the above memorandum is attached, inasmuch as it bears the handwritten signature of REMINGTON, denoting his membership on the committee which prepared above report, which committee also included HARRY T. MILLER and HENRY C. HART. Knoxville FBI indices contain no disloyal information concerning individuals identifiable with WALTER L. McKEEHAN or J. P. CHANDLER. HENRY C. HART has been identified above as a self-confessed former member of the Communist Party.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Also among the old union records made available by Mr. WILLIAM A. SHAFER was the Monthly Membership and Financial Report to the National Headquarters of the American Federation of Government Employees, A.F. of L., submitted by Lodge No. 136 at Knoxville, Tennessee, under date of December 24, 1936, which listed the names and addresses of eleven new members. Included on this list, in the following order, were WILLIAM REMINGTON, 920 Temple Avenue, MERWIN TODD, 618 Hehle (y), and HENRY C. HART, 920 Temple Avenue, all Knoxville, Tennessee. A photostatic copy of the above A.F.G.E. Membership Report is attached, inasmuch as it shows the same residence address for REMINGTON and HART as of December 1936.

Also located among the old union records made available by Mr. SHAFER were the minutes of the meeting of A.F.G.E. Lodge No. 136 for February 17, 1937. These minutes are typed, but not signed. Under the report of the Executive Committee, the minutes state that "HOWARD BRIDGEMAN, CHARLES GLASS, BARRY CASPER, BURTON ZIEN, BILL REMINGTON, and MURIEL SPEARE were appointed to the Education Committee." A photostatic copy of these minutes is attached ~~inasmuch as it shows REMINGTON's association on the same committee with BRIDGEMAN, ZIEN, REMINGTON and SPEARE as of February 17, 1937. These four individuals have been previously identified herein.~~ There is no information reflecting unfavorably upon the loyalty of CHARLES GLASS, or BARRY CASPER contained in the Knoxville FBI files.

Walter L. McKeehan or J. J. Chan

~~Mr. JOSEPH STEIN, of Waterbury, Connecticut, advised Agents of the New Haven Office of the FBI that he recalls having heard or read that REMINGTON had been arrested and put in jail in Knoxville due to some incident in connection with labor organizing, and that this arrest was allegedly made by the Sheriff's Office.~~

[redacted]

undecided

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

This report supplements the report of Special Agent JOHN A. PARKER dated April 10, 1950, at Knoxville, and that of Special Agent JAMES H. RIKE dated May 29, 1948, at Knoxville, the latter being entitled "WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka "Bill", Director of Export, Program Staff, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., Loyalty of Government Employees".

Interviews with former known or alleged members of the Communist Party at Knoxville were jointly conducted by Special Agent CHARLTON C. McSWAIN and the writer. Investigation at Johnson City, Tennessee, was conducted by Special Agent FRANK B. STILL. Investigation at Monteagle, Tennessee, was conducted by Special Agent M. JAY HAWKINS.

Bureau teletype to Knoxville, Miami, San Francisco and Washington Field Office dated April 6, 1950, indicated information had been received by the Bureau that REMINGTON gave Post Office Box #1692 as his address when he made application for membership in the American Federation of Government Employees when employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville in 1937. The Washington Field Office was requested to obtain photostatic copies of REMINGTON's AFGE application from the headquarters of the AFGE. By teletype dated April 10, 1950, the Washington Field Office advised that REMINGTON's original AFGE membership application could not be located in the files of AFGE headquarters in Washington, D.C., but records on file concerning AFGE Lodge #136, formerly active in Knoxville, indicate that REMINGTON was a member of this lodge from December 31, 1936, through August 4, 1937. These records further contained a membership list made up from addressograph plates which reflects "WILLIAM REMINGTON, Post Office Box 1692, Knoxville, Tennessee."

Mrs. BERNICE B. HEFFNER, Secretary-Treasurer, AFGE, Washington, D.C., advised from her records t hat on August 4, 1937, the membership of AFGE Lodge #136, of which REMINGTON was a member, voted to affiliate with the United Federal Workers of America - CIO. The group which left AFGE Lodge #136 took the records of the lodge and turned them over to the newly formed local of the UFWA - CIO. In December, 1937, twenty-five members of this group returned to the AFGE and were reinstated. REMINGTON was not listed as one of these twenty-five, and it was therefore assumed by Mrs. HEFFNER that REMINGTON continued with the UFWA and that any records pertaining to his membership, including his original AFGE membership application, was kept by the UFWA.

[redacted]

[redacted]

An examination of above records revealed no AFGE membership applications. A group of UFWA membership applications for the approximately period of 1937 - 1938 were found, but an examination of these cards did not disclose one in the name of WILLIAM W. REMINGTON. The only items located among all the above records which pertain to WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON and which show his relationship with other alleged pro-Communist individuals, mentioned herein and preceding reports, are as follows:

1. Monthly membership and financial report of Lodge 136, Knoxville, Tennessee, of the AFGE, dated December 24, 1936, transmitting to AFGE National headquarters initiation fee for eleven new members at fifty cents each and listing these members in numerical order. Included on the list of new members were WILLIAM REMINGTON, 920 Temple Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee; MERWIN TODD, 618 Henle (y), Knoxville, and HENRY C. HART, 920 Temple Avenue, Knoxville. Photostatic copies of this membership list are attached.

2. Minutes of the meeting of February 17, 1937, of AFGE Lodge 136, unsigned, which state under that section of the minutes captioned "Report of the Executive Committee", that HOWARD BRIDGEMAN, CHARLES GLASS, BARRY CASPER, BURTON ZIEN, BILL REMINGTON and MURIEL SPEARE were appointed to the Education committee. Photostatic copies of above minutes are attached.

3. A document entitled "The Messenger Service; A Report to the Committee on the Authority's Program, January, 1937", which document sets forth certain personnel problems involving messengers employed by the TVA.

This memo is dated January 1, 1937, and is signed by five messengers, as follows: HARRY T. MILLER, WALTER L. McKEEHAN, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, J. P. CHANDLER and HENRY C. HART. Photostatic copies of this memo are attached.

4. A list of members of AFGE Lodge 136 who were subscribers to the Knoxville Labor News as of April 1, 1937. According to Mr. SHAFER, the above list is, in his opinion, approximately identical with the membership of AFGE Lodge 136 as of April 1, 1937. Included on this list are the following names of significance to instant investigation: MABEL ABERCROMBIE, Norris, Tennessee; HARRY F. ALBER, 1847 Laurel Avenue, Knoxville; F. M. BENSON, 125 West Vine Street; BERNARD BORAH, 309 Twelfth Street; HOWARD A. BRIDGMAN, 1101 Highland Avenue; KENNETH CAMERON, Norris, Tennessee; CHRISTINE EVERSOLE, Box 2252; HOWARD FRAZIER, 1825 Highland Avenue; EDWARD GLAZEK, 2101 White Avenue; HENRY HART, 525 North Broadway; DAVID S. MARTIN, 3006 Wimpole Street; H. T. MILLER, 1517 Laurel Avenue; WILLIAM REMINGTON, 933 North Broadway; MURIEL SPEARE, 215 - 17th Street, and MERWIN TODD, 933 North Broadway. It is noted that the residence address of both TODD and REMINGTON appearing on above list is the same, namely, 933 North Broadway, Knoxville.

It will be noted that the application for Post Office Box 1692, Knoxville, which was filed by HORACE BRYAN on March 8, 1937, listed BRYAN's address at that time as 933 North Broadway, Knoxville. The character of the business to be transacted through Post Office Box 1692 was given as "workers education." On his application, BRYAN listed the following references: HARRY BRIDGMAN, Filing Department, TVA; M. TODD, Filing Department, TVA; BERNARD BORAH, 308 - 12th Street. Post Office records reflect that three keys, all bearing No. 8055, were issued for this box. On December 30, 1938, the box label was changed to permit receipt of mail in this box by FRANCIS MARTIN. This individual is believed identical with FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN, identifiable in Knoxville FBI files as active in the Workers Alliance in the Knoxville area in the late 1930's and as the admitted Secretary of the Communist Party for

Knox County, Tennessee, in approximately 1939. MARTIN, together with PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH, former State Secretary of the Communist Party for Tennessee, published a pro-Communist periodical at Knoxville entitled "The Volunteer." It last reports FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN was residing in Chicago, Illinois. He is a brother of DAVID STONE MARTIN, mentioned herein, whose last address was Jersey Homesteads, Plainfield, New Jersey.

It should be noted that the address of 933 North Broadway was also the address listed by WILLIAM REMINGTON and MERWIN TODD on the AFGE subscription list to the Knoxville Labor News (mentioned elsewhere in this report) as of April 1, 1937. It will therefore appear that HORACE BRYAN, WILLIAM REMINGTON and MERWIN TODD resided at 933 North Broadway at or about the same time in March and April, 1937.

Mr. J. S. REMINE, identified elsewhere herein, has advised that among the individuals living with TODD and REMINGTON at 933 North Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee, during the same time was one WILLIAM MARLOW. This information is set forth in the signed statement of Mr. REMINE quoted on page 5, etseq., of the report of SA JAMES H. RIKE, Knoxville, dated May 29, 1948. The Knoxville files indicate that this WILLIAM MARLOW is possibly identical with WILLIAM CHESTEEN MARLOWE, a native of Monteagle, Tennessee, who is at present a card holding member of the Communist Party, according to confidential informant KND 55. By teletype to the Bureau and Springfield dated May 1, 1950, it was stated that MARLOW is presently employed by the Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria, Illinois, and is residing at 214 Gruenwald Street, Peoria, where his wife is employed as a school teacher in the public school system.

Bureau teletype dated April 14, 1950, stated that the House Committee on Un-American Activities has confidentially advised that KENNETH C. McCONNELL, MERWIN S. TODD, ELIZABETH WINSTON TODD and HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN, will be subpoenaed to testify before REMINGTON's hearing. Further, that McCONNELL was able and willing to state that he knew REMINGTON to have been a card carrying member of the Communist Party while in Knoxville. The Bureau requested that McCONNELL and BRIDGMAN be located and interviewed. The same teletype reflected that MERWIN S. TODD had been recently interviewed at New York City.

[redacted]

[redacted]

In the course of instant investigation the Boston Office interviewed HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN, who is presently employed as a professor of economics at Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts. By teletype dated April 21, 1950, the Boston Office advised Knoxville that BRIDGMAN had admitted membership in the Communist Party while employed by the TVA at Knoxville in 1936 - 1937. BRIDGMAN provided the membership of the TVA Branch of the Communist Party during those years as follows:

BURTON ZIEN, HENRY HART, MURIEL SPEARE, PAT TODD and WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON. He also mentioned a Mrs. McLAUGHLIN, noth otherwise identified, as a member of the TVA Branch. He also furnished the following additional names; CHRISTINE EVERSOLE, MABEL ABERCROMBIE and a man named MARTIN, whose first name BRIDGMAN could not recall, but which he thought to be WILLIAMS.

[redacted]

2/25

THE MESSENGER SERVICE: A REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE ~~INTERNAL POLICIES OF THE~~ AUTHORITY'S PROGRAM, Jan, 1

At the present time, the messenger service in the Knoxville offices is composed of thirty men of the $1080 classification. All but three of these are college graduates. Their primary duties are the distribution of mail and interoffice communications. According to the understanding of the Personnel Division, however, the service has been organized to perform three functions in addition to its service as a communication unit. These functions are:

1. To supply a reservoir of young men of outstanding ability who may be transferred on short notice to other divisions.

2. To train these young men in the operating methods of divisions to which they are preparing to be transferred, and in the broad program of the TVA.

3. To test the abilities of these young men and their qualifications for promotion to specific divisions.

Several studies were made during the past year by General Office of the efficiency with which all# these duties were being accomplished, and a broader survey was made of this problem in April 1936 by the Personnel Relations Section. No action was take on the basis of this information.

In November, the messengers began to deal with this problem themselves. They organized a committee of their own number, conducted an investigation of attitudes and conditions in their unit, and are now # cooperating with General Office and the Personnel Division in planning a program which will reduce the difficulties which were thus revealed. The bases on which this action was taken are that the messenger service is failing to perform effectively its three functions of reservoir, training

ground, and testing medium: and that this failure is interfering with the primary function of delivering mail. This is the natural consequence of declining morale in the service.

The most striking variation revealed by the survey conducted by the committee of messengers was the difference between messengers interested in the social sciences and those specializing in such other fields as finance, engineering, law, or writing. Whereas the average length of time spent in the messenger service was slightly over four and one half months, social science men were not transferred until they had served a much longer time, and even then, their transfers were often not to the division of their choice. Coupled with its longer average service, this group shows markedly greater dissatisfaction with the job as messenger, being the only single group whose strongest attitude was classified as "extreme dissatisfaction". This leads to the conclusion that the solution of the problem of the messengers who are interested in the various research and planning divisions will have to be more drastic than for the men who, being clerically trained, can quickly fit themselves for the frequent openings in finance, accounting, or filing sections.

The results of the survey point to the fact that the messenger service is inadequately filling its function as a reservoir of candidates for promotion because of the uneven rate of turnover of the messengers. During the past four months, certain messengers have been promoted rapidly to finance jobs. Their stay of two months in the messenger service gave them a chance to learn a few essentials about TVA procedures. It gave their employers an opportunity to select them carefully by interviewing several candidates, even on short notice. Other messengers who

find no jobs open to them in divisions suiting their interests and training have stagnated in the mail room. They are searching differently for jobs outside the authority. This situation has led to the change in the employment policy whereby no new messengers are hired whose background is in the social sciences or liberal arts. To this extent, the reservoir has ceased to operate.

The training function of the messenger service was criticized in the replies to the questionnares. The inadequacy of the four half-days of the Office Training Unit's orientation program was demonstrated by the fact that half of the messengers replying to the questionnaire attributed the greater part of the information which they had obtained about the Authority as messengers to outside sources. Clearly there must be some differentiation made in the training program as to the inclination of the messenger toward engineering, office management, public administration, etc.

There is at present no procedure for testing the capacities of a messenger which might fit him for another job in the Authority. Work in the mail room is well within the capabilities of the typical Western Union messenger or the average high school graduate, so that even if there were an accurate check on the efficiency of each messenger, the information would be almost worthless to divisions examining him as an applicant for promotio

Paralleling the work of the committe of messengers has been the attempt of the Central Files Research Unit to solve the problem within the Office Management Section. The program thus outlined is a testing process whereby the messengers are alloted two hours a week of TVA time as well as individual supervision and review for original investigations in the efficiency of the mail room. Efforts are being made also to augment the training

program by the addition of courses which lead directly to qualification for other positions. These proposed courses have been confined to clerical operations. Coupled with the new employment policy of hiring no messengers trained in the social sciences, this plan will eventually eliminate the present personnel problem which exists in the mail room, for it will produce a sufficiently high turnover of messengers to reduce stagnation.

At the same time it illustrates the fundemental problem which underlies the defects of the messenger service. The program which has been adopted by General Office alleviates the situation by abandoning one whole phase of the original purpose of the messenger service. It makes no provision for the employment by the Authority of young men interested in regional planning as a career, and the apprenticeship of these men in the work of their choice so that they are fitted for responsible positions in the TVA. This latter purpose has failed partly because the job of carrying mail is inherently incompatible with its realization. It has also failed because the various divisions of the Authority have failed to cooperate with the Personnel Division in building a unified policy to create a trained staff vitally concerned with the success of the TVA program. Instead, they have preffered a policy of hiring men directly from graduate schools or private businesses. It is therefore clear that the solution of this problem is interdivisional in scope, and at the same time closely connected with the investigations being carried on at the present time by the committee of the A.F.G.E. on the Authority's policies.

Signed by 5 messengers

January 1, 1937.

Signed:

Harry T. Miller
Walter L McLuckie
William W. Remington
J P Chandler
Henry C Hart

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF FEBRUARY 17, 1937

The meeting opened at 7:15, with thirty-three members present, including officers.

The minutes were approved with corrections.

Report of the Membership Committee

The following five applications for membership were accepted:

L. M. Parrish,
Robert Cape,
J. O. Smith, Personnel Division
Pauline Crumley, Finance Division
Mrs. Martha J. Walraven, Finance

Report of the Executive Committee

The following resolution was adopted by the committee: Resolved that the Hamilton National Bank, of Knoxville, Tennessee, be advised in writing that they should pass no checks on the account of this organization except those signed by the President or Vice-president and the Treasurer.

Howard Bridgeman, Charles Glass, Barry Casper, Burton Lien, Bill Remington, and Muriel Spears were appointed to the Education Committee. Howard Bridgeman, Charles Glass, Barry Casper, Richard Niehoff, Elizabeth Fehrer, Geneva Fuller, and Helen Lewis were appointed to the Films Sub-committee of the Education Committee. Motion was carried by the comm Executive Committee to instruct the Education Committee to act as it sees fit regarding the tentative proposal for a series of lectures on the Civil Service question made by the TVA Training Section.

Dorothy Barber was appointed to the Welfare Committee.

The report was accepted. As recommended by the Executive Committee, the motion was carried empowering the Executive Committee to authorize payment of bills for office supplies and miscellaneous items used in the performance of official duties by officers of the lodge, provided such bills do not exceed $5.00. Under this motion, approval of payment of a bill for $1.25 for an index used by the Financial Secretary was authorized.

Report of the Personnel Policies Committee

The Acting General Manager has informed the Personnel Policies Committee that, pending approval by the Board of Directors, all management divisions of the Authority will be placed on the five-day week. No change has been planned as yet for the planning divisions.

Report of the Committee on the Authority's Program

The committee submitted a progress report, describing the method of procedure used in gathering material for a final report. Lodge members were invited to contribute their own statements to the file of the committee.

Report of the Salary Policy Committee

The report of the sub-committee to study the question of split grade classifications raised by the engineering supervisors' petition was not accepted by the Joint Salary Policy Committee. Another sub-committee was appointed to study other points brought out in the petition.

Communications

Letters were received from Tennessee Legislators Davis and Parquet in answer to communication from the lodge urging ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the United States Constitution, promising their support of ratification when the amendment is introduced. The Corresponding Secretary is instructed to investigate the present status of the amendment before these letters are answered.

New Business

Extensive discussion was carried on concerning Civil Service status for TVA employees. The pending Ramspeck bill in Congress placing emergency agencies under Civil Service, with qualifying or competitive examinations required, brings the question to the attention of the lodge. The lodge is as yet not prepared to take a stand on the question. The Education Committee will conduct a study program on Civil Service so that lodge members and other employees may develop a point of view regarding the subject.

Recommendations were made that the lodge consider the possibility of maintaining a room to be used by members for recreation, reading, books and magazines for lending, bulletin boards, and meetings. The necessity for bulletin boards, ~~in particular~~, was emphasized.

The meeting adjourned at 8:45.

And the Intellectual Activity Comm
asks for a new Chairman

Form 1

(For use by Employees of the United States)

Make all remittances to:

American Federation of Government Employees

(A. F. L. Affiliate)

716 Washington Loan & Trust Building

Washington, D. C.

MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCIAL REPORT

Lodge No. 188 City and State Knoxville, Tennessee Date December 24, 193[illegible]

The National Constitution requires that this report be received at National Headquarters by the 20th of each month for the current month's per capita taxes; which means that on the 20th of January the report and payments must include January per capita taxes, all initiation fees paid prior to the date of the report, and all other obligations due the National Office by Local Lodges.

Carefully list names and addresses of new members on each report, otherwise new members will not receive the newspaper.

Per capita is due for a new member on the first day of the month following the date of payment of initiation fee by him.

The Constitution requires each lodge to pay per capita tax on all members in good standing regardless of whether they have paid dues. ("Good standing" includes all members not dropped by formal action of the Lodge.)

Dues and initiation fees collected are Trust Funds until constitutionally reported and disposed of.

Enclosed is remittance in accordance with following statement:

FINANCIAL REPORT

	For Use by Local Lodge	For Auditor National Office
Per capita taxes for month of October (Current month), on 251 members @ 30c	75.30	68.7
Initiation fees for 11 initiates at 50c each	5.50	5.5
Payment on past indebtedness to National Headquarters as follows:		
Per capita for month of _____ (previous month), on _____ members @ 30c		
Per capita for month of _____ (previous month), on _____ members @ 30c		
Other items (describe) Paid 80.80; should have paid 74.20; Overpaid Nov. in December 6.60		
TOTAL HEREWITH	80.80	74.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Membership as of last report (Final No. 274 - per credit in December)	296	274
Subtract members dropped by Lodge since last report (list on back of sheet)	46	46
DIFFERENCE	250	228
Add reinstatements (list on back of sheet)	1	1
Total on which to pay per capita taxes	251	229
Add Number of initiates (list on back of sheet)	11	11
TOTAL PRESENT MEMBERSHIP	262	24[illegible]

	Date	By
RECEIVED		
MAILED		
AUDITED		
RECORDED		
ACKNOWLEDGED		

(Signature of Reporting Officer)

Financial Secretary

(Title)

NEW MEMBERS

Name	Address	City	State
1. Barber, C. Alvis	1525 Laurel Ave.	Knoxville	Tenn.
2. Bayless, Mrs. Minnie	TVA—Arnstein Bldg.	"	"
3. Cadra, Paul M.	920 Walnut St.	"	"
4. Corbitt, Maurice	605 King St.	"	"
5. Davis, Arthur L.	TVA	"	"
6. Johnston, Jeanne Lee	2753 Magnolia Ave.	"	"
7. Minch, Richard	205 UNION Bldg.	"	"
8. Pendergrass, Harry	205 " "	"	"
9. Remington, William	920 Temple Ave.	"	"
10. Todd, Merwin	618 Henle	"	"
11. Hart, Henry C.	920 Temple Ave.	"	"

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. [redacted]
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 121-160 [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	
DENVER, COLORADO	7/28/50	7/20,26/50	EDWIN O. JOHNSON	KK

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON	PERJURY LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. BELLE WEST LOGAN, former Young Communist League member in Tennessee in 1937 and organizer for the AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA Union, does not recall ever having seen or known the subject. She admits her own Young Communist League membership in Alabama in 1936 and in Tennessee in 1937.

- RUC -

[redacted]

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Form No. 1
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FILE NO. 121-770

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MINNEAPOLIS	6/29/50	6/26-29/50	ROY O. STUART

TITLE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka Bill
Director of Export, Program Staff
Office of International Trade
Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

CHARACTER OF CASE: LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ALONZO HAUSER, who admits being a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., New York and Milwaukee, advised that he had never met WILLIAM REMINGTON and knew of him only through information received from reading the daily newspapers.

- RUC -

3 cc's to CSC
1 cc to LRB
1 cc to Dept.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka Bill
Director of Export, Program Staff
Office of International Trade
Dept. of Commerce
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

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Report of: Special Agent Roy O. Stuart
Dated: June 29, 1950 at Minneapolis, Minnesota

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
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FILE NO. 121-1298

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CLEVELAND, OHIO	7-3-50	6-29-50	KENNETH C. HOWE mkf

TITLE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Employee
Department of Commerce
~~Washington, D.C.~~

CHARACTER OF CASE
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

B. FRANK BRADSHAW, aka JACK BRADSHAW, has no knowledge any Communist connections, activities, or sympathies on part of REMINGTON.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Knoxville teletype to Bureau and Boston dated June 21, 1950.

Bureau teletype to Cleveland dated June 27, 1950.

3 cc's to CSS
1 cc to LRB
1 cc to Dept.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Employee
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Report of: Special Agent KENNETH C. HOW
Dated: July 3, 1950
At Cleveland, Ohio

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BUY
UNITED STATES DEFENSE
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

NH FILE NO. 121-235 jcp

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	7/13	7/12,13/50	JOHN W. POWELL

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka Bill Director of Export, Program Staff Office of International Trade Department of Commerce ~~Washington, D.C.~~	LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JOHN JESSUP HOWELL, Tyler City Road, Orange, Conn., states in signed statement knew REMINGTON slightly when REMINGTON employed as messenger with TVA, Knoxville, Tenn., from about 1936-1937. States REMINGTON a member of a group in Government Workers Union, which group he considered Communist dominated. HOWELL has no specific information which would place REMINGTON in CP, but states he cooperated with CP program as carried out by this group. HOWELL states members of the group with REMINGTON whom he believes to be Communist are BERNARD BORAH, MURIEL SPEAR BORAH, HENRY HART, and MERWIN "PAT" TOLD. TOLD was HOWELL's roommate in 1935-1936 and admitted membership in CP to HOWELL while endeavoring to interest him in joining CP. HOWELL willing to testify before Loyalty Hearing Board.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Knoxville letter to Director dated 7/6/50
New Haven teletype to Bureau dated 7/13/50
New Haven report of SA LEONARD F. JOHNSON dated 6/19/50.

2 cc's to CSC
1 cc to LRB
1 cc to Dept.

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Knoxville (info)
New York "
Washington Field (info)
New Haven

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WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka Bill
Director of Export, Program Staff
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

July 13, 1950
New Haven, Connecticut

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

JOHN JESSUP HOWELL, Tyler City Road, Orange, Connecticut, who is presently doing graduate work for a Doctor's degree at Yale University, and working on research work at the Yale Department of Education, stated that from February 1935 to February 1939, he was employed at the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee. HOWELL said that from approximately 1936 to 1937, he knew WILLIAM REMINGTON, who was employed as a messenger at the TVA. HOWELL said that he knew REMINGTON only slightly and that most of his association with him was in connection with Union activities. HOWELL advised that at that time he (HOWELL) was quite active in the American Federation of Government Employees, Local 136, and that there was a group in this Union which he believed to be at least a Communist dominated group. He stated that this group, of which REMINGTON was a member, appeared to follow the Communist Party line of that period very closely, in that they were waging an intensive campaign for support of the Republican forces in Spain and were also concerned with organizing the textile workers in that area, and were advocating the Union breaking away from the AFL and becoming a CIO Union. HOWELL stated that eventually this group won out in this respect, and the Union became the United Federal Workers of American, CIO.

HOWELL stated that it is his distinct impression that REMINGTON was a member of this group and, as such, followed and advocated a Communist Party program. He stated that he could not recall any specific statements or activities engaged in by REMINGTON in the group or in the Union, and had no specific information which would prove REMINGTON's membership in the Communist Party. HOWELL advised further that the active leader of this group was one BERNARD BORAH and another active member of the group was his wife, MURIEL SPEAR BORAH. HOWELL said that it was commonly known throughout the TVA that the BORAHs were Communist Party members, but he advised that he could not recall specifically the source of this information.

He said that another member of the group whom he knew as a Communist was one HENRY HART, and another was his roommate, MERWIN "PAT" TODD. In this connection, HOWELL stated that TODD had roomed with him at 608 West Hill Avenue, Knoxville, from June, 1935 to February, 1936, and that during this time TODD had told him that he was a member of the Communist Party, that he attended Communist Party meetings in Knoxville, Tennessee, and tried to get HOWELL to espouse Communist causes and to attend presumably Communist Party meetings, with a view toward recruiting him into the Communist Party. HOWELL stated that he refused to cooperate with TODD in this regard, and further stated that he did not know where or when these meetings had taken place, and had no information regarding REMINGTON being in attendance at the meetings. He said that although he knew that TODD was acquainted with REMINGTON as a member of the group, he did not know how friendly he was with REMINGTON and TODD had never mentioned REMINGTON to him.

