

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Wm. Remington

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SUMMARY REPORT

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

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PART IX

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

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PART IX - RESULTS OF INTERVIEW OF WPB PERSONNEL

WILLIAM E. ABERNETHY, Administrative Officer, Air Force, Pentagon, advised that he was an Administrative Officer of the Aircraft Resources Control Office, formerly the Aircraft Section of the War Production Board. He was interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining what aircraft production reports were available to WPB personnel, and whether they might be connected with REMINGTON.

He stated that one of the branches under his supervision distributed aircraft production reports for ARCO, and that a distribution list had been maintained in the custody of a Mrs. GLADYS HAYHOE, a clerk. He advised that persons on this list were first cleared by the Joint Air Commission and, after clearance, their names were placed on a 5 x 8 card, on which was noted the number and description of each document together with the date it was received and the date a receipt for it was returned. He said that ARCO had sole authority for distributing statistics regarding aircraft production, and any such information which REMINGTON might have had would have originated with ARCO, Aircraft Resources Control Office.

He advised that, when he was with WPB, there was no over-all security regulation regarding documents, but that the head of each division was charged with the responsibility of all types within his division.

He advised that he had no knowledge of the manner in which WPB press releases were handled. He added that he could furnish no information regarding REMINGTON or other members of the WPB Planning Committee.

Miss ELIZABETH K. ABRAMS, secretary, National Security Resources Board, residing at 1233 N. Court House Road, Arlington, Virginia, advised she had joined the Staff of the WPB Planning Committee in January of 1943, and, until the Committee was terminated, in June of 1943, she worked principally for JAMES HANKS, who was Chief Economist.

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She stated that she knew REMINGTON casually, but had never noticed any actions or statements on his part which reflected in any way upon his loyalty. She advised that it was her belief that practically all confidential and secret information concerning production was available to Staff Members, but could not testify concerning this. She stated that confidential material was maintained in locked cabinets, and that secret material was maintained in a safe and was charged out. Miss ABRAMS had no additional information pertinent to this inquiry.

Miss HOPE BRAKENWAGEN, Secretary to Chief, European Branch, Chief of Staff, Department of the Army, advised that she was employed as clerk and then as secretary in the Planning Committee, WPB, from about April, 1942 to June, 1943. She first worked as a clerk in ROBERT NATHAN'S office for about one month and then became secretary to CARROLL SHAW, the administrative officer. She stated that late in 1942, WILLIAM NEMETH succeeded SHAW as administrative officer and she was his secretary for only a short while. She advised that there had been numerous secret and top secret papers maintained for the Planning Committee staff and that although she could not recall specifically anything except aircraft production figures and goals, she believes the papers covered all major items of interest to those planning production. She stated that these papers were maintained in a safe in the office of the administrative officer and that in addition to the administrative officer, the combination was known to herself, Mr. DICKINSON'S secretary, LUCILLE DeBATT, and it was her impression that the combination was known to members of the Planning Committee staff. She stated that it was her impression that anyone desiring material from the safe obtained it personally and inserted a cardboard separator in place of the document withdrawn with their name placed on the separator. She could not recall REMINGTON'S specifically getting material from the safe, but states that all of the staff members did get material and states REMINGTON could, and probably did, obtain material.

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Concerning press releases, Miss BRAKENWAGEN stated that Mr. SHAW sent her to the publicity office to obtain copies of these as they were released to the public and while she has no definite recollection, it is her impression that they were distributed to the staff.

Miss BRAKENWAGEN advised that she knew REMINGTON casually and had always thought him to be a reliable person. She states that she typed some work for REMINGTON and, although she cannot recall exactly the subject matter, she is sure it was confidential since practically all the work of the Planning Committee was confidential. She advised that she believed REMINGTON was originally recommended by BLAISDELL and that REMINGTON worked directly for BLAISDELL. She stated BLAISDELL seemed more like a father to REMINGTON and that REMINGTON probably obtained material from BLAISDELL'S office. She stated that BLAISDELL was not in his office a large percentage of the time and that his secretary JANE HERNDON SMITH would actually run his office for him. She advised that SMITH would be the only person with a continual and close knowledge of the material obtained by REMINGTON from BLAISDELL'S office. Miss BRAKENWAGEN advised that REMINGTON was very friendly with Mrs. SMITH and that BLAISDELL'S office also had a safe for the maintenance of secret documents.

BRUCE CATTON, 3139 Tennyson Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., former Director of Information Division, WPB, April, 1943 to April, 1945, advised that formal press releases on aircraft production were issued by the Information Division once a month and were cleared by CHARLES L. WILSON, in charge of Production Division, WPB. During 1942 and part of 1943 releases described the number of planes produced during the past month but figures were not broken down as to types of planes. Later press releases described only pounds of airframes weight during preceding month rather than number of planes produced.

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Quite a bit of information appearing in the newspapers regarding plane production was obtained by reporters talking to individuals and officials in WPB. There was no rule prohibiting anyone in WPB from talking to news reporters, it being up to the individual interviewed to use his own judgment and discretion as to what information to give to the press, with proviso that the Information Division be first consulted if in doubt as to whether certain information should be released or given to the news reporter. He does not recall anything further regarding character and nature of official WPB press releases; however, only those employed in the Information Division were authorized to release same.

CATTON does not know to whom at WPB classified information from the Army concerning aircraft data was made available, but says his guess would be DONALD NELSON and CHARLES WILSON. Primarily all information from the Army on aircraft production came to the Informational Division through WILSON. CATTON does not know what were the security conditions under which Army furnished this data to WPB with respect to any restrictions on making this data available to the press, but he feels sure that WILSON would know.

He does not know who in WPB was responsible for keeping record of receipts given by employees of WPB when charging out or acknowledging the receipt of secret or classified material. CATTON does not know whether copies of reports made to the Planning Committee by WPB officials were furnished to each member of the Planning Committee.

He never did personally release any information to the press relative to formula for high octane gasoline, but on numerous occasions he did release information regarding target figures on aircraft production and concerning aircraft production in general. The President had originally announced production goal of fifty thousand planes, and therefore the press was always wanting to know how we were coming along toward the goal. CATTON, as Director of Information Division, did have authority to release data on aircraft production to the press. In this connection, it

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was necessary to adhere to general policies governing security of aircraft production figures, and be careful to follow general rules of not giving out any classified information to the press. No information classified as secret, confidential, etc., was supposed to be given to the press by interview, press release, or otherwise. CATTON does not know whether security regulations with respect to such data was officially known to all of the forty odd employees of the Planning Committee staff.

He did not know REMINGTON and consequently did not know what information he had access to, nor did he have any knowledge regarding relationship between REMINGTON and BLAISDELL. He does not believe there was a general or even a restricted distribution of press releases within WPB, but he said that copies of press releases, once issued, were available to anybody in WPB simply for the asking.

With regard to REMINGTON'S statement that any official had authority to give the press aircraft production figures without clearing with a superior, CATTON did not understand this to have been allowed in WPB.

CATTON had only speaking acquaintance with BLAISDELL, and does not know to what information in WPB BLAISDELL had access. He says that, in general, Planning Committee had access to just about all of the things handled by WPB, as this was a top level committee which acted in advisory capacity to DONALD NELSON, WPB Director. He says BLAISDELL, as one of the three members of the Planning Committee, was in a position to clear press releases if same related to work of the Planning Committee, but such press releases would actually be issued by the Information Division and not by the Planning Committee.

CHARLES H. CHASE, Apartment 123-B, Westchester Apartments, 4000 Cathedral Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., advised his occupation is economist but he is not presently employed. In the spring of 1942 he began employment as research economist on the staff of WPB, Planning Committee, of which ROBERT NATHAN was Chairman. After NATHAN left WPB,

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this Committee became the Planning Division. CHASE continued on through World War II with WPB and terminated his employment in 1947 when WPB had become CPA (Civilian Production Administration).

CHASE advised he does not know to whom at WPB classified information from the Army concerning aircraft data was made available. His own particular duties as research economist had to do primarily with transportation. He does not know what were the security conditions under which Army furnished this aircraft data to WPB with respect to restrictions on making this data available to the press.

He believes one of the secretaries on the staff of the Planning Committee was responsible for keeping the record of receipts given by employees of this Committee when charging out or acknowledging receipt of classified material. CHASE says he recalls signing receipts only for "top secret" material, and he does not believe any receipt was required for material marked "Confidential" or "Restricted".

CHASE stated he does not know whether copies of reports made to the Planning Committee by WPB officials were furnished to each member of the Planning Committee.

He advised that he never personally released information to the press relative to formulas for high octane gasoline, target figures on aircraft production, or on any subject matter.

He stated he did not consider that he had authority to release data on aircraft production, or any matter, to the press.

With regard to security regulations and measures, CHASE advised that the staff was adequately warned orally by NATHAN relative to keeping information confidential and to "watch their step" on such matters. CHASE does not recall having seen any written rules and regulations on subject matter of security. He said it was largely a matter of each individual using common sense and good judgment with respect to these matters.

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CHASE did not know whether REMINGTON had access to secret, top secret, or specific plane production figures, descriptions of types of planes being produced, or the allocation data of planes to various countries. REMINGTON was doing different work than that being done by CHASE; therefore, CHASE did not know precisely to what information REMINGTON had access.

With regard to distribution of press releases within WPB, CHASE did not know of any particular distribution system. He stated that generally the press releases were available to anyone in WPB who wanted them and could be obtained simply by going up to the Press Room and picking up a copy of any press release in which you were interested or wanted. It was his impression that frequently the press releases were given to reporters by the Information Division several days in advance of the release date, which date was always shown on the press release.

CHASE stated he would suppose that REMINGTON had access to official WPB press releases, in the manner described above. He also stated that REMINGTON could have had other ways of knowing, other than by reading approved press releases, what information concerning aircraft or high octane gasoline had been released for public information. CHASE said "that kind of information was floating around," at WPB.

CHASE was asked if REMINGTON did not refer to WPB press releases before giving information to the press, could he have known what information was innocuous except from the standpoint of his own judgment. His reply to this question was "Yes, generally, but not in all cases."

CHASE was advised that REMINGTON has stated that any official had authority to give the press aircraft production figures without clearing with a superior. CHASE stated he did not understand this to be permissible or the practice in WPB, and that he could not imagine REMINGTON making such a statement. He said that the general practice in WPB was that all press releases were issued by or cleared with the Information Division.

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He advised that he did not know the name of the person responsible for security in REMINGTON'S branch of WPB, in which branch CHASE was also employed, and that he did not believe there was such a person.

CHASE advised that REMINGTON could have had general access to WPB files after hours, but he does not know what particular files. CHASE said that the security of many files in his section of WPB was very lax and that many file cabinets, which apparently were locked could be opened without a key by pulling hard on the crawler handle, etc. CHASE said that during that period of 1942-43, people were actually working at WPB all hours of the night, but that he never saw REMINGTON there after regular working hours.

CHASE did not know what file cabinets within the room, space, or entire WPB to which REMINGTON had access, but that certain file cabinets had special locks on them and were in the office of the Chairman of the Planning Committee.

He said he presumes that REMINGTON was issued file cabinet keys, but he does not know cabinets the keys would open, other than his own cabinets, as he does not recall what work REMINGTON was doing then.

CHASE said he never observed efforts on the part of REMINGTON to circumvent security regulations.

He stated that he did observe a close relationship between REMINGTON and THOMAS BLAISDELL, who was a member of the Planning Committee. He said he had heard that BLAISDELL brought REMINGTON over from the National Resources Board where both were formerly employed, and that REMINGTON had the reputation of being a well-educated, smart, mature, young man, in whom BLAISDELL had complete faith and confidence.

CHASE said he had not observed that REMINGTON was a confidant of BLAISDELL, but he did observe that they did often work together. He said he believes REMINGTON had access to anything BLAISDELL did, or to any information coming to the attention of BLAISDELL.

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CHASE said that BLAISDELL was on a much higher level than he himself was, and that he did not know to what information in WPB BLAISDELL had access. Also he did not know whether BLAISDELL was in a position to clear press releases or whether copies of all press releases were circulated to him.

It is noted that CHASE has already indicated that copies of press releases generally were available to anyone in WPB who wanted them.

CHASE did not know to what file cabinets in WPB BLAISDELL had access other than those in his own office and he did not know what kind of files were maintained in BLAISDELL'S office.

Indices of the Washington Field Office reflect that in April of 1948, CHARLES H. CHASE of the Westchester Apartments had (contacted SYLVIA SOLOFF and) indicated he has always voted by absentee ballot in Ohio.

Washington Field Office indices also reflect in March, 1948 this same individual contacted the (Russian) Information Bulletin and said he would like to get some statistics regarding Russia's expenditures during the war, as the American press had been very deficient in this. CHASE was advised that some Information Bulletins would be sent to him and that he would be put on the mailing list.

HARRY B. CHRISTMAT, Negotiations Branch, Office of Naval Procurement Policy Division, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., was Security Officer at WPB during 1942-45, was shown the following listed documents:

- (1) General Administrative Order No. 2-25, effective date 3/21/42 on subject of "Disclosure of Confidential and Secret Information"

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- (2) General Administrative Order No. 2-155, effective date 5/11/44 on subject "Restricting the Use of Official War Production Board Data."
- (3) General Administrative Order No. 2-155 (Amended) effective 5/22/45, on subject "Restricting the Use of Official War Production Board Data."
- (4) General Administrative Instruction 107-3 re "Procedure for Handling 'Secret' and 'Confidential' Information", issued 1/20/43.
- (5) General Administrative Instruction 107-3 (Amended) re "Procedure for Handling 'Secret', 'Confidential', and 'Restricted' Information", issued 4/16/43.

He advised that Item No. 1, above listed, "General Administrative Order No. 2-25", was in effect when he became Security Officer in August, 1942, and that the items above listed as 1 through 5 were promulgated by him. He stated he would be the proper person to subpoena if it were desired to have someone to identify and explain the above listed security regulations and orders. He can also testify as to the "looseness" of security conditions existing at WPB, if desired.

Originals of instant documents cannot be made available without subpoena duces tecum directed to LAURENCE M. SHEA, Acting Chief Clerk, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Mr. CHRISTENAT advised he organized the Security Branch at WPB in August, 1942 and continued as its Chief until sometime in 1945. Couriers from the Security Branch carried classified documents of WPB from WPB to other branches of the Government and it also furnished courier service for transmittal of such documents within WPB upon request.

CHRISTENAT stated that security at WPB was loose because security regulations were difficult to enforce and the WPB people were not security minded.

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He did not know to whom at WPB, classified information from the Army concerning aircraft data was made available, as his office had nothing to do with transmission of such material from Army to WPB--that was done by Army couriers. He did not know what the security conditions under which the Army furnished this data to WPB with respect to restrictions, if any, on making this data available to the press.

Mr. CHRISTENAT pointed out that the couriers in his branch did not know what documents or the nature of the documents they were carrying, because all classified documents being transmitted were first placed in an envelope with the security classification indicated thereon, and that the envelope in turn was placed inside a plain envelope with a routing slip attached.

With respect to the WPB system of keeping records of receipts given by employees within WPB charging out, or acknowledging receipt of secret or classified material, CHRISTENAT was of the belief that the person responsible for keeping this record was the person who issued the particular document.

CHRISTENAT did not know whether copies of reports made to the Planning Committee by WPB officials were furnished to each member of the Planning Committee.

Mr. CHRISTENAT never released information on any matter to the press, and did not have authority to give the press any data on aircraft production.

Mr. CHRISTENAT did not know REMINGTON or BLAISDELL and could furnish no information regarding their relationship, or files and documents to which they had access.

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FREDERICK M. CONE, 4502 Chase Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland, formerly a member of the WPB Planning Committee, presently an economist, Defense Production Administration, advised he was a member of the Planning Committee for about seven months during late 1942 and early 1943. During this period REMINGTON was also a member of the Committee.

Mr. CONE stated he had no idea to whom at WPB classified aircraft information from Army was made available. In regards to security conditions under which this data or any classified information was given to WPB for press releases, Mr. CONE stated it had been his belief that identical regulations covered all agencies of the Government, and so far as the WPB alone was concerned, all secret information was kept in safes and was not to be released to the press by any member of the Panel Committee.

He advised that to his best recollection, WPB had established a Security Office, which office had overall responsibility for security, and that he further assumes, but does not clearly recall, that some responsibility was delegated. He recalled further that each classified document was numbered and charged to the interested individual, but that his personal experience was that he, and he assumes this would be applicable to all members, was not required to sign for any particular document regardless of its classification.

CONE advised it was not a practice to provide copies of reports to all members of the Planning Committee, but his experience was that a copy of any document would be furnished to any member of the Committee provided that some reasonable explanation was given for its need. However, CONE explained, REMINGTON and BLAISDELL noticeably maintained a close relationship. He stated that BLAISDELL, being one of the three top members of the Committee, had for a certainty, copies of all documents coming into the possession of the Committee. This, Mr. CONE advised, would have in his opinion made all such documents easily available to REMINGTON. He advised that BLAISDELL was not too bright a man, and to all appearances leaned heavily on REMINGTON, the latter whom

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BLAISDELL recognized as a brilliant young man. The confidence, Mr. CONE states, that BLAISDELL placed in REMINGTON was obvious to all. Mr. CONE stated although he had no personal knowledge of the extent to which this confidence progressed, it was, in his judgment, sufficient for BLAISDELL to have made available all documents to REMINGTON for the latter's opinions on their contents. CONE stated that in addition to this, REMINGTON could have obtained the use of a monthly WPB magazine called "Statistics of War Production". This magazine, he explained, was classified confidential and was not available to the public. However, all that was necessary to obtain this by any Panel Committee member was by application to the Board.

Mr. CONE advised it had been his clear belief that neither he nor any member of the Committee could make a press release. Therefore, he did not and to his best recollection did anyone else, with one exception, make a press release. This exception occurred (dates not recalled) when one FRED LIBBY, a Panel member, made a release on unclassified material and was promptly fired.

CONE stated it was his understanding that one man only, that being Mr. NELSON, had authority to make press releases, and to assist him was the WPB Press Section (exact name unknown) under NELSON'S direction.

He advised that through Mr. NELSON'S office, it was possible to obtain copies of press releases, and that it would be possible for REMINGTON to have obtained knowledge of what information regarding aircraft or high octane gasoline had been released to the public. He advised this would have been the only way possible for REMINGTON to have obtained this information.

He advised that in regard to REMINGTON'S ability to pick the innocuous from classified information out of classified reports or documents prior to any WPB press release, that this was a matter of opinion and that in his opinion REMINGTON would have been able to do so from the standpoint of his, REMINGTON'S own judgment.

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Mr. CONE advised it had always been his clear understanding that no one on the Committee could release figures on aircraft production, or anything for that matter, pertaining to production figures, to the press; that this was solely the function of Chairman NELSON.

He advised that discussing security measures further, to the best of his recollection there were two individuals on the Planning Committee, delegated by the Security Office to enforce security regulations and under whose direction REMINGTON or any other Panel member would fall. They were, according to Mr. CONE, EDWARD DICKINSON, Executive Director, and CARROLL SHAW, Administrative Assistant to the Planning Committee.

As a matter of security, CONE advised, REMINGTON, either during or after working hours would have had access only to a safe and file cabinets assigned to him. With reference to the safes assigned, each was stamped with the name of the person assigned to it, and the combination of the safe assigned was not to be given to other individuals. All secret documents were kept in safes, and those of lesser classification were locked in cabinets. Mr. CONE advised to what extent these regulations were followed, he had no personal knowledge. He advised that he did not know what file cabinets within WPB were allotted to REMINGTON. He stated that cabinet keys were issued for cabinets allotted to each member and for these only; however, he believed that the heads of each section would have duplicate keys to all cabinets in his section.

Mr. CONE advised he had never observed REMINGTON to circumvent security regulations, but pointed out that there had been some indication that REMINGTON tried to stay on the good side of the press. He explained that he had been assigned to REMINGTON'S desk for a period of two weeks during the latter's absence, and that two members of a press unit of an Iron and Steel magazine (name not recalled) had entered REMINGTON'S room and asked for REMINGTON.

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Mr. CONE mentioned another publication labeled Secret and issued monthly. This contained extensive statistical data concerning war production. This publication was received by all offices connected with the panel committee, Mr. CONE advised, and he clearly recalls that his office received a copy which was available for use by all in the office.

Mrs. ORAH P. COOPER, housewife, 708 Chillum Road, Hyattsville, Maryland, advised that in January, 1943, she came from OPA to WPB as a member of the Staff of the Planning Committee. She was assistant economist and was assigned to assist JAMES R. NEWMAN, who was a member of the Planning Committee staff, on a series of special studies concerning the war effort. The room in which they were located in the Social Security Building was next door to the room in which WILLIAM REMINGTON was located. She never worked with REMINGTON on the Planning Committee staff. When the Planning Committee was dissolved and reorganized as the Planning Division in about May, 1943, she went into the Raw Materials Section. It is her recollection that REMINGTON left the Division at that time.

Mrs. COOPER advised that when REMINGTON came out of the Navy in 1946, he came to OWMR where she was then employed. It was a very small staff, and she worked more closely with him there until OWMR was dissolved in about May, 1947. She worked for REMINGTON at OWMR for six or seven months. REMINGTON worked for CHARLES HITCH and HAROLD STEIN at OWMR.

She advised that she recalls the publication "OMPUS" (official Munitions Production in the US) and believes she and Mr. NEWMAN had occasion to use it at WPB. She does not know whether REMINGTON used it or had any occasion to use it.

Mrs. COOPER stated she did not know to whom at WPB classified information from the Army concerning aircraft data was available. She did not know what the security conditions were under which the Army furnished this data to WPB, with respect to restrictions on making this data available to the press. She said she and Mr. NEWMAN had nothing to do with the press and that the press never contacted her.

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With respect to the WPB system of keeping records of receipts given by employees within WPB charging out, or acknowledging receipt of secret, or classified material, she did not know who was responsible for keeping this record. She said she does not recall signing receipts for any material of this kind.

She advised that so far as she knows, copies of reports made to the Planning Committee by WPB officials were not furnished to each member of the Planning Committee.

She did not ever personally release information to the press relative to formula for high octane gasoline, target figures, or aircraft production, or concerning aircraft production in general.

She said she did not have authority to release data on aircraft production to the press. She did not know whether security regulations with respect to such data were officially known to all members of the forty odd employees of the Planning Committee staff. She recalls seeing nothing in writing on this subject matter, but feels certain each one on the staff knew in general that such information in aircraft data, etc., was restricted and should not be given to the press.

Mrs. COOPER advised that she did not know whether REMINGTON had access to secret, top secret, or at least specific plane production figures, descriptions of types of planes being produced, and the allocation data of planes to various countries. She said she had no way of knowing what REMINGTON actually worked on, as she did not work with him and did not see what he did. She believes BURR SMITH shared office space with REMINGTON, but does not know if they worked together.

She said there was not a general or even a restricted distribution of press releases within WPB, but they could be gotten by asking for them.

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She did not know whether REMINGTON had access to official WPB press releases, but presumes that he did the same as anyone else at WPB would have, in the manner described above. She did not know whether he could have had any way of knowing, other than by reading approved press releases, what information concerning aircraft or high octane gasoline had been released for public information. If REMINGTON did not refer to WPB press releases before giving information to the press, she did not know whether he could have known what information was innocuous except from the standpoint of his own judgment.

With regard to REMINGTON'S statement that any official had authority to give the press aircraft production figures without clearing with a superior, Mrs. COOPER said she did not believe this was allowed at WPB. She said she was never told not to give information to the press without first clearing with a superior, but she never felt she had such authority. She also said she does not recall ever seeing any security instructions.

She did not know the name of the person responsible for security in REMINGTON'S branch of WPB, but presumes it would be the administrative assistant. She said it occurs to her now that security restrictions at WPB when she was there were very lax.

She did not know whether REMINGTON could have had general access to WPB files after hours, nor did she know to what file cabinets within the room, space, or entire WPB the keys would open other than his own.

Mrs. COOPER said she never observed any efforts on the part of REMINGTON to circumvent security regulations.

She did observe a close relationship between REMINGTON, and THOMAS BLAISDELL. Her impression is that REMINGTON worked for BLAISDELL, and that BLAISDELL relied on REMINGTON more than anyone else. She did not observe that REMINGTON was

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a confidant of BLAISDELL'S. She said REMINGTON and BLAISDELL did work together, but she does not know that REMINGTON had access to information coming to the attention of BLAISDELL.

She did not know to what information in WPB BLAISDELL had access, nor whether BLAISDELL was in a position to clear press releases, nor whether copies of all press releases were circulated to him, nor did she know to what file cabinets in WPB he had access, or what keys he had issued to him.

THOMAS E. COVEL, Resident of the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., former Administrative Assistant to ARTHUR BUNKER, former Chief of Staff, War Production Board, stated that he was never acquainted with REMINGTON and can offer no information concerning information available to him at WPB.

Mrs. MILDRED C. DAVIDSON, 539 Park Road, N.W., was listed as an employee of the WPB Planning Committee as of May, 1943. She advised that to the best of her recollection, she began working for the Planning Committee about June, 1943, and worked for the Committee until November, 1943. Prior to that she was employed in the General Industrial Equipment Branch of WPB. During the time she was with the Planning Committee, she worked as Secretary to RAYMORD GOLDSMITH.

Regarding press releases, she said it is her recollection that press releases were prepared by persons other than those in the WPB Information Office since she remembers taking dictation from a woman on the Planning Committee, name not recalled, who spent a lot of her time preparing releases. It is her recollection that all such releases were sent out through the Information Office.

Regarding the handling of secret data, she advised that she does not recall any definite instructions in this connection, but assumed that each employee would use his own discretion in safeguarding such material. She does recall that such material was turned in at the end of each day to a stenographer who locked it in a safe.

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Mrs. DAVIDSON said she did not know REMINGTON or BLAISDELL, and pointed out that she was employed by the Planning Committee after REMINGTON left the Committee.

EDWARD T. DICKINSON, Jr., the Assistant to the Joint Secretaries of Defense, Room 4E968, The Pentagon, home address - 2300 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Apartment 112, advised that he was Executive Director of the Planning Committee of the WPB from about March, 1942 to the latter part of the summer of 1943. He said that there were three sections within the Planning Committee, which was an informal breakdown, and they were referred to as the Economics, Intermediate and Trouble Shooting Sections. WILLIAM REMINGTON was in the Intermediate Section under THOMAS WILSON. DICKINSON said he had indirect supervision over REMINGTON.

DICKINSON said that there were two types of meetings at the Planning Board; namely the Planning Committee Meeting, presided over by ROBERT NATHAN, which was attended by the other members of the Committee including himself, DICKINSON, and some of the top professional employees, and the Staff meetings conducted by DICKINSON at which all employees were present, including REMINGTON. These staff meetings were held weekly, principally for the purpose of exchanging ideas. Ordinarily REMINGTON did not attend the Planning Committee Meetings unless there was some specific reason for his so doing.

DICKINSON said he believed he hired REMINGTON at the suggestion of THOMAS BLAISDELL, who was also a member of the Planning Committee. He said he is not certain of the above, but this is his best recollection.

DICKINSON advised that he does not recall specifically any airplane statistics, but advised that WPB was in the position of telling the Armed Forces how many planes they could build in order to get the Armed Forces to raise their

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figures. He said the Planning Committee was a relatively small group that needed information of all kinds and as a result, various statistics were available to all members of the Committee and REMINGTON undoubtedly could have had access to any information if he had shown a need.

DICKINSON said the WPB had no central files and neither did the Planning Committee, and although files were charged out to various persons, when they borrowed a file, no record was kept after the file was returned. DICKINSON said that the above is the best recollection and he is not absolutely certain of the accuracy of same.