HOWELL recalled that around 1936, TODD's sister, BETTY TODD, came to Knoxville, and she also became involved with this "Commie crowd", but not to the extent that TODD was involved. HOWELL pointed out that BETTY TODD undoubtedly knew REMINGTON during this period. HOWELL concluded by stating that although it was "his impression that REMINGTON was a Communist or Communist sympathizer, because of his association with this group, he had absolutely no specific information to prove REMINGTON's membership in the Communist Party."

HOWELL provided the following signed statement, and said that he would be willing to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board:

"Tyler City Road
Orange, Conn.

July 12, 1950.

"I, John Jessup Howell, make the following voluntary signed statement to John W. Powell who has identified himself to me as a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I was employed in the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tennessee from Feb. 1935 to Feb. 1939 and during that time I was acquainted with William Remington. My recollection is that he was employed as a messenger in the TVA, that he was an active member of the union (A. F. G. E.--American Federation of Government Employees, Local 136), and that he was rather intimately associated with people who were known to me as communists. At that time there

was a left-wing group in the union which seemed to be actively interested in carrying out the program of the Communist Party, their main projects being the enlistment of support for Republican Spain, the further extension of the organizing activity of the C.I.O., etc. I am reasonably sure that at least two members of this group were members of the Communist Party, namely Merwin Todd and Bernard Borah. I think that Mrs. Bernard Borah was also a member. Todd was my roommate for about six months in 1935 and early 1936 and we resided at 608 (?) West Hill St., Knoxville. He let me know that he was a Communist Party member and tried to interest me in participating in their program or attending one of their meetings, which I refused to do. Although I have no specific information as to Remington, it was my impression that he was also a member of the group. His activities were such that I thought he was at least cooperating with the program of the Communist Party. However, I cannot recall specific instances of such activities.

"I am willing to appear before a loyalty hearing board if necessary. I have typed this statement myself, which consists of this and one other page. It is true to the best of my ability, and I signed it voluntarily.

Signed - John J. Howell

Witness:
John W. Powell
Special Agent, FBI
New Haven, Conn."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU SE FILE NO. 121-1553

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	7/18/50	7/11/50	RAY W. RICHARDSON fd

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, International Trade Economist, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.	LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ALVIN R. WARREN advised he does not know WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON. He stated a daughter of Mrs. ELIZABETH GOOS was married to a person who worked in Washington, D. C., whose name he does not know. He advised that this individual had nothing to do with a fund raising party for the "New Masses" held at the home of Mrs. ELIZABETH GOOS, Croton on the Hudson, New York. WARREN advised he did not know if the son-in-law of Mrs. GOOS who was employed in Washington, D. C. was a member of the CP and if he did know he would not reveal such information.

- RUC -

3 cc's to CSC
1 cc to LRB
1 cc to Dept.

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WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
International Trade Economist
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Seattle, Washington
July 17, 1950

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

ALVIN R. WARREN, 3402 23rd Avenue South, Seattle, Washington, advised that he is not acquainted with a person named WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON. He stated that he had resided at the home of Mrs. ELIZABETH GOOS, Croton on the Hudson, New York, during 1939. He stated that a daughter of Mrs. GOOS was married to an individual who was employed in Washington, D. C. but he was not personally acquainted with this individual and did not know his name.

WARREN advised that during the time he was residing at the home of Mrs. ELIZABETH GOOS, a fund raising party for the "New Masses" was held at her home. WARREN stated that he was the "moving spirit" of the Party and he is certain that no one named REMINGTON was in any way connected with the Party. Concerning the son-in-law of Mrs. ELIZABETH GOOS who was employed in Washington, D. C., WARREN stated that he was not connected with the Party or the "New Masses". WARREN advised that he did not know if the son-in-law was a member of the Communist Party and further advised that if he did know of any Communist Party connections on the part of the son-in-law he would not reveal such information.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
International Trade Economist
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Report of : Special Agent RAY W. RICHARDSON
Dated: July 17, 1950 at Seattle, Washington.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
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FILE NO. 121-11141 KOB

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA	7/22/50	7/19/50	FORREST F. BURGESS

TITLE WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka Bill
Director of Export, Program Staff, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

CHARACTER OF CASE
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JEANNE PINAIRE, self admitted member of the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tennessee, around 1937, indicated she had no knowledge of REMINGTON's membership in the Communist Party nor in the NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY. She observed he associated with people known to her as members of the Communist Party.

RUC

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1 cc to LRB
1 cc to Dept.

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[redacted]

Around 1937 she was visiting in the home of one of her friends when she first saw WILLIAM REMINGTON. It might have been in the home of BETTY MALCOM, who was later known as BETTY TODD, or possibly in the home of FRANCIS MARTIN or DAVID MARTIN. REMINGTON dropped in for a short visit and hastily departed. She was not introduced to him at that time. Subsequently she observed that REMINGTON had a habit of "breezing" in and out of people's homes she visited. She had only seen REMINGTON about six times and felt that she did not know enough about him to determine if he was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY. In an elaboration of this statement, she stated that she could not recall that she ever actually conversed with REMINGTON on any of the occasions on which she met him nor had it ever been indicated to her by anyone that REMINGTON was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY. BETTY TODD's maiden name was ELIZABETH WINSTON. She was married to KENNETH MALCOM from whom she was later divorced after which she was married to PAT TODD.

JEANNE PINAIRE had observed that REMINGTON was associated with the following people in Knoxville, Tennessee: KENNETH MALCOM, BETTY and PAT TODD, FRANCIS and DAVID MARTIN, HENRY HART, MURIEL SPEARE BORAH WILLIAMS, MABEL ABERCROMBIE, HOWARD BRIDGEMAN, BERNIE "BUCK" BORAH and BURTON ZIEN, all of whom were associates of JEANNE PINAIRE. BETTY and PAT TODD were previously identified in the report by JEANNE PINAIRE as having been members of the COMMUNIST PARTY in 1937. JEANNE heard from now unrecalled sources that KENNETH MALCOM served as COMMUNIST PARTY Organizer in Knoxville in 1937.

[redacted]

Wm. W. Remington

171-6159-1047

Sect. 17

(42 pgs.)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. 101-2372

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REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Washington, D.C.	7/24/50	6/12-7/20/50	JULIUS L. MATTSON JLM:MB

TITLE WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka "Bill"
International Trade Economist,
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

CHARACTER OF CASE
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Description of activities of contacts and associates of WILLIAM REMINGTON set out.

- P -

REFERENCE:
Bureau file 121-6159
Bureau letter dated June 9, 1950
Bureau letter dated April 28, 1950

3 cc's to CSC
1 cc to LRB
1 cc to Dept.

This report contains same info. submitted with same b.a. in 66 74-1379 and which is being initialed in that case. DOB

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WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON aka Bill
International Trade Economist
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

July 24, 1950
Washington, D.C.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

There are set out in the following descriptive paragraphs of individuals reliably reported to be associates of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON.

HARRY FRANCIS ALBER

J. GORDON REID, formerly general office manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, has reported that during 1936 - 1937, ALBER and WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON were members of a group in Knoxville which was composed of Communist Party members and communist sympathizers. REID indicated his belief that if it came to a choice between loyalty to his country and loyalty to his social and political beliefs, ALBER would not hesitate to follow the latter even at the risk of being disloyal to the United States. REID believes that ALBER'S loyalty to the United States is secondary to his beliefs and that in the event of a showdown between the United States and Russia, ALBER would side with the Soviet Union.

On April 18, 1947, WILLIAM REMINGTON contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation advising that he wished to furnish information. In discussing his past associates REMINGTON recalled having had lunch with two men whom he had known as associates at the Tennessee Valley Authority, JOHN FRANTZ and "CHICK" ALBER. He said that during the luncheon ALBER appeared not to like the way the war was going in Europe and seemed to be very anti-British. REMINGTON said that he was of the impression that ALBER might be a communist.

[redacted]

[redacted]

WARD PHILLIPS ALLEN

[redacted], an informant of known reliability who will not testify or give a signed statement, has advised that he is well acquainted with the activities and contacts of WILLIAM REMINGTON during 1946 in Washington, D.C. The informant has stated that WARD ALLEN, an employee of the Department of State, has been a friend of the REMINGTONS. The informant also knew that during early 1946 ALLEN, REMINGTON and his wife were studying the Russian language together.

[redacted]

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

ANN REMINGTON has stated that in 1941 - 1942, she and WILLIAM REMINGTON desired a high level contact with the Communist Party in order that they might get party directions and furnish confidential information. She stated that they broached the subject of a contact to JOSEPH NORTH on several occasions and urged him to put them in touch with the party emissary. JOE NORTH introduced ANN and WILLIAM REMINGTON to JACOB GOLOS who agreed to receive in behalf of the Soviet Union any information which REMINGTON was able to supply from his position with the War Production Board in Washington, D.C.

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY was introduced by JACOB GOLOS to ANN and WILLIAM REMINGTON as "HELEN". GOLOS explained to REMINGTON that HELEN made frequent trips to Washington from New York and would receive information from REMINGTON and deliver it to him in New York. ANN REMINGTON stated that WILLIAM REMINGTON did furnish classified and confidential information to ELIZABETH BENTLEY and paid her their Communist Party dues during the years 1942 - 1943.

[redacted]

[redacted]

WILLIAM REMINGTON has been described as one of the individuals not specifically associated with either the SILVERMASTER or PERLO group but one who furnished her information on an individual basis.

[redacted]

BERNARD BORAH (Deceased)

During an interview of WILLIAM REMINGTON conducted by Special Agents KENNERLY CORBETT, OSCAR SELLS and WILLIAM CORNELISON on April 15, 1947, REMINGTON confirmed his employment with Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville from September, 1936 to April, 1937. Regarding his employment with the Workers Education Committee in Knoxville, Tennessee from April, 1937 to August, 1937, he advised that this work consisted of conducting classes called "Workers Education Classes" for labor unions. These classes were conducted particularly for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, (CIO) and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO). He advised that in this connection he conducted classes for the "Workers Alliance" groups.

He indicated that the head of one of these organizing groups was BERNARD (BUCK) BORAH who had also been an employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

J. S. REMINE, 520 Maynard Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, furnished a signed statement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation under date of May 28, 1948 in which he related that he had been Deputy Sheriff under former Sheriff J. CARROLL CATE, Knoxville, Tennessee, and had conducted investigations into subversive activity and labor disputes for the sheriff's office in 1937. Mr. REMINE stated that during his investigation WILLIAM REMINGTON came to his attention and he ascertained that REMINGTON'S close associates, in REMINE'S opinion, were individuals active in organizing the Communist Party in Knox County, Tennessee.

BERNARD BORAH was described by REMINE as one of these individuals.

[redacted]

[redacted]

HORACE BRYAN

During an interview of WILLIAM REMINGTON conducted by Special Agents KENNERLY CORBETT, OSCAR SELLS and WILLIAM CORNELISON on April 15, 1947, REMINGTON confirmed his employment with Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville from September, 1936 to April, 1937. Regarding his employment with the Workers Education Committee in Knoxville, Tennessee from April, 1937 to August, 1937, he advised that this work consisted of conducting classes called "Workers Education Classes" for labor unions. These classes were conducted particularly for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, (CIO) and the Stell Workers Organizing Committee (CIO). He advised that in this connection he conducted classes for the "Workers Alliance" groups.

REMINGTON stated that while in Knoxville he lived at 933 Broadway with HORACE BRYAN who was in charge of the Workers Education Committee.

J. S. REMINE, 520 Maynard Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, furnished a signed statement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation under date of

May 28, 1948 in which he related that he had been Deputy Sheriff under former Sheriff J. CARROLL CATE, Knoxville, Tennessee and had conducted investigations into subversive activity and labor disputes for the sheriff's office in 1937. Mr. REMINE stated that during his investigation WILLIAM REMINGTON came to his attention and he ascertained that REMINGTON'S close associates, in REMINE'S opinion, were individuals active in organizing the Communist Party in Knox County, Tennessee. HORACE BRYAN was described by REMINE as one of these individuals.

[redacted]

[redacted]

HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER

On April 18, 1947, WILLIAM REMINGTON contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation advising that he wished to furnish information. REMINGTON recalled that in 1940 he often attended Sunday parties at the home of BILL HINCKLEY. He said that of other persons attending these parties he could recall HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER.

[redacted]

JOSEPH CADDEN

During an interview with WILLIAM REMINGTON conducted by Special Agents KENNERLY CORBETT, OSCAR SELLS and WILLIAM CORNELISON on April 15, 1947, REMINGTON stated that his wife ANN REMINGTON had come to Washington in 1938 to attend a convention of the American Youth Congress and that she was a very close friend of JOSEPH CADDEN and his wife VIVIEN LEHMAN CADDEN. REMINGTON stated that his acquaintance with JOSEPH CADDEN was not extensive but that he became well acquainted with VIVIEN LEHMAN during the period they both attended Columbia University. REMINGTON stated that his wife, ANN, had seen a great deal of JOSEPH CADDEN and had worked for him. The American Youth Congress is an organization declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

ANN REMINGTON has stated that when she and REMINGTON moved to Washington in May, 1940, the Communist Party theme was peace and she was determined to direct her efforts in Washington in the interest of peace. She was encouraged in this endeavor by JOE CADDEN who furnished her the names of a number of persons she might contact in Washington. ANN REMINGTON stated that although she could not positively state that the individuals recommended by JOE CADDEN were members of the Communist Party, they talked and acted like communists. JOSEPH CADDEN has been described by [redacted] a reliable informant who will not testify or give a signed statement, as an individual attending an executive meeting of the International Workers Order, March 25, 1949 and October 10, 1949 and as a member of the International Workers Order, Lodge #807 J.

[redacted]

[redacted]

THEODORE JOSEPH GEIGER

ANN REMINGTON has stated that WILLIAM REMINGTON and THEODORE GEIGER were very good friends and often discussed the theory of communism together. However, ANN REMINGTON stated that she does not know whether or not GEIGER is or has ever been a member of the Communist Party. She said that in her estimation THEODORE GEIGER is theoretically interested in communism to a point short of membership and activity in the Communist Party.

WILLIAM W. REMINGTON was interviewed during November, 1947 concerning THEODORE GEIGER in connection with an investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as to GEIGER'S fitness for responsible government employment. REMINGTON stated that he had known GEIGER since 1941, regarded him as extremely intelligent and as an individual whose character and reputation is far above reproach. He said that the remarks and actions of GEIGER, from his observations, indicated a strong anti-communistic nature.

[redacted]

HENRY COWLES HART, JR.

During an interview of WILLIAM REMINGTON conducted by Special Agents KENNERLY CORBETT, OSCAR SELLS and WILLIAM CORNELISON on April 15, 1947, REMINGTON confirmed his employment with the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville from September, 1936 to April, 1937. Regarding his employment with the Workers Education Committee in Knoxville, Tennessee from April, 1937 to August, 1937, he advised that this work consisted of conducting classes called "Workers Education Classes" for labor unions. These classes were conducted particularly for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee (CIO) and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO). He advised that in this connection he conducted classes for the "Workers Alliance" groups. REMINGTON named HENRY HART, an employee at Tennessee Valley Authority, as an individual who may have been a member of the Workers Education Committee. The Workers Alliance has been declared to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

REMINGTON stated that he was very well acquainted with HENRY HART while in Knoxville but never had knowledge that he was a member of the Communist Party until he learned through reading testimony of the LILIENTHAL hearings in Congress wherein HART is quoted as admitting previous membership in the Communist Party at Knoxville.

[redacted]

[redacted]

RALPH HETZEL

On April 18, 1947, WILLIAM REMINGTON contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation advising that he wished to furnish information. REMINGTON recalled that in 1940 he often attended Sunday parties at the home of BILL HINCKLEY. He said that of other persons attending these parties, he could now recall RALPH HETZEL.

[redacted]

On April 18, 1947, WILLIAM REMINGTON contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation advising that he wished to furnish information. REMINGTON recalled that in 1940 he often attended Sunday parties at the home of BILL HINCKLEY. He said that of other persons attending these parties he could now recall only RALPH HETZEL and possibly HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER.

[redacted]

[redacted]

On April 18, 1947, WILLIAM REMINGTON contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation advising that he wished to furnish information. REMINGTON recalled that in 1940 he often attended Sunday parties at the home of BILL HINCKLEY. He said that of other persons attending these parties, he could now recall RALPH HETZEL and HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER.

[redacted]

[redacted]

ROBERT LAMB

During an interview of WILLIAM REMINGTON conducted by Special Agents KENNERLY CORBETT, OSCAR SELLS and WILLIAM CORNELISON on April 15, 1947, REMINGTON recalled knowing ROBERT LAMB who was connected with the Tolan Committee on Capitol Hill and said that he had attended a party in LAMB'S home.

ANN REMINGTON has advised that she attended Bennington College in Vermont from September, 1934 to June, 1938. She first became interested in leftist - liberal ideas while at Bennington College. She stated that a professor at Bennington College by the name of ROBERT LAMB had been very influential in directing her interest towards communism. She said that although LAMB declared he was not a communist himself for the reason that he did not feel he could make the necessary sacrifices, he described the communist system and economy as very desirable and told his students of the great opportunity in liberal leadership to create a better world. ANN REMINGTON said she was fascinated by the statements of Professor LAMB and while at Bennington College became active in communist organizations.

[redacted]

[redacted]

CORLISS LAMONT

On April 18, 1947, WILLIAM REMINGTON contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation advising that he wished to furnish information. He stated that during one of his recent trips to New York City he attended a party in New York with ELIZABETH MOOS. Among others present at the party REMINGTON recalled CORLIS LAMONT.

[redacted]

ROBERT S. LEHMAN and ALICIA LEHMAN

ANN REMINGTON has mentioned friendship on the part of WILLIAM

REMINGTON and herself with ROBERT S. LEHMAN and his wife ALICIA LEHMAN. ANN REMINGTON described ROBERT and ALICIA LEHMAN as left wing liberals who had never joined the Communist Party although she, ANN and WILLIAM REMINGTON had endeavored to solicit them for membership in the Communist Party and even had JOSEPH NORTH talk with them with this in view. JOSEPH NORTH was known to the REMINGTONS as a member of the Communist Party and editor of the communist publication "New Masses."

[redacted]

CHARLES LIVERMORE

ANN REMINGTON described CHARLES LIVERMORE as a Dartmouth student and a member of the Young Communist League who accompanied her and REMINGTON to the Student Union Convention at Harvard University in 1938. She recalled that LIVERMORE visited in her home during approximately 1941 - 1942 and at that time she learned from his conversation that he had renounced the Communist Party.

[redacted]

[redacted]

HARRY MAGDOFF

During an interview of WILLIAM REMINGTON conducted by Special Agents KENNERLY CORBETT, OSCAR SELLS and WILLIAM CORNELISON on April 18, 1947, he advised that three days previously he had met HARRY MAGDOFF of the Bureau of the Budget as he was returning from lunch. He explained that he had previously known MAGDOFF while both were employed at the War Production Board.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

WILLIAM CHESTEEN MARLOWE

During an interview of WILLIAM REMINGTON conducted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 15, 1947, REMINGTON confirmed his employment with Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville from September, 1936 to April, 1937.

He stated that while in Knoxville he lived at 933 Broadway with WILLIAM MARLOWE and MERWIN TODD, and recalled that MARLOWE was a great friend of MERWIN TODD.

[redacted]

WILLIAM A. MARTIN aka BILL MARTIN

ANN REMINGTON described BILL MARTIN as REMINGTON'S roommate during the junior year at Dartmouth College and a member of the Young Communist League at that school. She recalled last seeing MARTIN in late 1939 at which time she judged from his conversation that he was drifting away from Communist Party interests.

WILLIAM A. MARTIN, Professor of Sociology, Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, has stated that he has known REMINGTON during his early childhood and during three years attendance at Dartmouth College from 1935 through 1939. MARTIN stated he was REMINGTON'S roommate during the collegiate year 1935 - 1936 and has visited with him for short periods on a few occasions since that time.

MARTIN stated that he, MARTIN, was one of the leaders of American Student Union and Young Communist League groups at Dartmouth College during his attendance at this school.

MARTIN described REMINGTON as one of a group of students who expressed radical socialist and communistic ideas and belonged to various splinter groups such as American Student Union, Young Communist League and other organized groups to support various causes. MARTIN admitted that he himself was one of the leaders of these groups.

The Dartmouth Annual of 1938 known as "The Aegis", page 114, contained a photograph of the American Student Union group. Included in the photograph is WILLIAM A. MARTIN. The November 8, 1937 issue of "The Dartmouth" school newspaper contains a letter to the editor signed by BILL MARTIN, BILL REMINGTON and JOE STEIN concerning JOE DALLET praising DALLET who was of the class of 1927 and who had been killed while fighting for Spanish Democracy in Spain.

[redacted]

[redacted]

JOSEPH NORTH

ANN REMINGTON has stated that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON were close friends of JOSEPH NORTH during the late 1930s and early 1940s. She stated that it was through him that they maintained contact with the Communist Party when they desired to conceal their membership in the Communist Party. She stated that it was also through JOSEPH NORTH that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON arranged to supply confidential information of the U. S. Government to the Soviet Union.

[redacted]

[redacted]

BERNARD S. REDMONT

On April 23, 1947, WILLIAM REMINGTON voluntarily furnished a signed statement to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. REMINGTON stated in connection with his association with HELEN (ELIZABETH BENTLEY), that she had made inquiries of him on South American matters. He suggested that BERNARD S. REDMONT, who worked in the Office of Inter-American Affairs might be able to provide HELEN with the information she desired. REMINGTON stated that he recalled arranging an introduction of HELEN to REDMONT and also remembers having lunch with HELEN and REDMONT in Washington, D.C.

ANN REMINGTON has advised that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON were well acquainted with BERNARD S. REDMONT and his wife, JOAN REDMONT, whom they both knew to be members of the Communist Party. ANN REMINGTON stated that in Washington, D.C. the REDMONTS had desired to be affiliated with the local Communist Party group but their efforts in this direction had been unsatisfactory. She was under the impression that the REDMONTS had attended one or more party meetings in Washington, D.C. and stated that the REMINGTONS suggested that the REDMONTS might desire to be included in their arrangement with HELEN (ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY) and believes she may have made this suggestion to the REDMONTS who desired to accept. ANN stated that thereafter WILLIAM REMINGTON made arrangements for REDMONT to furnish confidential government information to HELEN (ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY).

[redacted]

[redacted]

HERBERT SCHIMMEL

During an interview of WILLIAM REMINGTON conducted by Special Agents KENNERLY CORBETT, OSCAR SELLS and WILLIAM CORNELISON on April 15, 1947, REMINGTON recalled knowing HERBERT SCHIMMEL and stated that he met SCHIMMEL at a party at the home of ROBERT LAMB when LAMB was connected with the Tolan Committee on Capitol Hill.

ROBERT LAMB has been described by ANN REMINGTON as the Professor of Bennington College who developed her interest in the Communist Party which resulted directly in her membership in communist front organizations while at Bennington College.

[redacted]

[redacted]

DANIEL BOONE SCHIRMER

ANN REMINGTON has stated that in 1938 she and WILLIAM REMINGTON took a trip to Harvard University for the purpose of attending a student union convention held at Harvard. At Harvard she met two of REMINGTONS friends who were communists. One of these individuals she identified as BOONE SCHIRMER and another as DAVE BRADLEY. She said that SCHIRMER and BRADLEY later came to Bennington College as organizers for the Young Communist League established a branch of the Young Communist League at Bennington College and recruited ANN REMINGTON into that organization.

[redacted]

[redacted]

SAMUEL SCHMERLER

[redacted] During this hearing REMINGTON stated under oath that he and his wife were interested in the Emergency Peace Mobilization during 1940 and that he himself had attended at least one of the meetings. He also indicated that his wife had a position on the executive committee of the Emergency Peace Mobilization and among the persons on the executive committee was SAM SCHMERLER.

[redacted]

[redacted]

ELLIOTT WILFORD SCHRYVER

ANN REMINGTON has stated that WILLIAM REMINGTON had informed her that he was recruited into the Communist Party in Tennessee by KATHERINE

BUCKLES SCHRYVER also known as KIT SCHRYVER. ANN REMINGTON knew that KIT SCHRYVER'S husband, known to her as LEE SCHRYVER, was a proof reader at Viking Press, New York City. ANN REMINGTON stated that both KIT and LEE SCHRYVER were members of the Communist Party. She recalled that KIT SCHRYVER had sought to aid her in obtaining a position as proof reader, although she was entirely lacking in experience, for the reason that the Communist Party wanted a party member in the position. ANN REMINGTON was of the belief that this position was with Random House or Viking Press.

[redacted]

DANIEL HERBERT SCHWARTZ

ANN REMINGTON described DAN SCHWARTZ as a student at Dartmouth and a member of the Young Communist League who graduated a year or two before REMINGTON. She knew that SCHWARTZ has been employed by the Library of Congress and the United Public Workers of America. She recalled that after she and REMINGTON came to Washington, REMINGTON renewed acquaintance with DAN SCHWARTZ who was not happy to see REMINGTON again and did not want to commit himself to talk to REMINGTON on the level of party membership.

ANN recalled that REMINGTON was very much annoyed and could not understand this as he knew SCHWARTZ as a member of the Communist Party. ANN stated that she and REMINGTON visited the SCHWARTZ family on one occasion at their apartment near 20th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., and on one other occasion had taken them for a drive along Skyline Drive

in the Blue Ridge Mountains. ANN said that the SCHWARTZES also visited her and REMINGTON at their home on Fulton Street, N.W. ANN said however that in view of SCHWARTZ'S attitude, they drifted apart and have not visited regularly. She described DAN SCHWARTZ as a sincere revolutionist who wanted to help lower class groups. She expressed the opinion that SCHWARTZ'S reticence toward her and REMINGTON was attributable to the fact that he did not want his party identity disclosed. SCHWARTZ indicated on occasions that he did not condone REMINGTON'S opportunism and his enthusiasm for a career as compared to what he might have been doing for the benefit of the Communist Party.

[redacted]

[redacted]

EDWIN S. SMITH

On April 18, 1947, WILLIAM REMINGTON contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation advising that he wished to furnish information additional to that discussed in the interview of April 15, 1947. He stated that during one of his recent trips to New York City he attended a party in New York with ELIZABETH MOOS. Among others present at the party REMINGTON recalled EDWIN S. SMITH.

[redacted]

[redacted] This informant knew that TIMBERG and REMINGTON worked together in London during the summer and fall of 1945 when TIMBERG was a member of the Commission for Economic Affairs with the London Embassy on loan from the Justice Department. Informant is also of the knowledge that TIMBERG and REMINGTON have since met on several social occasions.

[redacted]

MERVIN TOBIAS

[redacted] a reliable informant who will not testify or give a signed statement, reported during September, 1946 that he knew MERVIN TOBIAS has been an occasional contact of WILLIAM REMINGTON.

[redacted]

MERWIN TODD

During an interview of WILLIAM REMINGTON conducted by Special Agents KENNERLY CORBETT, OSCAR SELLS and WILLIAM CORNELISON on April 15, 1947, REMINGTON confirmed his employment with Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville from September, 1936 to April, 1937. Regarding his employment with the Workers Education Committee in Knoxville, Tennessee from April, 1937 to August, 1937, he advised that this work consisted of conducting classes called "Workers Education Classes" for labor unions. These classes were conducted particularly for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee (CIO) and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO). He advised that in this connection he conducted classes for the "Workers Alliance" groups. Workers Alliance has been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General.

REMINGTON named MERWIN TODD, an employee at Tennessee Valley Authority, as an individual who may have been a member of the Workers Education Committee. REMINGTON also stated that while in Knoxville, he lived at 933 Broadway with MERWIN TODD and others.

[redacted]

[redacted]

HENRY HOLDSHIP WARE

During an interview of WILLIAM REMINGTON conducted by Special Agents KENNERLY CORBETT, OSCAR SELLS and WILLIAM CORNELISON on April 15, 1947, he stated that he had met WARE'S wife while they were both attending Columbia University. REMINGTON stated that anyone will be justified in suspecting HENRY WARE of being a communist.

ANN REMINGTON advised that while attending Columbia University in the fall of 1938 she attended secret communist meetings at which those attending used false names and were very secretive. Among those attending such meetings was HENRY H. WARE who later obtained employment in the Department of Commerce and whom ANN REMINGTON has identified from a photograph of HENRY HOLDSHIP WARE. ANN REMINGTON advised that after her coming to Washington she and REMINGTON visited in the WARE home. She said she did not know whether Mrs. WARE was a communist but indicated that she appeared to agree with her husband's philosophy and that both were certainly ideological communists in her opinion. Mrs. WARE is known by the names MADELINE WEIR and NANETTE WARE.

[redacted]

AL WARREN also known as ALVIN COHEN

On April 18, 1947, WILLIAM REMINGTON contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation advising that he wished to furnish information. REMINGTON stated that it was his belief that his mother-in-law, ELIZABETH MOOS was converted to communism by AL WARREN, a veteran of the Spanish International Brigade who came home from Spain and lived with ELIZABETH MOOS. REMINGTON described WARREN as an organizer for the Communist Party.

ANN REMINGTON has advised that AL WARREN was a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade who had returned from Spain with a number of disabilities. She stated he came to live with her mother about 1939 at Croton-on-Hudson and later lived in Greenwich Village, perhaps in the vicinity of West Eighth Street, where he worked as a truck driver and Communist Party organizer. She mentioned that a party she and REMINGTON gave for "New Masses" in 1940 was held at AL WARREN'S home in Greenwich Village. ANN stated that at the present time WARREN is married to a Communist Party member whose first name is ANN, and believes they are presently residing somewhere on the West Coast. The Abraham Lincoln Brigade has been declared by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted]

[redacted]

MURIEL SPEARE BORAH WILLIAMS

[redacted] a reliable informant who will not testify or give a signed statement, but is a former official of the Tennessee Valley Authority and presently successful businessman in Knoxville, has advised that he remembers WILLIAM REMINGTON as being closely associated during the period of his employment at Tennessee Valley Authority with BERNARD BORAH and his wife MURIEL BORAH among others.

ANN REMINGTON stated that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON were married in June, 1939 and went to Mexico on a honeymoon. In connection with their wedding trip, ANN REMINGTON stated that they stopped in Knoxville for a day or so to visit friends of WILLIAM REMINGTON from Tennessee Valley Authority days. She recalls that among the individuals with whom they visited was MURIEL SPEARE BORAH WILLIAMS.

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[redacted]

ROBERT KLEIMAN

On April 18, 1947, WILLIAM REMINGTON contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation advising that he wished to furnish information.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REMINGTON advised that in February, 1947 he made a trip to New York which was probably known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and inasmuch as he felt that his actions on this trip might be considered suspicious, he wanted to explain them. He said that ROBERT KLEIMAN of World Report Magazine had asked him to pick up some books at the Four Continents Book Store which was described by REMINGTON as the official Russian book store in New York City. REMINGTON enumerated a number of books dealing with Russian history which KLEIMAN wanted for research in connection with his anticipated trip to Moscow for World Report covering the Foreign Ministers Conference. He stated that after making inquiries at the Workers Book Shop, Barnes and Nobel Book Company, Macy's Book Store, Brentanos and Scribners he contacted the Four Continents Book Store. Here he was referred to a Mrs. ROSEN of the International Book Service, Riverside Drive, N.W. whom he contacted telephonically and learned that they had several thousand books on Russia in stock. REMINGTON said he subsequently furnished the Riverside address to KLEIMAN.

[redacted]

Wm. W. Remington

121-6159-(1048-1049)

Sect. 18

(77 pgs)

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(1-10-48)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 101-2372

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	
WASHINGTON, D.C.	7/21/50	6/8 thru 7/20/50	JULIUS L. MATTSON	JPW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka "Bill" International Trade Economist Office of International Trade Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.	LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Further interviews with ANN REMINGTON set out. ROBERT S. LEHMAN has not admitted, but has indicated, he knew REMINGTON to be a communist. BERT KEMMERER, newspaperman, believes REMINGTON attended Communist Party Veterans Encampment Rally held at Turner's Arena in 1937. REMINGTON's letter of resignation quoted and copies attached as exhibits. Results of Laboratory comparison of handwriting of WILLIAM and ANN REMINGTON with "New Masses" letter reported indicating that neither ANN or WILLIAM REMINGTON wrote instant letter. Interviews with other acquaintances of REMINGTON also set out.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 121-6159.
Report of JULIUS L. MATTSON dated June 7, 1950 at Washington, D.C.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

3c - to CSC
1c to LRB
1c to Dept.

This report contains information submitted under security notice in file 74-1379 and should be treated as indicated in that connection.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
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WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON aka "Bill"
International Trade Economist
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

July 21, 1950
Washington, D.C.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

ANN REMINGTON has advised that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON were well acquainted with BERNARD and JOAN REDMONT whom they both knew to be members of the Communist Party. She explained that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON first met BERNARD REDMONT in 1938 or 1939 in the home of a mutual friend, CAROLA ZIGROSSER in New York City. After two or three years of separation, they renewed their acquaintance with the REDMONTS in Washington, D.C. explaining that REDMONT came to Washington sometime after the REMINGTONS and that BERNARD REDMONT was employed in the Office of Inter-American Affairs and by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

ANN stated that in Washington, D.C. the REDMONTS had desired to be affiliated with the local Communist Party group but their efforts in this direction had been unsatisfactory. She was under the impression that the REDMONTS had attended one or more Party meetings in Washington, D.C. ANN stated that the REMINGTONS suggested that the REDMONTS might desire to be included in their arrangement with HELEN (ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY) and believed she may have made this suggestion to the REDMONTS who thought it over and decided to accept. Thereafter, ANN advised, arrangements were made by REMINGTON for REDMONT to meet HELEN. ANN stated she was not present at such meeting and only knows what was told to her by WILLIAM REMINGTON.

ANN REMINGTON said that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON and the REDMONTS were close friends with ROLAND H. and FRANCES BROWNLEE and saw much of one another. ANN stated that she knew the BROWNLEES to have been members of the Communist Party because she and WILLIAM REMINGTON attended Communist Party meetings with them in New York City on at least two occasions.

ANN recalled that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON were first introduced to the BROWNLEES during their school days at Columbia in 1939 by LEON GOODELMAN, a member of the Young Communist League and very possibly the Communist Party. She said that FRANCES BROWNLEE was a leader of some description at that time in the Young Communist League.

FRANCES BROWNLEE had just returned from a summer trip to Soviet Russia where she had visited under the auspices of the Communist Party.

She said FRANCES BROWNLEE was disillusioned by what she had learned and observed in Russia and as a result, ultimately broke off completely from the Communist Party. Later, when the BROWNLEES moved into the same apartment building in New York City where the REMINGTONS were residing at 510 West 123rd St., they often visited together. Invariably, their conversation revolved around the Communist Party. ANN REMINGTON described both couples as renegades of the Party at that time who were still sympathetic with the theory of communism but severely critical of the rank and file of the communist organization.

ANN REMINGTON stated that DAVID ELWYN who presently lives in Croton, New York, and is still a member of the Communist Party, probably knew BROWNLEE at Columbia University through their mutual activity and membership in either the Young Communist League or the Communist Party. She believes that ELWYN also knew that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON were Communist Party members.

She stated that through subsequent close relationship between the REMINGTONS, BROWNLEES and REDMONTS, she is quite certain that BROWNLEE and REDMONT knew each other to be members of the Communist Party. In this connection, she said the REMINGTONS and the REDMONTS seriously considered asking the BROWNLEES to join them in their relationship with JOE NORTH and HELEN but decided against it because the BROWNLEES, by that time, had almost completely cooled in their attitude toward the Party and it was feared that they could not be trusted in this regard.

ROLAND H. BROWNLEE presently resides at 189-04 64th Avenue, Flushing, Long Island, New York and is employed by JOAN FABRICS, INC., Empire State Building, New York City. The results of an interview with BROWNLEE will be reported by another office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

ANN REMINGTON has said that she at one time was rather well acquainted with LOUISE McCLAREN. She remembers her as the Director of the School for Workers in New York City and recalls that her husband wrote for "New Masses", a Communist Party weekly publication. ANN said that although she has no positive knowledge of LOUISE McCLAREN's Party membership, she assumes that she was a member because she certainly was sympathetic to the aims of the communist movement.

She stated that she and LOUISE McCLAREN worked together in the office of the Workers School in New York before ANN REMINGTON's marriage to WILLIAM REMINGTON. ANN said that her acquaintance with LOUISE McCLAREN was during a period prior to ANN's membership in the Communist Party and therefore, McCLAREN may not have known of the REMINGTONS' subsequent Party activity. ANN said she is unable to say whether or not LOUIS McCLAREN knew that WILLIAM REMINGTON was a member of the Communist Party.

ANN REMINGTON also recalls that LEE SCHRYVER, former husband of KIT SCHRYVER, joined the Communist Party at KIT's insistence when they were married and that he immediately dropped out of the Party after their divorce because he never was serious in his attitude toward communism. ANN said LEE SCHRYVER knew of REMINGTON's Party membership in Knoxville and subsequently had contact with the REMINGTONS in New York and Washington. She said that KIT SCHRYVER did not know of REMINGTON's activity with HELEN and during this period, took it upon herself to complain to Communist Party Headquarters that REMINGTON should not be allowed to do nothing for the Party when he was in such an excellent position to be of value.

ANN advised that when WILLIAM REMINGTON heard of this, he became frightened that his activities with HELEN and GOLOS might be unwittingly exposed by KIT SCHRYVER's interest in his activities. He therefore approached LEE SCHRYVER who was a close friend of REMINGTON by this time and told him that he thought it expedient to discontinue their contacts with each other in the interest of protecting his position in the government. ANN said that after REMINGTON broke off with LEE SCHRYVER, all contacts with the SCHRYVERS ceased.

ANN REMINGTON has stated that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON were also close friends with ROBERT S. and ALICIA LEHMAN. She recalls that they were first introduced in Washington during the summer of 1940 by a mutual friend. By the fall of 1940, their relationship had become intimate and they had learned that the LEHMANS were interested in the activities of one or two communist front organizations in Cincinnati, Ohio. She recalls in particular that the LEHMANS were interested and active in a Spanish Aid Committee which ANN knew was sponsored by the Communist Party as a front organization.

ANN said that after learning that the LEHMANS were sympathetic with many of the purposes and activities of the communist movement,

she and WILLIAM REMINGTON discussed the advisability of inviting the LEHMANS to join the Communist Party and to become active in the same relationship which she and WILLIAM REMINGTON enjoyed with JOE NORTH as individual members at large. ANN said that after considerable discussion, she and WILLIAM REMINGTON decided to approach the LEHMANS in this regard.

ANN believes she made the initial suggestion to ALICIA LEHMAN that they affiliate with the Communist Party. Thereafter, over a period of approximately one month, the LEHMANS and the REMINGTONS met as least once a week and seriously discussed the advantages and disadvantages of LEHMAN's membership and activity in the Party.

LEHMAN argued that he was already identified as a communist sympathizer because of speeches and activity in certain organizations in Ohio and that his position would certainly be more disadvantageous with respect to his government employment should he in fact become a member of the Party.

ANN said she and WILLIAM REMINGTON found it difficult to provide a logical answer to this objection. With the hope that LEHMAN's objection might be resolved, REMINGTON asked JOE NORTH to meet with the LEHMANS during his next trip to Washington and discuss Party membership with the LEHMANS.

ANN REMINGTON recalled that ALICIA LEHMAN was at first apprehensive of such a contact with a Communist Party functionary and as a result she and ANN REMINGTON first met with JOE NORTH at lunch in order that ALICIA LEHMAN might decide whether or not it would be advisable for ROBERT LEHMAN to meet NORTH. ANN said that ALICIA LEHMAN apparently decided that ROBERT LEHMAN's job in the Federal Government would not be jeopardized by contact with NORTH. As a result the REMINGTONS and the LEHMANS met with JOE NORTH one evening during the winter of 1940-1941 in the REMINGTON apartment at 2225 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ANN REMINGTON said she recalled the scene of this meeting. Everyone was drinking heavily. ROBERT LEHMAN was lying on a couch in the corner of the living room. WILLIAM REMINGTON was lying on the floor and she and ALICIA LEHMAN were sitting on the floor. The conversation concerning LEHMAN's recruitment into the Party continued for three or four hours. ROBERT LEHMAN monopolized the conversation by reciting in full his experiences in communist front organizations

and how this past activity was now affecting his reputation as a loyal employee of the Federal Government.

ANN REMINGTON said JOE NORTH was unable to satisfactorily answer the objection of the LEHMANS and as a result, the LEHMANS never did join the Communist Party although they have continued to be sympathetic to its aims and purposes without indulging in actual membership in the Party.

ANN REMINGTON recalls that shortly after the evening spent with JOE NORTH, ROBERT LEHMAN advised them that he had heard that his brother, JAMES LEHMAN, had joined the Communist Party in New York. She recalls that this took place in approximately the winter of 1940-1941. She said that ROBERT LEHMAN was quite angry with his brother because he feared that the membership of his brother in the Communist Party would directly affect his position in the Federal Government.

In this connection, ANN REMINGTON recalled ROBERT LEHMAN's supervisor in the Office of Price Administration, JOSEPH COPPOCK who was one of ROBERT LEHMAN's best friends. She said she is certain that COPPOCK was not aware of ROBERT LEHMAN's interest in the Communist Party but knew that he had a radical brother who was a member of the Party.

ANN said that the intimate relationship between herself, WILLIAM REMINGTON and the LEHMANS, continued through January, 1947 when ANN's interest in ALICIA LEHMAN suddenly cooled. ANN explained that neither she nor ALICIA LEHMAN had had a normal family life during their youth and as a result, found a mother- daughter relationship in their friendship. She said that all during the six years of their friendship, they visited together frequently and because ALICIA LEHMAN was blind, ANN always tried to be of help in every way she could, particularly in driving ALICIA wherever she might desire to go.

ANN stated that ALICIA LEHMAN demanded the intimate relationship in which they had indulged and when she sensed that ANN REMINGTON's attitude toward her had begun to cool, she became hateful of ANN with the result that their contact ceased altogether. ANN said she had come to realize that ALICIA LEHMAN was a chronic gossiper and had apparently spread a number of things about ANN REMINGTON which were untrue. ANN said it was this propensity on the part of ALICIA LEHMAN that caused her to break off their friendship.

ANN REMINGTON said that she knows that subsequently, WILLIAM REMINGTON has visited frequently in the LEHMAN home and has sought their sympathy for his position as a divorced father. She said that because ALICIA LEHMAN particularly enjoys being a confidant, WILLIAM REMINGTON has continued to be intimate with her in this respect during the past three years.

ANN recalled that on the occasion of BENTLEY's allegations against WILLIAM REMINGTON in 1947, REMINGTON had solicited ROBERT LEHMAN as a character reference, and had threatened him with the proposition that should REMINGTON's membership in the Party become known, REMINGTON would lose his job in the Government and that LEHMAN as a friend and close associate of REMINGTON, would likewise lose his job. As a result, ANN said that ROBERT LEHMAN has been a willing mouthpiece to the alibies and falsehoods REMINGTON has found it necessary to give in order to justify his former activities.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN was re-interviewed at the Washington Field Office on July 14, 1950, having previously been interviewed on May 29, 1950, the results of the first interview having been set forth in referenced report.

At the outset of this second interview, it was pointed out to LEHMAN that information had been received which made it appear that the assertions which he had made previously were not correct. Specifically, it was brought to LEHMAN's attention that, according to information received, LEHMAN could not possibly have not known that the REMINGTONS were communists and that his close association with them would have made it patent to him that the REMINGTONS were communists. In particular, it was mentioned to LEHMAN that he could not have failed to recognize the efforts of the REMINGTONS to interest him and his wife in becoming members of the Communist Party, especially the arrangements involving the LEHMANS' meeting with JOSEPH NORTH for the purpose of overcoming any objections LEHMAN might have had with respect to joining the Communist Party.

LEHMAN restated essentially the same assertions as he had made in the first interview, disclaiming knowledge of any Communist Party membership on the part of REMINGTON, and stating that the LEHMANS had never been approached for Communist Party recruitment by either the REMINGTONS or JOSEPH NORTH. He stated in fact that he had no recollection of JOSEPH NORTH at all but that his wife tells him he had met him.

LEHMAN was informed that it was recognized that he had simply restated his previous assertions, and was told that he was now being given an opportunity to change or amend any previous statements.

It was discussed with LEHMAN the possibility that he might be required to be examined under oath in the same premises before a Grand Jury, or in open court, as in the REMINGTON perjury trial. He was asked if his story would be the same under such circumstances.

LEHMAN pointed out that, as was doubtless known by the interviewing agents, he had sworn in an affidavit for REMINGTON's loyalty hearing that he knew REMINGTON was not a Communist.

LEHMAN then stated in effect - You have got me boxed. I swore in an affidavit for REMINGTON's loyalty hearing that REMINGTON was not a Communist. Now, if I come in court and state REMINGTON was a Communist I'll be liable for perjury on one or the other. Is there any legal way I can be 'exempted' from what I swore to in the previous affidavit?

LEHMAN was then specifically asked whether he meant by such a statement that what he swore to in the REMINGTON loyalty hearing affidavit was not true. He answered, "That is one of the elements."

LEHMAN was advised that if he wished to amend or change any previous statements, any statement he wished to make would be received. He stated that since his wife also signed the affidavit for REMINGTON he wished to discuss the matter with her before taking any further action and would advise the interviewing agent in the event he wished to give a further statement.

LEHMAN was again asked relative to a repeated statement that he was in a difficult position in that he was open to perjury charges no matter what he said, whether he meant that he had not told the truth in the affidavit wherein he swore he knew REMINGTON not to be a Communist. He again replied, "That is one of the elements," but he went on to say that he did not wish to make any further statement in regard to his knowledge of the matter until he could talk it over with his wife.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN contacted one of the interviewing agents by telephone on the afternoon of July 17, 1950, and initially in the conversation sought to be informed of specific details of alleged statements, actions and associations of REMINGTON, by which LEHMAN could be presumed to know that REMINGTON was a Communist, by which he could thus "jog his memory" to determine if he could recall any such specific facts and thereby confirm any evidence the FBI had that he should know such facts.

LEHMAN was told that he has been asked if he knew the REMINGTONs to be Communists and whether it is not true that the REMINGTONs had tried to recruit the LEHMANs into the Communist Party using JOSEPH NORTH to further that end. He was told that the issues had been clearly discussed with him and that he was on record as denying the above questions. He was told that any such specific details would have to originate from him and that he would not be furnished such information as he asked.

LEHMAN said, "We are still considering the matter" - apparently referring also to his wife - and stated that he might get in further touch with the interviewing agents.

[redacted] and other mid-western papers, advised that approximately three years ago while [redacted] premises owned by WILLIAM H. CALFEE, he came upon CALFEE one morning having a rather tense discussion with an individual introduced to him as WILLIAM REMINGTON. [redacted] stated he was impressed that CALFEE and REMINGTON were close friends. [redacted] recalled that he did not stop to talk but in passing overheard portions of their conversation which was concerned with whether or not REMINGTON should participate in a parade or some such activity. From the conversation [redacted] was of the opinion that REMINGTON had attended a meeting the previous evening at Turners Arena and that his desire to participate in the parade was in some way related to the meeting of the previous evening. CALFEE was heard to express the opinion that no harm would be done and that it should be perfectly all right for REMINGTON to attend the parade.

[redacted] said he knew a meeting had been held the previous evening at Turners Arena which was a Communist rally of veterans, to which Communist groups in New York had sent delegates. He said he also knew, according to the newspapers, that the rally program included a demonstration of some description to be held the following day. He said that since the veterans rally parade or demonstration was the only one being held in Washington that day he concluded that this was the event to which he had heard REMINGTON and CALFEE refer.

[redacted] stated he has not had further contact with REMINGTON and is therefore not in a position to comment on his loyalty except to indicate that he questioned the sympathies of anyone who willingly attended the rally at Turners Arena or participated in the demonstration of the following day.

It will be noted that the National Communist Veterans Encampment convened at Turners Arena, Washington, D.C., May 8 and 9, 1947, under the sponsorship or the Veterans Encampment of the Communist Party - USA. The official program included a mass meeting at Turners Arena from 8 through 11 p.m. May 8, 1947. On

May 9, [illegible], the program called for a general reconvening at Turners Arena from where delegates were to leave in a body to call upon officials of the Veterans Administration, Department of State, Department of Justice and Congressmen on Capitol Hill. There was no formal parade as such although the delegates to the respective Government agencies moved about in groups. The Veterans Encampment affair was reported in all Washington newspapers and Communist publications.

Mr. WILLIAM H. CALFEE, 1717 Riggs Place, N. W., advised that he was the former landlord of WILLIAM REMINGTON who had occupied a room in his house. He said that he had become a good friend of REMINGTON based on the latter's residence in his home. CALFEE said that he considered REMINGTON to be entirely loyal to this country and knew of no reason to doubt his loyalty, stating that although he was aware of accusations which had been made against REMINGTON, he knew of no disloyal activities on REMINGTON's part.

CALFEE was questioned specifically as to his knowledge of any details regarding the incident referred to above as stated by [redacted] CALFEE disclaimed any knowledge or recollection of any such circumstances. CALFEE admitted that he felt he would normally recall any such incident if it had occurred but claimed he had no recollection whatever of the matter.

RAYMOND A. BAUER, Russian Research Center, Harvard University, was interviewed in Washington, D. C. BAUER advised that he first met WILLIAM REMINGTON on April 3, 1944, when both were assigned to a Naval Language School at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City. BAUER stated he came to know REMINGTON quite well from that time. He said he last saw REMINGTON about a year ago in Washington and knew that REMINGTON was then residing with one DWIGHT CHAPMAN in Arlington, Virginia. BAUER stated that during his acquaintance with REMINGTON he could recall nothing which would cause him to doubt his loyalty. He said he had always been of the impression that REMINGTON was anti-Russian and anti-Communist.

[redacted]

With regard to himself BAUER stated he was not now and never was a member of the Communist Party. He stated that the only organization to which he belonged of now questionable design was the American Student Union, of which

was a member at Northwestern University. BAUER explained that this hapter of the American Student Union had been opposed to the policies of he National American Student Union and had endeavored to alter the policies f the National group.

The American Student Union has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist Front on March 29, 1944.

BENTON MACKAYE, Shirley Center, Massachusetts, was interviewed in Washington, D. C. He stated he was employed at the TVA in Knoxville during the approximate period April, 1934 through June, 1936. He stated he has never met WILLIAM REMINGTON and knows nothing more concerning his activities than what he has read in the newspapers. He said he is not in a position to give any information whatsoever in connection with instant investigation.

Major WILLIAM WALK, Air Weather Service Headquarters, USAF, Andrews Field, Washington, D.C., stated he was casually acquainted with REMINGTON during the school year 1938-39 when both attended Darthmouth College. Major WALK advised that he and REMINGTON lived on the same floor of a dormitory during that year and that his association with REMINGTON was brought about because of that situation. WALK advised that he knew of no organizations to which REMINGTON had belonged which would have caused him to question REMINGTON's loyalty to this country. He stated, however, that he had a vague recollection that REMINGTON was active in the American Student Union at Dartmouth College and was very friendly with the chairman of the Dartmouth Chapter of that organization during the school year 1938-1939. Major WILLIAM WALK knew that REMINGTON had had a very good record at Dartmouth College and that he was one of the "Senior Fellows" who was permitted to work on his own during the school year and was not required to take any special courses. He stated that as he recalled those who participated in the affairs of the American Student Union at Dartmouth during 1938-1939 were very open about their activities. WALK said that he is not in a position to comment intelligently concerning REMINGTON's loyalty.

[redacted] who presently occupies a high position in the U. S. Government, advised that REMINGTON was associated with him a few years ago in the Office of War Mobilization. [redacted] stated he did not know REMINGTON well and had no independent views concerning REMINGTON. Insofar as [redacted] knew, there was nothing wrong with REMINGTON during the period he worked in the Office of War Mobilization. [redacted] esired that his name be kept confidential.

Mr. STANLEY H. WRIGHT, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, .C. stated that BETTY WINSTON MALCOMBRE worked under his direction in the ublic Buildings Administration in North Carolina during the middle 1930's. RIGHT was able to recall only that she was a capable employee and resigned her position in approximately June, 1937. He is unable to recall further

details in this connection because his office was closed two or three months thereafter causing general exodous of employees during the summer of that year.

BARRY CASPER, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., stated he was employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority during the middle 1930's in Knoxville and a member of the American Federation of Government Employees Union during the period of his TVA employment. He said that although he recalls REMINGTON as having been a messenger at TVA and possibly a member of the Union, he has never been acquainted with him personally and has absolutely no knowledge of his interests or activities. CASPER stated that all he knows of REMINGTON is what he has read in the newspapers.

JOHN W. LEHMAN, 2423 Taylor Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia, clerk, Joint Committee on the Economic Report, U.S. Senate, stated he was an employee of the TVA in Knoxville during the period REMINGTON was a messenger. He said he remembers REMINGTON only as a name and a person who delivered mail to his desk for a period at TVA. He said he has never observed anything in REMINGTON's conduct which would enable him to make a positive statement one way or another concerning REMINGTON's loyalty at that time or since his employment at TVA.

LEHMAN stated that he heard considerable gossip and conversations concerning the existence of a communist organization among TVA employees but he does not recall that Remington was ever mentioned as a participant in this connection.

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON resigned his position at the Department of Commerce by letter dated June 9, 1950 indicating that his resignation was to be effective at the close of business Monday, June 12, 1950. His letter of resignation has been obtained and is quoted in the following. Photostatic copies of this letter have also been prepared and are attached as Exhibit "I" with this report.

"2126 N. Troy Street
Arlington, Virginia
June 9, 1950

"Honorable Charles Sawyer
Secretary of Commerce
Washington 25, D.C.

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"I submit herewith my resignation from the Department of Commerce effective at the close of business Monday, June 12.

"It is with heavy heart that I write this letter. I have rved the Government for my entire adult life. Through ten years I have ven the most loyal and able service of which I am capable. It is with epest regret that I have decided to submit my resignation now.

"When you asked me to leave, privately on May 26 and publicly on May 27, I refused to resign under fire because I felt that I had no alternative. I believed that you were doing a disservice to the loyalty program and to the Civil Service by condemning me without charges or a hearing. It seemed unjust and improper to base a request for resignation or a notice of dismissal on grounds that I had spent too much time defending myself against charges of disloyalty and testifying, under subpoena, before Committees of Congress and the Grand Jury.

"I believe that I could best serve the loyalty program and Civil Service procedures by resisting your efforts to force me out of Government.

"I have now come to the conclusion, however, that I can best vindicate the loyalty program as well as myself by devoting full time to proving in the courts that I am innocent of the charge that I have ever been a Communist.