DICKINSON advised that reports of meetings of the Planning Committee were not made to each member of the Committee. However, he said that minutes were kept of each meeting of this Committee, but these minutes were rather sketchy and not detailed. They would show, however, who was present. No minutes were kept of the Staff Meetings conducted by DICKINSON.

DICKINSON advised that he never personally issued data to the press, nor did he have the authority to do so.

DICKINSON said he never knew of any specific airplane figures in the WPB and that usually the WPB information along this line was as to the number of fighter, bombers, etc., but not type of plane, name of planes, etc. REMINGTON may have had access to the type of information available at WPB, but he is not certain.

DICKINSON said he did not know if REMINGTON had access to official WPB press releases. REMINGTON should have been able to evaluate, from his own knowledge, information that could be disseminated to the public and that which was to be kept confidential. There were no rules or guides that REMINGTON could have used to evaluate information in this regard. DICKINSON said that he does not believe that any

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official of the WPB had authority to issue information to the press regarding airplane figures without the authority of the supervisor. He said that ordinarily all employees would be expected to clear with their supervisor before giving information to the press, and this would include REMINGTON.

In this respect, he pointed out that accredited newspaper reporters had a free run at WPB and many had their sources of information within the WPB and that some of the higher professional employees and officials probably gave information to the press without going through channels. REMINGTON, who according to DICKINSON, was not one of the above, but was rather one who held the lowest professional grade in DICKINSON'S office. REMINGTON may have observed that the professionals with higher ratings gave out information to the press and may have taken it upon himself to do the same. However, DICKINSON pointed out that REMINGTON was not considered one of the top echelon.

DICKINSON said the Planning Board had no security officer as such, and he does not know of anyone who acted in that capacity or issued instructions regarding security in the section where REMINGTON was employed.

REMINGTON could have had access to the information in his own office after hours, which may have been considerable information of a confidential nature. He said he did not know whether REMINGTON had an office key or keys to file cabinets, but he could have obtained same from fellow employees if he wanted to stay after regular hours. DICKINSON said a lot of people, including REMINGTON, worked many nights. He said that generally REMINGTON would not have had access to reports in other offices after hours, unless he made arrangements for same in advance. He did not know that REMINGTON followed the latter procedure on any occasion. DICKINSON advised it was office gossip that REMINGTON was very much in love with his wife and always wanted to get away early from the office, and because of the way he talked about his wife, he was considered rather naive for discussing such matters at the office in detail.

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DICKINSON said he never knew of REMINGTON to in any way attempt to circumvent security regulations.

DICKINSON advised that BLAISDELL recommended REMINGTON to him as a bright young kid who might be of help and, as stated above, DICKINSON believed he hired REMINGTON on this recommendation. He said that BLAISDELL'S relationship with REMINGTON appeared to be that which might exist between a college professor and a student. DICKINSON said he had no knowledge of their personal relationship, but his knowledge of their association was limited to office associations. He stated REMINGTON, through BLAISDELL'S secretary, the former JANE HERNDON, now Mrs. R. BURR SMITH, could probably have obtained any information in BLAISDELL'S files. He pointed out that all three of these persons had worked together at another agency prior to coming to WPB and were obviously friendly. He said he never personally knew that BLAISDELL and REMINGTON confided in each other. REMINGTON did not actually work with BLAISDELL, but inasmuch as BLAISDELL was a member of the Planning Committee, REMINGTON was under his general supervision. He pointed out that, of course, BLAISDELL was on a very high plane in WPB whereas REMINGTON was one of the lower grade professional employees.

BLAISDELL, according to DICKINSON, was one of the Planning Committee and could have had access to any information that he desired without any question. BLAISDELL probably did not have keys to file cabinets, but could have requested various employees to obtain any information he desired since he was one of the bosses. In fact, DICKINSON pointed out that BLAISDELL was probably the Planning Committee member who had closest contact with the employees, since NATHAN'S office was in another part of the building, and other members of the Committee often had offices in other buildings. DICKINSON said he did not know whether BLAISDELL was in a position to clear press releases. Recently, about the end of December, 1950, DICKINSON saw BLAISDELL, and BLAISDELL told him that although he had been responsible for getting REMINGTON into WPB, he had never "used" him. DICKINSON explained this to mean that BLAISDELL had never asked REMINGTON to do any work for him there, but kept him there for special assignment in case he, BLAISDELL, needed REMINGTON for some special job.

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DICKINSON said he recalled that someone, name unknown, had an idea of making synthetic rubber out of garbage. It is his understanding that this individual approached RALPH AUSTRIAN about this process and that probably AUSTRIAN talked it over with his boss MATTHEW FOX, and it was subsequently discussed with DICKINSON. He said it was his understanding the idea was not practical and would probably never work. However, since the country was in such desperate need of synthetic rubber, it was deemed advisable not to overlook any possibilities that looking onto this possibility seem. DICKINSON said that although other agencies in the Government, but was the duty of other agencies, WPB decided to check on this process. DICKINSON was unable to recall exactly when the process was presented to WPB.

He said the project was turned over to FOX and AUSTRIAN, and that it was generally referred to as the process to make rubber out of garbage. He said FOX and AUSTRIAN, neither of whom were scientists, but were both members of the movie industry, attacked the problem with enthusiasm. He said most of the employees in the Planning Committee knew of the process and called it the "rubber from garbage" program and often kidded both FOX and AUSTRIAN about it. It was never given any classification as to secrecy, according to DICKINSON, and was never considered a "hush-hush" plan. He said FOX and AUSTRIAN took the kidding in good nature and kidded back, but were at the same time serious to determine whether the process had any possibilities. Even after the Bureau of Standards report was received indicating the process was not feasible, they were not convinced and caused tests to be made in one of the movie studios in California. DICKINSON said he recalled that jars of the rubber from the process were sitting on windows around the office and samples were available around the office. He said all employees, including REMINGTON, undoubtedly knew of the process and no attempt was made to keep it from them. He further stated that when he recently read in the newspapers that Mrs. REMINGTON said it was a process to make explosives out of garbage, he was surprised because it never had any such implications.

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DICKINSON said the Planning Committee's duty was to stimulate the WPB to exert every effort to get the most out of industry, labor, and the armed forces and civilian population, and to make all conscious of their duties and responsibilities in the war effort. In order to do this job they necessarily had to have much statistical information and some of it was kept in the section where REMINGTON worked. Some of this material was confidential. He could not recall what specific statistical data was available, but stated it was the type needed to foresee bottlenecks and attempt to overcome them.

He said that at that time, 1942-3, he considered REMINGTON to be a slow deliberate thinker, who was very methodical in his ways, and was inclined to be very close-mouthed. He said REMINGTON was only a kid at the time, about 23 or 24 years of age, and was only a Junior Economist. He said nothing occurred at WPB to cause any doubt as to the loyalty of REMINGTON.

Concerning himself, DICKINSON volunteered the following information:

After having REMINGTON under his supervision at WPB he next met REMINGTON in London, England, about V-E Day, which was in 1945, and REMINGTON was then in military uniform and was associated with BLAISDELL. His acquaintance with REMINGTON in London was slight. He said he next saw REMINGTON in Berlin, Germany, on one occasion, and he was again with BLAISDELL. DICKINSON said he did not know what REMINGTON was doing in Berlin.

DICKINSON said that some time ago he was called by REMINGTON to appear at a Loyalty Board Hearing, which he did, and testified to about the same information as set out above. He said the day REMINGTON was cleared by the Loyalty Board or the day after REMINGTON called him and invited him to a cocktail party which he attended at an apartment on

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K Street, West of Connecticut on the south side of the Street. (JANE SHEPHERD lives at 1830 K Street, NW). He stayed about an hour and he does not recall who else was present. He said the above, together with his association with REMINGTON at WPB are the extent of his association with REMINGTON. He stated that one PETER HOGUET, who was somewhat of a friend of DICKINSON, had asked DICKINSON to get him a job in ECA, when DICKINSON was in that agency, which DICKINSON did. However, this individual had numerous personality clashes with various persons and he, DICKINSON, had suggested that HOGUET resign and get a job elsewhere. HOGUET agreed to resign several times both with DICKINSON and PAUL HOFFMAN, and then changed his mind. Finally he was fired from the agency. HOGUET apparently blamed DICKINSON because DICKINSON learned later that HOGUET had gone to a Senator's Office and said that ECA was full of "Reds" and that DICKINSON may have been one of these because he was friendly with REMINGTON and had attended a cocktail party of REMINGTON'S. DICKINSON said that this was very upsetting to him, because he, DICKINSON, is a Catholic and strongly anti-Communist. He said that since the above, HOGUET has been to see him at the Defense Department to get him a job. DICKINSON said that he wanted to point out the above because when he came to his present job, he was questioned about this allegation. He further stated that prior to his work with WPB he had been with U.S. Steel in New York City, and subsequent to his discharge as a Marine Corps officer, he was in business for himself in New York City.

DICKINSON also volunteered the information that even though documents might be found indicating that certain statistical data in WPB files concerning aircraft production was secret or classified in some way that an effort should be made to check publicity releases about the same time and also such publications as the "New York Times", "Wall Street Journal", "Washington Post", and the "Journal of Commerce". He pointed out that trade papers, particularly the above, were always trying to get information on contracts for aircraft for commercial reasons, and he said if the Government introduced some such document into evidence as "confidential" it might be possible for the defense through newspaper clippings of

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production figures about the same time to injure the Government's case. He said he wanted to point out the above as a pitfall for the Government to be careful about.

He pointed out that JAMES FESLER, presently in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, was the person who prepared the minutes of the Planning Committee, had them printed, and also wrote a book on the WPB. DICKINSON said he believed these minutes had been published.

DICKINSON advised that he does not know the name of the "garbage process" considered by WPB, and never knew patents for same had been marked "Secret" by the U.S. Patent Office. He said that the fact WPB handled this experiment was unusual in itself and that if it was to be marked "Secret", and the Patent Office was to be so advised, he believes it would have been the duty of AUSTRIAN and FOX to label the file "Secret" and a letter should have been set out over FOX'S signature to the Patent Office requesting secrecy. He explained the above is his best explanation of what should have been done, inasmuch as the whole procedure was unusual to begin with. He said the only other person who would possibly notify the Patent Office of secrecy would have been the Security Officer. He advised he did not believe BLAISDELL would have sent out such a request, although BLAISDELL undoubtedly knew of the process, but he did not know whether BLAISDELL knew it had been declared "Secret" in Patent Office files.

DICKINSON volunteered the information that he has been contacted by JOSEPH RAUH and requested to testify in REMINGTON'S behalf during the current trial. He advised he told RAUH that he preferred not to testify for either side, and that his testimony, which would have been the same as at the Loyalty Hearing, would probably hurt REMINGTON more than it would help. Since this contact by Attorney RAUH, he advised he has not been requested to testify for REMINGTON and does not plan to appear as a defense witness. Concerning being a

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prosecuting witness, DICKINSON volunteered that he desired that the following information be brought to the attention of the appropriate officials of the Department of Justice. He stated that he is presently awaiting a Presidential appointment as an Assistant Secretary of one of the Defense Departments. He stated that prior to taking his present position, namely Assistant to the Joint Secretaries, he advised his present superiors of his previous supervision of REMINGTON. He said that if he was subpoenaed and testified for either side, he would withdraw his application for Presidential appointment and resign from his present job to save the Defense Department embarrassment because of his high position. He said this was necessary because in his opinion, regardless of the information that he might testify to, it would be pointed out that he had been REMINGTON'S superior at WPB.

He said that in the event he was to be subpoenaed, he requested that he be so notified and that a representative of the U.S. Attorney or FBI official discuss the matter with DICKINSON so that he could notify either the Secretary of Army, Air Force, or Navy. He also requested that his same Justice official discuss same with one of the secretaries to be certain that his testifying would in no way jeopardize or embarrass the various Defense Departments. He said that he was not shirking his duty as a citizen, but wanted appropriate officials fully apprised of the facts as set out above.

DICKINSON volunteered the information that he believed that it might be well to interview ROBERT NATHAN, because NATHAN is angry with REMINGTON for the following reasons:

NATHAN feels that he, NATHAN, has been a famous "Liberal" person in the past and is now counsel for the CIO. REMINGTON'S activities at WPB while under NATHAN'S general supervision have given NATHAN'S opponents plenty of ammunition to level charges at NATHAN. NATHAN feels that REMINGTON'S



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activities while at WPB were a breach of confidence and trust so far as he is concerned. Interviewing Agent did not indicate to DICKINSON whether NATHAN had been interviewed. DICKINSON was friendly and helpful and stated that he was only interested in telling the truth regardless of whether it helped or hindered the case of either side.

DICKINSON advised that he knew FREDERICK IRVING LIBBEY at WPB in 1942-3 and believes he was a consultant of the Planning Committee from some other section of WPB. He said he recalled that LIBBEY was dismissed, but he, DICKINSON, had no official connection with the dismissal of LIBBEY and knew none of the facts.

WILLIAM CARTER DULIN, Statistician, Progress Reports Branch, Munitions Board, residing at 4500 Chase Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland, advised he was employed by WPB as assistant economist for a period of from August, 1942 to March, 1943. He stated he had never known REMINGTON and had been of such low rank in WPB on their Panel Committee that he had not been assigned to projects considered classified. He stated, therefore, that he was not very clear on security regulations concerning the handling of classified matters and, therefore, did not believe he was in a position to give general information concerning security matters as they existed then in WPB.

He advised, however, in his limited service with WPB he had been cleared for handling of secret information though never having been given such an assignment. Nevertheless, he advised he had two or three occasions to obtain the use of a WPB monthly magazine labeled "Secret" called "OMPUS". This, he advised, was available to anyone cleared for secret classification if that person could show to the section (name unknown) responsible for the issuance of this magazine that the particular issue requested was of interest to the project upon which the requesting individual was engaged. He advised it was his experience also that the amount of explanation necessary to obtain copies of this magazine lessened as persons responsible began to know you better.

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Mr. DULIN advised the only information in regard to press release security he could give was that it was his understanding that no official had authority to issue a press release on any matter classified or not without clearance through high channels.

Mrs. ATHA ELWIN, Documents Control Officer, Economic Cooperation Administration, telephone STerling 6400, Extension 6854, residence 1320 - 36th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., telephone HObart 7768, advised that she had been Secretary and Administrative Assistant to Mr. ROBERT NATHAN during 1942 and early in 1943 when NATHAN was Chairman of the Planning Committee, Associate Director of the Division of Progress Reports, and Acting Director of the Combined Production and Resources Board, War Production Board. She stated that she was acquainted with REMINGTON, casually, as one of the members of the Planning Committee staff. She advised that she had never heard or seen anything at the War Production Board which would reflect on his loyalty to the United States or which in any way indicated he desired to evade security regulations.

Mrs. ELWIN recalled that THOMAS C. BLAISDELL, very shortly after he was appointed to the committee, had recommended REMINGTON to NATHAN and wanted him on the staff "even to the extent of making a place for him." She advised that REMINGTON was hired and that it was her recollection that he did not personally handle any large project, but handled minor items for BLAISDELL and some administrative matters for his section of the Planning Committee staff.

Mrs. ELWIN stated that as Chairman of the Planning Committee, Mr. NATHAN had in his possession most of the confidential and secret publications necessary to planning work and she specifically recalled that these publications included material on aircraft goals and production, and included allocations of aircraft to different countries outside the United States. Mrs. ELWIN stated that these documents were maintained by her and Mrs. LORRAINE HOBDAK in a safe where they were available to Mr. NATHAN and any of the Planning

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Committee staff through either of the two women. She advised that when a person wanted a document from Mr. NATHAN'S office, he would ask either herself or Mrs. HOBDAV, and one of them would pull the document, inserting in its place a cardboard divider on which information was noted as to the identity of the document and the identity of the person in whose possession it was. She recalled that if a person charged out a document on Monday and would have been continuously using it to Wednesday, merely for example, it would not have been necessary for the person to return the document to Mr. NATHAN'S office each night. She stated that each section had a safe available to it, and the person in whose possession the document was, had the responsibility of locking it in a safe when he was outside the office.

Mrs. ELWIN advised that REMINGTON often came to NATHAN'S office to secure documents and that she definitely recalls charging documents to REMINGTON as a member of the Planning Committee staff. She stated that she recalled REMINGTON particularly since he had been one of the persons who was always wanting reports or material, and that he had been a source of some annoyance to her and Mrs. HOBDAV. She advised that it was definitely possible for REMINGTON to have charged documents from Mr. NATHAN'S office and to have taken them home overnight, but stated that she could not recall any specific time when REMINGTON had documents out overnight. She was definitely of the opinion that REMINGTON, along with the other members of the Planning Committee staff, had taken documents for their use and had kept them more than one day. She recalled that practically all of the members of the Planning Committee staff had obtained material from Mr. NATHAN'S office, and in addition to REMINGTON she specifically named the following members of the staff as persons who had obtained material:

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CHARLES HITCH, JAMES HANKS, EDWARD DICKINSON,
MATTHEW FOX, JAMES NEWMAN, RUFUS BURR SMITH,
THOMAS WILSON, and ADOLF GOLDENTHAL

In addition to the above, Mrs. ELWIN stated that it was her recollection that REMINGTON also came to NATHAN'S office to secure reports for BLAISDELL and other persons in his section, and that he acted as a trouble-shooter for BLAISDELL and functioned as an administrative officer in the section where he was employed. In connection with particular projects she pointed out that CHARLES HITCH, for example, had done a very large study on the Controlled Materials Plans, but she was unable to associate REMINGTON with any large study, although he may have assisted other persons.

Concerning the relationship between BLAISDELL and REMINGTON, Mrs. ELWIN stated that it was her opinion that when a man was new in a job, as BLAISDELL was on the Planning Committee, and praises another person highly and wants to bring him into the job, as BLAISDELL did with REMINGTON, he must have at least a great deal of confidence in him. She advised that it was her recollection that REMINGTON worked for BLAISDELL at the National Security Resources Planning Board or some other board at the executive office of the president, and that they were close friends, even before BLAISDELL brought REMINGTON to the Planning Committee. She advised that she felt the relationship between REMINGTON and BLAISDELL was so close that REMINGTON would have access to any material BLAISDELL had. It was her belief that BLAISDELL often discussed things with REMINGTON and she stated that as a member of the Planning Committee, BLAISDELL would have access to unlimited information concerning production, future estimates, and allocation of all materials. She advised that Mrs. JANE HERRDON ran BLAISDELL'S office for him and that she should be aware of any documents or information REMINGTON secured from BLAISDELL.

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Concerning the Garbage Theory of making synthetic rubber and high octane gasoline from refuse, Mrs. ELWIN stated that during the time the committee was interested in this project, it was a very serious thing and definitely belonged in a secret classification. She stated that after experiments were conducted through MATTHEW FOX she understood that the theory had been absolutely discarded and everyone had joked about it. She believed the Garbage Theory had been under active consideration for approximately three months.

In conclusion, Mrs. ELWIN stated that during the time she maintained the secret and confidential material for Mr. NATHAN that "if he (REMINGTON) came in the office and asked for any report I would never have questioned him but would have made the report available."

Mrs. ELWIN advised that she was willing to testify to any of the material above, but noted that some of her recollection was quite hazy because of the lapse of time. Mrs. ELWIN was unable to recall any specific documents available at NATHAN'S office with the exception of progress reports, which were made on mimeograph, approximately 25 copies, and furnished to high level personnel at the War Production Board, Departments of the Army, Navy, and the Munitions Board.

Mrs. ELWIN, when reinterviewed, advised that the system for handling secret material or confidential material as set out by Mrs. LORRAINE HOBDA, is exactly according to instructions. She advised that the way she advised the writer was what actually happened, and that it was impossible to check out all the material and have it back in the safe each night, and still run the Planning Committee efficiently. She advised that receipts were not always signed by the person taking the material, and that it passed from one person to another. She stated that when NATHAN'S office closed for the night she and HOBDA did not go around to everyone who was working and insist they return the secret documents to the safe.

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Concerning allocations of aircraft, Mrs. ELWIN stated it was her recollection that some figures on allocations were available, and since airplanes were the most important single item, she believed some allocations were maintained.

Mrs. ELWIN agreed completely with the description of the press releases described in Houston teletype dated January 21, 1951, concerning the interview with Mrs. HOBDAV.

The volumes listed below were exhibited to Mrs. ELWIN, and she definitely identified them as material of the type that was maintained in NATHAN'S possession at the time she worked in his office and were available to RLMINGTON, as they were to all members of the Planning Committee staff.

1. Official munitions production in the United States, United States secret, (OMPUS)
2. Office of Progress Reports, monthly report to the War Production Board, (United States Secret, British most secret) which she advised were prepared by the Progress Division.
3. Report fifteen of the Aircraft Production Board, Resources Control Office, concerning aircraft engine, propeller and glider production, classified confidential.
4. Aircraft report 8-K made by the war Production Board, Aircraft Production Division, classified confidential.

Mrs. ELWIN was unable to identify report W-8 Joint Aircraft Committee working scheduled as of October 1, 1943. It is noted that W-8 was a later series, and that Mrs. ELWIN left WPB around April of 1943.

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Mr. JAMES W. FESLER, Consultant, Bureau of the Budget, Room 455, Old State Department Building, Telephone Executive 3300, Extension 644, stated that he was connected with the Executive Office of the Secretary of The War Production Board, and was designated as Executive Secretary of the WPB Planning Board, and in such capacity attended meetings and kept minutes. He was with WPB from September, 1941 to August, 1946 and was connected with the Planning Committee in his above indicated capacity during the entire life of the Committee.

FESLER stated that the classified information received by WPB from the Army concerning aircraft was secret, and the main figures from such data were probably included in "OMPUS" (Official Munitions Production of the U.S.) which was secret. He stated that a copy of "OMPUS" must have gone to ROBERT NATHAN, but as to what degree NATHAN made "OMPUS" available to members of the planning staff, he, FESLER, does not know. He stated that REMINGTON was a member of the planning staff. He stated that the information in "OMPUS" was secret and was not to be released. He pointed out that under OPM there were releases as to aircraft production figures, but just before or just after Pearl Harbor, Secretary PATTERSON objected to such a practice and after that, no production or expected production figures were authorized for release to the public.

With reference to the charging out of secret information at WPB, FESLER stated that HARRY CHRISTENAL (phonetic) had general supervision of this, but there were different points where the control of such records was handled. All the material handled through the Office of the Executive Secretary of WPB was charged out by means of slips of paper which are still in the files of WPB as far as FESLER knows. With reference to the flow of secret information through the Planning Staff and Committee, FESLER was not acquainted with that particular setup.

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Copies of reports made to the Planning Board by WPB officials were furnished to each member of the Planning Committee, according to FESLER. He pointed out that REMINGTON was not on the Committee, but on the Staff serving the Committee.

FESLER stated that he never released any information to the press and had no authority to do so. He is not sure as to the form in which the general policies and security regulations concerning the handling of aircraft production figures were written, but is sure there were such instructions and that employees were aware of them.

He stated that he knows nothing specific as to whether REMINGTON had access to secret and other classified figures concerning plane production, but would guess that he did. There was no distribution of press releases within the WPB as a routine matter. FESLER was of the opinion that REMINGTON would normally have no means of knowing what information had been released to the public unless perhaps he had heard about it at some conference. FESLER stated that the only judgment REMINGTON could have had concerning whether material was innocuous would be from an approved press release or by conferring with his superior. FESLER stated that officials were not permitted, and had no authority to give the press aircraft production figures without the material clearing through superiors and the Information Section. FESLER stated that he did not know the name of the person responsible for security in REMINGTON'S branch of WPB. With reference to the possibility of access to files after hours, FESLER stated that he does not know about this with reference to REMINGTON, but that in his own office, FESLER'S, secret information was kept locked, and he, FESLER, believes that these were the general instructions in WPB. Some of the material was kept in safes. As to the exact dates when the more stringent security regulations were in effect, FESLER could not recall. FESLER stated that he knows nothing concerning the identity of the files and their locations to which REMINGTON might have had access, and does

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not know about the cabinet keys, if any, that were issued to REMINGTON. FESLER stated that he never observed any efforts on the part of REMINGTON to circumvent security regulations. He did observe a close relationship between REMINGTON and THOMAS BLAISDELL. It is FESLER'S recollection that REMINGTON was in the same organization with BLAISDELL before the latter came to WPB, and it is his further recollection that BLAISDELL was instrumental in bringing REMINGTON to WPB. FESLER does not know whether REMINGTON was a confidant of BLAISDELL and what work, if any, they did together. He stated that BLAISDELL because of his position, would have had access to any information at WPB. He does not know whether BLAISDELL was in a position to clear press releases, but believes that the Information Division was the official clearance point for press releases.

FESLER stated that he does not know specifically to what file cabinets BLAISDELL had access, but pointed out that BLAISDELL was active in work on airplane production figures, and probably had access to all information bearing on that subject.

FESLER stated that he knew nothing concerning the detail of the work on REMINGTON'S desk. He stated that "OMPUS" was about the highest secret material at WPB and was to be treated as such at all times, being kept under lock and key and carefully receipted when distributed or turned over to any member of WPB.

Mr. LUCIUS F. FOSTER, c/o Guild Associates, 80 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, was interviewed January 18, 1951, at the law offices of Mr. ROBERT HAWLS, Room 1028, Barr Building, 910 17th Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Mr. FOSTER stated that he was Director of the Order Clearance Division, Orders and Regulations Bureau, War Production Board, during the approximate period June, 1943 to March, 1944. He stated that he succeeded THOMAS C. BLAISDELL as head of the Orders and Regulations Bureau.

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He believes that this was about March, 1944, but does not recall the exact date. He stated that he knew WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, who was an assistant of BLAISDELL'S. He does not recall that REMINGTON had the official title of "Deputy", but he was a "right hand man" of BLAISDELL'S. As far as FOSTER recalls, REMINGTON was concerned with work of Orders and Regulations Bureau that involved the clearance of orders and issuance of delegations of authority in the programs and priority field. He stated that REMINGTON was in the Railroad Retirement Building, but he does not recall the exact office or floor. However, FOSTER'S office was in the same suite and FOSTER was separated from BLAISDELL and REMINGTON by a room occupied by secretaries or stenographers. He stated that REMINGTON and BLAISDELL had adjoining offices, but may have had the same room together at one time.

Mr. FOSTER stated that BLAISDELL was the individual in WPB who was probably the closest to REMINGTON in his work, although there was a man whom he recalls as HARVEY KALIN, who was in the office with REMINGTON either part or all of the pertinent period June, 1943 to March, 1944. FOSTER does not recall that REMINGTON had a secretary and it is his recollection that REMINGTON utilized the services of BLAISDELL'S secretary. He stated that REMINGTON was the top man on BLAISDELL'S staff. He does not think that REMINGTON was a deputy, but was more of a special assistant to BLAISDELL. He stated that BLAISDELL brought REMINGTON to WPB and around WPB, REMINGTON was thought of as BLAISDELL'S "fair haired boy". He stated that BLAISDELL had a lot of confidence in REMINGTON, and was pushing REMINGTON. He stated that he knew nothing of the outside office hours, but it was his impression that they were not together socially.

Mr. FOSTER could not recall that he had ever heard of or seen the WPB publication "Official Munitions Production of the U.S.", also known as "OMPUS" and "War Progress". He was also unable to recognize this publication from a description of its appearance and general content. He stated that the

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Order and Clearance Division in which he, FOSTER, was located would have no need for the book or publication. He stated that he did not know of any other publication of WPB of a similar nature and had no occasion to refer to such material as production figures, quotas, concerning aircraft or other munitions. Accordingly, Mr. FOSTER was unable to offer any information concerning the maintenance or security of the pertinent publications.

Mr. FOSTER stated that as far as he knows, REMINGTON would have no occasion to receive any confidential aircraft figures or other munition production figures. He stated that when he later succeeded BLAISDELL as head of ORB, he, FOSTER, did not have or receive any such information and does not recall that ORB had any classified material or necessity for it. He recalled that BLAISDELL did have a locked file in his office when BLAISDELL was head of ORB and also the Appeals Board, of which Dr. A. N. HOLCOMBE was Chairman. He stated that he did not have a lock file when he succeeded BLAISDELL as head of ORB. He assumed that REMINGTON had access to any information in BLAISDELL'S possession, but has no facts to substantiate his assumption.

He stated that he, FOSTER, never released any information to the press and has never given it a thought because there was nothing in the work that he had to release to the press. He does not know whether anyone in ORB had authority to make press releases, does not recall that anyone had such authority, and if there were press releases made in ORB he does not recall them. He was not acquainted with and did not know any newspaper reporters contacting members of ORB.

Mr. FOSTER stated that the responsibility for security usually rested upon some secretary in each Bureau, Division, or Office, to see that any classified material was locked up, but he does not recall who had such responsibility in his Bureau, and as a result, does not know who was responsible for the security in REMINGTON'S office. Mr. FOSTER stated that he does not know whether REMINGTON had access to all the safes and files in his office.

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Mr. FOSTER stated that he was very astonished when the news broke concerning the trial of REMINGTON in New York because he had never had any reason to suspect REMINGTON as being Communistic. He stated that he had considered him a brilliant young man with a great deal of ability. He recalled that when REMINGTON entered the Navy, he took a course in the Russian language at Boulder, Colorado, but this did not seem strange at the time, and Mr. FOSTER does not feel that even now any particular significance can be attached to it. He pointed out that the course in Russian was afforded by the Navy and that Russia was then our ally.

EDWARD F. GELPER, Bureau of Ships, Navy Department, and former Aircraft Statistician, Munitions Branch, Bureau of Research and Statistics, WPB, advised that the WPB prepared the following basic documents containing aircraft data:

1. "Official Munitions Production of the U.S."
2. "Production Statement"
3. "Progress Reports"
4. "War Progress"

He advised that the "OMPUS" was the most complete source of information and that he worked directly on its preparation. He recalled that the source of the data regarding aircraft contained in "OMPUS" was what his section knew as the "Wright Field Report". The report named by EUGENE LIVESEY, Office of Secretary of Defense, the "Aircraft Manufacturers' Planning Report", was suggested to him, and he advised that this appeared to be the document to which he was referring. However, on recontact, he advised that the document he had in mind was probably the "Consolidated Statistical Report", prepared by Wright Field. He is uncertain whether it contained data regarding allocation of aircraft to foreign countries but believes that it did. He cannot recall if it contained any data regarding allocation of aircraft to the theaters of operation. He further stated that this document was maintained by him in his office and that anyone in WPB, who had reason to refer to this document could do so. He does not know REMINGTON and does not recall anyone connected with the Planning Committee who did refer to this document.

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GELFER advised that the "Production Statement" was first issued in September, 1942, and contained data on the cost of aircraft only. He pointed out that at the time REMINGTON made his study on the unit cost of aircraft in April, 1942, there was no central source for this information and that it would have to be obtained from a variety of sources in the Statistical Division of the Army Air Force.

He advised that the publication "Progress Reports" contained information regarding aircraft production, but that it contained no data regarding allocations. This was a monthly publication while "War Progress", which contained the same type of information, was a weekly publication.

ADOLPH J. GOLDBENTHAL, Apartment B426, 2813 Terrace Road, Southeast, Washington, D.C., presently employed as Special Assistant to the Assistant Administrator for Program, Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington, D.C., advised that he was employed in the Planning Committee of the War Production Board from about April or May, 1942, until November, 1944, when he went on Military Leave. He said he returned to the War Production Board from Military Leave in September, 1945.

He advised that when he first came to War Production Board, the Planning Committee was composed of ROBERT NATHAN, Chairman, THOMAS BLAISDELL, and FRED SEARLS. He said that the Committee and Staff were run pretty much by NATHAN; that SEARLS was "in and out" of the War Production Board, and that BLAISDELL sometimes worked on projects for DONALD NELSON directly and was not too active in the work of the Planning Committee. Mr. GOLDBENTHAL stated that division heads on the Planning Committee included TOMMY WILSON (now in Paris with ECA, according to GOLDBENTHAL); MATTHEW FOX; SIMON KUZNETS, and EDWARD DICKINSON, who was the Executive Director. He said that NATHAN left the War Production Board about March, 1943; that KUZNETS replaced NATHAN, and that sometime later, BLAISDELL took another job in the War Production Board.

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Mr. GOLDENTHAL stated that he knew REMINGTON at the War Production Board, but did not get to know him well. He said he never worked in the same room with him; did not know him socially, and found him to be "awfully reserved." He said the people who worked most with REMINGTON were BLAISDELL, TOMMY HITCH, and BURR SMITH. He said that he, GOLDENTHAL, was primarily concerned in his work with munitions production and had access to and used the "OMPUS" reports in connection with his work.

Mr. GOLDENTHAL said that, as he recalled, these reports were prepared by the War Production Board on the basis of information received from the Army, Navy, and the Air Force. He stated that "OMPUS" reports began to appear monthly in about September, 1942, to the best of his recollection; that they were classified documents, and that before the time these reports first appeared, a similar report was used, the name of which he did not recall. He advised that there were many copies of the "OMPUS" reports in circulation at the War Production Board, and that about two copies were used by the members and staff of the Planning Committee. When asked how accessible copies of the "OMPUS" reports were to War Production Board employees, he stated: "If anyone wanted to look at it (an "OMPUS" report) -- that wouldn't be much of a problem."

When asked to whom classified information from the Army concerning aircraft data was made available at the War Production Board, he said he did not know, but assumed that employees in the Aircraft Division, the Statistical Division, and the Progress Reporting Division would have access to that information. GOLDENTHAL volunteered the information that VICTOR FARLO, who had been named by ELIZABETH BENTLEY in her much publicized disclosures regarding Government espionage activities, was a member of the Progress Reporting Division. He said that ROBERT MATMAN, and other top level employees of the Planning Committee most likely obtained that information also and that he could imagine there were occasions when they did not receive such information. Mr. GOLDENTHAL said he did not remember seeing data of the type referred to in this paragraph, but knew it existed. He said he could have had access to some if he had needed it.

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With further reference to the "OMPUS" reports, Mr. GOLDENTHAL advised that these reports were numbered; that receipts had to be signed each time a new issue was received, but that he did not remember who was responsible for keeping the receipts or any other record showing the distribution of these reports. He indicated it was his recollection that all classified documents were handled in a like manner.

With regard to press releases, Mr. GOLDENTHAL stated that he, GOLDENTHAL, had no authority to issue any. He said press releases were handled by the Information Division, and that this division used to issue a monthly release on Munitions Production. He stated he recalled no general or limited distribution of press releases within the War Production Board. He said it was his opinion that REMINGTON would not as a general rule have had access to official War Production Board Press releases, although he may have had access on a few specific occasions. He said that he did not recall ever seeing REMINGTON conduct a press conference or being interviewed by a representative of the press. He said that such a thing ordinarily would not happen unless he, REMINGTON, had a personal friend in the press. He said that if REMINGTON had given information to the press, and if he did not refer to War Production Board press releases before giving information to the press, it was his opinion that REMINGTON would not have known what information was innocuous except from the standpoint of his own judgment.

When advised it had been alleged that any official had authority to give aircraft production figures to the press without first clearing with a superior, Mr. GOLDENTHAL said he did not see how anyone in the War Production Board could give out information under those conditions. He indicated it was his understanding that this was not allowed in the War Production Board.

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When asked if REMINGTON had access to secret, top secret, or at least specific plane production figures, descriptions of various types of planes being produced, and the allocation data of planes to various countries, Mr. GOLDENTHAL replied he "supposed" REMINGTON had access to anything he wanted. He explained that the Planning Committee was not "a routine outfit", but a "planning and trouble shooting outfit". If, he said, the Committee were interested in an aircraft problem the necessary information needed would be obtained from the Aircraft Division, and so on for other problems and divisions. He said further that airplane schedules were in the "OMPUS" reports which were readily available to REMINGTON.

Mr. GOLDENTHAL advised that numerous employees of the War Production Board worked after hours and that on that account, REMINGTON could have had access to information available to those employees if he could have shown a legitimate need for the information. He indicated that otherwise, he did not believe REMINGTON could have had general access to War Production Board files after hours. He said he had no information as to which file cabinets and other equipment REMINGTON had regular access, and that he never observed any efforts on his part to circumvent security regulations that he could recall.

With regard to the relationship between REMINGTON and BLAISDELL, Mr. GOLDENTHAL said it was his impression that they were good friends. He advised he no longer recalled any specific incidents or information which provided the basis for this impression.

Mrs. ADOLPH J. GOLDENTHAL (nee HANNAH SMITH), Apartment B426, 2813 Terrace Road, SE, Washington, D.C., a housewife, stated that she was employed as a secretary on the Planning Committee of the WPB from March 16, 1942 until November, 1945. She said that during the first two or three

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months - and she said the time may have been as much as six to eight months - she worked in the same room with REMINGTON, together with the following persons: MATTHEW FOX, and his secretary (name not recalled); RAYMOND W. GOLDSMITH; and two assistants to Mr. FOX, one of whom was RALPH AUSTRIAN (name of the other assistant not recalled). - Mrs. GOLDENTHAL stated that during this period she was GOLDSMITH'S secretary. She advised that she was very busy during this period and did not get to know REMINGTON well, and "was not very friendly with him." She said she never discussed politics with him; did not pick up any information about his background or outside activities; did not know him socially, and did not even know whether or not he was married. She said she had much less contact with him after the summer of 1942, or whenever it was that she ceased to work in the same room with him.

Mrs. GOLDENTHAL advised that GOLDSMITH most likely had access to plane production figures, that she thought documents containing those figures were kept in the room which the above-mentioned persons occupied together, and that REMINGTON worked for THOMAS BLAISDELL and she thought he got his work orders only from him. Nevertheless, she stated he, REMINGTON, had ready access to any classified documents maintained in the files of the room. She described him as a "professional" (in contrast to stenographers and secretaries) and said that neither she nor any of the other secretaries had any right to question his using any of the classified documents. She said she could not say at this time what documents he used, nor recall the titles of any of the classified documents except possibly the one referred to as the "OMPUS" reports. These she described as to size with her hands (indicating they were about 10" x 14"), and she said they were bound in bright red covers to indicate that they contained classified material.

With further reference to the handling of classified documents in the War Production Board, Mrs. GOLDENTHAL advised that employees generally had ready access to secret papers and other classified material that they needed in their work. She said all documents of this type - not just the "OMPUS" reports - were bound in bright red covers, and that it was an easy thing for any person, once inside a building used by the WPB, to tell at a glance whether or not a document was classified. She said she once wrote a memo to a later supervisor of hers, a Mr. ABRAMOWITZ (phonetic), protesting the use of bright red covers, and suggesting that documents of a classified nature be more plainly bound, so that they could not be so readily identified. In this connection she pointed out that it would have been an easy matter on some occasions for an unauthorized person to step into a vacant room during business hours and examine classified documents bound in red covers as these documents were sometimes left unattended and in plain sight.

With reference to the distribution of classified documents within the WPB, Mrs. GOLDENTHAL stated that receipts were signed by those receiving them, but that she did not remember who was responsible for keeping the receipts and records connected with them.

With reference to press releases in general, she stated that she had no authority to make any releases; that she had made none, and that whenever any questions were asked of her, she referred the questioners to the Information Division. She said it was her recollection that none of the persons she worked with during the first months of her employment by WPB had authority to make press releases on any topic, and that they knew they had no such authority. She said she did not recall what, if any, distribution of press releases was made within the WPB, and that she did not recall ever having seen REMINGTON conduct a press conference or being interviewed by a representative of the press. She said she did not know if he had access to official WPB press releases.

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Mrs. GOLDENTHAL said she did not remember that any particular person was responsible for security in REMINGTON'S branch of the WPB (the Planning Committee). She said that all the persons in the room she and REMINGTON occupied at one time knew the combinations to the safes or files in which classified documents were maintained, or they knew where they could easily get the combinations. In this connection, she pointed out that WPB employees often worked after hours and would need to know the combinations. She said, however, that she did not think REMINGTON would have had general access to WPB files after hours, except as noted above.

Mrs. GOLDENTHAL said she did not observe any efforts on REMINGTON'S part to circumvent security regulations.

With reference to REMINGTON'S association with THOMAS BLAISDELL, Mrs. GOLDENTHAL advised that she did not observe anything in particular. She said she assumed BLAISDELL had a high regard for REMINGTON as she understood he "took REMINGTON with him wherever he went" in transferring from one agency to another. She stated she had not observed that REMINGTON was a confidant of BLAISDELL'S, and that she did not know if they ever worked together.

Mrs. GOLDENTHAL said in the early days, ROBERT NATHAN, THOMAS BLAISDELL, and a Mr. SEARL headed the Planning Committee; that they worked directly under DONALD NELSON, and most likely had access to a great variety of information in WPB.

The following documents were displayed to Mrs. GOLDENTHAL to determine if she could state that they were used by or available to the above-named persons:

1. "Official Munitions Production of the U.S.", known as "OMPUS".

2. "8-K, Acceptance Schedules, Airframe Production Program"
3. "W8 Joint Aircraft Committee Working Schedule"
4. "Aircraft, Engine, Propeller, and Glider production, Report 15"
5. "Army Air Forces Aircraft Procurement Programs"

Concerning OMPUS, Mrs. GOLDENTHAL stated that this report was much in evidence in the office, and that it was widely used. She stated that it was easily recognized by its bright red cover and large size. She stated that this document was maintained in a safe in the office, and that it was returned to the safe every evening. Mrs. GOLDENTHAL said that she could not state definitely whether REMINGTON used this document.

Concerning the other documents listed, Mrs. GOLDENTHAL said that she did not recognize any or all of these documents as specific ones available in her office. She said that reports similar to these were present in great numbers in the office, but that because she was not a professional employee and did not use such reports in her work, she would not be able to state whether the documents shown to her were present in the office or used by REMINGTON.

Mr. R. W. GOLDSMITH, who was formerly an economist with the War Production Board's Planning Committee, was interviewed from 8:30 PM to 9:30 PM on the night of January 5, 1951, at his home at 3219 Cathedral Avenue, NW.

Mr. GOLDSMITH stated that he was not acquainted with any specific security regulations pertaining to

aircraft data received from the Army, other than that some of their files were marked secret or top secret. He did not recall which classifications were definitely used.

With regard to the system of charging out files, Mr. GOLDSMITH stated that this was largely handled by the secretaries, and that for any specific information as to administrative requirements, he felt that one CARROLL SHAW, whom he referred to as their administrative officer at the Planning Committee, would be the best person to give information with respect to the administrative system used for charging out files. It is noted that SHAW is one of the persons to be interviewed in instant program.

It was GOLDSMITH'S opinion that REMINGTON, working for BLAISDELL, could have had access to just about anything at WPB, and that if he had requested a file of anyone, that surely if he had backed up this request by stating that Mr. BLAISDELL had asked him to look at the file or to review it, it would have been given to him without further question.

With regard to security regulations generally, GOLDSMITH stated that WPB in 1942 and 1943 was a new organization; that they did not have identification badges in their first year or so, and that there were hundreds of new people coming into the organization, and that it was quite possible for a stranger to have come in off the street and he could have reviewed a file without too much difficulty.

Mr. GOLDSMITH was not acquainted with any particular office that was designated as a security office and was under the impression that during the formative days of the organization, particularly, security was very lax.

He stated that it "certainly would not have been difficult" for REMINGTON to have obtained access to secret or top secret plane production figures. GOLDSMITH stated that he could make no specific statement with respect to plan allocation data as he personally was not too well

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Mr. GOLDSMITH advised that REMINGTON was always regarded as BLAISDELL'S man, and that it was commonly known that BLAISDELL brought him into the organization and took him with him when he left, and that BLAISDELL placed a lot of confidence in REMINGTON'S ability. It was also stated to have been thought that BLAISDELL was responsible for REMINGTON'S promotions.

Mr. GOLDSMITH advised he has never seen a document with respect to the garbage process and does not know how it was classified as to secrecy or whether it had been classified as secret at WPB, as he had no connection with the process. He stated if anyone on the Planning Committee has the process marked secret at the Patent Office, it would probably have been handled through the WPB Legal Department on request of one of the above parties, but stated that he did not personally know nor had he ever heard that it had been marked secret at the Patent Office and he is unable to furnish the name of the party who would have motivated such action.

Mr. GOLDSMITH was re-interviewed at his office, 1121 Vermont Avenue, NW, on January 16, 1951 with respect to the letter written to KUZNETS and GOLDSMITH by REMINGTON, relating to "Unit Cost of Airplanes." GOLDSMITH advised that in 1943 and 1944, large sheets containing figures dealing with unit cost of planes were used by persons dealing with this phase of their work.

GOLDSMITH stated he believed research section at WPB under STACY MAY got information from Armed Services to complete statistics of what total plane program would cost, and that large sheets of paper were prepared with regard to cost per unit of the various types of planes used and that these figures dealt specifically with the average per unit cost of planes.

A memorandum for the files dated August 20, 1942, written by W. J. AUGUSTINE, Assistant to the Deputy

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With regard to the "Jeanite" process, GOLDSMITH at the outset referred to it as the "Comic opera story of WPB," and that someone had apparently sold it in good faith to the WPB. Mr. GOLDSMITH recalled that everyone was desperate for rubber in 1942 and 1943, and that the commodity was high on the critical list with our source of supply virtually shut off. At this time, a fellow showed up at WPB, who claimed to be able to take one ton of rubber and with this process make ten tons from the one original ton.

Mr. GOLDSMITH stated that Mr. MATTHEW FOX worked closely with this fellow, and that in their desperation WPB officials went along with the inventor and that progress on the development of the process was discussed at the Planning Committee meetings for five or six weeks, and that then the subject did not further reappear at the conferences. GOLDSMITH advised that it was his understanding that minutes were made of all these meetings, but he doubted very much whether any of the discussion involved technical aspects or formulas as those on the Committee were not technical men and would not have had the technical background necessary to grasp the technical aspects of the process.

Mr. GOLDSMITH stated that he and many others at WPB had always regarded the process as being about as practical as it would be to develop perpetual motion, and that it was generally a very light topic of conversation for humor in the hallways at WPB. Mr. GOLDSMITH stated that it provided conversation for years after whenever WPB employees met. Mr. FOX was stated to be the best person with whom to discuss this matter as he was said to have been in charge of the rubber program.

With further regard to press releases, GOLDSMITH stated that when a release was made, a copy of same was sent to each member of the Planning Committee automatically and that copies were available for anyone who wanted them.

Director of the Aircraft Division, WPB (AUGUSTINE was deputy to Mr. T. P. WRIGHT, Chief of the Aircraft Division, WPB). Mr. AUGUSTINE advises that Mr. R. W. GOLDSMITH is working with Dr. EZEKIEL on the current aircraft production report, and that he, GOLDSMITH, has been assigned to the investigation of aircraft facilities, i.e., factories, plants, etc. for the production of aircraft. AUGUSTINE advises that he loaned to GOLDSMITH a copy of the 8-K report for use in his study.

A memorandum for the files, dated August 25, 1942, again by AUGUSTINE, which indicates that GOLDSMITH called on him to request a copy of the Army Air Forces Consolidated Statistical Report. AUGUSTINE advised that GOLDSMITH had a letter from Mr. LOVETT authorizing the use of the material and that he, AUGUSTINE, after advising GOLDSMITH that he should normally obtain the information from the Air Forces, allowed GOLDSMITH to review the report in the office, but would not allow him to take it from the office. AUGUSTINE also stated that GOLDSMITH determined that this report did not contain the information for which he was looking.

Concerning the first described memorandum, Dr. GOLDSMITH stated that the 8 series reports, prepared by the Aircraft Division, WPB, were widely used in the WPB Planning Committee, and it is his recollection that they were readily accessible to anyone who needed them for research purposes. He pointed out that these reports bore a security classification of "confidential", and that they contained only proposed or planned aircraft production. No actual production figures appear in these reports. He said that the "confidential" classification indicated that the reports were available to any employee who asked for them, and that no reason as to why they were desired was required.

Concerning the second memorandum, Dr. GOLDSMITH stated that his duties in the WPB were those of an advisor, economist or expert on matters of plants and facilities

and that he did not find the desired information in this report. Dr. GOLDSMITH stated that he was not familiar enough with the Consolidated Statistical Report to recall what it contained, whether allocation figures and facts on performances of aircraft were included; but he said it was entirely possible that these items were included.

Dr. GOLDSMITH was shown a copy of OMPUS, which he characterized as the "Bible" of munitions production. He stated that no statistical or economic study conducted by the Planning Committee on the problem of munitions production could have been accomplished without numerous references to OMPUS. Dr. GOLDSMITH stated that this publication was in constant use by almost all members of the Planning Committee staff.

Copies of "W-8, Joint Aircraft Committee Working Schedule", "Aircraft Engine, Propeller and Glider Production, Report 15", and "8-K, Airframe Production Program", all publications of WPB, were displayed to Dr. GOLDSMITH. He stated that these documents and others like them were used in the work of the Planning Committee. He explained that OMPUS, which contained a concise and compact picture of the production of munitions, was referred to first, and if more detailed information on the subject was needed, the above-named reports and others, similar to them, were consulted. Dr. GOLDSMITH said that the Statistics Division, WPB, produced innumerable reports and that he frequently had occasion to go to the offices of the Statistics Division to consult their reports in connection with his work.

A copy of "WS-301, Army Air Forces Aircraft Procurement Programs" prepared by the Material Command, A.A.F., Wright Field, was displayed to Dr. GOLDSMITH. He said that he cannot recall having used or having accessible to him reports prepared by the Air Forces, Navy, etc. He stated, however, that the Statistics Division, W.P.B., received innumerable reports from the various branches of the services, and that it is his recollection

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that two hundred clerks, under appropriate supervision, were engaged in gleaning the desired facts and figures from these reports for inclusion in reports prepared by WPB. He added that while these reports from the services may have contained allocation and performance data, he does not know this to be a fact.

Concerning the Air Forces Consolidated Statistical Report, Dr. GOLDSMITH said that it would seem that this report was not available in the Statistics Division, WPB, otherwise he would have obtained it or inspected it in the Office of the Statistics Division, which was located in the same building he was, rather than going to the building in which the Aircraft Division was located, which was several blocks away. The memorandum on this subject, referred to earlier, shows that Dr. GOLDSMITH reviewed this report in the office of Mr. AUGUSTINE of the Aircraft Division.

Dr. GOLDSMITH said that he has no interest, official or otherwise, in the allocation or performance data of war material. He said that WPB was not interested in the use or disposition of aircraft or other munitions; that the purpose of the agency was to see that the goods were produced. He added that he cannot recall any document that he used at WPB that set forth the allocation of any item of war material.

GOLDSMITH was interviewed with respect to his knowledge of IRVING LIBBEY and LIBBEY'S release of information to the press, and subsequent dismissal therefore from the WPB.

MR. GOLDSMITH'S recollection was refreshed concerning the release of statement's regarding WPB activity, and he, GOLDSMITH, advised that he vaguely recalled the incident as it appeared in the papers but that he was not concerned with it in any way at the office, had no official knowledge of the facts, and did not know LIBBEY. GOLDSMITH advised that his recollection was vague as to the circumstances appearing in the papers and that he knew nothing further than what appeared therein.

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LINCOLN GORDON, Economic Adviser to AVERELL HARRIMAN, Special Assistant to the President, one of the individuals named by REMINGTON in application for his position with the HARRIMAN Committee as closest to him in order and Regulations Bureau of WPB. GORDON stated he was in the Program Bureau while REMINGTON was in ORB. He knew REMINGTON quite well and worked reasonably close with him in late 1942 or early 1943, in development of Control of Materials Plan. GORDON stated the bulk of material coming before ORE was not highly classified, but a lot of it was confidential. GORDON does not think REMINGTON received publication OMPUS and similar data because his work in ORB did not require access to such information. GORDON stated REMINGTON may have had additional assignments outside the scope of ORB which would have given him access to aircraft production and other secret figures, but GORDON knows of no such assignments. GORDON does not know the details concerning any access REMINGTON may have had to secret material, the security situation in or near REMINGTON'S office, or other pertinent factors. GORDON stated that he, GORDON, had material on airplane targets or quotas, but nothing on production figures or disposition of aircraft, although he worked much closer to military requirements than REMINGTON. He knows of no occasion when target figures were furnished to REMINGTON.

JAMES J. HANKS, 5503 Chevy Chase Parkway, NW, formerly a member of the Panel Committee of WPB and presently Assistant to the Vice-President of Henry J. Kaiser Industries, advised that although he had adjoining offices with REMINGTON he had possessed only a passing knowledge of what work REMINGTON was engaged for WPB.

He advised that he cannot recall any Army restrictions governing the handling of classified material or press releases by the WPB. He stated that in regard to press releases, his was a clear understanding that no type of press release, classified or not classified, was to be made through any member of the Panel Committee; that such function was to be made only through Mr. NELSON or through

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the press section of WPB under Mr. NELSON'S personal director. Mr. HANKS stated although he had been aware of this regulation, he could not speak for the others on the Panel.

He advised that the Press Section of WPB was quite careful with their releases, but would make several copies for those who were directly interested or whose advice was needed as to the context of the contemplated release. However, no general release was made. Mr. HANKS pointed out that nevertheless it would have been possible for any member of the Panel Committee to contact the Information Division of WPB and indicate that due to his interest in a particular release, would like to have his name placed on the mailing list, so that a copy of a contemplated release in his field of interest would be mailed to him. He indicated he had no knowledge of what REMINGTON'S interest or assigned projects were at WPB, but being a Committee member would have the opportunity to request copies of contemplated releases in the manner related above.

Mr. HANKS advised that he, REMINGTON, or other members of the Committee, could not, by examination of the documents, determine what material contained therein was innocuous, as no one person could reach such a conclusion as he would not be aware of all the facts which were considered in the preparation of various material. In other words, he stated, what may have appeared innocuous to a person reading a document, but who had not prepared it, may have been an important fact to be considered in the document's preparation by the authors.

Mr. HANKS advised that in conclusion regarding press releases, neither REMINGTON nor any other Committee member, including the Committee's top three, could make a press release without clearance from his superior, which in the WPB would have been Mr. NELSON'S office. He stated he personally had never made a press release while in WPB. Overall security, Mr. HANKS advised, was controlled by the

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Security Section. Who was overall responsible individually for WPB security, he did not know, but mentioned that the person he always sought to obtain clearance was Mr. EDWARD T. DICKINSON, JR. DICKINSON, he advised, kept master files of WPB in his room and under his jurisdiction. Under certain conditions and when warranted, DICKINSON would make available these files upon proper request, but would not permit members of the committee to personally enter these cabinets or safes. REMINGTON, or others, HANKS advised, would be confined to cabinets or safes assigned him, which would be located in his, REMINGTON'S, or his supervisor's office, which in REMINGTON'S case would be BLAISDELL. For any variance from the above, REMINGTON would, most certainly, according to HANKS, not have had general access to general files of WPB unless he were given permission to do so by other individuals assigned to these files, and that he, HANKS, had no knowledge that REMINGTON had such permission.