"I have no funds at my disposal for one proceeding, much less for several; whatever I will be able to raise, will be needed for my defense.

"I should be clear that I have not remained with the Commerce Department from personal preference. After my clearance by the Loyalty Review Board, I felt that I was under obligation to the Government and to myself to remain, at least for a time. I think the reasons for this are obvious. Later, when I sought other employment, outside of the Government, I learned quickly that the publicity I had received frustrated my efforts to work elsewhere. More recently, when further suspicion was cast on me, it was impossible for me to quit. This would not have been a resignation; it would have been surrender. An innocent man does not give up that easily even when capitulation is a more comfortable course.

"Although you insisted that the request for my resignation, with the clear threat of dismissal, had nothing to do with my loyalty, the real motivation was not easily disguised.

"In view of this, I would like to take the opportunity to review some of the events of the past several months.

"When I returned to my desk on February 11, 1949 after my ~~loyalty~~ had been affirmed by the President's Loyalty Review Board, I hoped that it would be possible to resume my professional career. I ventured this hope not only because of the calibre of the men who had cleared me, but also because of the fact that my superiors in the Department of Commerce had supported me during the loyalty proceedings.

"Mr. David Bruce, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and now Ambassador to France, furnished an affidavit to the Loyalty Board, stating that I 'was in favor of a tougher policy regarding the shutting off of exports from the U.S. to Russia and the satellite countries than were some other of his colleagues. . . . Had he been a communist sympathizer it is incredible to me that he would have so consistently made recommendations which were so adverse to communist interests and principles.'

"Francis McIntyre, Assistant Director of the Department's Office of International Trade, testified that 'the judgments as to the appropriateness of approving exportation to eastern Europe (Russia and the satellites) which Mr. Remington exercised were extremely cautious and in fact, that his recommendations were in favor of less exports and and the export of less critical items.'

"Assistant Secretary of Commerce Blaisdell testified that I carried out my export-control duties for the Department of Commerce 'with great vigor and complete integrity.'

"And so I returned to my desk at the Commerce Department after the loyalty clearance. Within a few months I came to the reluctant realization that there was no future for me in the Department. My activities were restricted; my work was limited. For the reasons stated above, my efforts to find a job elsewhere were unsuccessful.

"If the Department of Commerce had made any charges against me, I would take this opportunity to answer them. As far as I know, however, none have been made. I have received no charges under the loyalty program and, therefore, I can reply to none. So far as the extracts of secret testimony released by the House Un-American Activities Committee are concerned, you were supplied with the complete answer to that material

mediately after the House Committee hearings in the form of a copy of attorney's letter of May 6 to Mr. Seth W. Richardson.

"As far as the so-called 'maladministration' charges of the Department of Commerce are concerned, I can find nothing in them to answer. The only paragraph of the Department's letter of June 5 which could even be referred to as 'charges' reads as follows:

> 'Regardless of the merits of the accusations which have been made against you, it has been necessary for officials of the Department to devote an excessive amount of time and effort to the handling of your personal situation. You also have had to devote a large amount of time to these problems, thereby limiting your usefulness and rendering your continued employment in the Department administratively unfeasible and actually detrimental to the efficiency of the Department.'

"I shall refrain from further comment on the policy of discharging a man because he has been forced to defend himself against allegations reflecting on his loyalty. I should like to add — however ironical and irrelevant it might seem to be — that I have put in some ten hours of overtime for every hour of government time that I have had to spend in my own defense.

"To me Government service is both a career and a trust. My future, in or out of Government, depends upon my ability to prove in court that I have never been a member of the Communist Party. Mr. Secretary, I say to you as I have said hundreds of times, at no time in my life have I ever been a member of the Communist Party. I am resigning to devote myself completely to proving that statement.

"Sincerely yours,

/s/ William W. Remington"

ANN REMINGTON has stated that she advocated in 1947, when REMINGTON was interviewed by the FBI, that he should admit his former communist activity and make a fresh start. She said REMINGTON found himself

nable to take this position because he had for a number of years been making false statements on Civil Service Commission forms concerning membership in the Communist Party when making application for Federal employment. He feared that he would be dismissed from his job if he were to confess that he had made false statements in this respect.

She said REMINGTON was beginning to have confidence too, in his success at denying the various charges against him as they were made. She said he became deeper and deeper involved as time passed until he is now apparently in a position where he feels it absolutely impossible to change his story.

ANN REMINGTON, in this connection, has referred to Civil Service forms completed by WILLIAM REMINGTON wherein he has answered falsely questions #26 of the Application for Federal Employment (Civil Service Commission Standard Form 57). Two of these forms completed by REMINGTON contained in his personnel file at the Department of Commerce, one undated and the other dated March 18, 1947, have been photostated, and are attached as Exhibit "J".

The Fourth Regional Office of Civil Service Commission has no applications (Form 57's) on file for REMINGTON's previous Government employment.

QUESTION #26 asks, "Do you advocate, or have you ever advocated, or are you now, or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence?" In both of the attached copies of Form 57, REMINGTON has answered "No".

ANN REMINGTON has stated that on the occasion of her and WILLIAM REMINGTON's meeting with HELEN (ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY) shortly before Christmas of 1942, HELEN gave the REMINGTONS each a woolen scarf as gifts and displayed the scarf she received to the interviewing agents. It is a cheap appearing scarf, woolen, about 18 inches square in size having a brown squared pattern. ANN REMINGTON was asked whether she would loan this scarf for evidentiary purposes. She stated that she personally has no reason to refuse the request but upon the advice of counsel, suggests that it be subpoenaed by the court, should it be needed as evidence at the trial.

KENNETH E. McCONNELL, Weaverville, North Carolina, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Executive Session on April 20, 1950 concerning his knowledge of WILLIAM REMINGTON's membership in the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tennessee during the middle 1930's. The following is a portion of McCONNELL's testimony which was read into the record of the Public Hearing held by the House Committee on Un-American Activities May 4, 1950 concerning the activities of WILLIAM REMINGTON:

Mr. Appell: He (REMINGTON) returned to Dartmouth after being at Knoxville 1 year. Was his return to Dartmouth ever a question discussed within the party?

"Mr. McConnell: Yes, this question was discussed in the party, and it was pointed out to him by party members that the Communist Party needed educated people as well as workers. This was one of the arguments used to induce him to return to college.

"Mr. Appell: Do you know who instructed or advised REMINGTON to take this course of action?

"Mr. McConnell: Nobody could so instruct him, because at the time he was under the minimum discipline of the party, but he could be advised, and it would be a collective advice, mine, Todd's Winston's and whoever else might have been present at the meeting.

"Mr. Appell: You say Winston?

"Mr. McConnell: I mean Mrs. Todd."

WILLIAM REMINGTON testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in public session May 4-5, 1950. On this occasion, REMINGTON has testified that he does not recall having met BETTY WINSTON TODD in Knoxville during 1937 or any other time prior to their meeting in Washington in 1938. In answer to the direct question: "How well did you know Mrs. TODD while living in Knoxville?", REMINGTON answered, "Not at all. I am not sure that she was in Knoxville when I was there. If she was there and I saw her, it was just in passing."

Certified photostatic copies of Public Works Administration employment record of BETTY WINSTON MALCOMBRE (TODD) are attached as exhibits with this report which reflect that BETTY WINSTON MALCOMBRE resigned from her position as general clerk in the P.W.A. in North Carolina "June 13, 1937 plus leave." This material has been designated as Exhibit "K".

Another office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is reporting that BETTY WINSTON MALCOMBRE entered on duty with TVA in Knoxville, Tennessee on June 17, 1937.

ANN REMINGTON has advised that in the Spring of 1940, she and REMINGTON contributed $100 from their savings to "New Masses", a Communist Party weekly publication which, at that time, was hard pressed for funds. She said REMINGTON addressed a nice letter to JOE NORTH, editor of "New Masses" transmitting their contribution and expressing the spirit of devotion and sacrifice which went into the gift to "New Masses". The letter also indicated that they intended to give a party for the purpose of raising funds for "New Masses" and stated that the letter was subsequently published in "New Masses" but although the letter was quoted, it did not give their names as signatories. She indicated that during the late spring of 1940, she and REMINGTON did give a party and the proceeds were turned over to JOE NORTH and the "New Masses".

A letter published in the May 7, 1940 edition of "New Masses" page 20, contains the following text:

"April 27, 1940

"Dear Joe -

"When we got married, we were given this money to put in a bank in case we needed it on a rainy day. We think it is a sad omen for American democracy when a courageous and independent magazine is hard pressed to defend its civil liberties. And so, although we do not always agree with your editorial policies, we think that when New Masses needs money, a very rainy day has come.

"Good luck to you.

"Sincerely yours,

"Tom and Helen

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

A photostat of Page 20 from the May 7, 1940 issue of "New Masses" was exhibited to ANN REMINGTON. She identified the text of the letter as that written by REMINGTON described in the foregoing paragraph. ANN stated that

the handwritten letter appearing in "New Masses" appears in much the same form as the one written to NORTH by BILL, but she cannot say whether the letter published in "New Masses" appears in BILL REMINGTON's handwriting. ANN said that she has been of the opinion that the letter REMINGTON wrote and sent to NORTH was rewritten probably by a staff member of "New Masses" in order that the signature could be edited for publication.

A photostatic copy of instant document has been furnished as Exhibit "F" with the report of this office dated June 7, 1950.

The FBI Laboratory has compared the handwriting in the letter published in "New Masses" with specimens of known handwriting of WILLIAM REMINGTON and his former wife, ANN REMINGTON. It was concluded that the handwritten letter reproduced in "New Masses" (Exhibit F) was not written by either ANN or WILLIAM REMINGTON.

The Naval Service Record of WILLIAM REMINGTON was reviewed during instant inquiry and was found to contain no additional information pertinent to REMINGTON's loyalty that has not been previously reported.

2126 N. Troy Street
Arlington, Virginia

June 9, 1950

Honorable Charles Sawyer
Secretary of Commerce
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Charles Saw

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I submit herewith my resignation from the Department of Commerce effective at the close of business Monday, June 12.

It is with heavy heart that I write this letter. I have served the Government for my entire adult life. Through ten years I have given the most loyal and able service of which I am capable. It is with deepest regret that I have decided to submit my resignation now.

When you asked me to leave privately on May 16 and publicly on May 27, I refused to resign under fire because I felt that I had no alternative. I believed that you were doing a disservice to the loyalty program and to the Civil Service by condemning me without charges or a hearing. It seemed unjust and improper to base a request for resignation or a notice of dismissal on grounds that I had spent too much time defending myself against charges of disloyalty and testifying, under subpoena, before Committees of Congress and the Grand Jury.

I believed that I could best serve the loyalty program and Civil Service procedures by resisting your efforts to force me out of Government.

I have now come to the conclusion, however, that I can best vindicate the loyalty program as well as myself by devoting full time to proving in the courts that I am innocent of the charge that I have ever been a Communist.

I have no funds at my disposal for such proceedings, much less for several, whatever I will be able to raise will be needed for my defense.

It should be clear that I have not remained with the Commerce Department from personal preference. After my clearance by the Loyalty Review Board, I felt that I was under obligation to the Government and to myself to remain (at least for a time)

I think the reasons for this are obvious. Later, when I sought other employment outside of the Government, I learned quickly that the publicity I had received frustrated my efforts to work elsewhere. More recently, when further suspicion was cast on me it was impossible for me to quit. This would not have been a resignation; it would have been surrender. An innocent man does not give up that easily even when capitulation is a more comfortable course.

Although you insisted that the request for my resignation, with the clear threat of dismissal had nothing to do with my loyalty, the real motivation was not easily disguised.

In view of this, I would like to take the opportunity to review some of the events of the past several months.

When I returned to my desk on February 11, 1949 after my loyalty had been affirmed by the President's Loyalty Review Board, I hoped that it would be possible to resume my professional career. I ventured this hope not only because of the calibre of the men who had cleared me, but also because of the fact that my superiors in the Department of Commerce had supported me during the loyalty proceedings.

Mr. David Bruce, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and now Ambassador to France, furnished an affidavit to the Loyalty Board, stating that I was in favor of a tougher policy regarding the shutting off of exports from the U. S. to Russia and the satellite countries than were some other of his colleagues. Had he been a communist sympathizer, it is [illegible] that he would have so consistently made recommendations which were so adverse to communist interests and principles.

Francis McIntyre, Assistant Director of the Department's Office of International Trade, testified that "the judgments as to the appropriateness of approving exportation to eastern Europe (Russia and the satellites) which Mr. Remington exercised were extremely cautious and in fact, that his recommendations were in favor of less exports and the export of less critical items."

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Blaisdell testified that I carried out my export control duties of the Department of Commerce "with a great vigor and complete integrity."

And so I returned to my desk at the Commerce Department after the loyalty clearance. Within a few months I came to the reluctant realization that there was no future for me in the Department. My activities were restricted; my work was limited. For the reasons stated above, my efforts to find a job elsewhere were unsuccessful.

If the Department of Commerce had made any charges against me, I would take this opportunity to answer them. As far as I know, however, none have been made. I have received no charges under the loyalty program and, therefore, I am nearly to none. So far as the extracts of secret testimony released by the House Un-American Activities Committee are concerned, you were supplied with the complete answer to that material immediately after the House Committee hearings in the form of a copy of my attorney's letter of May 6 to Mr. Seth W. Richardson.

As far as the so-called "maladministration" charges of the Department of Commerce are concerned, I can find nothing in them to answer. The only paragraph of the Department's letter of June 5 which could even be referred to as "charges" reads as follows:

> "Regardless of the merits of the accusations which have been made against you, it has been necessary for officials of the Department to devote an excessive amount of time and effort to the handling of your personal situation. You also have had to devote a large amount of time to these problems, thereby [illegible] and rendering your continued employment in the [illegible] administratively unfeasible and actually detrimental to the efficiency of the Department."

I shall refrain from further comment on the policy of discharging a man because he has been forced to defend himself against allegations reflecting on his loyalty. I should like to add -- however ironical and irrelevant it might seem to be -- that I have put in some ten hours of overtime for every hour of government time that I have had to spend in my own defense.

To me Government service is both a career and a trust. My future, in or out of Government, depends upon my ability to prove in court that I have never been a member of the Communist Party. Mr. Secretary, I say to you as I have said hundreds of

times, at no time in my life have I ever been a member of the Communist Party. I am resigning to devote myself completely to proving that statement.

Sincerely yours,

William W. Remington

Standard Form No. 61
Approved June 28, 1945
U. S. Civil Service Regulations

OATH OF OFFICE, AFFIDAVIT, AND DECLARATION OF APPOINTEE

Executive Office of the President—Council of Economic Advisers—Washington, D. C.
(Department or Establishment) (Bureau or Division) (Place of Employment)

A. OATH OF OFFICE

I, William W. Remington, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office in which I am about to enter. SO HELP ME GOD.

B. AFFIDAVIT

Do further swear (or affirm) that I do not advocate, nor am I a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; and that during such time as I am an employee of the Federal Government I will not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

C. DECLARATION OF APPOINTEE

Do further certify that (1) I have not paid or offered or promised to pay any money or other thing of value to any person, firm, or corporation for the use of influence to procure my appointment; (2) I will inform myself of and observe the provisions of the Civil Service law and rules and Executive orders concerning political activity, political assessments, etc., as quoted on the attached information for Appointee, and [strike out either (3) or (4)]

(3) the answers given by me in the Declaration of Appointee on the reverse of this sheet are true and correct;

(4) the answers contained in my Application for Federal Employment, Form No. 57, dated March 18, 1947, filed with the above-named department or establishment, which I have reviewed, are true and correct as of this date, except for the following (if necessary, use additional sheet; if no exceptions, write "none"). If (4) is executed, the reverse of this sheet need not be used:

None

Subscribed and sworn before me this 31st day of March, A. D. 1947

at Washington, D. C.
(City) (State)

Section 206, Act of June 26, 1943 For: Council of Economic Advisers
Personnel Officer
U. S. Bureau of the Budget

NOTE—If the oath is taken before a Notary Public the date of expiration of his commission should be shown.

March 31, 1947 P-6 $7581.00-Economist Oct. 25, 1917
(Date of Entrance on Duty) (Position to which Appointed) (Date of Birth)

Standard Form 57 — June 1946
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 50-R046

INSTRUCTIONS.—Answer every question below fully and completely. Typewrite or print in ink. If you are applying for a specific United States Civil Service examination, read the announcement carefully and follow all directions. Mail this application to the office named in the announcement. Be sure to mail to the same office any other forms required by the announcement. Notify the office with which you file this application of any change in your address.

1. Name of examination, or kind of position applied for: [illegible]

(If mentioned in examination announcement)

Place of employment applied for: [illegible]

Mr. (Given name) (Middle) (Maiden name, if any) (Last)
Mr. William Walter Remington

Street and number or R. D. number:
1717 Riggs Pl., N. W.

City or post office (including postal zone), and State:
Washington, D. C.

Legal or voting residence (State): Virginia
Office phone No.: Ex 3300 ext. 327
Home phone: Hobart 0568

Place of birth (city and State; if born outside U. S., name city and country):
New York, New York

Date of birth (month, day, year): October 25, 1917
10. Age last birthday: 30
11. ☒ Male ☐ Female

☒ Married ☐ Single
13. Height without shoes: 6 feet 1½ inches
Weight: 185 pounds

14. Have you ever been employed by the Federal Government? ☒ Yes ☐ No
If now employed by the Federal Government, give present grade and date of last change in grade:
P-6 Changed from P-8 about 4-1-47.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK
For Use of Civil Service Commission Only

☐ Appor. ☐ Nonapport.
Material: ☐ Submitted ☐ Returned
Entered
Notations
App. Rev.

OPTION	GRADE	EARNED RATING	PREFERENCE	AUGM. RATING
			☐ 5 points	
			☐ 10 points	
			☐ Wife Widow	
			☐ Disab.	
			☐ Veteran	
INITIALS AND DATE				

Indicate by "X" or "No" answer by placing X in proper column.

	YES	NO
15. (a) Are you willing to accept temporary appointment, if offered, for 1 to 3 months?	X	
3 to 6 months?	X	
6 to 12 months?	X	
(b) Are you willing to accept appointment, if offered, in Washington, D. C.?	X	
anywhere in the United States?		
outside the United States?		

16. (c) If you will accept appointment, is your local board notified? [illegible]

(d) What is the lowest salary you will accept? 9975

(e) You will be [illegible]

(f) If you are willing to [illegible] ☒ Occasionally ☐ Frequently ☒ Constantly

17. EXPERIENCE.—You are required to furnish all information asked for below in sufficient detail to enable the Civil Service Commission and the appointing officers of agencies to determine your qualifications for the position for which you are applying. Give in the spaces provided below a complete record of your EVERY position and have [illegible] separate block for EACH position. You may also include any pertinent religious, civic, welfare, or organizational activity. Give full information [illegible] either with or without compensation, showing the number of hours per week and weeks per year in which you were employed. [illegible] PRESENT position and work back, accounting for all periods of unemployment. Explain clearly the principal duties you performed in each position. [illegible] periods in the Armed Services in question. (Military Experience) [illegible] this application, or under [illegible]

(a) If you were ever employed in any position under a name different from your [illegible] position, the name used.

(b) If you have never been employed or are now unemployed, indicate that fact in the space provided for Present Position.

	PRESENT POSITION
Dates of employment (Month, year): From 11-47 to 7-47 and 12-47 to present time	Exact title of your present position: Secretary, Stabilization Devices Committee
Salary or earnings: Starting [illegible] Present 7,500 [illegible] Annu[illegible]	
Place of employment (City and State): Washington, D. C.	
Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person). If Federal, name department, bureau, or establishment, and division: Council of Economic Advisers	Description of your work: See Attached sheets
Kind of business or organization (e.g., industrial, sales, insurance, [illegible]): Advisory Council to President	
Number of employees supervised by you: Secretary	
Name and [illegible] of immediate supervisor: Gerhard Colm, Chief Economist	
Reason for desiring to change employment: To accept position with Department of Commerce	

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

DECLARATION OF APPOINTEE

1. This form, if required, is to be completed by appointee on duty. Every question must be answered. Any statement in this declaration will be grounds for cancellation of application or dismissal after appointment. False personation is a criminal offense and will be prosecuted accordingly.

1. [illegible] (Street and Number) (City and State)

2. Who should be notified in case of emergency? (Name) (Relationship)

(Street and Number) (City and State)

3. Does the [illegible] Government employ in a civilian capacity any relative of yours (either by blood or marriage) with whom you live or have lived within the past 6 months? [illegible] Yes or No? ..... If so, for each such relative fill in the blanks below. If additional space is necessary, complete under Item 12.

Name	Post-office address (Give street number, if any)	(1) Position and (2) Temporary or not and (3) Department or office in which employed	Relationship	Month and year of birth	Age

4. Place of birth: [illegible] (Town) (State or Country)

Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing X in proper column	Yes	No	12. Space for detailed answers to all questions. Write in the column the number of items to which detailed answers apply.
5. Are you a citizen of the United States?			
6. If [illegible] born, have you furnished proof of naturalization or citizenship to (1) the U. S. Civil Service Commission? (2) the agency in connection with this appointment?			
7. Since you filed application resulting in this appointment, has there been any change in the status of your citizenship, or of the person through whom you gained your citizenship?			
8. (a) Do you hold any position or office under the United States or any State, Territory, County, or Municipality? If so, state the place, position, and salary, under Item 12. (b) Are you willing to resign such position or office if it becomes necessary to do so in order to hold the Federal position?			
9. Do you receive any pension or other benefit for military or naval service, or an annuity from the U. S. or D. C. Government under any Retirement Act? If so, give details under Item 12, stating whether you were retired for age, length of service, or disability, amount of retirement pay and under what retirement act and rank if retired from military or naval service.			
10. Since you filed application resulting in this appointment, have you been discharged, for misconduct or unsatisfactory service, or forced to resign from any position? If so, give, under Item 12, where employed, name and address of employer, and the reason for discharge in each case.			
11. Since you filed application resulting in this appointment, have you been arrested or summoned into any civil or military court as a defendant, or indicted for or convicted of any offense (felony or misdemeanor)? If so, for each case give under Item 12 (1) the date, (2) the name and location of the court, (3) the nature of the offense or violation, and (4) the penalty, if any, imposed, or other disposition.			

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPOINTING OFFICER

The appointing officer, before whom the foregoing certificate is made, shall determine, to his own satisfaction, that this appointment would be in conformance with the Civil Service [illegible] applicable civil service rules, the War Service Regulations, [illegible] pertaining to appointment.

The [illegible] should be checked for holding of office, possession, purchase of office, [illegible] suitability [illegible] connection with any record of recent discharge or dismissal, or for the following observations regarding political activity, and particularly for the following:

(1) [illegible] of discretion with the applicant whose appointment was authorized, [illegible] appointee's signature and handwriting are to be compared with the application [illegible] other pertinent papers. The physical appearance may be checked [illegible] the medical certificate. The appointee may also be questioned on his past [illegible] history for agreement with his previous statements.

(2) [illegible] as between the date of birth and that on application, and if definite age limits have been established for the position, it should be determined that applicant is not outside the age range for appointment.

(3) Citizenship.—The responsibility for [illegible] appropriate evidence [illegible] rests with the appointing officer. The Civil Service Commission indicates on applications showing foreign birth that citizenship has been verified. The appointing officer should [illegible] the appointment subject to proof of citizenship. If the applicant [illegible] foreign birth but does not indicate on its face that citizenship [illegible] If the answer to question 6 of this form shows foreign birth or the application shows birth in the United States, the case should be referred to the Civil Service Commission.

(4) Members of Family.—Section 9 of the Civil Service Act [illegible] that when there are already two or more members of the family in the classified service, no other member of such family is eligible for appointment in the same [illegible] do not establish a different family income by living at an address different from that of the parents. Doubtful cases involving more than two members of family, including all pertinent evidence, should be referred to the Civil Service Commission or its duly authorized representatives for decision. Under War Service Regulations, the members of law provision does not apply to temporary appointments for one year or [illegible]

Dates of employment (Month, year): From 7-47 to 11-47	Exact title of your position: Assistant Executive Secretary
Place of employment (City and State): Washington, D. C.	Description of your work: See attached sheets
Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person) If government, name department, bureau, or establishment, and subdivision: President's Committee on Foreign Aid	
Kind of business or organization (e.g., wholesale dry goods, insurance company, school, etc.): Advisory Committee to the President	* On loan from CEA
Number and kind of employees supervised by you: 2 secretaries	
Name and title of immediate supervisor: Richard Powell, Executive Secretary	
Reason for leaving: Committee work completed	

Dates of employment (Month, year): From 2-45 to 3-47	Exact title of your position: Director, Production Division
Place of employment (City and State): Washington, D. C.	Salary or earnings: Starting Navy Ensign; Final 9975 annun
Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person) If government, name department, bureau, or establishment, and subdivision: Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion	Description of your work: See attached sheets
Kind of business or organization (e.g., wholesale dry goods, insurance company, school, etc.): Top coordinating agency of Fed. Govt. for war economic affairs	
Number and kind of employees supervised by you: 1 P-6, 1 CAF-7, 1 P-5	
Name and title of immediate supervisor: Harold Stein, Commissioner of OWMR	
Reason for leaving: To accept position with Council of Economic Advisers	

Dates of employment (Month, year): From 7-45 to 12-45	Exact title of your position: Assistant to Minister for Economic Affairs
Place of employment (City and State): London, England	Salary or earnings: Starting Navy Ensign; Final
Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person) If government, name department, bureau, or establishment, and subdivision: Mission for Economic Affairs	Description of your work: See attached sheets
Kind of business or organization (e.g., wholesale dry goods, insurance company, school, etc.): Representing U.S. Govt in London in all wartime economic affairs	
Number and kind of employees supervised by you: 1 secretary, CAF-7 equivalent	
Name and title of immediate supervisor: Thomas C. Blaisdell, Minister for Economic Affairs	
Reason for leaving: To join OWMR staff	

Dates of employment (Month, year): From 5-43 to [illegible]	Exact title of your position: Assistant to Director of Orders and Regulations Bureau
Place of employment (City and State): Washington, D. C.	Salary or earnings: Starting P-1; Final P-3
Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person) If government, name department, bureau, or establishment, and subdivision: War Production Board	Description of your work: See attached sheets
Kind of business or organization (e.g., wholesale dry goods, insurance company, school, etc.): Federal Government	
Number and kind of employees supervised by you: 3 economists at P-6, 1 CAF-7, 1 economist P-1, 1 CAF-4	
Name and title of immediate supervisor: Thomas C. [illegible], Dir. Orders & Regulations Bureau	
Reason for leaving: To [illegible] school	

If more space is required, you may use a continuation sheet (Standard Form No. 51) or a sheet of paper of the same dimensions, and number each continuation sheet consecutively and insert in the upper right corner: "Attach to page [illegible] of this application."

Supplemental Form 68
Jan. 1945
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CONTINUATION SHEET

For Question 16, "Application for Federal Employment," Standard Form No. 57

Fill in this form only when necessary for completion of Question 16, "Experience" on Standard Form No. 57. Enclose it with your application. Typewrite or write legibly in INK.

Date of this form: 2-13-48

2 Mr. [illegible] (First name) (Middle) (Maiden, if any) (Last) Date of birth: Oct. 25, 1917

Walter Remington

Dates of employment (Month, year): From: 2-[illegible] To: 5-43

Exact title of your position: Member, Staff of Planning Committee

Grade: P-5 Salary: P-[illegible]

Place of employment (City and State): Washington, D. C.