The keys issued to Panel Committee members, HANKS advised, were confined to cabinet space assigned to each member. Safe combinations were issued only to each individual assigned to that safe, HANKS stated. In this case, HANKS explained, REMINGTON could only circumvent this regulation through permission given him by others for access to their safes or cabinets.

Copies of reports, according to HANKS, were not furnished to each member of the Committee. However, Mr. HANKS advised, it was his personal experience in WPB that if he was engaged in a particular project or interested in a related project handled by another individual, any document pertaining to such projects could be secured with a reasonable explanation for their necessity, regardless of the classification of the document. Mr. HANKS advised that for matters not concerning or relating to an individual's project, it would be, to his best recollection, exceedingly difficult to obtain secret documents.

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Mr. HANKS advised that so far as security regulations concerning aircraft production figures or any classified information, he himself was very aware of such, but did not feel he could speak for other members of the WPB Committee.

In regard to REMINGTON, Mr. HANKS advised he never observed this individual make any attempt to circumvent security regulations.

Mr. HANKS advised there was, at least to him, an obvious close relationship between REMINGTON and his superior, Mr. BLAISDELL, but stated he could give no other reason for achievements. This relationship, HANKS advised, was also apparent by REMINGTON following BLAISDELL to the Department of Commerce and to London, England, where BLAISDELL was assigned for a time. Mr. HANKS indicated that it is his personal opinion that REMINGTON did not need to breach security regulations to have access to classified material. He explained that BLAISDELL was one of the three top ranking members of the Panel Committee, and as such, had access to all information and documents received by the Committee. Therefore, he explained, in his opinion, REMINGTON did have access to all this information received by BLAISDELL because of the apparent confidence placed in REMINGTON by BLAISDELL.

Mr. HANKS advised BLAISDELL was in a position to clear information coming from the committee to be incorporated into a press release, but was definitely not in a position to clear a press release itself. He advised as to copies of press releases. BLAISDELL, to his, HANKS, best recollection, would have only been mailed those copies of releases which were of a working interest to him.

Mrs. GLADYS HAMMOND, 3803 - 40th Avenue, Cottage City, Maryland, who was the distribution clerk for classified documents at the Aircraft Research Control Office (ARCO) in 1942 and 1943, advised she was unable to recall the identity of anyone at WPB to whom she routed these documents with the

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exception of CHARLES WILSON. She stated that it was her recollection that copies of these documents were routed to one person on the Joint Aircraft Planning Committee, and distributed by that person to the members of the committee. She was sure that members of the committee definitely received copies of all documents emanating from ARCO for distribution were printed in 200 to 300 copies, and that approximately 25 to 30 copies went to persons or sections in WPB. Mrs. HAYHOL could not identify the names of NATHAN, BLAISDELL, or the Planning Committee, WPB, as recipients of copies of the documents.

In order to ascertain what information regarding aircraft production was available to REMINGTON or those with whom he worked at WPB, Mr. ALBERT HUNTINGTON, 822 Gordon Avenue, Falls Church, Virginia, was interviewed on January 6, 1951. HUNTINGTON advised that he was, at one time, Editor of the WPB publication entitled "OFFICIAL MUNITIONS PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES", which contained aircraft data supplied by the Aircraft Resources Control Office. He said this report was issued monthly, was classified as Secret, and was given limited distribution among WPB personnel. He referred to J. STANLEY WERKING, who was the Chief of the Reports Control and Distribution Branch of the Bureau of Program and Statistics and who had actual charge of the distribution of the OMPUS report.

Miss EMILY A. KENNEDY, 4007 - 13th Street, ND, Washington, D.C., presently employed as secretary to the Assistant Administrator for Economic Policy, Economic Stabilization Administration, advised that she was employed by the WPB from the spring of 1942 until February 1945. She said she was secretary to LORING WOOD, head of the labor section of the Planning Committee of WPB, and later served as statistical clerk in the same section. She stated she was not employed in any other section of WPB.

KENNEDY advised that she knew REMINGTON "to speak to" but did not have much contact with him. She said she knew "who he was" and that he was employed in THOMAS BLAISDELL'S office all the time, but did not know what he

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had access to. She advised that she knew very little about BLAISPELL and REMINGTON officially and knew nothing about them personally.

With reference to the WPB Planning Committee, KENNEDY stated that ROBERT NATHAN headed it for a time, and was succeeded by SIMON KUZNETS, who had been NATHAN'S assistant. She said the Planning Committee was divided into several sections, possibly ten or fifteen, and that there were only a few employees in each section. She said she did not think the total number of employees in the Planning Committee ever was as high as 100. According to KENNEDY, EDWARD J. DICKINSON was Executive Officer of the Planning Committee and that he left some time while KUZNETS was head.

She said that to the best of her recollection there was no security officer as such, and that the employees in each room were responsible for the security of the documents in their room. She said it was her recollection that the employees of the Planning Committee were quite security conscious, and that she did not recall knowing about a breach of security regulations on the part of anyone on the Committee. She said she did not think REMINGTON could have had general access to WPB files after hours, and that she did not recall any effort on REMINGTON'S part to circumvent security regulations. With reference to the distribution of classified documents, she stated she never signed a receipt for any such document and that to her knowledge, it was not a practice to sign receipts for classified papers.

KENNEDY stated she did not recall that there was a Planning Board as well as a Planning Committee at WPB.

With reference to press releases, KENNEDY advised that she had no authority to and did not ever issue them; that press releases were not kept on file in the labor section where she was employed, and that there was not a general, or even a limited distribution of press releases within the WPB so far as she could recall.

Miss KENNEDY further advised that during most of the time she was employed by the Planning Committee, the

offices of the Committee were located on the west side of the Federal Security Building on the second or third floor. She said this applied to staff members of the Committee as well.

Miss VELTA BEATRICE KITCHEN, Secretary in the Office of Small Businesses, Department of Commerce, Room 1410 Temporary Building T, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW, home address 1631 S Street, NW, Apartment 504, Washington, D.C., advised she was employed as a stenographer at the Planning Committee of WPB from April 1942 to May 1943. Her office was in Room 2709, Social Security Building, 3rd and Independence Avenue, SW, on the southwest corner. She advised that WILLIAM REMINGTON worked in an office across the hall, but could not recall the room number. She advised that she knew REMINGTON casually as an employee on the Planning Committee, which was relatively small and that about all she can remember is that it was common gossip at the office that he was having trouble with his wife at home. She knew nothing of his outside activities.

Miss KITCHEN advised that she does not recall signing any receipts for any materials received and does not know who, if anyone, was responsible for keeping records concerning the whereabouts of classified material in WPB.

Miss KITCHEN stated that as a rule, most of the file cabinets about which she knew anything at the Planning Committee, were the ordinary file cabinets with a lock that pushed in and that a number of these had locks with the same numbers and one key would open a number of file cabinets. This was the type of file cabinet in her room, 2709, but she did not know what kind of file cabinets were in the room where REMINGTON was working. She said that she had the only key within her office that would fit the file cabinet therein, and that she took the key with her at night, and this was the usual practice throughout the Planning Committee. She said that REMINGTON probably had access to all file cabinets in the Planning Committee during regular hours in that he could probably go to anyone and get information. However, he would not have had access to the file cabinet in her room after hours unless she was there, or he had made previous arrangements for same, or had a key that would fit the cabinet. She stated that the above would be true generally throughout the Planning Committee, she believed. In this connection, Miss KITCHEN advised that REMINGTON never at any

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time requested her to furnish information or requested the key to the file cabinet over which she had jurisdiction. She advised she did not know whether he had any file cabinet keys issued to him. Miss KITCHEN advised that ordinarily the doors, including Room 2709, were not locked.

She said the only friendship she noted between REMINGTON and BLAISDELL was a friendship at the office, and she knew nothing of their outside relations. She said she did not know their friendship to be exceptionally close.

Miss KITCHEN said that MATTHEW FOX was Head Planner and RALPH AUSTRIAN was a Program Planner at WPB. She said that when she first went to work at WPB she was in an office on the third floor of the Social Security Building, but shortly thereafter she was changed to the office in Room 2709. There she was engaged as the stenographer for AUSTRIAN, although occasionally she did work for other persons. AUSTRIAN'S office was in the same room and there was another desk in this room which was occupied by Program Planners in Washington for short periods of time. Chief among these was W. O. REINSE, now with International Latex, Dover, Delaware. Also in this room was a steel file cabinet, described above, which contained about two drawers of various reports of AUSTRIAN, the bottom two drawers contained various printed directives of WPB and related matter. This was the only file cabinet in the room.

Miss KITCHEN said that AUSTRIAN came to work there after she did and left in late February or early March, 1943. She said that a Mr. JEAN had submitted a process for making synthetic rubber, but she did not know the substance from which the rubber was to be made. She volunteered the information that it was not from garbage as she had been reading in the newspapers regarding the REMINGTON trial. Miss KITCHEN said it was her opinion that the garbage formula as mentioned in the trial was not the JEAN process, although she could be wrong, because as a matter of fact, she does not know what the JEAN process started with. Miss KITCHEN stated she did not know when work was started on the JEAN process, but guessed it might have been October or November 1942.

She advised that Mr. FOX supervised AUSTRIAN'S work on this project and that AUSTRIAN worked closely with

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JEAN on this process for several months going to the Bureau of Standards several times to observe tests -- making two trips to California, one at Christmas time in 1942, and one February, 1943. AUSTRIAN kept a notebook in a stenographer type notebook, which was similar to a diary. He always took the notebook with him on trips and kept it in his desk when in Washington. She said he kept only information regarding the JEAN process in this notebook and sometimes would dictate reports on the JEAN PROCESS to her from this notebook. These reports were filed by Miss KITCHEN in a folder in the aforementioned file cabinet and were kept in Room 2709. She stated that she is not certain, but believes the folder was labeled "JEAN" or "Synthetic Rubber" or perhaps both. The file was in a letter size manila folder, light cream in color, and the file was about one inch thick and contained quite a number of photographs as well as progress reports of AUSTRIAN, but none of them contained any formulas for the JEAN process. She said she never heard of this process referred to as the "garbage process." Miss KITCHEN advised that so far as she knew, this process was not ridiculed or joked about among the employees including FOX and AUSTRIAN and that these persons were quite interested in the outcome of the tests and apparently believed that the idea had possibilities. Miss KITCHEN said she does not recall the process being given any type of security classification.

She said REMINGTON never asked her for the file on this process, never showed any interest in it to her knowledge, and was not particularly friendly with FOX and AUSTRIAN, and to her knowledge never attempted to obtain any information regarding the process from them. She said further that she never knew REMINGTON to talk to JEAN about this or any other matter, and that JEAN was at the office, Room 2709, on a number of occasions.

At the time AUSTRIAN left the Planning Committee, this organization was about to be dissolved and she said she never saw his notebook after he left, and she does not know what became of it. Miss KITCHEN advised that no one took the job AUSTRIAN had held because the agency was being dissolved.

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She said she left the agency shortly after AUSTRIAN, and that the files concerning the JEAN process were still in the file cabinet, but the notebook was not in the file folder on the JEAN process. She said she does not know who took custody of the files that were in this file cabinet. Miss KITCHEN also advised she never knew the final outcome of the JEAN process, and never knew it by the name "Jeanite".

Miss KITCHEN volunteered the following information:

She stated she has been following the progress of the REMINGTON trial in the newspapers and that when she heard that a process to make explosives or other items from garbage was mentioned, she believed they were talking about another process than the JEAN process. She explained that she recalled that a group of men probably from Ohio had presented an idea to make synthetic rubber from garbage, and that after it was checked on a little bit, it was found to be impractical. Miss KITCHEN explained that this process was not handled by AUSTRIAN and consequently, she never kept any of the files on it and could give no further description of the process. She advised that there may have been some joking around the office about this process, but she was not sure. Miss KITCHEN said the above is very hazy in her mind and she is not certain as to its accuracy. She said as near as she can remember this process was suggested while the JEAN process was being worked on and it lasted only a couple of weeks.

The Washington Field Office has conducted a search of WPB archives for the notebook described by Miss KITCHEN, but the search in this respect was unsuccessful.

Dr. ALBERT LOMBARD, Scientific Assistant to the Director of Personnel and Development, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, Room 4-E-348, Pentagon, advised that he was an official of the Aircraft Division of the War Production Board in 1942, and its successor agency - the Aircraft Resources Control Board.

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He stated that he had offices in the Social Security Building in 1942 and vaguely recalls meeting REMINGTON there, but could not recall the circumstances, and could furnish no information about him or BLAISDELL.

Regarding press releases, he said it was his definite recollection that officials of the WPB could not furnish information to the press at their own discretion and without clearance from some high official at WPB. He recalled that press releases were made on a very high level in WPB, and he is certain that no person in REMINGTON'S position had any authority to furnish information to the press. He does not recall that reporters ever contacted WPB personnel below the top officials, and never heard of any subordinate employee in WPB furnishing information to the press.

Dr. LOMBARD said that in 1942 and 1943 the Aircraft Division issued aircraft data reports, described as the "8 series", and that these reports were made available to many employees of WPB. He said he feels certain that any employee of the Planning Committee could have had access to the reports as they were very easy to get a hold of. He stated that these reports contained data on the aircraft the United States intended to build in the future.

GEORGE MC EWEN, 515 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia, was interviewed on January 7, 1951, at which time he advised that he was employed as an Administrative Officer in the Tools Division of the WPB in 1942 and 1943; did not know REMINGTON; had no contact with members of the Planning Committee; and never occupied space in the Social Security Building where REMINGTON'S office was located.

He was questioned regarding his understanding of the manner in which press releases were to be handled at WPB. He advised that his division had very few press releases, but that it was his understanding that any press release would have to clear with officials of WPB before being given to the press. It was his recollection that there was an official, name not recalled, in the Social Security Building who gave this clearance.

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Mr. MC EWEN could furnish no further information pertinent to this investigation.

Mr. GENE MICHAEL, Budget Analyst, Estimates Division, Budget Office, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., advised that he was Administrative Office, in charge of personnel, budget, and general administration, Orders and Regulations Bureau, WPB, approximately March, 1943 to March, 1944. Into this Bureau came order on every kind of industrial products.

Mr. MICHAEL knew WILLIAM REMINGTON while so employed. He said that the position title of REMINGTON was Assistant to the Bureau Director, THOMAS BLAISDELL, and as such, he was subject to any assignments the Bureau Director wanted to assign him. His duties also included helping the director in establishing policy, and he coordinated activities of the divisions under that Bureau.

He stated that REMINGTON was then located in the Railroad Retirement Building, now known as the FSA South Building. MICHAEL was in Room 2414 on the second floor of that building, and REMINGTON'S office was on the third floor, Main Corridor, but he does not remember the number. REMINGTON'S office was adjoining to BLAISDELL'S office, and there was one reception room for both of them.

He could not recall who was REMINGTON'S secretary, but said it could be that BLAISDELL'S secretary was also REMINGTON'S secretary.

Mr. MICHAEL advised he did not know anything about the personal relationship between REMINGTON and BLAISDELL but he said that officially REMINGTON was BLAISDELL'S "right hand man".

MICHAEL could furnish no information regarding the WPB publications "OMPUS" and "War Progress". He said he does not recall either of these publications, or having ever seen them, and that they were not regularly received in

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his office. If anyone had access to them, BLAISDELL, as Director of the Bureau, did and MICHAEL would assume that therefore REMINGTON had access to them, too, but MICHAEL cannot say that he did because he does not actually know what secret documents were accessible to personnel of the Bureau.

He advised that a limited number of people, usually top people in the Bureau, had highly classified information and documents available to them. He stated that if anybody in that Bureau had such documents, probably BLAISDELL did, as he would be the logical one in that Bureau to receive such publications; however, MICHAEL does not know which publications, if any, BLAISDELL received or had access to.

With regard to any ways REMINGTON could have come into possession of information concerning aircraft production data, Mr. MICHAEL advised that the Orders and Regulations Bureau had no statistical group, and no operations group, and that the Bureau dealt with order clearances, not actual production. He said the only way he knows of that REMINGTON could have come into possession of information concerning aircraft production data would be to go to the person who had them in some other Bureau of WPB. He stated that ordinarily these records on such data did not come into the Orders and Regulations Bureau. That Bureau was the reviewing authority on all orders and regulations which came out of WPB.

He advised that the WPB had general security regulations and only certain people were to have access to highly classified and secret documents. Such classified documents were not to be routed through regular mail channels in WPB but were to be hand-carried. They were not to be left in the open when not in use and were to be locked in a safe place overnight.

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Mr. MICHAEL advised that because of the nature of REMINGTON'S job as BLAISDELL'S assistant, REMINGTON did have access to any information in BLAISDELL'S possession; otherwise, REMINGTON would not be able to function as BLAISDELL'S assistant. MICHAEL said he does not know specifically what information REMINGTON had access to.

MICHAEL said that he did not consider that he had authority to furnish information to representatives of the press relative to information obtained through his work with WPB, and that he did not believe any of those in Orders and Regulations Bureau had such authority. He said that BLAISDELL or REMINGTON, or both, may have dictated or prepared information to be given to the public in the form of a press release, but such information would have to go on up through proper channels to the Information Division, which would actually make the release. He pointed out that this Bureau had nothing to do with statistics or aircraft production data or statistics on anything else.

Mr. MICHAEL said he did not know any newspaper reporters who contacted members of that Bureau for information.

He said he does not recall who was responsible for security in REMINGTON'S office, but he does recall that a person, very likely one of the top people, had been designated as security officer, whose responsibility it was to know who in that Bureau had classified documents, to know what documents they were, and to see that they were properly put away at night. Mr. MICHAEL added that he cannot say that this person so designated was REMINGTON, but that REMINGTON, as Assistant to the Director of the Bureau, would be the logical one to have that responsibility.

Mr. MICHAEL stated that REMINGTON did have access to all official files in his office, but he, MICHAEL, did not know what files they were, and he said he does not recall there being any safe in REMINGTON'S office.

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Mr. ROBERT R. NATHAN, Nathan Associates, 703 Thomas Circle, NW, Washington, D.C., advised that he was Chairman of the Planning Committee, War Production Board, from January 1942 to April 1943. During this period, NATHAN was also Associate Director of the Progress Reports Division and Acting Director of the Combined Production Resources Board, which had to do with the integration of production in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. Mr. NATHAN was unable to recall whether he was actually a member of the Joint Aircraft Planning Committee, but it is his recollection that he did some work with that Committee.

Mr. NATHAN advised that REMINGTON had been a member of the staff at the Planning Committee on about the third or fourth level below him, and that he had been personally acquainted with REMINGTON during 1942 and early 1943. He stated he had no contact with REMINGTON outside of business hours, but advised that he had been a superior of REMINGTON'S at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, during 1944 and 1945, where NATHAN had been Deputy Director and REMINGTON had been assistant to Mr. CHARLES HITCH. It is noted that REMINGTON was associated with Mr. HITCH on the Planning Committee and that they occupied the same room during 1942 and early 1943. NATHAN advised that the job of the Planning Committee was threefold: (1) They were in charge of the analization of programing, especially in regard to requisitions and supplies. This item was particularly important during the early part of 1942. (2) Policies of operation for WPB branches; for instance, the problems of distribution and priority. (3) Expediting particular projects or branches on plans rather than production where specific problems or bottlenecks were found.

He advised that the Planning Committee never had the function of determining production specifically or of reporting on production; that their job was almost entirely planning, and that the Office of Production Reports would have been the office most interested in production figures.

Mr. NATHAN stated that the Planning Committee as a whole had access to practically any confidential material needed for their work, and that he specifically recalled receiving copies of the publication entitled "Official Munitions Production in the United States " (OMPUS) which contained

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production figures and goals for future production on airplanes, and many other war materials. He advised that he felt sure copies of OMPUS were available to anyone on the staff on the Planning Committee that needed them. He stated that it was his understanding that all of the persons employed on the Committee had been investigated and cleared for access to top secret material and that there was much discussion of the work and dissemination of the material among the Planning Committee employees. He stated that there were specific regulations for the physical security of all confidential material, and that this was maintained in locked cabinets or safes when employees were not present in the office. He advised that it was his understanding that no confidential material could be distributed to an unauthorized person at any time. NATHAN could not recall receiving documents dealing with performances of airplanes or on the allocation of airplanes to different countries. He advised that when he left the War Production Board, he took practically no material with him since he was going to the Army and did not have any minutes of Planning Committee staff meetings or assignment sheets.

Mr. NATHAN felt that REMINGTON would have had access to any material available to the Planning Committee, and especially to any material dealing with projects on which he was working. He advised that the problems in a particular job were discussed among employees, and that there were no restrictions as to who could receive confidential material or who could not. NATHAN believed that THOMAS C. BLAISDELL had brought REMINGTON to the Planning Committee and that REMINGTON was more or less a protege of BLAISDELL. He stated that it was his recollection that REMINGTON worked primarily for BLAISDELL, and that probably most of his work would have gone out under BLAISDELL'S name. He advised that BLAISDELL and REMINGTON seemed to be close personal friends and that BLAISDELL seemed to consider REMINGTON a first-class man. He advised that it was his opinion that REMINGTON would have had access to any of the material in BLAISDELL'S possession and that BLAISDELL would often discuss projects or

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problems with REMINGTON. NATHAN advised that he did not believe REMINGTON had secured documents or information through NATHAN's office, but that could be ascertained by checking with his former secretary, Mrs. ATHA ELWIN.

It was pointed out to Mr. NATHAN that the files of the Planning Committee reflected that REMINGTON had done work on a specific problem concerning aluminum supply and NATHAN stated that in connection with any problem on aluminum supply and distribution, REMINGTON would definitely have come into contact with, and would have use for, figures on airplane goals and production. Mr. NATHAN pointed out that REMINGTON and CHARLES HITCH were quite close and that a large part of HITCH's work was definitely connected to airplane production. In this regard, he advised that HITCH would necessarily have figures on airplane production, and that these figures would probably have been available directly to REMINGTON, especially since they both shared an office.

NATHAN advised that the only persons in WPB who were qualified to make official press releases were the head of the agency, Mr. WILSON, and the Information Division. He stated, however, that it was common for officials of the WPB to talk informally with the press. He stated that an official of WPB could talk to the press in explaining or giving background to some release made by the Director or by the Information Division, but that this explanation would be in general terms and would never have contained figures on production or goals. He stated that they might discuss figures of production as showing the possibilities of attaining those goals. He advised that officials of WPB did talk to the press on personalities within the organization or other Government organizations and especially gave information regarding conflicts in personalities in the Government service. He called attention specifically to the conflict between Mr. WILSON of WPB and General SOMERVILLE, and that information concerning this conflict or information bearing upon the cause of the conflict would be given to the press in general terms. This was done, for

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instance, by WPB men to support Mr. WILSON, and is an unauthorized Government technique.

NATHAN stated he could recall one other situation where a man might give information to the press, and that was when dereliction or laxity on the part of another agency needed correction, but spoke specifically of the fact that during his time with the Planning Committee, the Army had ordered blankets in an absurd quantity, figuring out to something around twelve or fifteen blankets for every member of the Armed Forces. He stated that he had tried to get the Army to lower its desires or to justify their order, and that he had run into the situation where the Army treated their requirement in that respect as a military secret which could not be discussed. He stated that he had talked to some Army officials who were willing to discuss the matter informally, but that even they had been unable to justify the size of the requisition. He said that in this case, he had, in general terms, made available information to the press that the Army was apparently stockpiling woolen goods, specifically blankots, and that through public pressure brought about by the press, the Army's order had definitely been curtailed.

It is noted that none of the examples listed above are for public use, but were merely given by NATHAN to illustrate the type of information that officials passed to the press.

NATHAN stated that he could not recall any specific order for members of the Planning Committee or the staff not to talk to the press and that he does not believe such an order was issued. He stated it was well understood by everyone connected with the Committee that under no circumstances was any confidential or secret information to be made available to the press. He advised that it was a matter of discretion and judgment as to who would talk to the press and what they could say to the press. NATHAN stated that he did not feel that REMINGTON was an official of WPB in the sense that he would have been

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qualified to talk to the press. He stated, however, that if he had seen REMINGTON talking to a reporter, he would not have forbidden him to have contact with the reporter, but probably would have called to his attention his minor status and the necessity for use of discretion and good judgment.

NATHAN advised that he could not understand REMINGTON talking to a representative of the press outside of the office, especially one he did not definitely know was a representative of the press. He stated that even if REMINGTON's contact with BENTLEY had been legitimate, he considered it fantastic that he could have used such poor judgment as to buy a copy of the "Daily Worker" from her.

NATHAN advised that he recalled the "Garbage Theory" for making octane gasoline or rubber out of waste products, and that this matter had been brought to his attention by MATTHEW FOX, whose job was principally expediting. He stated that FOX apparently was the sponsor of JEAN, who was the originator of the "Garbage Theory", and that FOX had been the person who closely followed and supervised all work in experiments conducted on this theory.

NATHAN advised that the "Garbage Theory" was seriously discussed and while they always hoped it would be successful, there had been from the beginning an "air of humor" about discussions of it persistently from the time it was first heard of. NATHAN stated that the Committee had always hoped it would work out and that it was considered a matter of secrecy. He advised that so far as he knew, there never had been any release concerning production of rubber or gasoline by this theory and under no circumstances can he understand why anyone would release the formula involved in using this theory. It was NATHAN's recollection that he had never seen the formula for the "Garbage Theory" and he doubted that FOX ever had. He stated that if the formula were available to the Planning Committee staff, FOX would have been the natural source of the formula.

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NATHAN naturally did not desire to testify in REMINGTON's trial and advised that he was presently being considered for an appointment by the President to the staff of the Advisory Committee to Administer the Point Four Program.

Mr. NATHAN was reinterviewed in connection with LORRAINE HODBAY's statement that all secret material was returned to the safe each night and that secret material was not available to REMINGTON. He advised that all secret material maintained in his safe was not returned every night. He stated that if a man was working when his, NATHAN's, office closed, it would be illogical to take the material he was working with to the safe. He advised that he can recall taking material to meetings and conferences and then giving the material to someone in the section to use. In this case, NATHAN would advise Mrs. ELWIN as to who had the material, and that the person's name would be entered on the charge card. It would not be unusual in NATHAN's opinion, for a man using secret material to let another person in the section use it and not notify Mr. NATHAN's office of the change of custody. Mr. NATHAN could not recall any instance where secret material was not available to REMINGTON as it was to all staff members of the Planning Committee.

NATHAN recalled that REMINGTON did attend a few Planning Committee meetings, but he did not recall what was under discussion or the exact dates REMINGTON attended.

Concerning the weekly summaries of assignments of the Planning Committee staff, NATHAN recalled that these summaries were prepared weekly over the general period of the Planning Committee's existence. He was not aware of the present location of any of the summaries.

Concerning press releases, Mr. NATHAN advised that he could not recall issuing any bulletins or directives on that subject. He advised that perhaps the difference of

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opinion on press releases was a reflection of the difference in instructions for clerical and professional personnel. He stated, for example, it would have been approved for THOMAS WILSON or EDWARD DICKINSON to furnish general background information to the press.

Concerning badges issued to some employees of the Planning Committee for access to the Pentagon, NATHAN explained that the badge was merely for entrance to the building and definitely did not entitle the wearer to have access to confidential or secret information. He advised that if secret or top secret information was desired from the Air Force, he might have written a letter for the person requesting it. Usually, such information would have been obtained by WILLIAM LAWRENCE or JOHN LENNON, who had daily contact with the Air Force and who would be the most likely individuals to need that type of information.

Mr. NATHAN identified as publications he believes were maintained in his office, the following:

1. Aircraft Report 8-K, made by War Production Board, Aircraft Production Division, classified confidential.
2. Official Munitions Production in the United States, classified secret.

He believed Report 15 of the Aircraft Division, War Production Board, concerning Aircraft Engine, Propeller and Glider Production, classified confidential, was an item similar to those usually maintained in his safe. Mr. NATHAN could not identify WS-301, Army Air Force Procurement Program, which sets forth some allocations to foreign countries. He stated that WS-201 could have been in his possession, but he had never noticed it in particular. Mr. NATHAN advised that the War Progress weekly and monthly reports were not maintained in his office, but were maintained by STACY MAY's office, where they were available to the Planning Committee staff.

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Concerning the Consolidated Statistical report of the Army Air Force, NATHAN stated that the name had a familiar sound and was possibly maintained in his office. When it was called to his attention that this document contained allocations, Mr. NATHAN was of the opinion it would not have been in his possession. He called attention to the fact that the Planning Committee had been interested in planning and production, not allocation, and that allocations could have been in documents, but would not have been of interest to or noticed by a person in his position. He called the writer's attention to the fact that until it was pointed out, he had not recalled there was a section in the Eight Series entitled "Defense Aid", "British" and "Other Foreign".

Mr. NATHAN pointed out that allocations of aircraft would have been available to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, who was with the Army Air Force, and is another person whom ELIZABETH BENTLEY states she received information from.

Mr. NATHAN advised that he had been contacted by JOSEPH RAUH concerning the "Garbage Theory" for making synthetic rubber. He stated that he advised RAUH essentially the same as is set out above and advised that he does not expect to be called as a defense witness.

NATHAN advised that LIBBEY probably worked for THOMAS WILSON or MATHEW FOX. He was unable to recall exactly why LIBBEY was released. NATHAN advised EDWARD DICKINSON should be acquainted with the situation since he was the administrative man for the Planning Committee.

Mr. OSCAR NAUMANN, Chief of the Bureau of the New York Journal of Commerce, 705 Albee Building, Washington, D. C., advised that he came to the Washington Bureau in May 1942 as a reporter and often covered news stories at the War Production Board in the Social Security Building, Third Street and Independence Avenue, Southwest. He said at that time the paper had a man who made three trips a day to all Government agencies and obtained "handout publicity

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releases" and that reporters went to various agencies and attempted to develop stories from various officials. Reporters did not ordinarily concern themselves with obtaining the "handout publicity releases" but extended every effort to obtain a story from War Production Board officials.

He said that HARRY G. BORWICK, who was then Chief of the Bureau, made most of the contacts with War Production Board officials at that time and attempted to get stories.

NAUMANN said that he, NAUMANN, attended press conferences at the War Production Board and usually DONALD NELSON presided with a staff to assist him. One of these individuals who assisted NELSON was ROBERT NATHAN. NELSON would answer all the questions he could and then ask some member of his staff who was qualified to answer the question to do so. NATHAN would answer such questions from time to time. He stated he never knew NATHAN to hold a press conference as such.

NAUMANN advised that NATHAN was considered a good source of information by most reporters, and he, NAUMANN, talked to NATHAN on occasions. In this connection, he pointed out that usually reporters sought out division heads for specific information they were desirous of obtaining for a story and would ask for the information they needed. As a rule, the War Production Board division head would answer the question if it did not violate security regulations, and advise the reporter as to what information was all right and what information was not to be printed because of security regulations.

NAUMANN said that the War Production Board division head apparently used his own judgment as to what was all right and that which was not all right from a security standpoint. On occasions, he might talk to the assistant of the division head.

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NAUMANN advised that he has practically no knowledge of the Planning Committee and does not ever recall having interviewed EDWARD T. DICKINSON or THOMAS WILSON, who were REMINGTON's superiors at the War Production Board. He advised that he may have interviewed THOMAS BLAISDELL at the War Production Board, but he does not remember. He said he is certain he never interviewed REMINGTON at the War Production Board, and, in fact, has never met REMINGTON.

He pointed out that his paper was not concerned with the usual type of news, but was attempting to gather news concerning materials and manpower which would be of interest to business firms rather than information as to the progress of war production as such which the ordinary newspaper would be interested in.

Mr. WILLIAM C. NEMETH, Attorney, 2111 North 16th Street, Arlington, Virginia, advised that from approximately September 1942 to June 1943, he was Administrative Officer, Planning Committee, Executive Office of the Chairman, War Production Board, and as such he was responsible inside the Committee for the personnel problems, processing and applications; leave, space, equipment and security (physical).

Mr. NEMETH advised that the Planning Committee was a high level group which functioned immediately under the Director of WPB, and that the staff of the Committee had access to secret and top secret reports from WPB, Army, and in general, from most war agencies. He recalled that any document routed to the Committee for its use which bore the classification of secret or top secret had been maintained in a locked safe in his office. These documents could be charged out by persons on the staff who had a use for them and a record was maintained by the secretaries of his superior, Mr. DICKINSON, and his own of what documents were taken and by whom. These documents were returned to the safe each and every night. If a person was using a document for several days in a row, it was necessary for this person to charge the file out every morning and to return it every evening. Papers classified confidential or restricted

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could not be left on, or in, desks after working hours, but must be maintained in locked filing cabinets. These cabinets were maintained in each room and the persons in the room had keys for the particular cabinets they used. As is the case in most agencies, the keys could open cabinets in other rooms which had the same number and there was duplication of lock numbers. Mr. NEMETH advised that REMINGTON could have charged out secret documents relating to any particular project he was working on, including those relating to high octane gas (then called 100 octane gas), target figures and production of aircraft, rubber, or explosives. NEMETH stated that confidential and restricted documents were available to members of the Planning Committee as needed and were undoubtedly available to REMINGTON. Mr. NEMETH emphasized that he had never noticed or heard that REMINGTON had evidenced any unusual interest in any documents outside of those immediately concerned with the project on which he was working. Mr. NEMETH recalled that REMINGTON had worked on many assignments, most of which would have been assigned by one of the Planning Committee members. These projects would generally concern a part of a particular problem in which the Committee was interested and would be for the clarification of a particular point.

Mr. NEMETH stated that so far as he knew the Planning Committee never, under any circumstances, released anything directly to the press. Press material was furnished to the Information Division and released to the press through press releases. All inquiries by the press were referred to the Information Division. Mr. NEMETH recalled that he had been instructed by Mr. NATHAN, Mr. DICKINSON, Manuals of Instruction, and by his predecessor, that all inquiries by the press were to be referred to the Information Division without exception. Concerning REMINGTON's statement that any official of WPB had authority to give the press aircraft production figures without clearing with a superior, NEMETH considered this statement to be ridiculous. He stated that in his opinion, REMINGTON was a very junior employee of the Planning Committee and could not have been considered an official of the WPB. As far as holding press conferences and furnishing information

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to the press on one's personal judgment was concerned, Mr. NEMETH doubted that he would consider NATHAN as being an official in that circumstance. Mr. NEMETH felt that this situation of speaking directly to the press without clearance from the Information Division would have been within the authority of only the director of the War Production Board.

NEMETH stated that he had never observed any efforts on the part of REMINGTON to circumvent security regulations. He had not observed any particularly close relationship between BLAISDELL and REMINGTON, and had always considered BURR SMITH as BLAISDELL's particular protege. Mr. NEMETH stated that BLAISDELL was very interested in "bright young men" and so far as he knew, BLAISDELL's interest in REMINGTON was of that general type. Mr. NEMETH advised that if REMINGTON had brought his application to him in trying to obtain a position on the Planning Committee staff, he, NEMETH, would have considered his background excellent for employment on the staff. NEMETH advised that BLAISDELL had access to all confidential and secret information passing through the Committee and that REMINGTON could have had access to this material but only at the discretion of Mr. BLAISDELL.

NEMETH believed that BLAISDELL personally received copies of all documents containing important information whether it was secret or confidential, and that BLAISDELL had a safe for the maintenance of these documents.

NEMETH commented that he had always considered REMINGTON to be a very reliable and loyal citizen, and that he knew nothing from his personal experience that would have reflected on his loyalty in any way.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. NEMETH - the former VIRGINIA HURST - who was employed as Secretary to LUCAS ALDEN on the Planning Committee staff, was present during the interview with NEMETH.

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Mrs. NEMETH was acquainted with REMINGTON during 1942 and 1943 as a member of the staff, and considered him to be a very reliable and pleasant person. She was in general agreement with the material furnished by her husband, but she did not believe REMINGTON could have had any access to secret papers, except as required by his work. She definitely stated that REMINGTON never showed any unusual interest in restricted material, and that his main interest seemed to be his family.

Miss JULIET PHILLIPS, Foreign Affairs Assistant, Department of State, advised that she had been Secretary to SIMON KUZNETS, Program and Statistics Division Associate Director, War Production Board, from the Fall of 1942 to the Fall of 1943. Miss PHILLIPS advised that at that time, the Planning Committee staff was on the second floor while Mr. KUZNETS' office was on the fifth floor. She advised that she had contact with only GOLDSMITH and GOLDENTHAL from the Planning Committee and knew nothing of the physical operations or material available to that committee. She stated that secret material maintained by her was available only to KUZNETS.

Mrs. MORRIS SCHOLL, nee SHIRLEY M. SPIEGAL, housewife, 8002 Newell Court, Silver Spring, Maryland, advised that prior to her marriage she was SHIRLEY M. SPIEGAL, and for a period during 1942-43, she was employed with the Planning Committee of the War Production Board. She said she was just a secretary to FRANCIS HOGE, a consultant on the Planning Committee. She had been his secretary in the Aluminum Division of WPB, and came over with him when he became a consultant with the Planning Committee. She said she believes Mr. HOGE is now in New York City.

Mrs. SCHOLL advised she recalls ROBERT NATHAN was Chairman of the Planning Committee at the time she was there and she remembers that WILLIAM REMINGTON was on the staff of the Planning Committee, but she did not know him personally and she did not know what his duties were or what he did. She does not recall seeing very much of him.

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Mrs. SCHOLL was questioned concerning her knowledge as to whom at WPB was classified information from the Army concerning aircraft data made and other questions of this nature contained in the interrogatory utilized for interviews with the staff of the Planning Committee. Mrs. SCHOLL advised that she did not know the answers to any of these questions, as the nature of her work as secretary to Mr. HOGE, which was the taking of his dictation and the handling of his correspondence, gave her no opportunity or occasion to have knowledge of the type of information being sought by this interrogatory and general line of questioning.

Mrs. SCHOLL advised that she never personally released information of any kind to the press, nor to her knowledge did Mr. HOGE ever do so, and she was certain that he did not have such authority.

She advised that she had absolutely no knowledge as to what information on plane production figures or any other subject matter REMINGTON had access.

She had no knowledge of the system utilized at WPB regarding distribution of press releases.

Mrs. SCHOLL advised that she recalled THOMAS BLAISDELL was a member of the Planning Committee, but she doubts that she ever saw him to know what he looks like, and did not know anything about the relationship of REMINGTON and BLAISDELL nor to what file cabinets they had access or what keys they were issued, as she was not in a position to know.

Mrs. SCHOLL evidenced a very cooperative attitude during the interview and she was apologetic because of the fact that she could not be more helpful in furnishing the desired information. As she pointed out, she was just a secretary to Mr. HOGE and handled his work only, and she never came in contact with REMINGTON or BLAISDELL in connection with her work at the War Production Board.

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Mr. CARROLL K. SHAW, 3617 Quesada, Northwest, presently Director of Administration, NLRB, and formerly from April to December 1942 the Administrative Officer for the Planning Committee, WPB, advised he had been officially acquainted with REMINGTON. He advised he desired to point out that so far as he was concerned, REMINGTON had always been highly regarded by him and being fortified by only newspaper accounts of what REMINGTON was allegedly supposed to have given BENTLEY was not convinced of REMINGTON's having acted against the interests of our Government.

Mr. SHAW advised that considering security of WPB information as regards REMINGTON although definite security regulations applied to all WPB, no regulation in regards to documents or reports of a classified nature would have prevented REMINGTON from knowing their contents. He explained that the Panel Committee consisted of three individuals, one of whom was Mr. BLAISDELL. To these three members came all classified information which found its way to WPB, he stated. He advised that REMINGTON, having a close working arrangement with BLAISDELL would most certainly have had access to all classified information in BLAISDELL's possession, which would have been all classified information in the Panel Committee's possession concerning any phase of War Production statistics, aircraft or otherwise, coming into the WPB. He advised that this knowledge coming in the possession of REMINGTON was perfectly normal and would not in itself be a violation of any security regulations.

He advised, however, that public dissemination of this information was another story. He stated any release of information to the public through the press or otherwise was wholly the function of the Information Division of WPB, controlled by Mr. NELSON; that REMINGTON, nor any other official of the WPB could assume this function without clearance through the Information Division. He advised further that there was no general distribution of contemplated press releases to anyone in WPB with the exception of those releases which had a bearing on a project in which an

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individual had been assigned. However, he advised after a release had been made to the press or public, anyone could, and if on the mailing list, did receive copies of any release.

Mr. SHAW advised he was not familiar with possible existing regulations or any imposed on WPB by Army, but in addition to security regulations as to press releases, which he has previously explained, there also existed security measures in regard to keeping of records of dissemination of classified material. A record was definitely kept and all classified documents were signed for and he advised to the best of his recollection, EDWARD DICKINSON and ROBERT NATHAN were responsible for the proper issuance and retention of records and receipts and for use of such records.

He advised that documents on the agenda for consideration by the Panel Committee were, to his best knowledge, photostated for each member, but that this would not be considered as a general distribution as the Panel Committee consisted of only three members.

He advised the Panel Staff which fell under the supervision of the Panel Committee, and which consisted of about forty members, was not issued copies of documents to be considered by the committee.

Mr. SHAW advised that BLAISDELL was to his recollection, concerned with aircraft production and related matters. Therefore, he advised it would be logical for REMINGTON to have had knowledge of an approved press release prior to its release to the press through BLAISDELL. He explained that as previously brought out by him, BLAISDELL, being directly interested in aircraft and related subjects, due to assignment to this project, would have entitled him to study a contemplated release on this subject matter.

He advised that EDWARD DICKINSON would probably have been the person responsible for security in REMINGTON's

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branch of WPB. He advised there was also an overall Security Officer for WPB, whose name he did not recall.

He stated REMINGTON would have had access after hours, he believes, to file cabinets assigned to the Panel Committee, but not beyond this.

Mr. SHAW advised he would like to point out that it was his opinion that BLAISDELL, being in possession of all confidential information, had no reason to hold back any of this information from REMINGTON as the latter was not only highly regarded by BLAISDELL, but others on the Committee. In addition, he advised that REMINGTON had been cleared for handling work of the highest classification and there existed no reason for BLAISDELL not seeking REMINGTON's advice on confidential matters.

Mr. SHAW advised that in regard to "OMPUS", a publication labeled secret issued by WPB, that this was available to only members of the Panel Staff who had been given an assignment which required its use.

In regard to the WPB publications "War Progress" and "Statistics of War Production", he advised these were classified only as "confidential", and were to his best recollection generally available to the entire staff.

Mrs. ANNA SWENSON, 854 Northampton Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland, advised she had been employed by the War Production Board for approximately four years and during that time had been an employee of the Planning Committee for nearly one year. She said that her knowledge of REMINGTON was limited to saying "hello" in the corridors and through one personal contact when he was soliciting blood donors. Mrs. SWENSON stated that she has been following the REMINGTON trial in the papers and said she finds it hard to think he is guilty of anything wrong since he had been such a gentleman.

Mrs. SWENSON said that she was just a clerk in the WPB and she just did the work assigned to her. She had

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no knowledge of the type of work handled by REMINGTON. She worked in the office of Major (FNO) LAWRENCE, who also has written a column for The Evening Star. She was unfamiliar with the War Production Board policy regarding press releases; did not know the name of the person responsible for security, and advised that she had not worked overtime, and therefore, did not know if material were available to the employees after hours. Mrs. SWENSON said that she personally was not aware of the relationship between BLAISDELL and REMINGTON, but she heard that BLAISDELL considered REMINGTON to be a brilliant person with a promising future and had secured positions for REMINGTON in various agencies. She could not comment on the availability of material in BLAISDELL's possession to REMINGTON.

Mrs. SWENSON said that it was necessary to sign for classified material received, but she did not know who had charge of keeping these records, or whether they were actually kept in file.

ALFRED SHERRARD, Assistant Professor of Economics at American University, 1901 F Street, Northwest, advised that from October to December 1941 he was employed at the agency which subsequently became the Office of Price Administration and knew WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON officially there inasmuch as they shared adjoining desks. SHERRARD left this agency about the end of 1941 or early 1942, was loaned to War Production Board, and subsequently became a permanent employee of this agency until about February 1943. He was employed in the position best described as a Section Chief of the Munitions Branch of the Research and Statistics Division of WPB. He advised that he never recalled seeing or talking to WILLIAM W. REMINGTON while he, SHERRARD, was at WPB. He advised he knew nothing of the duties of REMINGTON at the Planning Committee or Orders and Regulations Bureau of WPB, but knew of the association between REMINGTON and THOMAS BLAISDELL at WPB.

He advised that the Munitions Branch was engaged in the preparation of "Official Munitions Production of the U.S.", commonly referred to as OMPUS and the publication

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"War Progress". The former was a highly secret document which was given the classification of "secret" and was given very limited circulation, and he believes each copy was numbered. This document was distributed through a central office, name unknown, and everyone receiving a copy had to sign for it. Ordinarily, it was required that a professional employee rather than a secretary sign for same. In his office, this document was ordinarily kept in a safe. The central office distributing these documents ordinarily tried to get the copies back after a reasonable time.

The "War Progress" document was given a "confidential" classification, but was distributed to some extent to other agencies. He said the central office also attempted to enforce the return of copies of "War Progress", but did not make as much an effort as they did with OMPUS. He stated he recalled that when he left WPB in February 1943, he returned his copies of War Progress to the central office and got a release. He explained that information in War Progress was subsequently used for official press releases by WPB. SHERRARD stated that OMPUS contained statistics concerning the over-all unit production of aircraft and was compiled from both Air Force and Navy figures, and was considered very accurate and consequently secret. "War Progress" contained information regarding aircraft in dollar figures and ordinarily did not reflect unit production. This information was compiled by WPB from Air Force and Navy figures and was translated from unit figures to dollar figures.

SHERRARD said that several times he was requested to prepare figures for press releases regarding aircraft production by STACY MAY's office, which he did, and turned them back to the office of STACY MAY. He said later he observed the information he prepared appear in newspapers sometimes, just as he had prepared it, and other times in a revised form. He said that he did not believe that he had authority to issue press releases at WPB or to, in any way, give information coming to his attention to the press. In this connection, he advised that he had a Grade P-4 or P-5 position. He said the only persons he knew of who had or

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gave information to the press were those in the office of STACY MAY.

SHERRARD advised that most information released by WPB to the press was in terms of dollar figures, rather than unit figures because WPB was primarily concerned with figures in relation to the national income of the United States.

SHERRARD stated he recalls getting information for the compilation of the above documents from the Air Force through a central office, name unknown, in the Munitions Division of WPB. He said he has the impression that this central office maintained liaison with the Air Force to obtain these statistics. However, in unusual cases where some specific information was needed, WPB employees would attempt to get this type of information directly from the Air Force. He could not give any names of individuals who were at the Air Force who would have information of this type. He said there were numerous Air Force documents, some compiled in Washington, some at Wright Field, Ohio, and possibly elsewhere, that were available at WPB in the Munitions Branch and that lesser professional employees had ready access to these documents the same as the top professional employees. He said that in all probability, REMINGTON could have obtained these also, because he was a professional employee. He said he had no knowledge to prove the latter statement and added that, so far as he can remember, REMINGTON never called him at WPB for such information. He believes that if

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REMYINGTON had done so, he might remember it because of their acquaintance at OPA as set out above. He said, however, he could not swear that REMINGTON had never called him at WPB for aircraft or any other kind of information. He said that he is almost certain that he did not and would not have given him unit production figures, but might have given him dollar figures if he had so requested.

SHERRARD was advised that in 1942 REMINGTON prepared a report on aircraft production and listed his, SHERRARD'S, name among the list of names shown as his sources. SHERRARD said REMINGTON may have contacted him, but he does not recall it. He said, of course, numerous persons were always calling for information and his section was there to provide such information.

Subsequent to the above employment, SHERRARD was employed at the Office of Strategic Services, but did not know REMINGTON there. He later met REMINGTON at some Government meetings late in 1945 or early 1946 on a few occasions, but has no knowledge of REMINGTON other than set out in this interview.

ALFRED SHERRARD advised that generally he obtained his material for airplane statistics from the Aircraft Production and the Munitions Branches of the Research and Statistics Division. He said he was mainly concerned with the system to be used in changing unit production figures into dollar figures.

He said he never saw any figures from any source which would have indicated the allocation of planes to various theatres of war, nor could he have obtained this information from the Air Force. SHERRARD said he had frequently heard of the "Wright Field Report" and pointed out that often when he contacted the Aircraft Section of the Munitions Branch for information regarding aircraft, he was advised that the information he was furnished was from the "Wright Field Report". SHERRARD advised that Wright Field at that time compiled the majority of the Air Force Statistics, and he had no idea what the real name of the Wright Field Report was, and did not know if it was only one report or a series of reports. He said he never heard of the "Aircraft Manufacturers Planning Report".

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A copy of the document "War Production Board -- Aircraft Production Division, 8-K", dated August 7, 1942, labeled confidential, was displayed to SHERRARD. He said it was readily available in his office to all employees for their official use. He stated that he used this document on many occasions while at WPB. He said that the breakdown of planes as to Army, Navy, Defense Aid, British and Foreign, was common in WPB, and that he remembers on some occasions the heading "Foreign" was broken down further by countries. When the heading "Foreign" was broken down in this respect, it indicated that these foreign countries were paying for the planes. He could not recall the names of the documents in which this breakdown may have appeared.

A copy of "Official Munitions Production of the United States" was also exhibited to SHERRARD, and he readily identified it also and explained it was kept in the safe in his office, and any employees needing this document could obtain it for reference use.

A copy of the document published by the Aircraft Production Board, Resources Control Office, entitled "Aircraft Engine, Propeller, and Glider Production" was displayed to SHERRARD, and he advised he did not recall ever seeing this document at WPB.

A copy of "Joint Aircraft Committee Working Schedule as of October 1, 1943", which was prepared by the Aircraft Production Board, Resources Control Office, was likewise exhibited to SHERRARD and he did not recall having seen this document at WPB. He explained that he may have seen these documents, because he saw many aircraft and other statistical documents, but he does not specifically recall seeing them. He pointed out that he was not interested in aircraft statistics only, but was concerned with statistics of all phases of war production.

A copy of the document "Army Air Forces Aircraft Procurement Programs, Fiscal Year Funds, 1941-43, Number of

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"Aircraft on Program, on Contract, Accepted, and Delivered as of November 30, 1942", which was prepared at Wright Field, Ohio, was also exhibited to SHERRARD and he said that he does not recall seeing such a document. As pointed out above, he said he may have seen it and does not recall it. However, he pointed out that the information in the first few pages was the type available to WPB, but he does not recall seeing information from the Air Force pertaining to production of planes by companies and locations as shown in most of this document. During the examination, he noted that some of the WPB documents contained such information, but the Air Force documents never came to his attention. He pointed out that undoubtedly some division in WPB would have need of such information regarding plants and locations in order to know how to allocate materials, but this information never came to his attention. He again stated that he is certain that he never saw any statistics regarding the allocation of planes to various theaters of war.

SHERRARD was advised of the testimony of ELIZABETH BENTLEY concerning the type of information furnished by REMINGTON to BENTLEY. He said that he did not believe the information regarding the allocation of planes as to theaters of war was available at WPB. He said also WPB never, to his knowledge, received any information regarding the manner in which planes functioned and performed. He said sometimes the employees at WPB would speculate among themselves about such matters when the Air Force or some other branch of the service suddenly cancelled a contract. SHERRARD said, however, this was purely speculation and he never saw anything in writing in this regard.

MYRON A. TRACY, Chief, Aircraft Division, Munitions Board, a former official of the Aircraft Division, WPB, and the WPB Aircraft Resources Control Office, was interviewed for the purpose of determining what aircraft production data was distributed to WPB personnel in 1942, and 1943, and may have been available to REMINGTON. He stated that if REMINGTON had information regarding types of aircraft produced, production figures, and allocation of planes to

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to foreign countries, he would have had access to data based on the ARCO "Aircraft, Engine and Propeller Production Report, No. 15" and supplementary reports were distributed "8 Series" and "W Series". He said these reports were distributed monthly and classified as confidential. He said a complete file of the No. 15 reports is maintained in the records of the Aircraft Resources Control Office, Federal Records Center, Alexandria, Virginia.

He said it was his definite recollection that THOMAS BLAISDELL was among those receiving this data; however, when subsequently reinterviewed, TRACY advised that he cannot state definitely that BLAISDELL received these reports and he can only say that STACY MAY of the Bureau of Program and Statistics, WPB, received them.

TRACY said that figures regarding the allocation of aircraft were not used in the work of the War Production Board during the time he was with the Aircraft Division. He said such figures would have been compiled by the Munitions Assignments Committee (Air), WPB. He said these records were last in the possession of the Joint Military Allocations Committee, maintained in the Historical Records Section, Adjutant General's Office, Federal Records Center, Alexandria, Virginia.

A search was conducted for the above described records at the Federal Records Center, Alexandria, Virginia, and while various documents were located containing allocation data, no method of tracing these beyond the Munitions Assignment Board was discovered.

Regarding press releases, TRACY stated that it had been his understanding information regarding the War Production Board was not to be given to the press without clearance from a superior official. He said it was never his understanding that he could exercise his own discretion as to what might be given the press and as a matter of fact,

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he was not approached by a representative of the press for any information pertaining to the business of the War Production Board.

The War Production Board file of FREDERICK IRVING LIBBY reflected R.W. NATHAN as superior and one R.W. TURNLEY as Divisional Administrative Officer. TURNLEY, identified with one REGINALD W. TURNLEY, presently employed 30668, Department of Defense, Pentagon Building, advised that while at WPB he was Divisional Administrative Officer of the Bureau of Research and Statistics and handled personnel matters, including hiring and firing, as well as budget matters and administrative services. He stated the name of LIBBY was not recalled by him. He believed if the circumstances were cited for LIBBY'S alleged release by the WPB, he would recall. The suggested cause cited possibly the true cause, but was not reflected in the official documents coming to his attention.

J. STANLEY WERKING, 327 Webster Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., said that beginning about July, 1942 he was chief of the above Reports Control and Distribution Branch, Reports Division, Bureau of Program and Statistics, War Production Board. He said the purpose of this branch was to maintain controls and safeguard all secret military information received by and emanating from the Reports Division, to supervise the distribution of secret information, and to keep records on all the reports distributed. He said his section was responsible for the distribution of the above OMPUS report. From memory, he provided a partial list of WPB employees, who received this publication, and named them THOMAS C. BLAISDELL. He added that only those persons on the distribution list were entitled to receive these reports; that it was required that they be kept in a safe, and that when a new copy was delivered, the only one was picked up and burned. He referred to Mrs. CLARENCE O. PFORR, 5036 Pimbridge Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, the former FRANCES HUMPHRIES, who was the Control Clerk in his branch, and kept the actual distribution record for OMPUS. He stated that she had a very excellent memory, and distributed the publication from memory and could undoubtedly recall exactly who in WPB received it.

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FORMULA FOR MAKING SYNTHETIC
RUBBER AND ALCOHOL FROM GARBAGE

The following information is being set out to summarize investigation conducted regarding the so-called "garbage process" for making butyl alcohol or high octane gasoline or synthetic rubber from garbage.