Description of your work: See attached sheets

Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person). If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division: War Production Board

Kind of business or organization (e.g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, mfg. of locks, etc.): Federal Government

Number and kind of employees supervised by you: CAF-4

Name and title of immediate supervisor: Edward Dickinson, Dir. Planning Committee

Reason for leaving: Transfer to Order & Regulations Bureau

Dates of employment (Month, year): From: 7-[illegible] To: 1-42

Exact title of your position: Assistant to Chief of Standards Section

Grade: P-5 Salary: P-5

Place of employment (City and State): Washington, D. C.

Description of your work: See attached sheets

Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person). If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division: Office of Price Administration

Kind of business or organization (e.g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, mfg. of locks, etc.): Federal Government

Number and kind of employees supervised by you: 1 P-4, 2 P-2, 1 P-3, 4 P-3

Name and title of immediate supervisor: Robert Brady, Chief, Standards Section

Reason for leaving: To transfer to War Production Board

Dates of employment (Month, year): From: [illegible] To: [illegible]

Exact title of your position: [illegible]

Grade: [illegible] Salary: [illegible]

Place of employment (City and State): [illegible]

Description of your work: [illegible]

Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person). If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division: [illegible]

Kind of business or organization (e.g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, mfg. of locks, etc.): [illegible]

Number and kind of employees supervised by you: [illegible]

Name and title of immediate supervisor: [illegible]

Reason for leaving: [illegible]

(OVER)

CONTINUED

Dates of employment (Month, year) From: To:	Exact title of your position:
Place of employment (city and State):	Salary or earnings: Starting: Final:
Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person). If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division:	Description of your work:
Kind of business or organization (e.g., wholesale silk, insurance company, city of local state):	
Number and kind of employees supervised by you:	
Name and title of immediate supervisor:	
Reason for leaving:	

Dates of employment (Month, year) From: To:	Exact title of your position:
Place of employment (city and State):	Salary or earnings: Starting: Final:
Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person). If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division:	Description of your work:
Kind of business or organization (e.g., wholesale silk, insurance company, city of local state):	
Number and kind of employees supervised by you:	
Name and title of immediate supervisor:	
Reason for leaving:	

Dates of employment (Month, year) From: To:	Exact title of your position:
Place of employment (city and State):	Salary or earnings: Starting: Final:
Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person). If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division:	Description of your work:
Kind of business or organization (e.g., wholesale silk, insurance company, city of local state):	
Number and kind of employees supervised by you:	
Name and title of immediate supervisor:	
Reason for leaving:	

Dates of employment (Month, year) From: To:	Exact title of your position:
Place of employment (city and State):	Salary or earnings: Starting: Final:
Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person). If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division:	Description of your work:
Kind of business or organization (e.g., wholesale silk, insurance company, city of local state):	
Number and kind of employees supervised by you:	
Name and title of immediate supervisor:	
Reason for leaving:	

Navy School of Oriental Languages

Russian language

Boulder, Colorado

[illegible]44 during 11-44

[illegible] USNR

[illegible] of Naval Intelligence

Translated from Russian into English

Russian Language Officer

Advanced Naval Intelligence School

Advanced Naval Intelligence subject

Henry Hudson Hotel, New York City

[illegible]-44 2-45

Russian Language Officer

Office of Naval Intelligence

Translated from Russian into Englian

2-45 6-45

Ridgewood High School, Ridgewood, N. J.

College or University	Major	Date Attended From	To	Years Completed Day	Night	Degree Title	Date	Semester Hours Credit
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.	Social Science	9-34	6-36	2				
		9-37	6-39	2		A.B.	6-39	120
Columbia University, New York	Economics	10-39	4-41	2		M.A.	5-40	60

** All courses, residence requirements, and examination in subjects completed for PHD in Economics. Dissertation in process.

Major Subjects	Semester Hours
Public Admin. & Prin. of Admin.	24
Economics	57
Sociology	18

Major Subjects	Semester Hours
Economics and Economic Statistics	57
Other Social Sciences	9

Language	Reading	Speaking	Understanding
Russian	X	X	X
Spanish	X	X	X

Learned Russian in U.S. Navy School and in training for Naval Intelligence.
Learned French, Spanish in H. Schl. & College

Member, American Economic Association

Publications: The Veterans Emergency Housing Program. Duke Law Journal 1-47

Mexico summer 1939 vacation Canada
most summer 1938 vacation

23. REFERENCES.—List three persons living in the United States or Territories of the United States who are NOT related to you and who have definite knowledge of your qualifications and fitness for the position for which you are applying. Do not repeat names of supervisors listed under Item 18 (EXPERIENCE).

	FULL NAME	BUSINESS OR HOME ADDRESS (Give complete address, including street and number)	BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION
1.	Ernest Martin Hopkins	Hanover, New Hampshire	President Emeritus Dartmouth College
2.	Robert M. Haig	Columbia University, New York City	Professor of Economics
3.	Edwin G. Nourse	Council of Economic Advisers Washington, D. C.	Chairman

24. May inquiry be made of your present employer regarding your character, qualifications, etc.? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing X in proper column	YES	NO
25. Are you a citizen of the United States?	X	
26. Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence? If your answer is "Yes" give complete details in Item 38.		X
27. Within the past 12 months, have you habitually used intoxicating liquors to excess?		X
28. Since your 16th birthday, have you ever been convicted, or fined, or imprisoned, or placed on probation, or have you ever been required to deposit bail, for the violation of any law, police regulation or ordinance (excluding minor traffic violations for which a fine of $25 or less was imposed)? If your answer is "Yes" list all such cases under Item 38 below. Give in each case (1) the date, (2) the nature of the offense or violation, (3) the name and location of the court, (4) the penalty imposed, (5) any other disposition of the case. If appointed your fingerprints will be taken.	X	
29. Have you ever been discharged or forced to resign for misconduct or unsatisfactory service from any position? If your answer is "Yes" give in Item 38 the name and address of employer, date, and reason in each case.	X	
30. Do you receive an annuity from the U. S. or D. C. Government under any retirement act or any pension or other compensation for military or naval service? If your answer is "Yes" give in Item 38 the name of retirement act, that is, due to personal disability, or by reason of voluntary or involuntary separation after 5 years service, amount of retirement pay, and under what retirement act, and rating if retired from military or naval service.	X	
31. Are you an official or employee of any State, Territory, county or municipality? If your answer is "Yes" give details in Item 38.	X	
32. Does the U. S. Government employ in a civilian capacity any relative of yours by blood or marriage with whom you live or have lived within the past 6 months? If your answer is "Yes" show in Item 38 for each such relative: (1) his name, (2) present address, (3) relationship, (4) department, agency by whom employed, and (5) kind of appointment.	X	
33. Have you ever had a nervous breakdown? If your answer is "Yes" give complete details in Item 38.	X	
34. Have you ever had tuberculosis? If your answer is "Yes" give complete details in Item 38.	X	

Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing X in proper column	YES	NO
35. Have you any physical defect or disability, that you know of? If your answer is "Yes" give complete details in Item 38.		X
36. (a) Were you ever in the United States Military or Naval Service during time of War?	X	
(b) Is the word "honorable" or the word "honorable" in your discharge or separation papers to show the type of your discharge or separation?	X	
(c) Was service performed in an active full time basis with full military pay and allowances?	X	

Date of Birth	Date of Entrance
9-3-[illegible]	7-3-46

Branch of Service (Army, Navy, M.C., C.G., etc.)	Serial No. (If none, write "none")	Date of Separation
U.S.N.R.	409358	

IF YOUR ANSWERS TO THIS QUESTION (No. 36) INDICATE THAT YOU ARE ENTITLED TO VETERAN PREFERENCE, SUCH PREFERENCE WILL BE CREDITED IN THE EXAMINATION. IF APPOINTED, YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH TO THE APPOINTING OFFICER PRIOR TO ENTRY ON DUTY OFFICIAL EVIDENCE OF SEPARATION FROM YOUR LATEST PERIOD OF ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING TIME OF WAR. DO NOT SUBMIT PROOF OF DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION WITH THIS APPLICATION.

Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing X in proper column	YES	NO
37. (a) Are you a veteran of the United States military or naval service who served during the period of hostilities, ONLY if you participated in a campaign or expedition and received a campaign badge for service therein?		
(b) Are you a disabled veteran?		X
(c) Are you a veteran who served during the period of hostilities?	X	
(d) Are you a veteran who served during the period of hostilities and who has a service-connected disability?	X	

IF YOUR ANSWER TO QUESTION 37 (a), (b), (c) OR (d) IS "YES" AND YOU WISH TO CLAIM VETERAN PREFERENCE, ATTACH TO THIS APPLICATION VETERAN PREFERENCE CLAIM (CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION FORM 14) TOGETHER WITH THE NECESSARY PROOF SPECIFIED THEREIN.

THIS SPACE FOR USE OF APPOINTING OFFICE ONLY

The information contained in the above and foregoing application has been verified by comparison with the discharge certificate or other evidence of service.

Agency

38. Space for detailed answers to other questions (indicate item numbers to which answers apply)

ITEM No.		ITEM No.	

If more space is required, use reverse side of this sheet. Write on each sheet your name, address, date of birth and examination title.

FALSE STATEMENTS IN THIS APPLICATION IS PUNISHABLE BY LAW (U. S. CODE, TITLE 18, SECTION 80).

I certify that the statements made by me in this application are true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and are made in good faith.

Date

Signature of applicant (Sign your name in INK (one given name, initial or initials, and if married use your own given name)

Middle initial

Mailing address (Street, R.F.D., P.O. Box, etc.)

Form 2

Supplemental Sheet

Question 16.

45 to present. Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion

During the 16 months with OWMR I have worked in the following capacities:

a) Acting chief, Stabilization Division, Supervisor; Charles J. [illegible]
b) Assistant to the Deputy Director, Supervisor, Richard M. Bissell, Acting Deputy Director (and in his absence, John R. Steelman, Director)
c) Chief, Production Division, Supervisor, Harold Stein, Deputy Director, and later, Commissioner of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

In these positions I have worked with the various agencies concerned to ensure that production and stabilization controls have been adapted to the rapid pace of reconversion, to break specific reconversion bottlenecks, and to carry out various special programs of the administration such as the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, the low-cost clothing production program, and priority assistance to small business and veterans.

The OWMR has had overall responsibility for the emergency economic activities of the federal government during the war and reconversion period. It has acted for the President in reviewing the major questions of economic policy that have arisen in and between the various emergency agencies, and in directing and coordinating their activities.

My areas of responsibility within the OWMR have been as follows:

1. Federal construction

a. OWMR Directive 128 was issued in August, 1946, to require all federal agencies to postpone construction until late in fiscal year 1947 except in those cases where urgent considerations of safety and welfare make deferral inadvisable. Under the general direction of first Richard Bissell and then Harold Stein, I have been responsible for formulating and administering this Directive. In this connection I have done the following:

a) studied the effect of federal construction expenditures of different kinds on general economic conditions, and on a basis of this study worked out the major OWMR policies concerning the scope and character of the construction cutback.

b) directed all operations under the Directive from August, 1946 through March, 1947.

William Walter Remington

Supplementary Sheets

(2)

2. Veterans Emergency Housing Program.

The OWMR has had heavy responsibilities in connection with the VEHP because of the importance of the program, and because it has been interagency in nature. It was the major production program of the Federal Government in 1946, and after the termination of price control the VEHP has been the only major program involving emergency powers. In behalf of the Director of OWMR I have been responsible for:

(a) Reviewing the over-all requirements of the Housing Program in relation to the urgent requirements of other essential programs for critical materials, and recommending the extent to which the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program should receive critical materials at the expense of non-housing requirements for the same materials.

(b) Reviewing the priorities regulation orders and the procedures for materials channeling as proposed by the National Housing Administrator to determine the impact upon other essential functions of the economy, and recommending approval, modification or disapproval of proposed orders, regulations, and channeling procedures.

(c) Reviewing levels of construction under the Veterans' Housing Program Order No. 1 and formulating recommendations with respect to the relative urgency of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program and the commercial and industrial construction projects for which approval is sought under Veterans' Housing Program Order No. 1.

These functions were not carried on by this office as a routine operation. This type of review was performed by the OWMR only in connection with major policy problems where two or more agencies could not agree and refer their differences in policy to this office for final decision. Consequently, I was responsible for reviewing only those major aspects of the Housing Program which were referred to this office for adjudication and decision.

3. Clearance of agency expenditure ceilings.

By agreement between the Director of the Budget Bureau and the Director of Reconversion, this office has reviewed all expenditure ceiling actions by the Bureau of the Budget since approximately August 15, 1946. Under the general direction of Donald Kingsley as well as Harold Smith, I have had liaison responsibility with the Bureau of the Budget and the operating responsibility for reviewing, changing or approving proposed expenditure ceilings or modifications of existing ceilings. In representing OWMR in meetings with the Bureau of the Budget, it has in many cases been necessary to take final action for this agency without opportunity for prior clearance with either deputy.

Supplementary Sheets

(3)

Production, priority and price controls on building materials and textiles.

During 1946 the OWMR made a series of major decisions with respect to the continuation, modification and removal of production priority and price controls. For building materials, and textiles throughout the year, and at various times for pig iron, steel, ferrous scrap, and other materials and products. I was responsible for studying the economic effects of alternative policies with respect to production, priority and price controls and for formulating recommendations with respect to maintenance, modification or removal of individual controls and types or categories of controls. In this connection I was also responsible for reviewing the policies of the various agencies concerned, changing them where necessary by directive, and ensuring coordination between the various agencies concerned with these problems.

Miscellaneous

Among the other OWMR problems for which I have been responsible were:

a) rent control policy
b) electric power generation and distribution
c) coordination with OPA priorities policy, clearance, and industry advisory committees
d) preparation of general economic analyses and forecasts for the OWMR quarterly reports.

6. Working relationships

In carrying out the functions listed above, the persons outside this agency with whom I have closest working relationships are :

Civilian Production Administration - John Houston, Commissioner
Philip Magure, Deputy Director
Lucius Foster, Director, Bureau of Priorities
Robert Johnson, Director of Review and Analysis

National Housing Agency
Wilson Wyatt, Housing Expediter
Joseph Rauh, General Deputy Expediter
Philip Coombs, Deputy Director for Materials
Morton Long, Assistant Administrator

Office of Price Administration
Max McCullough, Commissioner

Bureau of the Budget
Lee Martin, Director of Estimates

Supplementary Sheets

(4)

Period 7/45 to 12/45

Assistant to the Minister in charge of the Mission for Economic Affairs, American Embassy, London (on loan from Navy). I worked ...ly with the Minister (Thomas C. Blaisdell) on full range of Mission problems, including lend-lease windup, United Kingdom food procurement, and primarily on the three emergency European economic committees - European Coal Organization, European Central Inland Transport Organization, and Emergency Economic Committee for Europe. In this connection I represented the European Coal Organization and the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe in negotiating with representatives of the United Kingdom, France, and other member countries and in reaching final decisions with respect to such problems as:

(a) procedure for allocating exports from European countries, including coal, industrial raw materials and manufactured products to other European countries.

(b) the [redacted] quantities of various materials and products to be [redacted] by various European countries.

(c) representation of non-member countries in the international organizations.

In addition to this I was responsible for liaison between the Mission and the U.S. representatives in the quadrapartite Office of Military Government for Germany, working out operating agreements with respect to trade relationships between the American zone in Germany and EECE countries, and policies with respect to German assets in neutral countries. I also represented the Mission for Economic Affairs at the "Fortnightly Shipping Priorities Committee" of the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. The Mission for Economic Affairs was responsible for representing the interests of all United States civilian agencies operating in the European Theater in these sessions which were held under the chairmanship of Lt. General Sir Humphrey Gale.

II. Period 5/43 to 4/44

Assistant to Thomas C. Blaisdell, Director of the Orders and Regulations Bureau, War Production Board, Washington, D.C. During this period, when I was second in command of the Orders and Regulations Bureau, it had the following responsibilities: (a) to determine on behalf of the Program Vice Chairman, all WPB policy with respect to orders and regulations - which together with materials allocations were the major means of production control used by the WPB; (b) to review each proposed order and regulation, or proposed modifications, to revise them, and to approve them only when they were in accord with these major WPB policies.

Supplementary Sheets

(5)

II. Period 5/43 to 4/44 (Cont'd)

specific functions within the Bureau were as follows:

(a) To analyze for the Bureau Director the general economic situation, and the relation of military requirements to availability of resources, as a basis for Bureau policy with respect to production programs for civilian goods, utilization of labor, facilities, materials, and other resources.

(b) To act continuously on behalf of the Bureau Director in establishing policies and procedures for order review and clearance in conjunction with the Program Bureau, and the Operations Vice-Chairman, and other interested Bureaus within the WPB;

(c) To analyze personally the effects of proposed changes in the most important WPB orders and regulations; reviewing the probable impact of such orders and regulations on basic resources including materials, facilities and labor, and on industrial groups and business concerns; and recommending to the Director of the Bureau the approval or rejection of the proposal or making modifications in the proposal to bring it into conformity with the policies of the WPB;

(d) To plan and direct the analytical work of the Bureau research staff including three Principal Analysts at $5600). This work involved supervising technical and statistical analysis of the basic economic situation or war production program affected by a proposed order or regulation, and supervision of the preparation of a recommendation to the Bureau Director that he approve, reject, or modify the proposal in some specific fashion.

(e) To act for the Bureau Director in the simplification of WPB control mechanisms, and the simplification of paper-work for business concerns affected by these controls.

(f) To determine finally whether or not each proposed order or regulation, or modification of an order or regulation was in accord with the approved programs of the Program Vice-Chairman and the claimant agencies; to refuse consideration of proposals not in harmony with approved programs, or in individual cases to grant an exception to general policy.

In this position I became intimately familiar with the basic pattern of production controls and with the basic characteristics of the American economy. I participated actively in the initial formulation and the administration of WPB policy with respect to utilization and control of material, labor, and facilities, restrictions on reconversion, utilization of labor in critical geographical areas and occupation, and the other major production control problems of 1943 and 1944.

William Walter Remington

Supplementary Sheets

(6)

I. Period 5/43 to 4/44 (cont'd)

The persons with whom I most closely worked were:

Lincoln Gordon, Director, Program Bureau
Bert Box, Chief, Military Requirements Division
John Martin, Program Implementation Officer

IV. Period 2/42 to 5/44

Member of the staff of the Planning Committee of the WPB, responsible to Howard Dickinson, Director. In this position I was chiefly responsible for analyzing, reviewing, and planning WPB programs in the area of material control and allocation and the scheduling of components, construction of facilities, and analysis of proposed military and naval production programs and essential civilian needs in relation to the availability of resources in order to determine the feasibility of proposed programs.

(a) Material control and allocation. I participated actively in the review of WPB material control mechanisms in 1942. In cooperation with another staff member I prepared a series of memoranda and recommendations for the Planning Committee which were largely responsible for the establishment of the controlled Materials Plan. In addition to this, I made a continuing review of allocation and scheduling orders for the Planning Committee, examining the supply and requirements situation for individual materials and components, in order to make recommendations as to the necessity for allocation and scheduling control and the most practical method of control in each case.

(b) Construction of facilities. On behalf of the Planning Committee I studied the war facilities construction program in the winter of 1942-43, and formulated a series of recommendations for scheduling the interrelated parts of the facilities program. These recommendations contributed in part to the reorganization of Facilities Bureau functions in the spring of 1943.

(c) Analysis of war procurement and essential civilian production programs to determine their feasibility. I participated in the continuing Planning Committee feasibility of the program analysis. This involved estimating the requirements of proposed programs in terms of labor, material and facilities, and comparing the aggregate of essential requirements to the estimated availability of these basic resources.

Supplementary Sheets

(7)

Period 7/41 to 1/42

Associate economist in the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D.C.; and Assistant to the Chief of the Standards Section, a Bond Economist, P-7, at $7500; later, acting head of the Simplification and Efficiency Unit in the Standards Section.

My initial duties included: analyses of the economic effects of product simplification and standardization programs; and investigation of the effects of consumer standards on the cost of producing and distributing commodities. This work involved economic research into production costs and distribution commodities and food products. It was carried on with opportunity for the exercise of initiative and independent judgment. The Section Chief named problems for investigation, but the scope of the research, the methods to be followed, persons to be consulted and the inferences to be drawn from the data were left to my judgment.

In September 1941, the Section Chief appointed me acting head of the Simplification and Efficiency Unit (the entire economic staff of the Standards Section at that time). In this capacity I planned and supervised a research program to investigate the effect of price ceilings on distributive costs of consumer commodities, and to investigate the savings to be secured from the standardization and simplification of commodity production and distribution. I was responsible for the work of 4 Junior Economists, 2 Assistant Economists and 1 Associate Economist in addition to myself. (The unit fluctuated in size - these figures are an average). I led staff meetings of this group, assigned work, supervised technical research, and reported to the Section Chief for the entire Unit. I was responsible for the selection of personnel for this unit.

During October, I acted for a few weeks as temporary head of the Consumer Needs Unit, in addition to my other responsibilities. I acted for the Section Chief in laying out the program for this new unit, assigning work to the members of its staff and supervising their progress. This unit included 1 Assistant Economist at P-2, 1 Junior Economist at P-1 and 1 Economist at P-4, when I was temporarily responsible for it.

Period 5/40 to 6/41

Assistant to Thomas C. Blaisdell, Assistant Director, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D.C. (The Assistant Director was also a Division Chief, classified as a Chief Economist at P-8).

My initial duties included: (1) elementary economic research on special projects for the Assistant Director, involving collection of

Supplementary Sheets

(8)

VI. Period 5/40 to 6/41 (cont'd)

data from standard sources, correlation analysis, fitting of trends, etc.; (2) administrative functions such as interviewing all candidates for positions of P-1, P-2 and P-3 under the Assistant Director, preparation of job descriptions for all vacancies, following up on all personnel actions, preparation of the Division budget semi-annually (involving about $150,000 per year). By October 1940, my duties were more technical, and required the exercise of more independent initiative. They involved: economic research for the Assistant Director; with analysis of difficult economic data; preparation of memoranda presenting conclusions of my own independent research projects on the "inflationary gap", reading major reports on problems of national income, savings, prices, and employment, prepared by the Division responsible to the Assistant Director, rewriting and reorganizing the conclusions of these major economic studies on behalf of the Assistant Director; reviewing research projects proposed by the various Section Chiefs for the Assistant Director, and suggesting to him revisions in these proposed research projects; administrative functions including the installation of a new budget control procedure for the Division, interviewing of all applicants for professional positions in the Division, etc.

VII. Period 12/40 to 1/42

I was a Director of a small construction concern incorporated both in the State of Virginia and the District of Columbia. I actively participated in the planning and development of a $120,000 housing development project in Fairfax County. For part of this period I represented the Directors in planning construction with the constructions engineers, and at another time I had responsibility for cost control, purchase of materials, etc. I also served for a time as acting construction engineer on behalf of the Directors with complete responsibility for supervising the day to day construction work of approximately 15 subcontractors. In this connection I planned and checked their work, coordinated their progress, and met their payrolls.

17. MILITARY EXPERIENCE.—In order to make [illegible] effective placement of your service [illegible] detailed information [illegible] about the training and experience that have [illegible] in the Armed Services. Fill in the [illegible] space for each service school you have attended [illegible] attended no special or technical schools, fill [illegible] write in Item (a) "No atten[illegible] at service schools" and indicate in Item (c) all imp[illegible] changes in duty assignment, showing dates [illegible]

(a) [illegible] Service School attended: **Law School of Oriental Languages**

Location: **Boulder, Colorado**

Dates (month, year): From [illegible] To: **11/44**

Rating [illegible] during this training: **Ens[illegible], USNR**

(b) What were you taught in First Special Service School? **Russian language**

(c) Duty assignment after this training (give all important duty assignment whether or not you attended a Service School): **Office of Naval Intelligence**

Russian language Officer

Dates of duty assignment (month, year): From **[illegible]/45** To: **6/45**

(d) What did you do during this duty assignment? **Translated from Russian into English**

(e) Second Special Service School attended: **Advanced Naval Intelligence School**

Location: **Henry Hudson Hotel New York City**

Dates attended (month, year): From **[illegible]/44** To: **2/45**

Rating held at end of this training: **Russian Language Officer**

(f) What were you taught in Second Special Service School? **Advanced Naval Intelligence subjects**

(g) Duty assignment after this training: **Office of Naval Intelligence**

Dates of duty assignment (month, year): From **3/45** To: **6/45**

(h) What did you do during this duty assignment? **Translated from Russian into English**

List on a separate sheet of paper any additional experience, training, service, or special duty assignments during military service not previously [illegible]

18. EDUCATION. Check highest class completed: 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 (12)

Mark the appropriate box to indicate satisfactory completion of: ☒ Elementary School ☒ Junior High School ☒ Senior High School

(a) Give name and location of last high school attended: **Ridgewood High School, Ridgewood, N.J.**

(b) Subjects studied in high school which apply to position desired: [illegible]

(c) Name and location of College or University	Major	Dates Attended From	Dates Attended To	Years Completed Day	Years Completed Night	Degree Conferred Yes/No	Degree Conferred Date	Semester Hours Credit
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.	**Social Science**	**9/34**	**6/36**	**2**				
		9/37	**6/39**	**3**		**Yes**	**6/39**	**120**
Columbia University, New York	**Economics**	**10/39**	**4/41**	**2**		**Yes**	**6/40**	**60**

(d) List Your Chief Undergraduate College Subjects: **Courses in Geography and Economics**

(e) List Your Chief Graduate College Subjects: **Courses in Economics and Geography completed for PhD in Economics. Dissertation in progress**

(f) Other training such as vocational, summer, study courses given through the Armed Forces Institute (show name and location of school) or in-service training in a federal agency: [illegible]

Subject Studied	Dates Attended From	Dates Attended To	Hours Completed Day	Hours Completed Night

19. Indicate your knowledge of foreign languages:

	READING			SPEAKING			UNDERSTANDING		
	Poor	Good	Fluent	Poor	Good	Fluent	Poor	Good	Fluent
Russian			X			X			X
Spanish		X			X			X	

(a) Latest education in foreign language courses: **Russian in U.S. Navy School and in the Office of Naval Intelligence. Learned French & Spanish in H.School-College**

(b) If you have traveled or resided in any foreign countries, indicate: (1) dates and length of time spent there and (2) purpose (business, education, recreation): **Mexico Summer 1939 Vacation. Canada Summer 1921-28 Vacations**

20. Listing special skills you possess and machines and equipment you can use, such as operation of short-wave radio, multilith, computer, key-punch, lathe, scientific or professional devices: [illegible]

Approximate number of words per minute in typing: [illegible] shorthand [illegible]

21. Are you now or have you ever been a licensed or certified member of any trade or profession (such as pilot, electrician, radio operator, teacher, lawyer, C.P.A., etc.)? ☐ Yes ☒ No. Give title of license and State: [illegible]

First license or certificate (year): [illegible]

Latest license or certificate (year): [illegible]

22. Give any special qualifications not covered elsewhere in your application such as: (a) your more important publications (do NOT submit copies unless requested); (b) your patents or inventions; (c) public speaking and public relations experience; (d) membership in professional or scientific societies: **Member, American Economic Association. Publications: The Veterans Emergency Housing Program. Duke Law Journal 1/47**

[illegible] three persons living in the United States or Territories of the United States who are [illegible] to your character, [illegible] qualifications and fitness for the position for which you are applying. Do not [illegible] names of supervisors [illegible] EMPLOYER.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
President Emeri[illegible] Dartmouth College	Hanover, New Hampshire	Brown Martin Hopkins
Professor of Economics	Columbia University, New York City	Robert Murray Haig
	Columbia University, New York City	[illegible] Clair Mitchell

24. May [illegible] be made of your present employer regarding your character, qualifications, [illegible]

Indicate [illegible] "No" answer by placing X in proper column.	YES	NO	Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing X in proper column.	YES	NO
25. Are you a citizen of the United States?	X		36. Have you any physical defect or disability?		X
26. Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now advocating, or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence?		X	If your answer is "Yes", give complete details in Item 38.		
If your answer is "Yes", give complete details in Item 38.			37. (a) Were you ever in the United States Military or Naval Service during time of War?	X	
			(b) Is your record honorable, or do you have satisfactory reason for your discharge or separation prior to that time?	X	
			(c) Were service performed on an active full time basis with full military pay and allowances?	X	
27. Within the past 12 months, have you habitually used intoxicating liquors to excess?		X	38. Date of entry on active duty: 2/3/41	Date of separation or [illegible]: 3/31/46	
28. Since your 16th birthday, have you ever been convicted, fined, imprisoned, on probation, or have you ever been ordered to deposit bail for the violation of any law, police regulation or ordinance (including minor traffic violations) for which the loss or forfeiture of $25 or less was imposed? (Note: Traffic violations under these laws are not to be included.) If your answer is "Yes", give complete details in Item 38 (for each case (1) the date, (2) the nature of the offense or violation, (3) the name and location of the court, (4) the penalty imposed, and (5) other disposition of the case. If appointed your fingerprints will be taken.		X	Branch of Service: Army (Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Air Force) U.S.N.R.	Serial Number: 409358	
29. Have you been discharged or forced to resign from any position for any reason during the last 5 years? If your answer is "Yes", give in Item 38 the name and address of employer, date, and reason.		X	IF YOUR ANSWERS TO THIS QUESTION (No. 38) INDICATE THAT YOU ARE ENTITLED TO VETERAN PREFERENCE, SUCH PREFERENCE WILL BE CREDITED IN THE EXAMINATION. IF APPOINTED, YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH TO THE APPOINTING OFFICER, PRIOR TO ENTRY ON DUTY, OFFICIAL EVIDENCE OF SEPARATION FROM YOUR LATEST PERIOD OF ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING TIME OF WAR. DO NOT SUBMIT PROOF OF DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION WITH THIS APPLICATION.		
30. Do you receive an annuity from the U.S. or D.C. Government under a civilian retirement act or any other compensation for military or naval service?		X		YES	NO
31. Are you an official or employee of any State, Territory, county, or municipality? If your answer is "Yes", give details in Item 38.		X	(a) Are you a U.S. Military or Naval Veteran who served on active duty during any period of time ONLY and you have received a compensation or pension, or expedition and received a compensation or pension for service-connected disability?		X
32. Do the U.S. Government employ in an official capacity any relative of yours (by blood or marriage) with whom you live or have lived within the past 6 months? If your answer is "Yes", give in Item 38 (1) the relative's name, (2) present address, (3) position, (4) name of the agency by which employed and (5) the date you began employment.		X	(b) Are you disabled veteran?		X
			(c) Are you the mother or widow of a veteran?		X
			(d) Are you a veteran who served on active duty during a period of war?		X
33. Have you ever had a nervous breakdown? If your answer is "Yes", give complete details in Item 38.		X	IF YOUR ANSWER TO QUESTION 37 (a), (b), (c) OR (d) IS "YES", AND YOU WISH TO CLAIM VETERAN PREFERENCE, ATTACH TO THIS APPLICATION VETERAN PREFERENCE CLAIM (CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION FORM) TOGETHER WITH THE NECESSARY PROOF SPECIFIED THEREIN.		
34. Have you ever been convicted by a court martial? If your answer is "Yes", give details in Item 38.		X			

38. Supply for detailed answer to other questions (indicate item numbers to which answers apply)

ITEM No.		ITEM No.	

[illegible] of this application. [illegible] FALSE STATEMENT IN THIS APPLICATION IS PUNISHABLE BY LAW (U.S. CODE, TITLE 18, SECTION 80[illegible]). I certify that the statements made by me in this application are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.

Date: [illegible] 18, 1947

Signature of applicant: Sign your name in INK (one given name, initial, and surname). Mrs., and if married, use your own given name. Mary L. Dow

Print (and surname) if female: Mary L. Dow

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 121-63

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	7-31-50	5/29,30,31;6/1,2, 5-9,12-16,19-23,26-30;7/5-7,10-14,17-21, 24-27/50.	JOHN A. PARKER	sbp

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, Aka, Bill, Director of Export, Program Staff, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.	LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. CHRISTINE EVERSOLE BENSON, Knoxville, orally admitted on June 29, 1950 that she had joined the CP at Knoxville about October 1936, while employed by TVA; that REMINGTON known to her as CP member in 1936-37 while employed by TVA, Knoxville, and that she attended unspecified meetings of CP with him. BURTON J. ZIEN, ex-TVA employee and self-admitted member of CP at Knoxville approximately July 1937 to March 1939, furnished statement in which he identified REMINGTON as close associate and roommate of MERWIN "PAT" TODD, CP organizer who recruited ZIEN into CP July 1937. ZIEN states REMINGTON and TODD actively engaged in CIO organizational activities in Knoxville area; that REMINGTON closely associated with known Communists, HENRY COWLES HART, MURIEL SPEARE, BERNARD BORAH, MABEL ABERCROMBIE, DAVID STONE MARTIN and HOWARD BRIDGMAN during the time he was in Knoxville; that REMINGTON was known to and associated with ANNA KATHERINE BUCKLES, ex-TVA employee known to ZIEN as a CP member, who allegedly recruited REMINGTON into the CP, and that REMINGTON once endeavored to recruit ZIEN into Abraham Lincoln Brigade to go to Spain and fight with Loyalists. Photostatic copy pertinent serials from REMINGTON's TVA personnel file attached together with pertinent serials from TVA file of ELIZABETH WINSTON MALCOMBRE TODD, and photostat of letter from KIT BUCKLES to BURTON J. ZIEN mentioning REMINGTON.

ENCL.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

2 Parts

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Reports of SA JOHN A. PARKER, Knoxville, 5-3-50, 5-22-50 and 5-29-50.
Report of SA JAMES H. RIKE, Knoxville, dated 5-29-48.

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		121-6157-1047	SEARCHED 28 SERIALIZED 28 INDEXED 28
4-Bureau (121-6150)(Encls.) 2-New York (121-1958)(Encl.) 1-Washington Field (Info.) 1-Boston (Info.)(121-428) 1-Knoxville		AUG 8 1950	

AUG 17 1950

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 679340

KX 121-63

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, Aka Bill
Director of Export
Program Staff
Office of International Trade
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Knoxville, Tennessee
July 31, 1950

III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

As previously reported, interview was had with Mrs. FORREST MITCHELL BENSON, nee CHRISTINE HOPE EVERSOLE, 4227 Taliluna, Knoxville, Tennessee on May 1, 1950 and at that time Mrs. BENSON admitted knowing REMINGTON but denied knowledge of his membership in the Communist Party. Mrs. BENSON further denied that she had ever been a member of the CP. It is noted that HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN and BURTON J. ZIEN have furnished agents of this Bureau with substantial information to the effect that CHRISTINE EVERSOLE was known to them as a member of the CP at Knoxville in approximately 1936-37 while she was an employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority and subsequently.

On June 29, 1950, Mrs. CHRISTINE EVERSOLE BENSON voluntarily appeared at the Knoxville Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and orally admitted that she had joined the CP at Knoxville in October 1936 but had discontinued active interest in the CP in the early summer of 1938 when she and her husband moved from Knoxville to Gilbertsville, Kentucky. Mrs. BENSON declined to identify the individual who had recruited her into the CP but did admit that this individual was a woman whom she had known prior to entering on duty with the TVA and who she claims is no longer identified with the Communist movement.

In interview on June 29, 1950, Mrs. BENSON orally admitted that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON had been known to her as a member of the TVA Branch of the CP at Knoxville during the latter part of 1936 and continuing into the summer of 1937. She remembered attending meetings of the CP at Knoxville in 1936-37 at which REMINGTON was in attendance, but due to the lapse of time, she cannot now recall when or where these CP meetings were held.

Mrs. BENSON did state that she remembered attending CP meetings in the MALCOMBRE apartment on Forest Avenue, at the residence of MURIEL SPEARE (BORAH) on Henderson Street, just off

of Riverside Drive, and at the apartment of MURIEL SPEARE and MABEL ABERCROMBIE in the Riverside Apartment House, all Knoxville, but she had no clear recollection that REMINGTON had attended CP meetings held at any of these addresses.

BURTON J. ZIEN has advised that MURIEL SPEARE BORAH and MABEL ABERCROMBIE resided at 948 Henderson Street, corner of Riverside Drive, at the time ZIEN and his wife, JEANNE PINAIRE, occupied the first floor of the house at this address. This period, however, was subsequent to REMINGTON's departure from Knoxville. The Knoxville City Directories reflect that the Riverside Apartment is #214 Riverside Drive and investigation in prior cases has revealed that the period of MURIEL SPEARE's and MABEL ABERCROMBIE's residence in the Riverside Apartment House was also subsequent to REMINGTON's departure from Knoxville.

Mrs. BENSON admitted that meetings of the CP had been held in her home at 2707 Sunset Avenue, Knoxville, but she declined to discuss this matter further. The Loyalty Form submitted by FORREST M. BENSON reflects that he and Mrs. BENSON resided at 2707 Sunset Avenue, Knoxville from November 1937 until March 1938. Mrs. BENSON did make the statement that, although she cannot fix definitely the places or dates she attended meetings of the CP with REMINGTON, she has a present clear recollection of having attended CP meetings with REMINGTON and she estimated that she had probably been to six or eight CP meetings where REMINGTON was in attendance during the period 1936-37.

Continuing, Mrs. BENSON stated she did not know who had recruited REMINGTON into the CP. She expressed the belief that he had not yet become a member of the CP at the time she joined it in approximately October 1936 but that he did join shortly thereafter.

Mrs. BENSON advised that she would appear as a witness against REMINGTON if necessary, but with reluctance. She said she would be willing to identify herself and REMINGTON as members of the CP but preferred not to involve other people. She has declined to execute a signed statement.

When previously interviewed on May 1, 1950, Mrs. BENSON stated she had known REMINGTON as a messenger employed by TVA; as a member of Lodge #136, American Federation of Government Employees; as a person who engaged in voluntary organizational work among textile workers and mill employees in the Knoxville area in behalf of the Education Committee of the AFGE and in the interest of CIO movement; and as a person who had a bonafide interest in the labor movement and in workers education. Mrs.

BENSON further advised on that occasion that she was under the impression that REMINGTON and MERWIN "PAT" TODD had run around together in Knoxville during the time she had known them but she could not recall where they had resided.

When interviewed on June 29, 1950, Mrs. BENSON admitted that she had known that MERWIN TODD was a member of the CP. She advised that she knew TED WELLMAN and KENNETH MALCOMBRE as organizers of the CP at Knoxville in approximately 1936-37 but claimed she did not know that TODD had served as a CP organizer. Mrs. BENSON further admitted paying CP dues but claims she does not remember to whom she paid them.

Subsequent to the admission of Mrs. CHRISTINE EVERSOLE BENSON that she had been a member of the CP and had known REMINGTON as such, the writer re-contacted her husband, FORREST M. BENSON, Personnel Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, who advised he was aware of the admissions his wife had made but they did not alter in any material sense the information he had furnished agents of this office in interview on May 1, 1950 and as previously reported. Mr. BENSON reiterated his statement that he knew REMINGTON but casually, did not know of his alleged membership in the CP and could furnish no substantial information concerning REMINGTON's activities or associates. Mr. BENSON again stated he had not been a member of the CP and referred further questions to his wife and her attorney.

Correspondence and notations in the personnel file of CHRISTINE EVERSOLE maintained by the TVA reflect she was known to ANNA KATHERINE BUCKLES who, like Mrs. BENSON, was a graduate of the University of Colorado and who was employed by the TVA from February 17, to October 16, 1936. ANNA KATHERINE BUCKLES, aka KIT BUCKLES, now Mrs. ELLIOTT SCHRYVER, has been named by Mrs. ANN MOOS REMINGTON, the divorced wife of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, as the individual who recruited REMINGTON into the CP at Knoxville in the fall of 1936.

BURTON J. ZIEN, 2011 Price Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, furnished the following signed statement:

"Knoxville, Tennessee
June 2, 1950

I, BURTON JACK ZIEN, make the following free and voluntary statement to CHARLTON C. McSWAIN and JOHN A. PARKER, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I have been advised that I do not have to make this statement and I have the right to consult an attorney prior to furnishing this

statement, and that any admissions against my interests made by me herein can be used against me in a Court of Law or other legal proceeding; notwithstanding, I have voluntarily appeared and freely furnished this statement. No threats, force, duress, promises, or inducements have been made to me to persuade me to give the following statement and I understand that this statement is being given in connection with a matter which is the subject of an official investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am thirty-seven years of age, having been born November 2, 1912, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. I am a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, am married and presently reside 2011 Price Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee. Prior to May 24, 1950, when I submitted my resignation, which is now pending, I was employed as a Field Examiner by the National Labor Relations Board with offices at 201 Cherokee Building, Knoxville, Tennessee, and was in charge of that office.

I formerly was employed by the TVA at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the TVA Legal Division as a Messenger and Clerk from approximately November 1, 1935 until March 12, 1937, when I resigned. I was unemployed for four or five months subsequent to about March 12, 1937 and during this time I made a trip to Washington, D. C., in an effort to secure a job, and I also visited the home of my parents in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, thereafter returning to Knoxville, Tennessee. During August, 1937, I obtained employment as an organizer for the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, and engaged in organizational work for this union in the TVA area, among TVA employees only, until sometime in the spring or summer of 1938, when I took a job in the field of 'Workers Education.'

During the latter part of 1936 and the early part of 1937, I was sharing a room with MERWIN TODD, also known as PAT TODD, in the basement apartment of Mr. and Mrs. EARL E. MASON in the building at the corner of Church Avenue and Henley Street in Knoxville, Tennessee, which building now houses the Arthur Murray Dance Studios. At the time TODD and I resided at this address the street number was 618 Henley Street. Henley Street was formerly known as Broadway. The main entrance of this building is numbered 625 West Church Avenue.

TODD was also a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, although I had not known him there. At the time of our living together, he was also employed in the Coordination Division of the TVA.

During the month of February, 1937, I volunteered to go to Memphis with other TVA employees as a member of a flood relief

"crew and assisted the Red Cross in the Memphis flood disaster. Upon returning to Knoxville, on or about March 1, 1937, I found that TODD had moved out of the room in MASON's apartment without any advance notice to me.

Thereafter, I occupied a room on a temporary basis with HOWARD T. FRAZIER in the home of FRAZIER's aunt, Mrs. FRANCES WEBSTER, 1825 Highland Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, and later shared a room for a few weeks with HENRY C. HART at a large colonial type house located on Oak Avenue in Knoxville, Tennessee, the number of which I believe to be 1013 Oak Avenue.

During the summer of 1937, from approximately June through August, I lived in a house owned by Professor HENRY JENNISON, 1905 Prospect Place, Knoxville, Tennessee, which was sub-let for the summer by HOWARD T. FRAZIER, HENRY C. HART, HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN, EDWARD M. GLAZEK, and myself.

Sometime during the latter part of July or first part of August, 1937, at the JENNISON house, MERWIN TODD came to see me. He was accompanied by BERNARD "BUCK" BORAH. They asked me to step into the backyard and at that time TODD asked me to join the Communist Party and, after some discussion with him and with BORAH in which they pointed out possible advantages of membership to me, I agreed to join the Communist Party. I filled out the necessary membership form at that time and gave it to TODD. As I recall, I used the name 'JACK BURT' in joining the Communist Party.

I do not recall when it first became known to me that MERWIN TODD was a member of the Communist Party but it was sometime subsequent to the dissolution of our relationship as roommates and was probably in about June of 1937. I do recall that I had been aware of TODD's position as an organizer for the Communist Party for several weeks prior to the time I actually joined the Party. I was told by TODD that he had become a Communist Party organizer and he had endeavored to recruit me into the Communist Party on two or three occasions before I finally agreed to join as aforesaid.

I was aware that TODD's predecessor as Communist Party organizer in the Knoxville area was a man known as KENNETH MALCOLM. I have since been told that this individual's correct name is KENNETH McCONNELL. When I first knew him he was married to ELIZABETH H. WINSTON, a stenographer employed by the TVA. They were subsequently divorced and she married MERWIN TODD. I knew that ELIZABETH WINSTON MALCOLM TODD was also a member of the Communist Party.

As to WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, I believe that I first met him in his capacity as a messenger employed by the TVA at

Knoxville, or as a member of TVA Lodge #136, American Federation of Government Employees, of which we were both members, sometime during the autumn of 1936. I remember him as a tall boy, about nineteen years of age with rather straight, stiff hair, having an auburn cast to it, clear cut facial features, a fast talker, and a person who walked at a rapid pace. I also remember that REMINGTON rode a motorcycle, although I do not know the make of this motorcycle. During the time that I shared a room with MERWIN TODD at 618 Henley Street, TODD also owned a motorcycle. Frequently during that period TODD and REMINGTON were seen by me in each other's company riding their motorcycles together. I cannot recall ever having accompanied them when they were together on their motorcycles, nor can I precisely remember that REMINGTON ever came into our room on Henley Street for a visit, but I can recall REMINGTON stopping by the house for TODD while on his motorcycle.

Sometime in the spring or summer of 1937, I acquired information, in a manner in which I do not now recall, to the effect that MERWIN TODD and BILL REMINGTON were sharing a room together in Knoxville. I do not remember ever having visited with TODD or REMINGTON at this room, nor did I know the location of the house where they were living. It is my impression, however, that this house was located somewhere in the vicinity of the Appalachian Textile Mill in the western section of the City of Knoxville.

I know of my own knowledge that both REMINGTON and TODD were interested in and active in behalf of CIO organizational campaigns among the employees of the Brookside Mill, textile manufacturing plant, at Knoxville, Tennessee in 1937. I recall specifically that TODD and REMINGTON helped organize the workers of this mill and that BERNARD BORAH spearheaded this organizational campaign. Both REMINGTON and TODD were also members of the AFGE and I saw them frequently in each other's company.

Although I am vague as to specific dates and happenings, due to the length of time which has elapsed since 1937, I have a strong general recollection that REMINGTON was closely associated with and moved in the same circle as HENRY C. HART, MURIEL SPEARE, MABEL ABERCROMBIE, HOWARD BRIDGMAN, and BERNARD BORAH. All of these individuals were known to me as members of the Communist Party at Knoxville as of late 1937, and all were employees or ex-employees of the TVA at that time. All were also members of the TVA Union of White Collar Workers, either the AFGE or the UFWA which succeeded it after August 4, 1937, at Knoxville in the 1936-37 era.

It is also my vague recollection that REMINGTON was known to and associated with ELIZABETH WINSTON MALCOLM TODD and probably her first husband, KENNETH MALCOLM (or McCONNELL), but

"I cannot now recall specific incidents of such association and acquaintanceship. After TODD left Knoxville, the Knox County Communist Party organizer who succeeded him was FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN who formerly had been employed by the City Health Bureau at Knoxville, under WPA, and who, in the latter part of 1938, was active in the Workers Alliance. I further recall that REMINGTON was known to and associated to some extent with DAVID STONE MARTIN, the brother of FRANCIS. DAVID was an artist employed by the TVA whom I knew to be a member of the Communist Party.

FRANCIS and DAVID MARTIN occupied the same house on Wimpole Street in the Park City Section of Knoxville, and I have attended meetings of the Communist Party presided over by FRANCIS at their home. As previously stated, my recollection that REMINGTON moved in the same circle, as to social life and extra-curricular activities, as did the aforementioned individuals, is strong and clear, albeit, the passage of time prevents me from recalling specific facts and happenings to substantiate my general recollection.

After I joined the Communist Party I don't believe I attended any Communist Party meetings for several months, due to the fact that I obtained a position as organizer for the UFWA at or about the same time I joined the Communist Party and, therefore, felt it would be unwise for me to openly identify myself with the Communist Party at that time, and also because TODD and BORAH suggested that I not disclose my membership. I, therefore, do not recall seeing REMINGTON at any Communist Party meetings at Knoxville and have no firsthand knowledge that he was a member of the Communist Party.

On one occasion, in the latter part of 1936 or early 1937, I encountered BILL REMINGTON on the street in Knoxville and in the course of conversation the name of Miss KATHERINE BUCKLES was mentioned by REMINGTON. She was known to me as an employee of the TVA in 1936 and her nickname was 'Kit'. In referring to Miss BUCKLES, REMINGTON made a remark about her which I specifically remember. He said she was 'a very continent woman'. I was not sure as to his meaning and for that reason the remark made a lasting impression on me. I have a present clear knowledge that KATHERINE BUCKLES was a member of the Communist Party while employed by the TVA at Knoxville in about 1936, but I do not believe that I learned of her Communist Party membership until sometime after she left Knoxville. I cannot now recall when or how I learned that she was a Communist Party member.

On another occasion, which was sometime shortly after resigned from the TVA, which was about March 12, 1937, I ran into WILLIAM REMINGTON on the street near the Union Bus Terminal in Knoxville. In conversation I told him that I was then unemployed and he asked me to enlist in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and go to

"Spain to fight on the side of the Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War which was then in progress. I rejected REMINGTON's request but his statement made a deep impression on me and somewhat surprised me at the time.

I have been shown a photostat of a document entitled, 'Minutes, Current Events Class, June 18, 1937, Topic, Spain', which reflects that about a dozen persons attended a meeting of a current events class, at which time the discussion leader was HOWARD BRIDGMAN, and at which the subject of organizing a town committee for the Aid of Spanish Democracy was discussed. I note from above minutes that the following people are listed in these minutes as having volunteered to investigate the possibility of establishing such a committee and report to the class:

OMEA REECE
JEANNE PINAIRE
HOWARD BRIDGMAN
FRANCIS MARTIN

I further note that the following people are listed in these minutes as having signified their willingness to assist in establishing the town committee and help with its work:

BURTON ZIEN
M. TODD
ABE LIEBSTEIN
BILL REMINGTON
HENRY HART
ROBERT M. HOWES
JOHN BORDEN
BERNICE MORGAN
HARRY T. MILLER

As to this meeting on June 18, 1937, it is my recollection that on or about that date a discussion group did meet at the JENNISON house, 1905 Prospect Place in Knoxville, where I was then residing with HOWARD BRIDGMAN, HENRY HART, HOWARD FRAZIER, and ED GLAZEK. I further recall that this discussion group was led by BRIDGMAN and that ED GLAZEK, who was present, engaged in an argument with BRIDGMAN over some phase of the discussion which may have been on this question. I am fairly sure that HENRY HART and JEANNE PINAIRE were also present. I have no definite recollection of BILL REMINGTON, MERWIN TODD, or the others named in the minutes being present on that occasion. I know that I took no part in the organization of this committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, although JEANNE PINAIRE, whom I later married but from whom I have since been divorced, did interest herself in the Spanish Aid Movement.

Of the persons named in the minutes of the June 18th meeting, above, JEANNE PINAIRE, HOWARD BRIDGMAN, FRANCIS MARTIN,

ERWIN TODD, ABE LIEBSTEIN, HENRY HART were later known to me as members of the Communist Party.

I have also been shown a photostatic copy of a document entitled, 'Minutes: Volunteer Committee to Report to Current Events Class, June 25, 1937', which reflects that certain individuals were designated to contact various persons and organizations that might be interested in Aiding Spanish Democracy and which contains my name as 'B. ZIEN', followed by a list of individuals and organizations whom I supposedly was assigned to contact. I wish to state that I did not contact any of the persons, organizations or individuals set forth following my name in this document for the purpose of interesting them or enlisting their cooperation or assistance in the cause of Aiding the Spanish Democrats, nor did I take any active part, so far as I can recall, in the organization or management of this committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. The only incident which I can remember involving the Spanish Cause in which I participated was my attendance, (with my wife, JEANNE), at a lecture at the Farragut Hotel in Knoxville presented by ROBERT RAVEN, a blinded veteran of the Spanish Civil War. This lecture occurred, to the best of my recollection, in the latter part of 1938 or the early part of 1939. I have no present clear recollection of REMINGTON have participated in the affairs of the so-called 'Spanish Front' at Knoxville, notwithstanding the appearance of his name in the minutes of the meeting of June 18, 1937, referred to above.

I have also been shown a photostat of the minutes of AFGE Lodge #136, Knoxville, composed of TVA White Collar employees, for a meeting held on February 17, 1937, in which it is stated that HOWARD BRIDGMAN, CHARLES GLASS, BARRY CASPER, BURTON ZIEN, BILL REMINGTON, and MURIEL SPEARE were appointed to the Education Committee of the AFGE. With respect to my alleged membership on that committee, I wish to state that I was in Memphis with the Flood Relief Crew during most of the month of February, 1937, and that I resigned from the TVA on March 15, 1937, which was approximately two weeks after my return to Knoxville from Memphis. For that reason, I never functioned officially as a member of the above 'Education Committee' of the AFGE and have no recollection independent of the above minutes to substantiate my reported membership on the committee. I, therefore, am unable to comment concerning the activities of REMINGTON as a member of such a committee. I have not seen WILLIAM REMINGTON since he left Knoxville sometime in the summer of 1937. I personally withdrew from the Communist Party by submitting my resignation to HENRY C. HART in approximately March, 1939, and have had no contact whatsoever with Communist groups or individuals in their capacities as Communists since that date.

I have read the above statement consisting of this and five other typed pages, have initialled each page and each

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"rrection and have affixed my signature below. This statement is true d correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/S/ Burton J. Zien

Witnesses:
Charlton C. McSwain, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Knoxville, Tenn.
John A. Parker, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Knoxville, Tenn.

6/2/50."

Mr. ZIEN advised that he is willing to appear before a Loyalty Board and testify in accordance with the above statement. It should be noted that ZIEN himself is subject to possible perjury prosecution inasmuch as he has admitted making a false statement before the NLRB Loyalty Hearing Board at Knoxville in May 1949 when he stated under oath that he had never been a member of the CP.

ZIEN executed an additional signed statement on June 9, 1950 admitting in detail his membership in the CP and his activities therein and in that statement advised that the following individuals were known to him as members of the CP at Knoxville during the period of his membership:

*DAVID STONE MARTIN, Aka, DAVID LIVINGSTON MARTIN;
THELMA MARTIN, his wife;
FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN, brother of DAVID;
*HARRY FRANCIS "CHICK" ALBER;
*MERWIN "PAT" TODD;
KENNETH MALCOLM, Aka, MALCOMBRE, McCONNELL;
*ELIZABETH WINSTON MALCOLM TODD;
*JEANNE PINAIRE, ZIEN's ex-wife;
HENRY THORNTON, Negro Custodian of RFC Building;
JAMES PERSONS, Negro employee of Southern Railroad;
ROBERT GAIR, Wa. BOSTERMAN, from New York City;
GAIR's wife, name believed to be ETHEL;
MOLLY MANDELL, wife of MILTON M. MANDELL, ex-TVA employee;
*BERNARD "BUCK" BORAH, deceased;
BERNICE MORGAN, formerly reporter with Knoxville News-Sentinel;
*HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN;
*MABEL ABERCROMBIE;
*CHRISTINE EVERSOLE BENSON;
*MURIEL SPEARE BORAH WILLIAMS;
ABE LIEBSTEIN, now ABE LEEDS;
*HENRY COWLES HART.