On December 28, 1950, the Washington Field Office advised that in connection with a review of the files of the War Production Board, in an effort to locate the formula regarding instant garbage process, that office had ascertained that one, D. B. KEYES, Vice-President in Charge of Research for Heyden Chemical Company, New York City, might have information concerning instant process.

Doctor DONALD B. KEYES, Vice-President of the Heyden Chemical Company, New York City, residing at 480 Park Avenue, New York City, advised Special Agents JAMES P. MARTIN and JOHN B. SIMMONS, on December 29, 1950, that while he was head Consultant for the Chemical Division of the War Production Board sometime after the Spring of 1942, an inventor from Los Angeles, California, name not recalled, had corresponded with DONALD NELSON's office at the War Production Board, concerning a process for making butadiene, synthetic rubber from garbage. This inventor from Los Angeles, California had advised DONALD NELSON's office that he had such a process, and Doctor KEYES said that such a process was possible through the fermentation of the sugar and of the starches contained in garbage, but he said that the cost of such a process would be prohibitive.

Doctor KEYES recalled that DONALD NELSON's office then turned this process over to the then Head of the Rubber Section of the War Production Board in 1942, for the latter's consideration. Subsequently, the inventor of this process came to Washington and gained

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support of some Washington, D. C. columnist or radio commentator, name not recalled by Doctor KEYES, who gave publicity to said process.

So far as Doctor KEYES knows, the War Production Board had taken no action on this process at that time but subsequently the inventor, in Los Angeles, California, corresponded again with the War Production Board, indicating that he had a new and improved process for the making of synthetic rubber from garbage. The then Head of the Rubber Section of the War Production Board, name not recalled by KEYES, then turned to Doctor KEYES in the Chemical Section of the War Production Board for advice as to whether this plan was or was not feasible. Doctor KEYES then telephonically contacted WALTER SCHMIDT, presently and at that time the President of the Western Precipitation Company, Los Angeles, California, home address 356 South Hudson Street, Los Angeles, California, and requested SCHMIDT to contact the inventor for first hand details. SCHMIDT personally contacted the said inventor at Los Angeles, California and reported back to KEYES that the inventor said that he had not completed this process, but that the inventor promised to notify the War Production Board when he completed the said process. KEYES said that the War Production Board never heard anything more from the inventor.

Doctor KEYES said that he did not recall seeing any papers at the War Production Board concerning said garbage process, except the letter from the inventor wherein the inventor mentioned his improved process. KEYES believes that there would have been other papers and correspondence relating to said garbage process and advised that these papers would have been retained in the files of the Rubber Section of the War Production Board and not in any other Section of the War Production Board. KEYES had no knowledge as to where these files might be stored at the present time. He said that he does not recall the name of the then Head of the Rubber Section

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of the War Production Board in 1942, but advised that Doctor ROGERS, presently President of Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute, Brooklyn, New York, would know the name of this person.

KEYES said that the files concerning this process were in the custody of the then Head of the Rubber Section, WPB, and the files of that Section of WPB were then turned over to the custody of the Baruch Committee. Subsequently, said files were turned over to the custody of a so-called "rubber czar," whose name KEYES cannot recall, but who was, according to KEYES, formerly a railroad President, and KEYES advised that said files of the Rubber Section of WPB were last in the custody of BRADLEY DEWEY, presently President of Dewey and Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts. KEYES said that DEWEY had "three right hand men" at that time, who should know where the files of the Old Rubber Section of WPB are presently maintained. According to KEYES, these three men were Professor KARL C. MONRAD, presently associated with Carnegie Technical Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Professor EDWARD R. GILLILAND, presently Professor of Chemical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts; and L. R. WEIDLEIN, presently Director of the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

On December 29, 1950, JOHN J. BEATTY, 22 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York, furnished the following information to Special Agents JAMES P. MARTIN and JOHN B. SIMMONS, of the New York Office:

In 1944 BEATTY went to Washington and contacted a Mr. TATOR, of the Alcohol Division, Department not known to BEATTY, who referred him to three engineers in the same department. BEATTY had no plans or models and merely showed them a slip of paper on which Doctor BRUNNERS, of Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute, had written the results of tests conducted by him. According to BEATTY, TATOR sometime later came to New York City and consulted

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with BEATTY, MOHR and LAGELBAUER. BEATTY did not believe the Alcohol Group was the proper one to help him and went to the WPB where he saw Doctor D. B. KEYES. KEYES told him he had a good thing if he could perfect it and also said that he was turning the whole matter over to Doctor ORTMER, of Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute, and a Doctor HALL, in Ohio.

BEATTY heard from Doctor ORTMER when he returned to New York City and the Doctor told him he had heard from KEYES, who had advised him to make tests on any results obtained by BEATTY or his group. The invention was not perfected by the end of the war so no further contact was had with ORTMER or Washington.

MOHR resides at 1038 Van Nest Avenue, Bronx, New York, and LAGELBAUER resides at 410 East 13th Street, New York City, and neither had any contact with Washington. The Morlabeo Corporation was formed on January 31, 1950, to handle the process and is owned in equal thirds by MOHR, LAGELBAUER and BEATTY.

On December 29, 1950, Doctor DONALD B. KEYES, aforementioned, further advised that he recalled that Mr. BEATTY came to him with a process for making commercial alcohol out of garbage but KEYES said that BEATTY is not the individual who was the inventor of the "garbage process," previously mentioned by KEYES. KEYES said BEATTY'S garbage process received practically no consideration at the WPB, but he recalled that the previous process mentioned by KEYES as the "garbage process" was the subject of considerable discussion at the WPB and that the inventor was a man from California.

Doctor D. B. KEYES, on this occasion, further advised that he now recalls that the Head of the Rubber Section of the WPB in 1942 who turned to KEYES for advice as to the feasibility of the "garbage process" for making synthetic rubber, invented by a Los Angeles man, was one ARTHUR NEWHALL. He said that NEWHALL'S title at that time, in 1942, was First Rubber Coordinator of the WPB. KEYES

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advised that NEWHALL is now head of a rubber company in Boston, Massachusetts, name of company not recalled, which company manufacturers zipper overshoes. He advised that NEWHALL should know the name of the person in Los Angeles, California, who invented said "garbage process" for making synthetic rubber, the nature of the process, what plans for same were turned over to the WPB by the inventor, the confidential nature, if any, of such plans and possibly where and how these plans or any correspondence had with the WPB regarding these plans could be located today. He said NEWHALL was at one time prior to working for the WPB, an official of Goodrich Rubber Company, Boston, Massachusetts, and advised that the Goodrich Company there might know NEWHALL'S whereabouts.

On January 3, 1951, SA JAMES P. MARTIN, of this office, reviewed the book by DONALD M. NELSON, former head of the War Production Board, entitled, "Arsenal of Democracy", which book was reviewed at the New York Public Library, 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

A review of this book reflected that the book contained information regarding synthetic rubber processes submitted, during World War II, to the War Production Board, including on pages 299 and 300 information concerning "a gentleman from California" who believed he had found a new way to make rubber out of garbage. NELSON did not identify this man by name in the book. He said the man began by convincing a radio commentator that he had the answer to the rubber problem and thereafter ARTHUR NEWHALL called this commentator and requested that the commentator send the inventor to tell his story to the War Production Board. The inventor then related to the War Production Board that his process dealt with a distillation of oil "from vegetable refuse, from practically any kind of household garbage".

The process then called for immersing a piece of crude rubber in this oil, whereupon the crude rubber, so immersed for a week, would "grow to four times its original proportions". According to the inventor this

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process would quadruple, within a week, the stockpile of rubber on hand at the time.

The Bureau of Standards, according to NELSON's book, then analyzed this treated rubber and reported that crude rubber would absorb said oil and swell but as soon as attempts were made to process the rubber, a dehydration process took place and the oil then came out of the rubber whereupon the rubber returned to its natural size. Consequently the process, according to NELSON's book, was of no use.

Dr. DONALD B. KEYES, previously mentioned above, on January 3, 1951, advised SA JAMES PL MARTIN, to the effect that he recalls the process mentioned above in DONALD M. NELSON's book but that KEYES said this was not the process that KEYES had previously mentioned, and that this was not the "garbage process" which had been the subject of some talk at the War Production Board.

KEYES was asked if he recalled the name Dr. JEAN which name was previously furnished by the Washington Field Office as the possible inventor of the "garbage process." KEYES said that he now recalls that it was a Mr. JEAN who was the inventor of the "garbage process" which process KEYES had previously mentioned and which process KEYES believed was the "garbage process" of interest in this case.

On January 3, 1951, ERNEST W. PITTMAN, President of Inter Chemical Corporation, 67 West 44th Street, New York City, advised SAS JAMES P. MARTIN and ROBERT W. BLOUNT of this office, that he vaguely recalled that there had been some "garbage process" for making synthetic rubber, which process was submitted to the War Production Board at the time that ERNEST W. PITTMAN was employed there in 1942-1943 but PITTMAN stated that he definitely did not handle said "garbage process" and recalls nothing further about the process.

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On January 4, 1951, RALPH BROOKE AUSTRIAN, 25 West 54th Street, New York City, furnished the following information to SAS JAMES P. MARTIN and THOMAS E. O'BRIEN:

AUSTRIAN advised that he joined the WPB, March 23, 1942, as a member of the Planning Committee, Office of Chairman, WPB. He says that the Planning Committee, Proper, consisted of ROBERT NATHAN, FRED W. SEARLES and THOMAS C. BLAISDELL, Jr. AUSTRIAN worked in the offices of the Planning Committee under the immediate supervision of MATTHEW FOX.

AUSTRIAN was originally from California and had heard of the process of JAMES WILLIAM JEAN for processing garbage into gasoline and into synthetic rubber, saying said process had received considerable publicity in California newspapers from about 1939. AUSTRIAN said accordingly, on his own initiative, he proposed to FOX that he, AUSTRIAN, consult with JEAN regarding the latter's process as a possible solution to the rubber shortage. FOX gave AUSTRIAN permission to do so. AUSTRIAN then telephoned JEAN in California requesting the latter to come to Washington to consult with WPB regarding garbage processing. JEAN did so about July, 1942, and thereafter dealt almost entirely with AUSTRIAN regarding garbage processing at WPB.

JEAN explained garbage processing orally to AUSTRIAN but never submitted any definite set of plans regarding this processing. AUSTRIAN recalled that the process was patented, probably about 1939, by JEAN as a process for making high quality gasoline from garbage. AUSTRIAN explained that JEAN explained that in the early stages of the process, JEAN made the butyl alcohol from the fermenting of garbage and then by adding a catalyst and through distillation, produced a high octane gasoline from this butyl alcohol. According to JEAN, this gasoline had the same molecular structure as petroleum based gasoline but did not contain a closed ring of molecules as existing in petroleum based gasoline. In JEAN's gasoline, one molecule of the structural ring had an opened valence and JEAN believed that this opened valence would permit a transformation of the other molecules in his gasoline so that

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through a mixture of JEAN's gasoline with some crude rubber and chemical processing thereafter, the crude rubber would transform JEAN's gasoline in such a way that the crude rubber would be quadrupled in size. AUSTRIAN said that he explained JEAN's process to THOMAS BLAISDELL and BLAISDELL gave him permission to go ahead with experiments on JEAN's process. AUSTRIAN says that thereafter, from about July, 1942 to the end of January, 1943, he, AUSTRIAN, worked with JEAN exclusively on JEAN's process.

AUSTRIAN says that Staff Meetings of all those working with the Planning Committee of WPB were held one morning every week with ROBERT NATHAN presiding. At these meetings each of the persons present discussed the work he was then doing. AUSTRIAN had nothing else to discuss except the "Garbage Process," and he did so at all of those meetings. He says this process, at these meetings, was generally referred to as a process for making alcohol from garbage or gasoline from garbage or rubber from garbage. He says no one at these Staff Meetings had ever made any remarks minimizing the possibility of the process, but on the contrary, all seemed to agree that it offered great possibilities if it could be worked out. He recalls that he pointed out, at said meetings, the vast post war possibilities of American municipalities making high quality gasoline from garbage available to each municipality through this garbage processing of JEAN.

AUSTRIAN also explained at each Staff Meeting, the "Garbage Process," as he had learned it orally from JEAN and further discussed the experiments conducted in research on JEAN's process and the results secured in each experiment, and recalls exhibiting some rubber, secured through experiment on JEAN's process, to those people at the Staff Meetings.

AUSTRIAN attended these Staff Meetings every time he was in Washington, D. C. during the period July, 1942 to the end of January, 1943, and estimated he attended about ten staff meetings during said period. AUSTRIAN says WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was present at all the staff meetings he, AUSTRIAN, attended during this period. He

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advised that accordingly, REMINGTON would have a good knowledge of the experiments conducted by AUSTRIAN and JEAN to make synthetic rubber through JEAN's process.

Sometime in September, 1942, THOMAS BLAISDELL either at AUSTRIAN's request or on his own initiative, designated the Garbage Process of JEAN as "secret" and at that time notified the United States Patent Office that JEAN's patent on said process thereafter was to be kept secret. AUSTRIAN definitely recalls that thereafter all papers relating to JEAN's process at WPB were stamped "secret". He further recalls that UPTON CLOSE, Radio Commentator from California, was giving considerable publicity to JEAN's process and was asking on radio programs why the government did not immediately adopt this process. AUSTRIAN recalled that he met CLOSE and told CLOSE that he should cease publicity regarding JEAN's process since it was, after September, 1942, marked "secret". He says thereafter CLOSE did as he, AUSTRIAN, suggested. He advises that JEAN's patent at the United States Patent Office dealt with making high quality gasoline from garbage and says that he cannot recall that JEAN ever submitted any plans setting out exact process to WPB, but says that JEAN did conduct many experiments after consulting with WPB regarding said process and had correspondence with AUSTRIAN at WPB concerning these experiments.

AUSTRIAN says that anyone at WPB, including REMINGTON may have had access to such correspondence. He further says that at the time JEAN discussed his process with AUSTRIAN at WPB, JEAN had established that he could make a butyl alcohol from fermentation of garbage. AUSTRIAN says that accordingly, in his experiments conducted with JEAN, after JEAN had brought process to WPB, the process of making butyl alcohol from fermentation of garbage was skipped and WPB went on to make ninety-eight octane gasoline from butyl alcohol, which butyl alcohol was secured from certain oil companies from material left over after cracking process of petroleum base gasolines.

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AUSTRIAN then worked with JEAN in experiments conducted first at Babcock and Wilcox Company, Bayonne, New Jersey, during August, 1942, followed by two weeks experiments at M. S. Dorr Laboratories, Westport, Connecticut, in the late summer of 1942, followed by the presentation to the Bureau of Standards, the results of experiments in making synthetic rubber from JEAN's gasoline, which gasoline has been produced from JEAN's butyl alcohol. He says the Bureau of Standards test showed that the crude rubber used in this process did absorb JEAN's gasoline and did quadruple the size of the crude rubber, but when this synthetic rubber was processed, JEAN's gasoline was distilled out and only the original amount of crude rubber remained. AUSTRIAN says, however, that he continued experiments with JEAN despite the Bureau of Standards tests and about November, 1942, conducted other experiments to make synthetic rubber by the same process. AUSTRIAN was still with WPB at the time and said that it was desired to keep the process quiet as he believed that JEAN still had a good process. He said that accordingly, MATTHEW FOX secured one of the buildings of the Universal Studios in Hollywood, California, for further experiments on JEAN's process and AUSTRIAN and JEAN worked there from December, 1942, to the end of January, 1943, at which time they dropped experiments on JEAN's process. He says that from JEAN's process they had produced a synthetic rubber with which they recapped four tires on an automobile. He says this automobile then travelled on these recapped tires for eighteen thousand miles before the recaps wore out. He says this showed that JEAN's process would produce good synthetic rubber. However, he advised that the process still required so much crude rubber that it would not prove a feasible process to ease the rubber shortage.

AUSTRIAN recalls that present at Staff Meeting of the Planning Committee of WPB where he, AUSTRIAN, discussed the "Garbage Process" were WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, ROBERT NATHAN, THOMAS BLAISDELL, MATTHEW FOX, and EDWARD DICKINSON, formerly with United States Steel and presently believed to be with the offices of Combined Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D. C. and WALLY HEINZE, presently with the International Latex Company, New York City.

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AUSTRIAN says that he kept the results of all the experiments he conducted with JEAN and his Garbage Process, in a stenographer's notebook. He says that whenever he returned to Washington he left this notebook with results of the experiments set out in detail in the files of his office. He says these files were supposed to be locked at night but that his office was not locked and he does not know all who had keys for these files. He says that his secretary was a Miss KITCHEN, first name not recalled, who had been a stenographer in Civil Service for many years and was presumed by AUSTRIAN to be still in Civil Service in Washington, D. C. He says Miss KITCHEN might know if anyone at WPB, including REMINGTON, had attempted to gain access to the stenographer's notebook where AUSTRIAN kept the results of all experiments concerning the Garbage Process. He advises he left his stenographer's notebook and all correspondence from JEAN concerning the Garbage Process in his, AUSTRIAN'S, office at WPB, when he left WPB in 1943, and does not know where same would be filed now.

On January 5, 1951, MATTHEW FOX, residing at 445 Park Avenue, New York City, furnished the following information to SA THOMAS E. O'BRIEN and SA LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN, of this office:

MATTHEW FOX advised that he was employed as head of the Current Problem Section of the Planning Committee of WPB from February, 1942 to April 1943; that as such he was the immediate superior of RALPH AUSTRIAN. Sometime in the summer or fall of 1942, AUSTRIAN told FOX that a man named JAMES WILLIAM JEAN in California was reported to have invented a method of producing rubber from low test gasoline. FOX authorized AUSTRIAN to contact JEAN and bring him to Washington. Shortly thereafter, AUSTRIAN had the Bureau of Standards conduct tests on the rubber produced by JEAN'S method. FOX recalled that while these tests were not altogether successful the results were encouraging enough to warrant further experimentation. JEAN said he would need a small pilot plant to experiment with larger quantities and estimated this would cost from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

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FOX, who was Vice-President of Universal Pictures at the time, called the studio in Universal City, California, instructing them to set up a tent on the lot and provide JEAN with everything he needed. FOX recalled that in December, 1942, he, AUSTRIAN, and JEAN left Washington for California. FOX said he remained in California until after the Christmas holidays and while there together with AUSTRIAN, he witnessed the experiments of JEAN. AUSTRIAN and JEAN remained for about a month after FOX left continuing their experiments.

FOX estimated that Universal Pictures spent at least forty thousand dollars in setting up the plant for JEAN and that an additional undetermined amount was lost due to delays in shooting pictures caused by JEAN'S presence on the lot. FOX was certain there would be no record of the amount spent in the financial records of Universal Pictures. He said it would have been written off to general operating expenses.

FOX described JEAN as an honest, conscientious individual whose only interest was to help the United States win the war. FOX recalled that JEAN claimed he could produce gasoline from garbage but said that the only experiments he remembers were those made in an effort to produce rubber from low test gasoline.

FOX said that he knew REMINGTON well; that REMINGTON was an economist engaged in research work for THOMAS BLAISDELL; and that REMINGTON was a staff member of the Planning Committee. FOX advised that meetings of the Planning Committee were held once a week and that REMINGTON, as a staff member, would be present at those meetings. Each member would discuss the progress made on his particular assignment and FOX recalled that JEAN'S process was discussed at these meetings. He stated that the discussions concerning JEAN'S discovery were technical in nature and would probably not be clearly understood by the untrained layman.

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However, he pointed out that nothing was held back at these meetings, and that every phase of the progress made on JEAN'S experiments would be thoroughly discussed by AUSTRIAN and FOX. He could not recall whether a stenographer was present at the meetings or whether minutes were kept.

He believed that the files of WPB would contain complete information concerning JEAN'S process. Regarding the accessibility of the files concerning the experiments which were maintained in AUSTRIAN'S office, he said he believed anyone who worked in this section of WPB and who had a mind to obtain these files could easily do so. FOX could not recall whether JEAN'S process was ever classified as "secret" or had any other restricted classification. FOX stated in addition to those previously identified as having been in attendance at the Planning Committee meetings there were BROWER MC INTYRE, now President of Monroe Auto Equipment Company, Monroe, Michigan; FRANCIS HOGE, U. S. Television Company, New York City; and THOMAS WILSON, who is employed by ECA.

On January 5, 1951, Doctor HARRY S. ROGERS, President of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York, which institute is located at 99 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, furnished the following information to SA JAMES P. MARTIN and SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT:

Doctor HARRY S. ROGERS advised that he vaguely recalls that some man from California had submitted a process to WPB about the summer of 1942 for making synthetic rubber from garbage. He says that he does not recall to whom this process was originally presented at WPB, but does recall that some of the synthetic rubber produced by said process was turned over to him, Doctor ROGERS, while ROGERS was Chief of the Rubber Division, WPB. ROGERS said that he recalls that he did not think much of the rubber produced by this process, but transmitted the same to the Bureau of Standard for test and analyzing.

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He recalls that during this time, UPTON CLOSE, a radio commentator, was giving considerable publicity to this garbage process for making synthetic rubber.

ROGERS recalls that the Bureau of Standards, after analyzing the synthetic rubber produced by the "Garbage Process" had advised him that this process was not feasible for production of synthetic rubber. ROGERS said thereafter he told UPTON CLOSE that he could forget this Garbage Process for synthetic rubber since it had been proven not to be worthwhile by tests of the Bureau of Standards. ROGERS says he does not know whether or not the Planning Committee of the WPB might have continued on with experiments on producing synthetic rubber from said Garbage Process. He said that after he had received the results of the analysis of said synthetic rubber from the Bureau of Standards, he dismissed the plan completely as far as the Rubber Division was concerned, but does not know what other branches of WPB might have done concerning said process. ROGERS has no knowledge as to where information concerning said process might have been filed at WPB. ROGERS did not recall the name of the inventor of said process, but says that he can recall only this one process for making synthetic rubber from garbage and that this "Garbage Process" was the work of some man from California, who had received publicity on the radio from UPTON CLOSE.

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BERTRAND FOX of 163 East 36th Street, testified that he was an Economist and a Professor at Harvard Business School; was employed by the WPB from May 1940 to October 1945; and prior thereto for predecessor organizations; that prior to the war he was on the faculty of Williams College. He stated that in 1942 and 1943 his duties at the WPB was the directing of the unit which screened requests for war materials and thereafter made allocations to users. He stated that after claims for allocations were made by users, such as one of the armed forces, he would audit claims to see if the proper amount of material was being claimed and then he would make a recommendation to the Vice Chairman of the WPB for the allocation. He claimed he subsequently became Director of the Program and Statistical Bureau.

He stated he is familiar with the production schedules and that the eight series represented aircraft production. He examined the aircraft production schedule which had been introduced as a Government exhibit and stated he recognized it and in 1943 had a copy which he used in connection with his work. He stated that the schedule served as a basis for production claims.

He stated that the WPB had no connection with the allocation of finished products to various theatres of war but that such allocation was done by the Munitions Assignment Board. He stated he had close liason with military authorities because of the nature of his work and he never learned from them of the allocation of material. He stated such information was certainly classified, probably secret. He stated he had no knowledge that anyone in the WPB had access to information indicating allocation of finished products.

He examined production schedules in evidence and stated that entries therein showing types of planes scheduled for various foreign countries, in fact represented the source of the contract and not exactly the final allocation of these planes when completed. He stated schedules were for the future and reflected a hoped for production. Also the schedules do not necessarily represent the number of airplanes in production since many airplanes would not have been started.

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Concerning copies of these schedules, he stated that he knew of several sections where copies would be displayed but not all. He named those he recalled as the Aircraft Production Board, the Planning Commission, the Office of CHARLES E. WILSON, and his office. He stated copies would have either numbers thereon or the name of the person to whom they were given and were brought by couriers and a receipt given. He stated that when revised schedules were delivered, obsolete schedules were picked up. He stated it would be a breach of security regulation to leave a schedule unattended; that they were kept in safes when not in use. He stated that if a person were assigned to work on the allocation of aluminum, it would be necessary for him to refer to such a schedule.

He stated he knows REMINGTON since 1942 or 1943; that when he knew him in 1943, the latter's office was in the Railroad Retirement Building, while his was in the Social Security Building. He stated while REMINGTON worked in the Orders and Regulations Bureau, he was in the Program Bureau and REMINGTON was the liason man to the Program Bureau, so he saw him twice weekly.

He stated that a great deal of his work with the WPB was classified, some secret, mostly confidential, and that he had other detailed schedules of every military item in production including the Manhattan Project.

He stated he does not recall REMINGTON ever having asked him for secret information and that they never discussed the material of the WPB on official business. He stated during this period the WPB was under criticism by various newspapers for permitting business as usual and recalled a series of articles by one I. S. STONE which he believed were in the "New Republic" or the "Nation". He could not recall, when prompted by CHANDLER, that STONE was associated with "PM".

He stated there was a fairly liberal policy in the WPB in dealing with the press, such policy having been laid down by DONALD NELSON. He stated there was nothing unusual in the WPB employees holding discussions with the press, and that he had done so himself and he knew of no ban. He stated that during the controversy over

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vertical or horizontal allocation system, a daily press conference was held on that subject.

He recalled three types of Progress Reports. First, a report to members of the Board concerning specific things of interest to them; secondly, the War Progress Report which consisted of an internal news bulletin within the WPB showing the progress on plans and current discussions; and third, Progress Reports released for the press.

He was shown three items from the "New York Times" dated May 8, May 22 and August 2, 1943, reflecting news stories on press relations by the WPB on aircraft production. These articles were admitted in evidence and read by the jury and reflected the release of overall figures on aircraft production by the WPB.

He stated that he heard discussions in the WPB of JEAN'S rubber formula; that it was fairly common gossip and regarded as a joke. He stated that information concerning JEAN'S formula was never classified and that he did not see how it could be. United States Attorney SAYPOL objected to the answer and referred to the patent office file introduced in evidence which CHANDLER then showed to the witness and after examination of the same, the witness stated that the WPB document contained in that file, namely, the letter of THOMAS BLAISDELL requesting the secret classification, was not itself marked with a classification so it would appear that the material upon which it was based would not be so classified. He stated that the WPB regulations were that any letter or memo dealing with classified material should be so marked itself.

He stated that he did not recall that the JEAN'S Process was first taken up by the WPB after a broadcast by UPTON CLOSE. He was shown a transcript of the broadcast by UPTON CLOSE and asked if it described the general process which he had heard of in the WPB and he stated he could not say whether it did or not. Defense Attorney CHANDLER reoffered the transcript of CLOSE'S broadcast and on the objection of United States Attorney SAYPOL, it was excluded. Defense Attorney CHANDLER then offered a memo of law supporting his contention that this should be submitted as evidence

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of the fact that there was public knowledge of the JEAN Process at the time of the broadcast. This concluded the morning session.

In the afternoon BERTRAND FOX continued on direct examination and testified that he knew RENINGTON socially outside the WPB and that in 1946, he had offered him a job as Assistant Professor of Economics at Williams College.

On cross-examination, he stated he was not connected with the Planning Committee but with the Program and Statistical Unit and had no direct relationship with the work of the Planning Committee. He stated he never attended a meeting of the staff of the Planning Committee.

He stated he knew that the airplane production schedules were classified and as a result never gave the contents of the same to any reporter. He identified a general administrative order of the WPB which cautioned employees against disclosure of confidential or secret information. This order was received in evidence.

He admitted that there was a Division of Public Information whose principal duty was to distribute information to the press. He stated he never gave information to reporters except on official business, but stated he did give information to them which was not furnished by the Public Information Division.

He agreed that he had never met reporters at the Mellon Art Gallery, drug stores, or the mall. He agreed that he had nothing to do with the JEAN process. He believed the process was first brought to the attention of the WPB in 1942 or 1943, but does not know how long it was officially considered by the WPB. He did not know whether money was expended by the WPB.

He stated he knew ROBERT NATHAN and THOMAS FLAISDELL but did not know Dr. BUCKLEY of the Technical Development Survey Committee. He stated he had heard of the latter organization, but did not know whether they held regular meetings. He admitted he had not discussed the

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JEAN Process with ELAISDELL, NATHAN, or BUCKLEY, and could name no one in authority who had described the JEAN process as a joke.

He was asked to read a portion of the minutes of the Technical Development Survey Committee for October 7, 1942 and after reading the same, stated that while he did not know that NATHAN or BUCKLEY was charged with the responsibility of investigating the JEAN Process, the minutes shown to him reflected that NATHAN was giving the process serious consideration. He stated that he believed that all the documents relating to classified material should themselves have been marked with the nature of the classification.

He was read the testimony of AUSTRIAN wherein the latter testified that he had told the Planning Committee that the process was secret and thereafter the witness stated that if he had known of such a statement, he would not disclose anything concerning the process to an unauthorized person.

He was shown the patent office files on this process which is in evidence, and after reviewing the same, stated that it would appear that NATHAN and ELAISDELL took the process seriously and did not consider it a joke. After review of this file, he was also asked if he still doubted that the process was classified and stated that he could assume that it was classified secret by the patent office.

On redirect examination at the request of Defense Attorney CHANDLER, he pointed out that all pages of the airplane production schedule are labeled confidential. Further, that he had the personal responsibility of classifying documents while with the Government since he originated many documents which had to be classified. He stated that subsequently he was an official declassification officer of the WPB. He stated that no document in the WPB to his knowledge was considered classified unless marked with classification. He stated he exchanged classified documents with other government agencies in foreign governments with a regular scheme of classification extended to other agencies.

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He reviewed the file on the JEAN Process from the patent office and stated that he saw no security classifications marked thereon. He reviewed the minutes of the Technical Development Survey Committee and stated that they likewise had no classification stamp thereon and if the JEAN process was classified, minutes relating to it should have been so classified.

On Recross examination FOX was shown the letter of attorney F. BASCOM SMITH contained in the patent office files which letter reflected that SMITH, among others, advised the WPB of the issuance of a secrecy order on the JEAN Process and FOX was asked whether or not he still felt that the process was not considered classified and he stated that because of the absence of a classification stamp on any document he could have no other conclusion. He agreed again, however, that in view of this letter, he would not have disclosed anything concerning the process to unauthorized persons.

He was shown a contract between the inventor JEAN and the WPB which bore the classification restricted thereon and after viewing the same, stated that he would have to change his opinion; that he could not now state that the process was not classified at the WPB.

On redirect examination, he stated that the contract did not mention a rubber formula and returned to his original opinion that the garbage rubber formula was not classified at the WPB.

On recross examination, he admitted he had no knowledge of the security classification on the JEAN process but was merely surmising from the documents he viewed.

It is to be noted that at REMINGTON'S perjury trial CHARLES JOHNSON HITCH, sworn as a defense witness, testified that he resides at Pacific Palisades, California and is employed as the Chief Economist at the Rayon Corporation of America, at Santa Monica, California.

He stated that he attended the University of Arizona and did graduate work at Harvard and Oxford,

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specializing in economics. He stated that he joined the WPB after previous service with AVERILL HARRIMAN, of Lend Lease, about April 1, 1942 and was assigned to the staff of the Planning Commission of the WPB. There he was engaged on material allocation problems and while so engaged met the defendant REMINGTON, whom he identified.

He had studied these material allocation problems in England and it was his opinion that the vertical plan of allocation was preferable to the horizontal plan. He met REMINGTON in March or April 1942 and the latter worked with him on these problems until the latter part of the same year.

He stated that the vertical plan of allocation provided for allocation by the WPB to the government department responsible for production, eg., the army or the air corps, which department thereafter made allocations to prime contractors who, in turn, made allocations to sub-contractors.

The horizontal plan provided that the contracting agency would get the contract with a priority rating attached thereto, which rating would follow their subcontracts, and eventually the individual contractor would have to come to the WPB for allocation, based on priority.

He stated opposition to the vertical plan came from a number of sources and he outlined the reason for the opposition. He stated REMINGTON worked on this problem and joined him in the opinion that the vertical plan was the most feasible.

He was shown a copy of an article by BRUCE MINTON in "New Masses" and stated that the article refreshed his recollection that the Communist Party line at that time opposed the vertical plan and that most factions which he considered left of center likewise opposed it as being favorable to bankers and large industry. He stated he recalled that the vertical plan was attacked in the left wing press as well as the Communist Party press and he recalled an attack on it by the newspapers "PM".

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He stated REMINGTON went out of his way to convince others of the feasibility of the vertical plan and recalled that REMINGTON contacted ROBERT LAMB, of the Toland Committee of the House of Representatives, when it became obvious that the Toland Committee might pass the horizontal plan, and he arranged for a meeting between LAMB and HITCH, but the Toland Committee was not persuaded to their idea. He stated that ultimately the vertical plan was adopted in the fall of 1942, when FERDINAND EBERSTADT became Program Vice Chairman, and the eventual plan evolved was known as the Control Material Plan. He stated that after the organization of the Control Material Plan he was loaned to a division known as the Control Material Division, which was organized to set up this plan.

He stated that in early 1943 there was considerable despondency in the WPB that the Control Material Plan would not work and EBERSTADT requested that a study be made to determine the feasibility of the plan. Such a study was made and a report written by ED DICKINSON, Executive Secretary of the Planning Commission and REMINGTON, which report recommended that the plan continue.

He stated the WPB was under attack for permitting "business as usual" and the source of the attack was the left wing press including the newspaper "PM". Further, that the WPB tried to counteract this unfavorable publicity by press releases which intended to show the work of the WPB.

He stated the work of developing the Control Material Plan was the principal occupation of REMINGTON from the spring of 1942 to late fall, and that he worked as long and as hard as was necessary. Further, that this job was procedural in nature and was not involved with production figures.

He stated he could recall a plan providing for the manufacture of rubber out of garbage. He stated he recalled an inventor trying to arouse the WPB'S interest in the same, but that it was not seriously regarded; was the subject of luncheon conversations with most; most regarded it as a crackpot scheme.

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He stated REMINGTON never did or said anything to indicate he was a member of the Communist Party or to indicate that he was other than a loyal citizen.

On cross examination by United States Attorney SAYPOL, he stated the Planning Commission was composed of ROBERT NATHAN, Chairman, and FRED SEARLS and TOM BLAISDELL. He stated BLAISDELL was a friend of REMINGTON and that the WPB Chairman was DONALD NELSON. He stated that CHARLES E. WILSON was Vice Chairman and SIDNEY WEINBERG was the Special Assistant to NELSON.

He admitted that the real and ultimate purpose was to get munitions whether by vertical or horizontal plan, and that the objective of the section of Planning Commission staff to which he and REMINGTON were assigned, was of an emergency character. He could not recall his civil service designation but stated his salary was \$6,500 per annum, REMINGTON'S less.

He admitted production figures were studied in an attempt to develop procedural methods but that other sections dealing with the size of the military production program had figures as the primary interest. He stated he attended meetings of the Planning Commission on occasions, but not regularly.

He stated that the bulk of material discussed with fellow employees at WPB was not intended for public dissemination. Further, that the WPB had a regular press service which prepared releases and also distributed the same through the WPB. He could not recall if such releases were to be checked through DONALD NELSON.

He stated WPB rules did not require him to fraternize with newspaper reporters but that they wandered freely through the WPB building and occasionally came to see him at his office. He denied knowledge of any policy to the effect that matters not released by the press section were not to be discussed with reporters.

He did not know of any press relations effected by REMINGTON although during a period in 1942 they either

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shared or had adjacent offices. He stated he spent considerable time out of the office at material branches of the WPB and REMINGTON could have seen reporters in his absence. He stated material branches had a great deal of technical knowledge necessary for REMINGTON and he. He stated it was likely that REMINGTON would not have occasion to see reporters since he was a subordinate of HITCH.

In answer to how he knew what the Communist Party line in 1942 was on the question of vertical or horizontal plans, he stated he was interested in all expressions of opinion as indicated in the press and recalled being furnished quotations from the "Daily Worker" and other papers by the press service in the WPB containing comments on the plans. He stated he had no concern with political ideology in devising the best plan and did not read the "Daily Worker".

He stated he did not know that at the time REMINGTON was working with him, REMINGTON was meeting with a person on the outside who has since been disclosed as a Communist Party courier. He stated he never left the WPB office during working hours to meet an individual in such a manner nor had he heard of any other WPB employees who did so. He stated he could not recall ever having left his office for the purpose of meeting a reporter to furnish information concerning the WPB, and is certain he never met reporters at the Mellon Art Gallery or the mall, and that such a practice would be unusual in the WPB.

REMINGTON'S testimony of July 30, 1946 before the Senate Committee concerning his meeting with BENTLEY concerning the type of material and the manner in which he furnished it to her, was then read to the witness by United States Attorney SAYPOL and he admitted that he or REMINGTON were never told by anyone from the WPB to make public the material described by REMINGTON.

He stated he was confident REMINGTON did not know in detail what plane outputs were at that time but admitted that monthly statistics in broad figures were furnished in bulletin form and were available to anyone of importance in

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the WPB for background information. He did not know if REMINGTON received such bulletins but stated that they did not contain information on types or disposal of planes. He admitted that possibly REMINGTON might require these bulletins for use in his work, but as a general rule he would not. He stated the work was on the lower order of secrecy and stated in addition, that REMINGTON had nothing to do with the so-called garbage-rubber formula.

With reference to testimony by REMINGTON that he gave BENTLEY information of a type he would give to "any trusted reporter", HITCH admitted that he was never called upon to distinguish between a trusted and untrusted reporter. He stated he would have directed REMINGTON to stop the practice described by REMINGTON if he knew of it and stated it was surely bad judgment.

He stated he did not know whether or not REMINGTON is or was a Communist and admitted he did not know the name of the rubber process inventor. He did not know if the manufacturer of gasoline was involved in this garbage-rubber process nor the period of time it was under consideration by the WPB. He stated he never met ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

On redirect examination, he stated in 1942 he was 32 years of age while REMINGTON was approximately 25 or 26. He stated that all the evidence at his disposal during that period indicated that REMINGTON was not a Communist Party member.

He stated he had lunched on occasions with reporters and occasionally went out in the evening with them for a drink. He stated that the press needed more background than they could obtain from the press section and this was the reason for their interviews with higher WPB officials. He stated considerable information was set up by the WPB for disposal to the press.

He stated it was not necessary for him to obtain military production figures in order to do his work and that he was concerned with political implications concerning various plans to the extent that he desired to sell

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the vertical plans and the opposition on the political level might prevent this.

Occurring on recross examination, he admitted that civilian requirements would be met only after ascertaining what military requirements were. Further, that REMINGTON was not on a high enough level to be concerned with press interviews or releases.

He stated he never heard of carbon copies of WFB documents being distributed to reporters and never heard of anyone copying information from WFB documents and then turning the copy work over to reporters.

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PART X



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PART X - AVAILABILITY OF AIRCRAFT DATA TO REMINGTON

The testimony of ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY is being set forth in the following, which she gave on January 8, 1951 at the REMINGTON perjury trial in New York City and which is her description of the aircraft data REMINGTON furnished her for transmittal to Soviet Russia:

Question: "Did you receive any information or any material or did you have any conversation with Mr. REMINGTON about individuals in Government?"

Answer: "Yes, I did."

Question: "Are you referring now to all categories that I have described?"

Answer: "Yes, I received information on personalities that would be useful to the Russians and on various other types of information."

Question: "Did you solicit that information from REMINGTON pursuant to instructions that you had received from GOLOS?"

Answer: "Yes, sometimes on specific cases I would make specific requests that Mr. GOLOS had asked me to make, and sometimes, like all the undercover people, he was supposed to use his own initiative and know what would be useful."

Question: "Do you recall any single conversation that you may have had with him regarding individuals in Government, as to whom you thought the Russians were interested?"

Answer: "We had a number. The Russians were interested in the attitude of higher people in the War Production Board who could, in a sense, make them or break them, in other words, who could provide material for them or could just not give it to them. One of these people, I remember one sticks out in my mind is WILLIAM BATT."



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Question: "Do you recall who he was?"

Answer: "I don't know. At the time I knew, but I don't recall except that I understand he was a top man who had a great deal of influence in the WPB."

Question: "What other information do you now recall that you solicited from REMINGTON which he gave you?"

Answer: "What you would call figures on aircraft. That is, charts on aircraft productions and stages of production, theatres of operation to which they were going, let us say, for the United States Army CBI - China-Burma-India - or to what allies they were going, expected output listed by types, I mean fighters, bombers, reconnaissance, photo planes and so on."

Question: "Do you remember having received such information from REMINGTON in the course of these meetings?"

Answer: "Yes, I did, several times."

Question: "Can you describe, as best you can by memory now, the information of that type you received from him regarding aircraft and the form in which you received it and what the information was?"

Answer: "Well, he did not bring out the carbon copies or the originals because he said that he was terrified to do that, but what he did do was to copy it off in most cases -- there were carbons -- onto pieces of paper because they were easier to put in his pocket he thought and also I suppose - I can't say I suppose, I am sorry, he said that was a better way to do it."

Question: "What do you remember specifically about aircraft information that he delivered to you?"

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Answer: "I can't remember any specific figures on it. It was a chart whereby they had listed planes by types, starting with fighters, P and so on down, then B and so on down, photo and reconnaissance planes and Navy planes by type. Then the production of them from the factory."

Question: "You mean the production stages?"

Answer: "Yes, the production stages. I gathered from that a plane isn't complete when it comes out of a factory. It has to have other things on it. Then from that to allocation, theatre of operations, whether to our Army or whether to other things."

Question: "Do you recall whether you received from him for transmission any information regarding performance experience with respect to aircraft?"

Answer: "Yes, now and again when he had heard something about how airplanes stood up in actual tests or in the field of battle and there was something wrong with the plane, that was very valuable to the Russians because they were thinking of buying planes and they wanted to know which ones would be good to buy."

Question: "When he delivered information of this type to you, you told us a moment ago that he appeared terrified. Was it information which he said was for public release and intended for public dissemination or did he characterize it otherwise?"

Answer: "I myself don't know what it actually was, but Mr. REMINGTON told me that it was secret information and that it was information that I should be very careful in carrying back to New York so that it didn't get into the wrong hands."

Question: "Did he tell you where he had obtained this information?"

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Answer: "Yes, he characterized - I still remember the phrase it was stuff which came across his desk, which usually meant other people in Washington used it, that it was routed by his desk, or he said sometimes he had access to files or to material that was on somebody else's desk."

Question: "But you recall that in your conversation with him he told you it was secret?"

Answer: "Yes...."

Question: "In what other form did he deliver material to you?"

Answer: "I believe, as I remember, there were some carbon copies, but most of it he had copied himself, or at least, it was copied on a sheet of paper in hand-writing I presumed it was his."

In explanation of how REMINGTON had access to secret or confidential material at WPB which he furnished to ELIZABETH BENTLEY, ANN REMINGTON has pointed to THOMAS C. BLAISDELL as REMINGTON'S director or direct principal source of knowledge concerning matters of interest and importance handled by the Planning Committee or possibly the entire War Production Board. She states BLAISDELL always regarded REMINGTON as a son, and that all of REMINGTON'S jobs in the Government have come to him through BLAISDELL, BLAISDELL in fact having sponsored REMINGTON'S career in the Government. REMINGTON has always been BLAISDELL'S confidant, although the reverse is not true, and BLAISDELL never kept any secrets or matters of importance from REMINGTON. ANN REMINGTON knew that both REMINGTON and BLAISDELL worked in the same office at WPB, although perhaps not in the same room. Through BLAISDELL, REMINGTON had access to any papers or file material to which BLAISDELL had access. As an unofficial member of the WPB Planning Committee, BLAISDELL'S access was undoubtedly extensive if not unrestricted, in the opinion of ANN REMINGTON. She has said both BLAISDELL and REMINGTON saw the same material and is equally sure REMINGTON had access to anything WPB. She said it was his habit to study the red tape, administrative procedures, right people to know, etc., in order that he could

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operate and conduct his business as unrestrictedly as possible and to his own advantage. She heard REMINGTON say frequently during the relationship with BENTLEY that he had "sneaked" the information out of the office, or had waited until after hours to take what he wanted. She said he brought a good deal home where he worked hard to paraphrase the material in order that a third person could never trace it directly to its source. She recalls he complained this was the most difficult part of the entire procedure.

ANTHONY L. MERRELL, Chief, Aircraft Branch, Supply Division, DIR/MSS, Pentagon, advised that while he is familiar with the present reports issued by the Air Force he was not working with them in 1942 and 1943 and cannot connect BENTLEY'S testimony with any specific report.

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT J. MASTER, Office of the Director of the Budget, Air Force, Pentagon, advised that the testimony of BENTLEY does not recall any specific document containing all of the information she described regarding allocation of aircraft. He does recall that files were maintained for each country to which the United States was supplying aircraft which would contain this information and that the most extensive information was that on the USSR, since that country made more complaints regarding deliveries than the other allies. He further stated that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, who worked for General BENJAMIN MEYER, had up-to-date information on allocation of aircraft available to him daily. He could not supply any information on what Air Force documents might have been submitted to WPB.

JULIUS SILVERMAN, Chief, Reports Control Unit, Air Force, Pentagon, advised that, while he has been closely associated with Air Force reports for the past ten years, he cannot connect any specific document with the information supplied by BENTLEY.

EUGENE LIVESEY, Office of Secretary of Defense, advised that he has been connected with Air Force statistical work for the past ten years and could suggest only one document which might contain some of the information BENTLEY

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described. He recalled the name of this report as the "Aircraft Manufacturers' Planning Report" and said that it contained data regarding types and models of aircraft, name of the manufacturer, the number accepted, data regarding production of engines and propellers, and man hours spent on various stages of production, data regarding airframe weight and the recipients. He said he doubted that this report would have been distributed outside the Air Force, however.

Mr. EDWIN G. RYDLUN, Department of the Air Force, Room 4E288, Pentagon, advised that in April 1942, he was employed by the Air Force and had a great deal of work in connection with statistics regarding airplanes. He advised that he does not recall ever having any conversation with WILLIAM REMINGTON, nor does he recall himself or anyone else receiving a request from REMINGTON for any information. In fact, he said that he has never to his knowledge met REMINGTON.

At that time, he advised that there were two types of reports on unit costs of aircraft available. The first type was generally referred to as Technical Orders, which were prepared at Wright Field, Ohio. These covered a period of several years and reflected the cost of producing aircraft over a period of five or ten years. They may have been labeled "restricted" or "confidential", but were not given any higher classification.

The second type of statistics on unit cost of airplanes was generally referred to as "flash reports", which were prepared in Washington and covered only a period of a month or two and were to show what the condition was in the field of aircraft at the moment. These were probably given about the same classification as the Technical Orders. He advised that both of the above reports would have undoubtedly been available to WPB employees if they had requested them through channels or presented proper credentials when requesting same. He said that if requested through channels, they would probably have cleared through the office of Colonel ROBERT S. MACRUM, in the Comptrollers Section. Anyone could have conceivably given out the documents if they had been

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requested by a WPB employee in person. HYDLUN advised that he left Washington for an overseas assignment in June 1942.

ROBERT R. NATHAN, 703 Thomas Circle, Northwest, Washington, D.C., a former Chairman of the WPB Planning Committee, January 1942 through April 1943, stated that REMINGTON would have had access to any material dealing with projects on which he was working. He advised that the problems in a particular job were discussed among employees, and that there were no restrictions as to who could receive confidential material or who could not. He advised it was his opinion that REMINGTON would have had access to any of the material in BLAISDELL'S possession. He knew BLAISDELL often discussed projects or problems with REMINGTON.

It was pointed out to NATHAN that the files of the Planning Committee, WPB, reflect that REMINGTON had done work on a specific problem concerning aluminum supply. NATHAN stated that in connection with any problem on aluminum supply and distribution, REMINGTON definitely would have come into contact with and would have use for figures on airplane goals and production. NATHAN pointed out that REMINGTON and CHARLES HITCH were quite close and that a large part of HITCH'S work was definitely connected to airplane production. In this regard, he advised HITCH would necessarily have figures on airplane production and that these figures would probably have been available directly to REMINGTON, especially since they both shared an office.

NATHAN stated he could not recall any instance when secret material was not made available to REMINGTON as it was to all staff members of the Planning Committee.

NATHAN identified the following as publications he believes were maintained in his office:

1. Aircraft Report 8-K, made by WPB, Aircraft Production Division, classified confidential.
2. Official Munitions Production in the United States, classified confidential.

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He believed Report 15 of the Aircraft Division, WPB, concerning Aircraft Engine, Propeller and Glider Production, classified confidential, was an item similar to those usually maintained in his safe. Mr. NATHAN could not identify WS-301, Army Air Force Procurement Program which sets forth some allocations to foreign countries. He stated that WS-301 could have been in his possession, but he had never noticed it in particular. Mr. NATHAN advised that the War Progress weekly and monthly reports were not maintained in his office, but were maintained by STACY MAY'S office where they were available to the Planning Committee Staff.

Concerning the Consolidated Statistical Report of the Army Air Force, NATHAN stated that the name had a familiar sound and was possibly maintained in his office. When it was called to his attention that this document contained allocations, NATHAN was of the opinion it would not have been in his possession. He called attention to the fact that the Planning Committee had been interested in planning and production, not allocation, and that allocations could have been in documents, but would not have been of interest to or noticed by a person in his position. He called attention to the fact that until it was pointed out he had not recalled there was a section in the "Eight Series" entitled "Defense Aid", "British", and "Other Foreign".

Mrs. ALTHA ELWIN, 1320 36th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., stated that as Chairman of the Planning Committee, NATHAN had in his possession most of the confidential and secret publications relative to planning work and she specifically recalls that these publications included material on aircraft goals and production and included allocation of aircraft to different countries outside the United States. She stated that these documents were maintained by her and Mrs. LORRAINE HOBDA in a safe where they were available to NATHAN, and any of the Planning Committee Staff. She advised that REMINGTON often came to NATHAN'S office to secure documents and definitely recalls charging documents out to REMINGTON as a member of the Planning Committee Staff. She said she recalls REMINGTON particularly since he had been one of the persons who was always

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wanting reports or material, and for this reason, had been a source of some annoyance to her and Mrs. HOBDAY. She was of the opinion that REMINGTON, along with other members of the Planning Committee Staff, had taken documents for their use and had kept them for more than one day. She recalled that practically all of the members of the Planning Committee Staff had obtained material from NATHAN'S office and in addition to REMINGTON, specifically named the following members of the staff as individuals who had obtained material: CHARLES HITCH, JAMES HANKS, EDWARD DICKINSON, MATTHEW FOX, JAMES NEWMAN, RUFUS BURR SMITH, THOMAS WILSON, ADOLPH GOLDENTHAL.

Mrs. ELWIN stated that it is her recollection that REMINGTON came to NATHAN'S office to secure reports for BLAISDELL and other persons in his section. It is her belief that BLAISDELL often discussed official matters with REMINGTON and knew that as a member of the Planning Committee, BLAISDELL had access to unlimited information concerning production, future estimates, and allocation of all materials. She stated that during the time she maintained the secret and confidential materials for NATHAN, REMINGTON could have come into the office and asked for any report and she would never have questioned him but would have made the report available.

Mrs. ELWIN has stated that it is her recollection that some figures on allocation of aircraft were available in WPB and therefore accessible to REMINGTON. Mrs. ELWIN indicated that the following listed documents were maintained in the office of ROBERT NATHAN and were available to REMINGTON as they were to all members of the Planning Committee Staff:

1. Official Munitions Production in the United States, United States secret (OMPUS)
2. Office of Progress Reports, monthly report to the WPB, U.S. Secret; British most secret, which she advised were prepared by the Progress Division.
3. Report Fifteen of the Aircraft Production Board, Resources Control Office, concerning aircraft engine, propeller and glider production, classified confidential.

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4. Aircraft report 8-K, made by WPB, Aircraft Production Division, classified confidential.

Mrs. JAMES C. HOBDAV, 3203 Wentworth Street, Houston, Texas, former secretary to ROBERT NATHAN during the period NATHAN was Chairman of the War Planning Commission, WPB, stated that NATHAN, DONALD NELSON and REMINGTON, together with others, had access to classified information which was received from the Army concerning aircraft data and if it was classified restricted, confidential, secret, or top secret, this information was kept in a safe located in the office of NATHAN. She said that before anyone could utilize any of these documents or remove them from the safe, it was necessary for them to sign a receipt acknowledging the fact that they had the material in their possession. She advised REMINGTON did have access to the specific plane production figures of planes that had been produced and the type of planes that were being produced monthly. She qualified this by stating that practically all of REMINGTON'S work on the Planning Staff dealt with aircraft production and aircraft parts. She said she could not definitely state, but believes that REMINGTON had access to data relative to the allocation of planes to other countries.

Mrs. HOBDAV advised that THOMAS BLAISDELL would have had access to any and all files and documents which were kept in the offices of the Planning Committee, WPB, but she could not be in a position to state whether or not he would have access to files and documents that were kept in the offices of the Chairman of WPB and other sections of that agency.

Mrs. HOBDAV reported she cannot definitely state material kept in NATHAN'S safe included information regarding aircraft allocation to countries outside the United States, but was of the opinion that such material was contained in the safe and that REMINGTON could have had access to all of the information contained in the safe regarding aircraft. She further indicated that documents which were classified as top secret could not be charged out by REMINGTON, but could have been reviewed by REMINGTON in NATHAN'S office. She said it was possible and believes that on occasion, REMINGTON did peruse these documents at a desk located in NATHAN'S office and made

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notations from them. She recalls that REMINGTON often came to NATHAN'S office to secure documents and that these documents were charged out to REMINGTON, but none of these could be classified as top secret since REMINGTON had no authority to use these documents in his own name. She said BLAISDELL'S secretary could have checked out any document regardless of the classification for THOMAS BLAISDELL, who in turn could have made the documents available to REMINGTON. Mrs. HOBDAY said that BLAISDELL could have kept top secret material out of NATHAN'S safe overnight if his secretary advised it was being kept in his safe. Mrs. HOBDAY pointed out that REMINGTON could go to various file cabinets and look through material contained therein relative to aircraft production.

JOHN J. LENNON, Executive Director, Bureau of Census, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, former WPB official under the direction of ROBERT NATHAN, stated that NATHAN was Chairman of the Planning Committee of WPB in 1942 and 1943 while LENNON was also connected with WPB. NATHAN, THOMAS C. BLAISDELL and possibly FRED SEARLES composed the WPB Planning Committee. This Planning Committee had a large staff, most of whom including LENNON, reported to NATHAN. REMINGTON and a few other WPB employees reported to BLAISDELL. REMINGTON was considered by LENNON to be BLAISDELL'S "Number 1 man". About 25 WPB officials and employees usually attended weekly Planning Committee Staff meetings. NATHAN and BLAISDELL were always present, and REMINGTON usually attended. The subjects covered comprehensively at these meetings included classified material which was freely discussed.