The persons designated with an asterisk above were employees

the TVA at one time or another. Photographs of these individuals, ken from their TVA personnel files, were identified by Mr. ZIEN.

[redacted]

The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy has been cited as a Communist front organization by the HCUA, U. S. House of Representatives, on January 3,1940 and on March 29, 1944. It has also been cited by the Committee for Cultural Freedom in April 1940 as an organization under Communist control, influence or in collaboration with the CP. It has also been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a subversive organization falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade has been listed by the Attorney General of the United States as a subversive organization falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Communist Party has also been declared by the Attorney General to be a subversive organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Workers Alliance has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted]

[redacted]

BURTON J. ZIEN has located and made available to this office an original typewritten letter to him from KIT BUCKLES which is undated but which ZIEN states was written shortly before BUCKLES left TVA and turned over to him the editorship of the "TVA page" of the Knoxville Labor News. This letter, photostatic copies of which are attached hereto as Exhibit M, makes reference to REMINGTON as follows:

> "Burt, are you willing to go ahead with editing the paper until you find out about your status? You are the best one, the logical one and I hope you will take over. You will, it seems, get a lot of help from Bill Remington, who would be willing to take over the paper, but I don't see that. Let him work with someone who knows the background, who has the whole picture, who knows the Lodge's issues and tendencies . . . . You have the help of Jack Benson, Chris Eversole, Thurber Wolfe, Lyndon Abbott, you know, besides Remington, so far untried . . . ."

Mr. ZIEN advised that the above letter substantiates his recollection that REMINGTON and BUCKLES were associated together while at TVA in 1936, both being members of AFGE Lodge #136 and both being interested in the "TVA page" of the Knoxville Labor News. ZIEN is unable to recall that REMINGTON ever helped him edit the "TVA page" but he is firm in his recollection that REMINGTON assisted KIT BUCKLES, that he was known to her and associated with her during the time both were employed at TVA during 1936. In addition, ZIEN recalls the conversation which he had with REMINGTON concerning BUCKLES, as set forth in ZIEN's statement above.

As previously reported, REMINGTON's ex-wife has advised at Washington that REMINGTON was recruited into the CP at Knoxville in 1936 by KIT BUCKLES SCHRYVER. Mrs. SCHRYVER was last reported residing in St. Louis, Missouri.

[redacted] A review of the weekly issues of the Knoxville Labor News from approximately August 1936 to May 1937 reflect that the following references to REMINGTON appeared on the "TVA page" of that publication from time to time:

[redacted] In the October 22, 1936 issue there appeared an article entitled "Drive Opens to Increase Lodge Roster" by WILLIAM REMINGTON. In the issue for February 18, 1937 in an article captioned

odge Handles Large Program", there appeared a paragraph which ated that "HOWARD BRIDGMAN of the Educational Committee announced prospective series of forums on this important issue (personnel po[redacted] TVA) to aid in the creation of a unified and informed opinion within the Lodge on the civil service question. This program will be worked out by an enlarged educational committee consisting of BURTON ZIEN, C. F. GLASS, BILL REMINGTON and MURIEL SPEARE, together with HOWARD BRIDGMAN."

On the "TVA page" of the Knoxville Labor News dated April 8, 1937, under the heading "Educational Group Named, AFGE Selects Three to Cooperate with CLU and CIO Organizations in Campaign", it was stated that at the regular meeting of Lodge #136 on Wednesday night, "President HUGH URBAN announced the names of three persons to represent AFGE in the Knoxville Workers Education Council. These are HOWARD BRIDGMAN, RUDOLPH BERTRAM and DAVE MARTIN. According to the plan proposed by the Lodge Committee and accepted by city groups concerned, the council will be composed of nine members, three of which will be selected by Knoxville Central Labor Union, three by the Workers Industrial Organizing Committee, and three by AFGE. Representatives of CLU have not yet been announced. HELEN GREGORY, WILL REMINGTON and HOMER WILSON were chosen by the Industrial Organizing Committee group at its last meeting."

[redacted]

HENRY COWLES HART, former employee of the TVA at Knoxville, now residing at Madison, Wisconsin, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1940 that he joined the CP at Knoxville at the soliciation of KATHERINE BUCKLES and TED WELLMAN. His testimony appears on page 25, et seq., Volume 3, HCUA Repo[redacted]940. TED WELLMAN, true name SIDNEY BERNSTEIN, now residing [redacted] New York City, is otherwise identifiable as State Secretary of [redacted]e CP for Tennessee in approximately 1936-38.

Among the references given by ANNA KATHERINE BUCKLES in h[redacted]pplication filed December 28, 1935 was the name "HENRY HART, 103 East 86th Street, New York City." The TVA personnel file

HENRY COWLES HART reflects that he was residing at 103 East 86th Street, New York City from July 1, 1935 to August 16, 1935. Investigation, previously reported, has indicated that HENRY COWLES HART and WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON were roommates for several months in the latter part of 1936 and the first part of 1937 while living at 920 Temple Avenue, Knoxville, and that REMINGTON subsequently resided for a few weeks with HART at 1013 Oak Street, Knoxville, in approximately May 1937.

Miss LUCILLE THORNBURGH, 1944 Cecil Avenue, Knoxville, now Associate Editor of the East Tennessee Labor News (formerly the Knoxville Labor News), a former employee of the TVA during the pertinent period of instant investigation and a strong AFL advocate for many years, advised on June 20, 1950 that she was well acquainted with ANNA KATHERINE "KIT" BUCKLES during the period of the latter's employment with TVA and related one incident in particular which supports her belief that BUCKLES was a member of the CP. Miss THORNBURGH related that KIT once was the girl friend of BERNARD "BUCK" BORAH (now deceased). BORAH subsequently married MURIEL SPEARE who admitted before the HCUA in 1940 that she had been a member of the CP while employed at TVA, Knoxville. Continuing, Miss THORNBURGH related that, in the Fall of 1936, "KIT" BUCKLES invited her to attend a meeting and Miss THORNBURGH remembers that "KIT" BUCKLES and BERNARD "BUCK" BORAH called for her at her home, 424 Clark Street, Knoxville, in BORAH's automobile and they drove to an old rooming house on North Broadway, Knoxville, and had a meeting attended by six or eight people in a bedroom constructed from an abandoned garage in the backyard of this house. Miss THORNBURGH stated that it is her present conviction that the meeting which she attended at this place was a meeting of the CP. She stated that "KIT" BUCKLES presided at this meeting but she cannot recall whether or not BILL REMINGTON was also present.

Miss THORNBURGH further recalled that "KIT" BUCKLES and TED WELLMAN, who was known to her as Secretary of the CP for Tennessee in the late 1930's, were very close friends and Miss THORNBURGH remembers seeing BUCKLES and WELLMAN together on numerous occasions, particularly drinking a coke or cup of coffee together at Crawford's Grill or Weaver's Cafe, both located on Union Street near the TVA buildings during morning recess periods.

Miss THORNBURGH went on to say that, although she was employed in the Central Files Section of the TVA during the time of REMINGTON's employment by TVA as a messenger, her present recollection of REMINGTON is very vague. She advised she has no information to the effect that REMINGTON was a member of the CP nor can she [redacted] place him in contact with any persons who were known to her as members of the CP. In connection with this last

tement, however, Miss THORNBURGH advised that TED WELLMAN, MURIEL EARE BORAH, MABEL ABERCROMBIE, FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN, HENRY COWLES RT, MERWIN "PAT" TODD, KENNETH MALCOLM and HOWARD BRIDGMAN were de[redacted] known to her as members of the CP either because they admitted such to her or have subsequently made public admissions of their CP membership. In addition, Miss THORNBURGH stated that, in her opinion, based on circumstances which she cannot now specifically recall, it is her firm belief that BURTON J. ZIEN, his former wife JEANNE PINAIRE, CHRISTINE EVERSOLE BENSON, JOHN M. FRANTZ, KENNETH CAMERON, HARRY F. "CHICK" ALBER, and "KIT" BUCKLES were also members of the CP at Knoxville during the late 1930's but with the exception of BUCKLES she has no present positive recollection of their CP membership, such as she has as to the first group of individuals enumerated by her. She could not place REMINGTON in either group, stating she is unable to recall details of his activities or associates.

Miss THORNBURGH is willing to appear before a Loyalty Board and testify in accordance with the above, if necessary.

CHARLES THOMAS LOVE, blacksmith, Myers and Whaley Company, Knoxville, who resides at 215 North Johnston Street, Knoxville, could not recall ever having known WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON but did state that during 1936-37 he was employed at Brookside Mills in Knoxville, was interested in helping form a union at the mills and during that period was approached by MERWIN "PAT" TODD who persuaded him to sign a card which LOVE thought was for membership in a labor organization but which he subsequently discovered was a CP membership application card. LOVE advised he attended two or three meetings of the organization which he later learned was the CP but he could not recall specifically where these meetings were held nor could he recognize a photograph of REMINGTON as one of the persons attending these meetings.

ISAAC CECIL WIGGS, 124 Ashland Lane, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, was unable to recall REMINGTON but stated he had become active in the Workers Alliance in 1937 and had been contacted by "PAT" TODD, who persuaded him to sign a card which he subsequently had learned was a CP membership application.

Mrs. ANN VITTORE HIXSON, 2453 Parkview Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, advised that in 1936-37, she was employed at the Liebowitz Shirt Factory at Knoxville and was active in her local un[redacted]gamated Clothing Workers - CIO. Sometime in 1936 she met "[redacted]T" TODD at a CIO function of some kind and subsequently, at TODD's i[redacted]itation, she accompanied TODD in his car to the TODD apartment w[redacted]ch she believed was located on Forest Avenue, Knoxville, for the pu[redacted]pose of attending a meeting which she thought concerned labor and indus[redacted] problems. Subsequently, TODD persuaded her to sign a card which she did sign, using the name "ANN BOLLING" at TODD's suggestion, and subsequently learned that she had signed a CP membership

application. She advised she subsequently attended a meeting in the apartment of MURIEL SPEARE at an address which she believes was 948 Henderson Street, Knoxville, and that she paid small amounts of money to MURIEL SPEARE which she subsequently learned were CP dues, and received a CP booklet which she destroyed upon recognizing its significance.

Mrs. HIXSON recognized a photograph of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON as that of an individual whom she had seen, probably on two occasions sometime in 1937, at meetings of the Knoxville Industrial Union Council or at functions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, probably held at the CIO hall located on the corner of Commerce and Gay Streets, Knoxville. Mrs. HIXSON was under the impression that REMINGTON was introduced and made a short talk at one of the union meetings, but she cannot recall who brought him to the meeting, who introduced him or what he said. Mrs. HIXSON said she had no information as to whether or not REMINGTON was a member of the CP and could not furnish any additional information concerning him. She is willing to appear before a Loyalty Board.

Mrs. EARL E. MASON, 906 Walnut Street, Knoxville, formerly of 618 Henley Street, Knoxville, advised that sometime in the Fall of 1936 she rented a room in her apartment at 618 Henley Street to BURTON J. ZIEN, a young employee of the TVA. Subsequently, ZIEN asked Mrs. MASON if MERWIN "PAT" TODD could move into the room with him for a few weeks, and she consented to this arrangement based upon ZIEN's endorsement of TODD as a fellow TVA employee.

Mrs. MASON remembered that TODD had a motorcycle which she believed was painted black. He also had a large, cheap black suitcase or footlocker which he kept beneath a table in his room and which was always locked. She remembered that TODD took frequent trips on his motorcycle, sometimes being gone for two or three days at a time, and he generally took this suitcase with him. On one occasion, in cleaning up the room occupied by TODD and ZIEN, Mrs. MASON observed that TODD's black suitcase was open and that it contained a large quantity of leaflets, pamphlets and cards, the nature of which she does not remember.

Mrs. MASON recalled that on one occasion, while ZIEN was in Memphis with a flood relief crew in about February 1937, TODD had a meeting in his room at 618 Henley Street which was attended by a dark-complected, foreign-appearing man of medium build who wore glasses and who Mrs. MASON understood was from Chattanooga, Tennessee. Two other men attended the meeting in TODD's room on that occasion but they could not be described by Mrs. MASON.

Mrs. MASON stated that TODD had a disagreeable temperament, that she found him personally objectionable and ultimately notified Mr. ZIEN that TODD would have to leave, which he did in about March of 1937. Mrs. MASON was shown photographs of REMINGTON, but could not recognize him as anyone she had ever seen before. She readily recognized photographs of ZIEN and TODD.

Mr. EUGENE M. WILSON, Post Office Clerk, Knoxville Post Office, residing on Young High Pike, Knoxville, voluntarily contacted this office to advise he has been an employee of the Post Office for the past 35 years and up until 1940 or 1941, was a carrier assigned to the West Knoxville section. WILSON stated that he recalled WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, but more vividly recalled MERWIN "PAT" TODD. WILSON stated that during approximately 1936-37, TODD was residing at 309 12th Street and was receiving mail addressed to the Knox County Communist Club in care of MERWIN TODD. He stated that he knew he had seen REMINGTON associating with TODD on several occasions in the vicinity of the New Sprankle Building located on Union Avenue, Knoxville, and occupied by the TVA. He stated it was the only place where he ever saw TODD and REMINGTON together and he does not recall REMINGTON entering and leaving 309 12th Street. WILSON further stated he knew of no other associates of either TODD or REMINGTON except that he had seen them associating together.

The aforementioned article appearing on the "TVA page" of the Knoxville Labor News for April 8, 1937 captioned "Educational Group Named, AFGE Selects Three to Cooperate with CLU and CIO Organizations in Campaign" contains the following paragraph which mentions HORACE BRYANT, believed identical with the HORACE BRYAN who shared the room at 933 North Broadway with REMINGTON and TODD in March, April and May 1937:

> "HOWARD BRIDGMAN, in reporting at the Lodge meeting on the workers education activities, announced that HORACE BRYANT had been selected to direct the work because BRYANT comes to the labor movement in Knoxville well qualified by his experience in teaching and by direct contact with trade union groups. He was at Highlander Folk School during its last winter term and has also worked on the staff of Commonwealth College in Arkansas. He is a member of United Mine Workers."

MYLES FALLS HORTON, Director, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, was interviewed at the Highlander Folk School on June 27, 1950 regarding his association with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON. Mr. HORTON said he first met REMINGTON at Knoxville, Tennessee, during either 1936 or 1937 while REMINGTON was employed by TVA at Knoxville. He advised he did not know any of REMINGTON's

close associates; however, he recalls several young men who were employed by TVA at Knoxville during 1936-37 who were interested in the organization of labor unions in general. He remembers the following men in regard to the above but whether or not they associated closely with REMINGTON during that time he said he could not recall:

BERNARD "BUCK" BORAH, now deceased
HENRY HART
MERWIN "PAT" TODD
HOWARD FRAZIER
HOWARD A. BRIDGMAN
BURTON J. ZIEN.

Mr. HORTON stated to his knowledge REMINGTON is not and has never been a member of the CP. According to him, he was never closely associated with REMINGTON, but throughout such association as he did have with REMINGTON he does not recall anything REMINGTON did or said that would give him any reason to believe REMINGTON was or had ever been a member of the CP.

HORTON stated REMINGTON was interested in the organization of labor in general but to his knowledge he was never employed as a labor organizer; however, he did on several occasions volunteer his services as a teacher in methods of labor organization, parliamentary law, and public speaking. Mr. HORTON remembers that during the Holston Hosiery Mill strike at Knoxville, Tennessee during 1937 REMINGTON volunteered to assist in the education of the strikers. HORTON stated during this strike REMINGTON either instructed the strikers in parliamentary law or public speaking. He stated this was brought about because of the lack of knowledge on the part of the strikers and their desire to learn more about how to organize labor. While they were on strike, they decided to have classes on the picket lines and in the union halls for the strikers to educate them in labor organization and what labor could do if they were organized. For instructors in these classes they asked for volunteers and he recalls the following young TVA employees taught classes during this strike: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, HENRY HART, HOWARD BRIDGMAN, HOWARD FRAZIER, and BERNARD "BUCK" BORAH. He could not recall the specific topics each taught, but he believes REMINGTON taught either parliamentary law or public speaking.

HORTON stated REMINGTON, as well as many others during that period of time, thought the only way to save the working man was to have laborers organize so they could stand up for their rights. HORTON did not believe REMINGTON ever wanted labor to take over the Government but just to be treated on an equal basis. HORTON expressed the opinion that REMINGTON's thoughts and activities during this period, with regard to having labor organized, probably paralleled the views

of the CP; however, the CP did not wish labor to have just equal rights but wanted labor to take over the Government, while in HORTON's opinion REMINGTON only wanted equal rights for labor.

HORTON stated to his knowledge he only knew one person who was a member of the CP, this being TED WELLMAN, Chattanooga, Tennessee. He did state that he had received reports, sources of these reports being unknown to him at the time of the interview, that one KENNETH McCONNELL was a member of the CP while at Knoxville, Tennessee during 1936-37. He said he was not sure that McCONNELL was a member of the Party and that none of his statements or activities ever led him to believe McCONNELL was a Communist.

HORTON also advised interviewing agents that, to his knowledge, REMINGTON has never attended or visited the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee. He said it might have been possible that REMINGTON did attend the school or visit the school, but he does not recall him ever being at the school.

HORTON said during 1936 or 1937 he was State Director of the Tennessee State labor movement and that during that time to his knowledge WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON never held any official status in the state labor movement, either as an organizer or otherwise. He knew that REMINGTON volunteered to assist in schools for the different unions but he was never paid for his services to HORTON's knowledge and never held any official title.

HORTON stated to his knowledge, HORACE BRYAN (mentioned by J. S. REMINE as an associate of REMINGTON) is not and was never a member of the CP. He stated BRYAN was at one time, either during 1936 or 1937, the Educational Director for the AFGE lodge within TVA at Knoxville, Tennessee. As such he was to hold classes and instruct the union members in the methods of organizing unions, parliamentary law, etc. While BRYAN held this position, there was some controversy within the AFGE as to whether this union would remain AFL or go CIO. During this controversy, the union officials, which he believed was headed by HOWARD BRIDGMAN, were afraid that the incoming union would not continue the educational work of BRYAN and that they would use the money which was in the Treasury, earmarked for that purpose, for something else. To avoid this, they asked HORTON and Dr. JAMES A. DEMBROWSKI (then also an official of Highlander Folk School) if they would take custody of this money, which HORTON believes amounted to $200.00 or $300.00, and regardless of which union won control of the TVA employees group, they were to continue to pay HORACE BRYAN the sum of $25.00 per week to continue his educational work for the TVA AFGE lodge. According to HORTON, when this education work was started by TVA AFGE, he recommended the job be given to HORACE BRYAN. He said that at a later date he was criticized by TED WELLMAN, CP Organizer for the State of Tennessee during that time, for his

recommendation of BRYAN. HORTON also stated on several other occasions WILLMAN criticized BRYAN.

HORTON was questioned about "BILL" MARLOWE who is reported to have resided with REMINGTON, TODD and BRYAN at Knoxville, Tennessee during the spring of 1937. HORTON stated the only "BILL" MARLOWE he is acquainted with is WILLIAM CHASTEEN MARLOWE who is presently residing at Peoria, Illinois, and who until recently, lived at Monteagle, Tennessee.

HORTON advised that CHRISTINE EVERSOLE came to the Highlander Folk School from somewhere out west and attended the Highlander Folk School for approximately one month during the summer of 1936. She then went to Knoxville, Tennessee, and secured employment with the TVA. While at Knoxville with TVA, she married FORREST M. BENSON who was also employed by TVA. HORTON did not believe that REMINGTON ever associated with either EVERSOLE or FORREST M. BENSON and to his knowledge neither EVERSOLE nor BENSON are, or ever have been, members of the CP.

Mrs. MYLES (ZILPHIA) HORTON advised she first recalls seeing REMINGTON at a Central Labor Union meeting at Knoxville, Tennessee, during either 1936 or 1937. She assisted in arranging for a Central Labor Union parade in which the AFGE had a float. During this trip to Knoxville, she recalls that she met several young college men who were employed by TVA at Knoxville, Tennessee. According to her, these men belonged to the AFGE. The names she recalls are: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, HOWARD FRAZIER, HOWARD BRIDGMAN, "PAT" TODD, HENRY HART, and "BUCK" BORAH. She stated she cannot remember if REMINGTON was a close associate of these other men, but she does remember that the other men mentioned above were very close friends. She said that to her knowledge she did not know anyone in Knoxville, Tennessee during 1936-37 who was a member of the CP. She had no reason to believe REMINGTON, TODD, HART, FRAZIER, BRIDGMAN, BRYAN or FRAZIER were members of the CP or in sympathy with the CP. Mrs. HORTON stated she vaguely remembers seeing HART, REMINGTON, BORAH, ZIEN, and FRAZIER during the strike at Holston Hosiery Mills during 1937, and she believes they assisted by giving lectures to the strikers during this period. Mrs. HORTON was unable to furnish any information of value concerning REMINGTON's activities at Knoxville during 1936-37.

The Highlander Folk School, according to [redacted] who is a reliable confidential source well acquainted with the Highlander Folk School and who is a member of the CP, is not controlled entirely by Communists but has some Communists on its staff. This informant stated that, of the eight staff members, as of January 4, 1948, one was definitely known by him to be a member

of the CP and two others as of the same date were strong CP sympathizers. Informant described this school as a progressive labor school which welcomes Communists among its students.

HORACE BRYAN, who now resides at 110 Lees Place, South Plainfield, New Jersey, came to Knoxville in the spring of 1937 from the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, a training school for professional labor organizers, and engaged in workers educational activities and CIO organizing under the sponsorship of AFGE Lodge #136. REMINGTON recently testified before the HCUA that he resided for a period of weeks in 1937 with BRYAN, BILL MARLOWE, and MERWIN TODD at 933 North Broadway, Knoxville. During March 1937 BRYAN made application for Post Office Box 1692, Knoxville, which box later became the mailing address of PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH and FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN, known CP officials in the Knoxville area. CROUCH stated on May 25, 1950 that, during the period 1935-38, HORACE BRYAN was an important CP leader in the South, especially in Tennessee, and was considered at one time for the job of District Organizer of the CP for the State of North Carolina. J. S. REMINE, former Deputy Sheriff of Knox County, Tennessee, who made investigations of alleged "radical" CIO labor activities in the Knoxville area in 1937, has advised that BRYAN was closely associated with REMINGTON, shared a room with him at 933 North Broadway, attended various meetings with REMINGTON and was closely associated with him in labor organizing activities. REMINE advised that, according to correspondence which he had with the Attorney General of Arkansas, BRYAN has been arrested in Arkansas on charges of anarchy, vagrancy, agitating a riot and other charges.

WILLIAM CHESTEEN MARLOWE, now employed by the Caterpillar Tractor Company and residing at 214 Gruenwald Street, Peoria, Illinois, has been identified by FRANZ E. DANIEL, former CIO official in Tennessee, as the BILL MARLOWE who was active in CIO organizational work in Knoxville in the spring of 1937 under DANIEL's supervision. According to ex-Deputy Sheriff J. S. REMINE, MARLOWE attended meetings at 933 North Broadway, Knoxville, with REMINGTON, MERWIN TODD and HORACE BRYAN, and was active in CIO organizational activities among Knoxville textile workers. According to [redacted] WILLIAM C. MARLOWE is a native of Monteagle, Tennessee, formerly frequented the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle and is known to this informant as a card-holding member of the CP at Monteagle since 1946.

It is noted from the interview with MYLES FALLS HORTON, above, that he has no recollection of REMINGTON ever visiting the Highlander Folk School. REMINGTON, in testimony before the HCUA in May 1950, advised that he did take a weekend trip to the Highlander Folk School with a group of fellow TVA employees on one occasion and that upon returning from Monteagle, they stopped in Chattanooga and, while eating in a restaurant, he met TED WELLMAN.

Persons who were acquainted with REMINGTON during the time that he was in Knoxville in 1936 and 1937 have advised that he had a motorcycle during a portion of that period. EDWARD M. GLAZEK, 313 Caldwell, Knoxville, (who, with BURTON J. ZIEN, HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN, HOWARD THOMAS FRAZIER and HENRY COWLES HART, sub-let the Professor HENRY JENNISON home at 1905 Prospect Place, Knoxville, in the summer of 1937), recalls that REMINGTON visited at 1905 Prospect Place on several occasions during the summer of 1937, usually on his motorcycle. GLAZEK also recalls that REMINGTON permitted GLAZEK to ride his motorcycle and gave him instructions in the operation of the vehicle. It is GLAZEK's belief that REMINGTON's cycle was a four cylinder Harley-Davidson machine, blue in color.

KENNETH McCONNELL (MALCOMBRE or MALCOLM) now at Weaverville, North Carolina, has recently advised agents of the Charlotte Office that he accompanied REMINGTON on the latter's motorcycle from Knoxville to a mining community about twelve miles east of Knoxville (which he believes was probably Mascot, Tennessee) sometime during June or July 1937, for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Workers Alliance held in an upstairs union hall. McCONNELL stated that the purpose of this trip, which purpose was known to and approved by REMINGTON, was to survey the membership of this chapter of the Workers Alliance with a view to recruiting members of the CP from among that group.

SAMUEL REECE, 2806 Wilson Avenue, Knoxville, who admits he was a member of the Workers Alliance at Mascot, Tennessee during 1937, recently advised that he has no recollection of REMINGTON and TODD attending a Workers Alliance meeting at Mascot as related by McCONNELL, and could not recognize their photographs.

HORACE BRYAN has recently advised this Bureau that he resided with REMINGTON at 933 North Broadway for approximately one month in the spring of 1937. BRYAN stated that he bought a motorcycle from REMINGTON. REMINGTON testified before the HCUA on May 5, 1950 that, when he left the TVA, he traded his motorcycle (an Indian 75) to MERWIN TODD for his Harley-Davidson 45. REMINGTON stated he then sold the Harley-Davidson 45 to HORACE BRYAN and was to receive money from BRYAN. In effect, he testified that BRYAN and TODD exchanged motorcycles. REMINGTON stated this transaction took place as he was leaving Knoxville or perhaps a few days prior thereto.

Mrs. ETHEL KING, in charge of motor vehicle registrations for the Knox County Court Clerk's Office, Knoxville, advised that vehicle registrations are not retained more than three years.

Mrs. SADIE WALKER, in charge of the Old Records Room, Knox County Courthouse, made a thorough check of her records and advised that no motorcycle registration slips for the year 1937 had been retained in Knox County, to her knowledge.

Lieutenant MITCHELL MOODY, Tennessee Highway Patrol, Knoxville, advised that the Motor Vehicle Bureau of the State Department of Finance and Taxation, Nashville, did not retain records of motor vehicle registrations more than three years old.

Mr. H. D. SANDERS of the Sanders Cycle Company, 968 North Central Avenue, Harley-Davidson Motorcycle Agency, advised that he is the only motorcycle repair company still in business in Knoxville which was here in 1936 and 1937. He said, however, that no record of service and repair work performed by this company during the 1936-37 era had been retained and he would therefore have no way of establishing through documentary evidence whether or not REMINGTON, TODD or BRYAN had ever patronized his establishment. However, he telephonically contacted a former employee of his, BRUCE HAWKINS, who advised he vaguely remembered MERWIN TODD bringing his motorcycle to the Sanders Shop for servicing but could not recall REMINGTON. HAWKINS suggested that LAWRENCE KELLER, formerly active in the labor movement, would possibly remember REMINGTON inasmuch as KELLER had frequented the Sanders Cycle Shop during that period.

LAWRENCE KELLER, 1029 Wray Avenue, employed Electro-Manganese Corporation, advised he was acquainted with REMINGTON over a period of approximately one year. He stated that he was never intimately acquainted with REMINGTON, but that he saw him frequently at meetings of the Knoxville Central Labor Union, and other labor meetings. KELLER stated that he believed REMINGTON was working for the TVA during the time he knew him. KELLER advised he was interested in organizing the Workers Alliance of America, composed of unemployed and unskilled labor, and that he joined the Workers Alliance approximately one week after the organization obtained a charter at Knoxville. KELLER stated this was in approximately 1934 or 1935, and he believed REMINGTON later joined this organization. KELLER stated he did not recall REMINGTON as a leader in the Workers Alliance, but he was welcomed by KELLER because he felt the organization needed men who were intelligent and interested, and such a type as REMINGTON. KELLER stated he did not recall REMINGTON ever making any statements or engaging in any activity which caused him to believe that REMINGTON was a Communist. He described REMINGTON as a fellow who "was a pretty liberal guy, and might have radical leanings, but I never recalled anything he said or activities which would cause me to believe he was a Communist."

Commenting on any other persons during that time who might have been Communists, KELLER stated he was a Socialist himself during that period and had some pretty radical ideas and he might have not recognized any persons with Communist leanings. He stated, however, he was not a Communist. KELLER advised he did not know where REMINGTON lived during this period; he did not have any way of fixing the time of his associations, which he claimed were limited; no records of

Workers Alliance are available to his knowledge; he recalled REMINGTON did have a motorcycle, but did not know the disposition thereof; and he knew of no Communist activities on the part of REMINGTON. He regarded REMINGTON as just a big husky college boy, a lot younger than himself, and he would see him only at union meetings. On one occasion, he recalled REMINGTON did come to his home one afternoon and they sat on his porch and discussed methods of getting ice water made available to workers. This was the only time REMINGTON visited his home and he never visited REMINGTON.

HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN has advised that, during the summer of 1937, when he, HART, FRAZIER, GLAZEK and ZIEN sub-let the Professor HENRY JENNISON house at 1905 Prospect Place, Knoxville, they employed the JENNISON's regular colored housekeeper whose name BRIDGMAN believed was PAULINE BENN. Investigation disclosed that her correct name is Mrs. PEARLITA BENN and she now resides at 1503 Rosedale Avenue. When interviewed on June 20, 1950, Mrs. BENN said she had no recollection of REMINGTON visiting the JENNISON house at 1905 Prospect Place nor did she have any information concerning Communist meetings allegedly held at this house during the summer of 1937. Mrs. BENN likewise had no knowledge of any pro-Communist sympathies on the part of the above five occupants of the house. She was shown a photograph of WILLIAM REMINGTON made in 1936 but was unable to recognize it as anyone she had seen before.

In an effort to fix specifically the date of REMINGTON's CIO organizational activities in Knoxville, consideration was afforded to the possibility that his name would appear on dated membership application cards of persons whom he contacted with respect to joining the CIO union of textile workers at some of the Knoxville textile plants. In this connection, Mr. H. E. MULLINS, 819 Baxter Avenue, Knoxville, who is Business Agent of Local #153 of the Textile Workers of America, CIO, advised that this organization was not founded in the Knoxville area until July 1942. He had no records, therefore, and no information concerning the whereabouts of pledge cards or other records which might have been prepared during the organizational period of the CIO textile workers union in approximately 1937.

Mr. ROBERT B. WIER, 439 Hiawassee Avenue, Knoxville, a typographical employee of the Knoxville News-Sentinel, who was formerly active in the Knoxville Industrial Union Council and in CIO organizational campaigns during the middle and late 1930's at Knoxville, advised he was not personally acquainted with REMINGTON and so far as he can now recall, only saw him on one occasion. That was when REMINGTON was pointed out to him on the street, by a person whom he cannot now recall, and he observed that REMINGTON had parked his motorcycle by a parking meter without depositing a coin in the meter and was having some discussion concerning this incident with a policeman. WIER had no information concerning REMINGTON's

alleged membership in the CP, his activities or associates.

THURBER D. WOLFE, 407 East Scott Avenue, Knoxville, advised that he had formerly been employed in the TVA Library, had been a member of the TVA local of the AFGE and had been a contributor to the "TVA page" of the Knoxville Labor News during 1936-37 when REMINGTON was also listed as a contributor to this page. Mr. WOLFE advised, however, that he was not well acquainted with REMINGTON, can recall no pertinent information concerning his activities or associates and has no knowledge of REMINGTON's alleged membership in the CP during that period.

Mr. JOHN REBORI, an employee of the TVA at Knoxville, who was employed in the Messenger Unit of the TVA in 1935-36, and who was a member of AFGE Lodge #136, advised that he cannot recall REMINGTON and can supply no information concerning him.

Mr. HARVEY BROOME, Attorney, Kramer, McNabb and Greenwood, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, advised that he was President of the Smoky Mountains Hiking Club in the late 1930's, that numerous TVA employees have been members of the Hiking Club but that he did not know REMINGTON and could not identify a photograph of him as that of an individual taking part in Hiking Club activities.

Mr. F. WOODS BECKMAN, currently employed by TVA, Knoxville, stated that he has been a member of the Smoky Mountain Hiking Club for many years. He said that he was unable to recall WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON except very vaguely by name, and knows nothing concerning him. He said he was unable to recall him as a member of the Hiking Club.

HOMER WILSON, Strawberry Plains, Tennessee, was interviewed on July 15, 1950 concerning his knowledge of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON. WILSON advised that he was not personally well acquainted with REMINGTON but only has a very vague recollection of REMINGTON as a young, blond-headed fellow who ran around with the "TVA crowd". WILSON defined this crowd as those persons comprising the circle of MABEL ABERCROMBIE, MURIEL SPEARE, HENRY HART and "BUCK" BORAH. WILSON recalled seeing these persons at Industrial Union Council meetings in Knoxville, Tennessee but cannot at this time recall precisely seeing REMINGTON at those meetings nor can he recall incidents occurring while the CIO held its meetings on Morgan Street or while holding its meetings in the building which now houses Radio Station WNOX, Knoxville.

WILSON advised that during the period 1937 he was not at all active in union activities in the Knoxville area due to the fact that the union at Mascot, which was his principle interest, was almost non-existent at that time and therefore, had little reason

to visit the union hall of the CIO.

One other vague recollection which WILSON states he holds of REMINGTON was the fact that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was engaged in organizing the unemployed in Strawberry Plains, Tennessee in 1936 and 1937 and that he recalls REMINGTON came to Strawberry Plains to organize the Workers Alliance. It was WILSON's further recollection that his father-in-law, who was the manager and owner of the Strawberry Plains Milling Company, had made available to REMINGTON a hall within that Mill wherein meetings of the Workers Alliance were held. WILSON stated he recalls further that only two meetings were held and a third was scheduled, but did not materialize. WILSON stated he is absolutely unable to fix any dates for these meetings. He further cannot recall any person having accompanied REMINGTON to Strawberry Plains for such organizational activities but does recall REMINGTON had come to Strawberry Plains riding a motorcycle.

Mr. TOM FOWLER, 709 Market Street, Knoxville, who is the Tennessee State Parole Officer for East Tennessee, advised that he is unable to recall REMINGTON although he was casually acquainted with some of REMINGTON's associates at Knoxville in approximately 1936 and 1937. He stated that, at that time, he was a WPA Foreman and had organized a local union of WPA employees which organization later became the Knoxville unit of the Workers Alliance. He, therefore, became acquainted with various individuals who were interested in the field of labor organizing and "workers education", including BERNARD "BUCK" BORAH, FRANCIS MARTIN, DAVID STONE MARTIN, JOHN M. FRANTZ, LAURENT FRANTZ and others whom he cannot now recall.

Mr. FOWLER stated further that his wife at that time was an active member of the Socialist Party at Knoxville and that on one or more occasions parties and social functions, attended by members of the Socialist Party, were held at the FOWLER home. He remembered one particular instance about the summer of 1937 when a "watermelon feast" was held at his home and to which several individuals employed by TVA, but not necessarily members of the Socialist Party, had come. He was unable to recall whether REMINGTON was present on this occasion but did state that certain of the "TVA crowd" who attended were later revealed to be or alleged to be members of the CP rather than Socialists. In this connection, Mr. FOWLER explained that some of the Communists during the mid-thirties had endeavored to "move in on" the Socialist Party in Knoxville but had not succeeded in dominating it, although they did succeed in infiltrating it to the point where it was disbanded, there being no formal organization of the Socialist Party in Knoxville since that time.

Mr. FOWLER went on to say that he had attended Socialist functions at the home of Mr. and Mrs. JESS REEVE when they resided on Beverly Road, Knox County, but he was unable to recall WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON ever being present at "Reeve's Roost", the name applied to the REEVE residence, nor could he furnish any information concerning REMINGTON's alleged participation in CIO organizational activities. Likewise, Mr. FOWLER could not recall that REMINGTON had ever been a member of or interested in the Workers Alliance. He had no information as to whether or not REMINGTON was a member of the CP while in Knoxville.

CLARENCE EDWARD HAYS, now operating the KBC Cafe, Church and State Streets, Knoxville, advised that he had been employed, in approximately 1937, at the Brookside Mills, Knoxville; had been interested in the CIO labor movement, and had been contacted by a woman named MURIEL (whom he identified from photographs as MURIEL SPEARE BORAH, now Mrs. STILLMAN P. WILLIAMS), who persuaded him to sign a card applying for membership in an organization which he later discovered was the CP. Mr. HAYS stated after viewing the photograph of REMINGTON that he did not know REMINGTON and could not identify him as an individual who had ever been seen by him before.

Mrs. CHARLES T. MASSEY, 123 Lawton Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, has furnished information, previously reported, concerning CIO organizational activities of REMINGTON and TODD at the Washington Manufacturing Company at Cookeville, Tennessee during June 1937 in the course of which REMINGTON and TODD were assaulted by certain of the workers.

The Memphis Office conducted investigation concerning the Cookeville incident and ascertained, through back issues of the Putnam County Herald, that REMINGTON and MERWIN "PAT" TODD were in Cookeville, Tennessee in connection with the organization of the workers at the Washington Manufacturing Company Shirt Plant on June 4, 1937 and again on June 7, 1937. They were representing the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and were assisted by a woman named MAGGIE RANDOLPH, a woman named BELLE WEAVER, and a man named FRANK PITTS.

Back issues of this same newspaper reflected that on June 4, 1937 REMINGTON and TODD had appeared at the Washington Manufacturing Company to distribute handbills in behalf of the CIO but were run away from the plant premises by employees of the factory and later on the same day were attacked by workers from this factory in the public square in Cookeville. REMINGTON and TODD filed complaints against thirteen workers as a result of this attack, which complaints were filed by Attorney J. O. PARIS, Cookeville, before Magistrate E. O. DOWELL, who is now deceased. The names of the defendants were set forth

in the paper and it was further indicated the complainants were to be represented at the hearing by HERBERT KING, attorney for the CIO, from Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The Putnam County Herald further stated that REMINGTON and TODD were taken to the County Jail at Cookeville, subsequent to filing of the complaints against the workers, where they were afforded protection by Deputy Sheriffs and where they remained until they could catch a train for Nashville. They left Cookeville on the night of June 4, 1937, at which time they stated they would return with a motorcade from Nashville, Tennessee to demonstrate in Cookeville. According to the newspaper, on June 7, 1938, a motorcade of approximately twenty cars came to Cookeville from Nashville, Tennessee, this motorcade being led by REMINGTON and TODD. They drove into Cookeville and around the shirt plant one time and around the public square twice and then left Cookeville driving back toward Nashville.

Investigation at Cookeville further indicated that FRANK PITTS, one of the individuals who reportedly assisted REMINGTON and TODD in their CIO organizational endeavor at Cookeville in June 1937, is presently residing at Shelbyville, Tennessee.

WILLIAM FRANK PITTS, age 36, residence Route #7, Shelbyville, Tennessee, was interviewed on June 14, 1950 at his place of business, a radio shop, situated in the Woosley and Thomas Furniture Company building, 209 Depot Street, Shelbyville, Tennessee. At this time, Mr. PITTS furnished the following signed statement:

"Shelbyville, Tennessee
June 14, 1950

I, William Frank Pitts, hereby give the following statement to Joseph L. Kissiah, who has identified himself to me as being a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning a matter which is the subject of an official investigation by the FBI.

In May, 1937 I was employed by the Washington Manufacturing Company at Nashville, Tennessee. At this time the Textile Workers Organizing Committee organized this company for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and the Washington Manufacturing Company promptly closed its doors in protest. I joined the union, and they offered me a job in Cookeville, Tennessee, where we were trying to organize the workers of the Cookeville division of the Washington Manufacturing Company. I arrived in Cookeville around the last of May, 1937 and stayed for about two weeks into June, 1937, attempting to help organize this plant for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of the C.I.O.

"About a week after I left Cookeville, proceeding to the Ingram Manufacturing Company in Nashville, Tennessee to do work in connection with keeping men on strike there from causing any trouble, I was replaced in Cookeville by William Walter Remington and Pat Todd, who were also organizers for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee. In this particular case, they were organizing for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of the CIO.

To my knowledge, I have never seen Remington or Todd, but from my knowledge of the organizers of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, I would think they both were Communists. I know that William Walter Remington and Pat Todd associated with Charles Handley, who I know to be a Communist and who was in charge of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee Office in Nashville, Tennessee during part of 1937, at least in May and June, 1937.

While Remington and Todd were in Cookeville, attempting to organize the Washington Manufacturing Company, they were beaten by employees of the company and I understand one of them was sent to a hospital for treatment. I assume they were beaten because of their efforts to organize the Washington Manufacturing Company plant at Cookeville, Tennessee.

The above comprises my knowledge of the activities of William Walter Remington.

I am willing to testify to the above before a Loyalty Hearing Board if requested to do so.

/S/ Wm. Frank Pitts

Witnessed by:
Joseph L. Kissiah,
Special Agent, F.B.I.,
Chattanooga, Tennessee."

Mr. PITTS explained that he did not actually see the beating which REMINGTON and TODD received at Cookeville since he had already left Cookeville at the time, but heard of it later through persons whom he cannot now identify. PITTS stated he was employed in organizing textile workers for the CIO only for a period of about five months in 1937. He stated that the CIO office located in the Bennie Dillon Building, Nashville, Tennessee, under whose supervision he worked, was headed by CHARLES HANDLEY and later by HANDLEY's wife, ELAINE WRIGHT, both of whom were under the over-all supervision of FRANZ DANIEL who was then in charge of the Atlanta Regional Office of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee - CIO. He believed that REMINGTON and TODD were also under the supervision of the Nashville area office.

WILLIAM FRANK PITTS was subsequently shown a photograph of

Mr. [redacted] HUNTER LOGAN, Aka, BELLE WEST, BELLE WEAVER, BELLE MARTIN, which photograph was taken on January 21, 1936 by the Birmingham Police Department (Bh. PD #29611) in connection with her arrest as a Communist suspect, and Mr. PITTS positively identified the photograph as that of the woman known to him as BELLE WEAVER who was an organizer for the CIO in 1937 and who, according to the Putnam County Herald, quoted above, was one of the CIO organizers participating in the strike at the Washington Manufacturing Company at Cookeville, Tennessee in June 1937 at which time REMINGTON and TODD were also campaigning in behalf of the CIO at that place. BELLE WEAVER was married to BART HUNTER LOGAN on January 6, 1936 at Birmingham, Alabama. LOGAN is identified as former secretary of the CP, District #16. BELLE WEAVER has been further identified from reliable sources as the sister of DON WEST of Atlanta, Georgia, a contributor to the Daily Worker and as a person who engaged in Communist activities in Birmingham, Alabama in 1936.

The reports of former Deputy Sheriff J. S. REMINE of Knox County, photostatic copies of which were furnished to the Bureau as enclosures C through L of the report of Special Agent JOHN A. PARKER dated May 22, 1950, Knoxville, in instant case, and the signed statement of Mr. REMINE furnished to Special Agent JAMES H. RIKE of this office under date of May 28, 1948, previously set forth in Special Agent RIKE's report dated May 29, 1948, reflect that REMINGTON resided in the spring of 1937 at 933 North Broadway, Knoxville.

A roster of names entitled "TVA Lodge #136, AFGE, Subscription List to Knoxville Labor News" dated April 1, 1937, which was made available by Mr. WILLIAM A. SHAFER, a former officer of the TVA union of white collar employees, reflects that REMINGTON, as of April 1, 1937, was listed as living at 933 North Broadway, Knoxville. This was also the address listed therein for MERWIN TODD.

In testimony before the HCUA on May 4, 1950, REMINGTON advised that on or about May 1, 1937 he was residing at a rooming house on North Broadway in Knoxville, the number of which he believed was 933, with MERWIN TODD, and that TODD brought into that room two friends of his, one of whom lived there for a month, and the other lived there for part of that ensuing month. He identified these two individuals as HORACE BRYAN and WILLIAM MARLOWE, respectively. It should be noted that, in a recent re-numbering of certain streets in Knoxville, the address formerly known as 933 North Broadway was re-designated 727 North Broadway. The owner and landlady of the rooming house at this address, both in 1937 and today, is Miss RUBY COX, age 71, former secretary to Senator L. D. TYSON of Tennessee.

Miss RUBY COX, 727 North Broadway, Knoxville, stated that she remembered REMINGTON, TODD and BRYAN as occupants of her house and produced a rent-receipt ledger book reflecting that she had rented a room on March 2, 1937 to MERWIN TODD of Greenwich, Connecticut who had paid her $12.00 down. Miss COX's book contains a notation to

to effect that the rent for this room was to be $25.00 per month for two men but would be increased to $26.00 per month when she put an extra cot in the room for a third man. Miss COX supplemented her record by advising that the room was first rented to MERWIN TODD and BILL REMINGTON and, subsequently, a young man from Arkansas, whose last name was BRYAN, moved into the room with REMINGTON and TODD.

Miss COX's records further reflect that rent of $14.00 was next paid by TODD on March 15, 1937 and again on April 1, 1937 TODD paid her rent of $13.00, plus $2.28 light bill. Continuing, Miss COX quoted from her records showing that on April 10, 1937 rent for the same room in the amount of $6.00 was paid to her by REMINGTON. On April 22, 1937, REMINGTON paid her rent in the amount of $6.50 and on May 6, 1937, he again paid her rent in the amount of $6.00. Miss COX's records contain a notation dated May 13, 1937, "REMINGTON out".

Miss COX recalled that REMINGTON and TODD came to her house together and engaged the apartment in person. She remembers that REMINGTON had a motorcycle. A short time after renting the room to REMINGTON and TODD, a third boy from Arkansas, whose last name she recalls as BRYAN, moved into the same room with REMINGTON and TODD at their request. She could locate no rent receipts in the name of BRYAN but remembered that he had a typewriter in the room and did a lot of typing.

Miss COX recalled that REMINGTON, TODD and BRYAN had numerous visitors to their room at all hours of the night and that numerous meetings of an undetermined nature were held there. She could overhear conversations which she described as "Communist talk" and gathered the impression that they were engaged in labor organizing. She further heard them mention the Appalachian Mills at Knoxville in a derogatory manner, which led her to report the presence and activities of these individuals to Mr. ROY N. LOTSPEICH, who was then President of the Appalachian Textile Mills. Subsequently, Deputy Sheriff REMINE and Detective O'CONNER instituted an investigation concerning the activities of REMINGTON, TODD and their associates. Miss COX stated that she became apprehensive concerning the activities of REMINGTON and TODD and she therefore notified them to vacate her room, which they did on May 13, 1937. It is her impression they moved somewhere on Highland Avenue in Knoxville, number unknown.

Miss COX further related that in cleaning out the room occupied by REMINGTON, TODD and BRYAN, she found leaflets and pamphlets, the exact nature of which she cannot recall, but which impressed her at the time as being Communist literature. She stated she exhibited some of this material to Investigators REMINE and O'CONNER and it was subsequently thrown into the trash can.

Miss COX said that while REMINGTON and TODD resided at her house they were also engaged in a campaign to organize employees of the Brookside Textile Mills at Knoxville into a CIO union.

The document entitled "Minutes, Current Events Class, June 18, 1937. Topic: Spain," made available by Professor HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN, reflects that REMINGTON, as of that date, was residing with TODD who was shown to be residing at 1825 Highland Avenue.

The house at 1825 Highland Avenue (then as now) is the residence of Mrs. FRANCES WEBSTER who is the elderly aunt of HOWARD THOMAS FRAZIER, identified elsewhere in this report. Mrs. WEBSTER was unable to recall REMINGTON or TODD ever residing at her house and could not recognize their photographs. She explained, however, that her nephew, HOWARD THOMAS FRAZIER, both while he was a student at the University of Tennessee and after he went to work with the TVA, frequently brought young men to her house to room with him for a few days until they were able to find a permanent place to stay. She remembered that BURTON J. ZIEN had resided at her home for several weeks in the spring of 1937.

Mr. ZIEN was unable to recall that either TODD or REMINGTON resided at Mrs. WEBSTER's home during the pertinent period of this investigation. HOWARD THOMAS FRAZIER is presently stationed in San Francisco, California.

The Knoxville News-Sentinel and the Knoxville Journal for May 29, 1937 reported that four CIO organizers had been attacked by unknown individuals the preceding day at the Brookside Mills in Knoxville. The following were listed as victims of this attack: BERNARD BORAH, 309 12th Street; JACK COOPE, 2325 Sutherland Avenue; MERWIN TODD, 1825 Highland Avenue, and C. W. "RED" HODGE, a textile worker. The article stated that the above individuals were distributing pamphlets giving information on the rights of workers at the time they were attacked.

In view of the address of 1533 Highland Avenue listed as that of TODD in above article, Mrs. W.H. LONG, 1533 Highland Avenue, was interviewed. Mrs. LONG advised that she operated a rooming house at this address in 1937 and had numerous transients as guests. She was shown photographs of TODD and REMINGTON but could not recognize them as persons who had ever resided at her house. She was then told that TODD had listed her address at the time of the aforementioned assault at Brookside Mills, whereupon Mrs. LONG recalled that two young men, at least one of whom had been beaten in a picket line fracas at Brookside Mills, had occupied a room at her house for a week or two in approximately May or June 1937 but she did not recall their names and had no rent receipts or other records from which she could refresh her recollection. She

stated that one of the men was tall with dark hair, he being the one to whom she had originally rented the room. The other young man moved in a day or so later. She stated that one of these young men brought a girl to the house and they took sunbaths in the backyard wearing scanty clothing as a result of which she asked them to move, plus her dislike for the publicity incurred as a result of the picket line fracas. As stated above, Mrs. LONG could not remember the names of these two young men.

Professor HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN has advised Boston Agents that he has a recollection of attending CP meetings at Knoxville at which REMINGTON was present, that these meetings were sometime in the spring or summer of 1937, and it is his impression that at least one of these meetings was held at the apartment of ELIZABETH WINSTON MALCOMBRE and her first husband, KENNETH MALCOMBRE (or MALCOLM, now McCONNELL) located at 1412 Forest Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee. Investigation was therefore conducted to fix the date of the MALCOMBRE's arrival in Knoxville. Records of the TVA Personnel Division reflect that ELIZABETH WINSTON MALCOMBRE entered on duty with TVA as an Assistant Clerk-Stenographer effective June 17, 1937, listing her Knoxville residence at 1412 Forest Avenue in care of her husband, KENROY MALCOMBRE, same address. She was previously employed as Secretary to the State Director of the Public Works Administration at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, from which job she resigned effective June 13, 1937 in order to accept employment with the TVA. On October 18, 1937, she notified TVA to change her name in their records from Mrs. ELIZABETH W. MALCOMBRE to ELIZABETH H. WINSTON and on November 29, 1937 she again notified TVA to change her name to Mrs. ELIZABETH W. TODD. She resigned from TVA on June 13, 1938 because of "changing residence to New York City." Attached hereto as Exhibit N are photostatic copies of pertinent serials from the TVA personnel file of ELIZABETH WINSTON MALCOMBRE TODD which substantiate the date of her arrival in Knoxville.

Records of the Domestic Relations Court of Knox County, Knoxville, Tennessee, reflect that ELIZABETH WINSTON MALCOMBRE was granted an uncontested divorce on the grounds of non-support and abandonment from KENROY MALCOLMBRE and final decree was dated October 16, 1937. Her husband was personally served with a summons at Knoxville sometime subsequent to September 29, 1937. In the divorce bill filed that date, ELIZABETH WINSTON alleged that she and MALCOMBRE were married on July 18, 1930 at San Francisco, California, had thereafter resided at Chapel Hill, South Carolina and had moved to Knox County, Tennessee in the month of June 1937. Investigation and testimony before HCUA has revealed that subsequent to her divorce from MALCOMBRE, ELIZABETH WINSTON married MERWIN "PAT" TODD and continued to reside at 1412 Forest Avenue until the latter part of 1937 or the first part of 1938 when they moved to 1221½ Western Avenue, Knoxville.

Mr. and Mrs. FRED W. COOLER, Apartment #4, 1412 Forest Avenue, Knoxville, advised that the four-family house at this address was owned and managed in 1937 by Mr. COOLER's mother, Mrs. ANNE SUGGS, now deceased. So far as they know, no rent receipts or other records are available concerning tenants of the house in 1937. They had no knowledge of anyone by the name of MALCOMBRE or TODD ever residing at this address and stated they (the COOLERS) were not occupants of the building in 1937.

Records of the Knoxville Utility Board contained no electricity, water or gas accounts in the names of MALCOMBRE or TODD. Mr. COOLER explained that tenants of the house were not billed individually for utilities until approximately 1940.

The TVA personnel file of MERWIN TODD, Aka, "PAT", reflects he was born May 22, 1911 at New York City, was educated for two years at the Experimental College at the University of Wisconsin and for one year at the Sorbonne, Paris, France. His legal residence was given as Rock Ridge, Greenwich, Connecticut, and his father's name was given as JUDSON S. TODD. MERWIN TODD was employed by TVA at Knoxville as a messenger on May 8, 1935 and resigned on April 26, 1937, being then an Assistant File Clerk, in order to accept another position.

REMINGTON testified before the HCUA on May 4, 1950 that he had departed from Knoxville in the last week of June or first week of July 1937. It is noted that REMINGTON filed a supplemental application for employment with the TVA under date of April 3, 1940 and in that document, under prior employment, he indicated that after leaving TVA during March 1937 he had been employed from April 1937 to August 1937 at $100.00 per month in teaching and writing by the Workers Education Project at Knoxville, Tennessee and terminated this employment to return to Dartmouth College. This statement by REMINGTON, submitted to TVA in 1940, would indicate he was in the Knoxville vicinity until August 1937.

Photostatic copies of pertinent serials from REMINGTON's TVA personnel file are attached hereto as Exhibit O.

The following are summaries of available information concerning certain individuals named above:

[redacted]