LENNON stated REMINGTON had knowledge through discussions at those staff meetings concerning restricted, confidential and secret material, inasmuch as he attended the meetings. Data relative to allocation by the United States of planes to foreign countries was not available to WPB, but available only to the combined chiefs of staff under HARRY HOPKINS at that time. The Bureau of Research & Statistics Division of WPB compiled a monthly report for the President of the United States, reflecting information on U.S. airplane production. While these written reports had rather large

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distribution, LENNON did not definitely know that REMINGTON received any of them; however, he said these reports could be obtained by anyone who attended Planning Committee Staff meetings.

LENNON pointed out that the information regarding aircraft which was available to Planning Committee members would have been restricted to figures regarding production only; that data regarding allocations of aircraft to the theatres of war or to foreign countries was never set out in the specific manner described by ELIZABETH BENTLEY. He added that the Series 8 Reports, the Report No. 15, and "Official Munitions Production of the U.S." did contain breakdowns under the headings: "Defense Aid", "British" and "Other Foreign". He explained that aircraft for foreign countries were pooled and their distribution was based on tactical needs and that the Armed Forces decided to which countries they would be distributed. He added that information regarding allocations of aircraft was of no interest to persons in WPB since their work had to do with production only, and that such information was therefore not furnished to them. He recalled that on two occasions while with WPB he did have reason to want the figures on aircraft which were being allocated to the Army and Navy; that he went to NATHAN for the information and was told that NATHAN did not have such information in the documents in his possession. NATHAN suggested that he go to the Army and Navy for the information and LENNON was advised on contacting these agencies that he could not have the information.

LENNON recalled that REMINGTON had contacted him in 1942 regarding a study he was making of the unit cost of aircraft, but does not now recall the exact circumstances of this contact. He said, however, that when asked for information by other employees of WPB, it was his practice to obtain the desired information and to furnish only that information to the person making the request. He said he did not in such cases turn over any documents to the person and would not have handed REMINGTON any document from which he could have gained information other than that with which he was working.

In an explanation of how REMINGTON had access to secret or confidential material at WPB which he furnished to ELIZABETH

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BENTLEY, ANN REMINGTON pointed to THOMAS BLAISDELL as REMINGTON'S direct or indirect principal source of knowledge concerning matters of interest and importance handled by the Planning Committee or possibly the entire WPB. Through BLAISDELL, REMINGTON had access to anything to which BLAISDELL had access. As an official member of the WPB Planning Committee, BLAISDELL'S access was undoubtedly extensive if not unrestricted. ANN REMINGTON is certain both REMINGTON and BLAISDELL saw the same material and is equally certain REMINGTON had access to anything in WPB.

WILLIAM CHARLES CLEVELAND, Professor, Indiana University, former Industrial Analyst, Orders and Regulations Bureau, WPB, from the summer of 1943 through the late summer of 1945, described a bound volume published by the WPB, which he recalls as having been a report on War Progress. The volume contained the report of production accomplishments of military material for a certain period and also the expected production accomplishments for succeeding months. He knows these reports included the aircraft industry and showed a total airplane production, engine production, completed units produced, and the schedule of production for future months. CLEVELAND said he had access to these reports as did other analysts in WPB. CLEVELAND also indicated that he had access to all documents in the possession of BLAISDELL.

CLEVELAND indicated that he is certain REMINGTON had access to all documents including the report described above, inasmuch as REMINGTON performed work as an analyst and was also in a coordinating capacity over the entire group of analysts.

CHARLES BAUER, Assistant Chief, Production Branch, Munitions Board, Department of Defense, The Pentagon, stated if REMINGTON had information regarding types of aircraft produced, production figures, and allocation of planes to foreign countries, he would have had access to data based on the ARCO, "Aircraft Engine and Propeller Production Report #15" and supplementary reports known as the "B Series and W Series". He said these were reports put out each month classified as confidential and distributed to certain WPB personnel. He said a complete file of the No. 15 reports are maintained in the records of

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the Aircraft Resources Central Office, Federal Records Center, Alexandria, Virginia.

MYRON A. TRACY, Chief, Aircraft Division, Munitions Board, a former official of the Aircraft Division of WPB, verified the information furnished by BAUER and added that it was his definite recollection that BLAISDELL was among those receiving this data. However, on the occasion of a reinterview a short time later, he advised he cannot definitely state that BLAISDELL received these reports and can only state that STACY MAY of the Bureau of Program and Statistics, WPB, received them.

BAUER and TRACY pointed out, however, that the information regarding allocation of aircraft to foreign countries was not set out in any report with which they were familiar in the specific manner described by BENTLEY. They advised that the allocation of aircraft to foreign countries was contained in the above documents under the headings: "Defense Aid", "British", and "Other Foreign", but that the names of the countries were never set out. They further stated that information concerning the distribution of aircraft was the concern of the Munitions Assignment Committee (Air) only and that they did not know how any WPB employee could have had reason to use these figures or access to them since they concerned a subject matter outside the scope of WPB activities.

DONALD M. NELSON, 9033 Briarcrest Lane, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, California, stated that if REMINGTON had ever had access to files in the office of STACY MAY, Chief Statistician for WPB, he could have gotten figures on types of planes produced, but such information was secret.

MERRILL C. MEIGS, Vice-President, Hearst Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, who was formerly in charge of Aircraft Production Division, WPB, stated that his office had control over various plans for the different models of plans, their speeds, etc. However, none of this information was non-secret. He believed that hundreds of people within the WPB had access to production figures of Aircraft Plane Production and could have made them available to unauthorized persons if they so desired. He made available a copy of the schedule marked "Confidential"

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which is broken down into columns, and is identified as being an aircraft manufacturers' schedule and lists schedules of the number of engines and propellers to be manufactured by various companies for various models of planes during the years 1940-45. MEIGS believed there were other schedules prepared which contained other additional information; however, he could not recall the exact information appearing in these other schedules. He did not know who determined the component parts and the numbers of planes which were allocated to various countries, but thought it may have been through Lend-Lease.

GASTON BALME, Bethel, Connecticut, former Chief, Delegation Section and Special Assignment Section, Orders and Regulations Bureau, WPB, 1942-45; stated he knew of no instance when REMINGTON specifically had information regarding aircraft production, but explained that inasmuch as REMINGTON was continually reaming from one meeting to another of the various bureaus of WPB, he could well have secured such information. BALME stated that files of the Orders and Regulations Bureau were kept in the stenographers' office, where REMINGTON had his desk, and that the procedure was for persons to receive BLAISDELL'S permission to charge out secret files. He said that he himself, as well as other high functionaries in the bureau, would often secure such files just by asking the girl for them. He presumed that REMINGTON would have easy access to them as well as access to any information in BLAISDELL'S possession.

PAULINE HOGAN, 36 Northeast 65th Street, Miami, Florida, employee of the WPB Planning Committee, is of the belief that REMINGTON could have obtained information relative to aircraft data since he was working on reports relative to aircraft production. She knew BLAISDELL and REMINGTON had a very close personal association. BLAISDELL appeared to take a personal interest in REMINGTON'S career and seemed to consider him his protegee. BLAISDELL and REMINGTON were more closely associated than any other men in the section. REMINGTON could have had access to all information coming to the attention of BLAISDELL because of their very close relationship.

PAULINE HOGAN recalled that the more important men in WPB Planning Division, including REMINGTON, had access to

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confidential material maintained in a safe in the office of ED DICKINSON, Executive Division of the Planning Board, WPB. HOGAN said it was her understanding that copies of reports made by WPB officials to the Planning Board were furnished to each member of the Planning Committee.

EDWARD T. DICKINSON, JR., Assistant to the Joint Secretaries of Defense, The Pentagon, formerly Executive Officer of the Planning Committee, WPB, stated REMINGTON, through BLAISDELL'S secretary, JANE HERNDON SMITH, could probably have obtained any information in BLAISDELL'S files. He pointed out that all three of these individuals had worked together at another agency prior to their coming to WPB and were obviously friendly.

WALTER O. HEINZE, President, International Latex Company, 6420 Empire State Building, New York City, a former member of the staff of the Planning Board of WPB, related that members of the staff of the WPB Planning Board, including REMINGTON, had access to secret and confidential airplane production figures, such as types and number of planes produced. He doubts this would include information regarding plane allocation to other countries. HEINZE said that although he believes the foregoing information was available, he cannot recall that he ever actually saw the plane figures.

CARROLL K. SHAW, 3617 Quosada, NW, Washington, D.C. a former administrative officer of WPB, Planning Committee, advised that no security regulations of WPB would have prevented REMINGTON from knowing the contents of classified documents. He explained that the Panel Committee, WPB, consisted of three individuals, one of whom was BLAISDELL. All classified information in WPB was available to them. He believed that REMINGTON, having a close working area with BLAISDELL, would certainly have had access to all classified material in BLAISDELL'S possession.

R. W. GOLDSMITH, 3219 Cathedral Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., formerly an economist with WPB Panel Committee, was of the opinion that anyone working for BLAISDELL, including REMINGTON,

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would have had access to about anything at WPB, and if he had requested a file of anyone, he could certainly have made a request by indicating that BLAISDELL had asked him to look at the file, or to review it, and it would have been given him without further question.

WILLIAM C. NEMETH, Attorney, 2111 North 16th Arlington, Virginia, former administrative officer, Planning Committee, WPB, advised that REMINGTON could have charged out secret documents relating to any project he was working on, including those related to high octane gasoline, target figures, and production of aircraft, rubber and explosives. NEMETH stated that confidential and restricted documents were available to members of the Planning Committee as needed, and were undoubtedly available to REMINGTON.

Mrs. BEVERLY JUNGNITSCH STILLINGS, 220B McAllister, St. Paul, Minnesota, former secretary of WPB Planning Committee, January 1942 through July 1944, stated that REMINGTON had access to top secret and secret information maintained in the WPB Planning Division.

Mrs. GEORGE I. EMERY, nee FITCH, Gleazen Lane, Wayland, Massachusetts, employee of WPB from June 1942 through September 1945, served on the Planning Committee of WPB. She said she presumed that REMINGTON had access to secret and top secret plane production figures, but had no specific knowledge in this regard. She said she did have a specific recollection of REMINGTON at one time looking at the aircraft production schedule and thought it peculiar at the time. She is unable to recall the specific date of this incident. She said this schedule contained a good bit of detail on the types of planes being produced, but she had no recollection of the schedule containing the allocation of planes to foreign countries.

Mrs. ADOLPH J. GOLDENTHAL, Apartment B-426, 2813 Terrace Road, Washington, D.C., formerly employed as a secretary in the Planning Committee, WPB, from March 1942 through November 1945, said that during 1942 she worked in the same room,

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together with MATTHEW FOX, RAYMOND W. GOLDSMITH and RALPH AUSTRIAN. REMINGTON also worked in this room. She said that GOLDSMITH most likely had access to plane production figures and that documents containing these figures were kept in the room occupied by the above-mentioned persons and she knew therefore that REMINGTON had access to these plane production figures. She said REMINGTON worked for BLAISDELL and she thought he received his work orders from BLAISDELL only. She said REMINGTON had ready access to any classified documents maintained in the files in the room, and that none of the other secretaries had any right to question his using any of the classified documents. She said she could not see at the time what documents he used nor recall the titles of any of the classified documents, except the OMPUS reports.

Dr. ALBERT LOMBARD, Director of Personnel and Development Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, Pentagon, and formerly an official of the Aircraft Division, WPB, in 1942, said that in 1942 and 1943 the Aircraft Division, WPB, issued aircraft data reports described as the "8 Series" and that these reports were made available to many employees of WPB. He said he feels certain that any employee of the Planning Committee could have had access to the reports as they were very easy to obtain. He recalled that these reports contained data on the aircraft the United States intended to build.

ALBERT BUTLER, 1275 Glencoe Street, Denver, Colorado, formerly Chief of Statistical Division, Aluminum and Magnesium Division, WPB, 1942-43, recalled that REMINGTON was in the Planning Board Section of WPB Planning Committee and in this capacity would have had unlimited access to any restricted, confidential, or secret production data as such reports would be discussed at Planning Committee meetings of which printed minutes were made and retained. BUTLER recalls reading such minutes and discussing with REMINGTON production data re aluminum and aircraft.

CHARLES W. CHAMBERS, 27 Parkwood Road, Maplewood, New Jersey, former Program Planner, WPB, December 1941 through October 1943, advised that REMINGTON had access to all information in the files of the Planning Committee which included

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access to secret plan production figures, descriptions of types of planes being produced, and their allocations.

ALFRED SHERRARD, Assistant Professor of Economics at American University, 1901 F Street, NW, Washington, D.C., formerly Section Chief of the Munitions Branch, Research and Statistics Division, WPB, advised there were numerous Air Force documents compiled in Washington and at Wright Field, Ohio by the U.S. Air Force, and that these were available at WPB in the Munitions Branch. He said lesser professional employees had ready access to this information as did top professional employees. He said that in all probability REMINGTON could have obtained these documents also. He said he could not prove this statement, inasmuch as he cannot recall that REMINGTON ever came to him for such information.

HUGH WILLIAM JACKSON, 827 Greenway Drive, Coral Gables, Florida, former Director of Orders and Regulations Bureau, WPB, after November 1941, stated REMINGTON had access to any information in WPB, including that pertaining to aircraft production data. JACKSON said security regulations in WPB were exceedingly lax and he believed REMINGTON probably had access to material in BLAISDELL'S safe.

STACY MAY, Economic Adviser to the Rockefeller Foundation, was interviewed on January 10, 1950, by SA Daniel H. Lucking and Rudolph V. Gliniak, at which time he furnished the following information:

Mr. MAY could not recall ever having met REMINGTON during the period that MAY was associated with the War Production Board. He stated that to the best of his knowledge, he met REMINGTON for the first time approximately five or six months ago when REMINGTON contacted Mr. ROY FISHER of the Rockefeller Foundation relative to the possibility of obtaining some type of employment. FISHER referred REMINGTON to MAY, and they discussed the general fields and industries which utilize the services of an individual of REMINGTON'S type. MAY stated that he made no promises or commitments to REMINGTON, and that he has not seen REMINGTON since this initial meeting.

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MAY advised that as far as he could recall, he never had any official dealings with REMINGTON in the WPB. He stated that he was the Chief Statistician for WPB, and that for a short time, the so-called Planning Committee was under the jurisdiction of the Division of Statistics and Planning, of which he was the head, but that in about 1943, the Planning Section was made a separate section under the jurisdiction of ROBERT MATHAN. He advised that after ROBERT MATHAN left for military, the Planning Committee was again placed under his jurisdiction. Further, MAY emphasized that no time, to the best of his knowledge, was REMINGTON ever associated in any department over which MAY was the supervisor.

MAY advised that his section received considerable data and information not only from the Army but from various other sections of the WPB relating to statistics and planning which information was classified either as secret or confidential or restricted.

His section kept records of various types of production, ammunition schedules, airplane production, material needs, and figures relating to practically every phase of WPB activities. He advised that this section published a document which was known as "OMPUS". There were only about ten or twelve copies of this document published, which document was classified as secret and was distributed only to the top officials of WPB. MAY could not recall which officials received copies of this document but said that this document was restricted and that copies of the document were charged out to the various individuals who received them.

He stated that in addition to this, the section published a pamphlet entitled "War Progress", which MAY described as a "house document" and which was labeled confidential. This pamphlet was distributed not only to various members of the WPB but also to select groups of Government agencies for their information. This document was classified as confidential and was not for public distribution.

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MAY advised that in view of the fact that he did not know REMINGTON during this period and does not know REMINGTON'S exact position in WPB, he had no way to determine whether or not REMINGTON had access to any of these documents.

Mr. MAY further pointed out that from time to time, considerable information which was classified information was de-classified because its importance and value had decreased. However, he pointed out that all information received from the Army by WPB was marked classified or secret, and that this information could not be released to any unauthorized individuals except through proper clearance.

Mr. MAY advised that he himself had never released any information concerning high octane gas to the press. He further stated that at times, he had released information concerning production figures to the press, but that he did so only on instruction from the officials of WPB and only after proper clearance with the Press Section of WPB. He further emphasized the fact that it was his policy that at any time he had any contact with the press, he would have with him a representative of the Press Section of WPB.

He further pointed out that at various times, certain individuals and officials of WPB were scheduled to make speeches, and that these individuals would request certain information to be used for these speeches. He said that such information was released only after proper clearance had been obtained from the proper authorities.

Regarding contact with the press, Mr. MAY stated that it was the general and well known policy of the WPB that there should be no contacts with the press except by the Press Release Division of WPB.

Mr. MAY emphasized that to the best of his knowledge, security regulations with respect to all data were well known to all members of the WPB, and that to the best of his knowledge, it was not the practice nor was it presumable for various employees at WPB to contact the members of the press on their own.

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Mr. MAY stated that speaking for his own division, he recalls that he had issued instructions to all his employees that they were not to contact the press, and that he himself did not do so except upon instructions from his superiors.

Mr. MAY said that to the best of his knowledge, it is not true that any official had authority to give information to the press without clearing with superiors. Throughout the interview, Mr. MAY pointed out that since he was not acquainted with REMINGTON at WPB, he could not answer regarding regulations as they related to REMINGTON but was speaking only from his general knowledge concerning the various instructions which he knew to exist regarding the activities of WPB.

Mr. MAY suggested that the only way that he believes it would be possible to determine whether or not information had been released to the press without proper clearance would be to locate various documents containing the information appearing in the press, and then try to determine whether that information had been declassified and properly released at the time it appeared in the newspapers. He said that unless the various documents under discussion were available, it is impossible at the present time to determine whether the documents were still restricted in the period of 1942, 1943, and 1944.

Mr. MAY set out his past employments as follows:

From 1915 to 1917, he was a social worker with the Hudson Guild, New York City.

From 1917 to 1919, he was a private and sergeant in the U.S. Army;

1920 to 1922, instructor in Economics, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts;

1922 to 1923, he was an instructor at Brookwood Workers College at Katonah, New York;

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1925 to 1927, he was an Assistant Professor of Economics at Cornell University;

1927 to 1932, he was assistant professor at Dartmouth College;

1932 to 1940, Assistant Director of Social Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, New York City;

1940 to 1944, Director of the Bureau of Planning and Statistics, War Production Board, New York City;

1945 to 1946, Assistant to the President, McGraw Hill Publishing Company;

1946, Chief Economist, International Division, Radio Corporation of America;

1947, Consultant with the Nelson A. Rockefeller Foundation.

On January 23, 1950, EDWIN A. LOCKE, JR., Vice-President, Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, New York City, was interviewed by SAS J. W. RYAN and J. P. WOOTEN. LOCKE advised that he was employed by WPB, Washington, D.C. in the fall of 1940 and that from January 1942 until the end of 1944 he served as assistant to the Chairman of WPB, DONALD NELSON. LOCKE stated that at no time while he was connected with WPB did he come in contact with REMINGTON and that he had never heard of REMINGTON until the start of his perjury trial.

LOCKE stated that the WPB Planning Board was the key to the United States whole production program and that the Staff of the Planning Board had access to practically every type of secret production data. LOCKE recognized by name the following documents all of which he stated were readily accessible to the Staff of the Planning Board:

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"L Series"
"Official Munitions Production of the U. S.," aka.
"OMPUS."
"War Progress."
"Office of Progress Reports--Monthly Report to
the War Production Board."
"Series 8 Reports."
"Airframes, Engine and Propeller Report Number 15."

LOCKE could not recall the "Production Statement" or the "Aircraft Manufacturers Planning Report," but he stated that the procurement branch of the Air Corps of the Army made available to the Planning Board of the WPB secret data relative to aircraft production, and that these figures contained great detail. The figures were broken down into columns, including allocations to foreign countries, type, model number. Figures also contained breakdowns into airframe weight, type of engine and engine motor number, horsepower, etc. LOCKE advised that any member of the Staff of the Planning Board had access to these figures. LOCKE stated that if he had desired to know the number of planes shipped to Russia, for instance, he could have obtained such information from the Staff of the Planning Board within an hour.

LOCKE stated that the various publications referred to above, and any other important publications of WPB, could undoubtedly be obtained from the Historical Section of the Office of the Secretary of the WPB, and that BERNARD GLADIEUX, former Secretary of WPB, was the person most likely to know their whereabouts. GLADIEUX has since been employed by the Department of Commerce, where he served as head of the Administrative Services Branch of the Commerce Department. LOCKE stated that he heard a rumor that GLADIEUX had recently been fired from the Department of Commerce for an unknown reason. LOCKE stated that he did not believe GLADIEUX lost his position with the Department of Commerce for security reasons. LOCKE stated that most of the aircraft production figures furnished to the Planning

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Board of WPB emanated from Wright Field, which LOCKE described as the headquarters of the Material Procurement Section of the Army Air Forces.

LOCKE made available a book entitled, "Industrial Mobilization For War--Volume I," which he described as a history of the War Production Board. The book reflects that JAMES W. FESLER was War Production Board Historian.

LOCKE advised that he could not recall the names HANNA, LENNON, STAPP, GOLDBERG or SHERRARD and that to his knowledge he was the only LOCKE connected with the War Production Board.

EDWIN A. LOCKE was reinterviewed on January 25, 1951 regarding information available to the Staff of the Planning Division of WPB on allocation of planes to foreign countries. LOCKE stated that upon recollection, he is not positive that reports on airplane production which emanated from the Army Air Forces contained breakdowns regarding allocation to foreign countries. He stated that he was positive, however, that the Staff of the Planning Committee of WPB had access to information regarding allocation of planes under lend lease to Russia. He stated that he was positive of this fact because the allocation of planes to Russia was a very high priority program. He stated that such information did not come to WPB from Army Air Forces, but came from "Lend Lease." He explained that if he desired to know the number of planes to be allocated to Russia he was sure he could have obtained it promptly from any member of the staff of the Planning Committee of WPE. LOCKE stated that such information from Lend Lease would probably become the permanent property of WPB, and would become a part of the WPB file.

ARTHUR H. BUNKER, President of the Climax Molybdenum Company, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, advised that he was Vice Chairman and Deputy Executive Vice

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Chairman of the War Production Board from 1943 to 1944, and Chief of Staff of the War Production Board to the end of 1944. He advised that he did not know WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON and had no knowledge of the specific assignment he was given at the War Production Board.

However, Mr. BUNKER produced a 1943 Directory of Federal Statistical Agencies, which he consulted. According to this directory, the War Production Board Planning Committee at that time was headed by ROBERT R. NATHAN. THOMAS BLAISDELL, Jr., who was REMINGTON'S superior, was a member of the Planning Committee. BUNKER said that BLAISDELL is now Undersecretary of Commerce. Another member of the Committee was FRED SEARLS, Jr. According to Mr. BUNKER, SEARLS is now assistant to C. E. WILSON of General Electric.

The Directory of Federal Statistical Agencies listed one WILLIAM REMINGTON as being on the Planning Board's Section. On the basis of this listing, Mr. BUNKER advised that REMINGTON would have had access to any and all material of the War Production Board including secret, restrictive and confidential data.

Mr. ARTHUR BUNKER, upon recontact on January 25, 1951, for the purpose of eliciting information from him concerning allocation of planes to foreign countries, stated that production figures were available to the War Production Board from month to month. These figures were extensive, voluminous, and detailed. He said that he recalls going before the Planning Committee and discussing production figures for hours.

Mr. BUNKER related that the requirements were furnished the WPB by the Armed Forces, namely the Air Force, the Army, and the Navy, and information was made available to the WPB regarding the types and models of planes, their fighting capacity and motor power, and so on. Through the

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gigantic reporting system of the WPB, the production figures in detail were assembled by that agency. Mr. BUNKER recalled that there were available to the WPB, reports by the various manufacturers on the rate of progress in the production of planes.

BUNKER was asked whether he could recall if WPB had access to information pertaining to allocation of planes to foreign countries. He stated that he was not sure whether the WPB was furnished with such information. He went on to explain that he, BUNKER, knew how many planes went to Russia in a given period, but that he was not sure whether he had obtained this information from WPB. He stated that at the same time that he was employed as Vice-Chairman and Deputy Executive Vice-Chairman of the WPB, and subsequently Chief of Staff of WPB, he also served with several committees not directly connected with WPB. He stated it was possible that he learned about allocation of planes to Russia from one of the committees not connected with WPB, rather than from WPB itself.

When informed that EDWIN A. LOCKE, a former colleague of BUNKER'S at WPB, stated that "Lend Lease" furnished WPB with data pertaining to allocation of planes to Russia, BUNKER stated that LOCKE was a good friend of his and that he was morally sure that LOCKE was correct, but that because he served on committees of other agencies, in addition to WPB, he could not definitely state that the allocation of planes to Russia emanated from WPB.

Mr. EDWARD B. GEORGE, Economist and Assistant to the President, Dun and Bradstreet, 290 Broadway, New York City, when interviewed by SA JAMES W. RYAN advised that from January, 1941, to June, 1944, he was employed by the War Production Board, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

During the first year of this employment he was Director of Materials, Research-Priority Division. During the

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second year he was assistant to DONALD NELSON, Chairman of the War Production Board, and during the remainder of said employment period he was Director of the Review and Analysis Staff of the Program Bureau. Mr. GEORGE stated that during the entire aforementioned period he also continued to retain the title of Director of Materials.

While at the War Production Board, Mr. GEORGE occasionally had official contact with WILLIAM REMINGTON, who was a member of the staff of the Planning Committee. Mr. GEORGE emphasized that he was not closely associated with REMINGTON at the War Production Board and that, therefore, any pertinent information within his knowledge concerning REMINGTON is of a vague and general character.

He said that because of REMINGTON'S War Production Board position, he would assume that REMINGTON had access to all types of information relative to airplanes. He recalled that the Air Corps of the Army, Wright Field, Ohio, submitted secret and confidential airplane statistics to the War Production Board. He could not remember whether or not the War Production Board records contained data relative to the allocation of planes for foreign countries. Mr. GEORGE said that in his opinion, airplane statistics would have been considered of a confidential nature.

Relative to War Production Board security regulations, Mr. GEORGE stated that he has no knowledge of any specific instructions that REMINGTON received. He recalled that the WPB occasionally circulated mimeographed forms or letters setting forth instructions regarding security. Mr. GEORGE could not further identify these forms. He advised that in view of the fact that he, GEORGE, was in a higher official capacity than REMINGTON and was not authorized to make press releases, he would assume that REMINGTON would not be authorized to make press releases. He said that press releases were usually made by the Information Bureau of the WPB.

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Mr. GEORGE furnished the following information regarding the below WPB publications:

"The Official Munitions Production of the United States" (OMPUS) was edited by EDWARD MORRIS COPELAND, now a professor at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

"War Progress" was edited by JOE LIVINGSTON, who is now Financial Editor and columnist for the newspaper, "The Philadelphia Bulletin", Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Office of Progress Reports" was edited by JOSEPH MEEHAN, who is now Director of the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Mr. GEORGE advised that during his employment with the WPB, he was not directly concerned with the aforementioned publications and that he is not, therefore, familiar with their specific content or present location. He assumed that they had become a part of the archives in Washington, D. C.

Mr. GEORGE intimated that he has occasionally seen REMINGTON since the time he, GEORGE, left the War Production Board. He referred to Mr. REMINGTON as "BILL REMINGTON" and volunteered that at the solicitation of REMINGTON, he had written him a letter of recommendation. According to Mr. GEORGE, this letter was published in the "New Yorker" magazine about a year ago in connection with an article concerning REMINGTON. He said that he has never observed anything which would cause him to question REMINGTON'S loyalty and that it is his impression that REMINGTON believed in free enterprise.

Speaking generally, Mr. GEORGE further volunteered that he does not believe that the activities of a

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college student should be taken too seriously. In Mr. GEORGE'S opinion the college student should have an open mind. He intimated that he considers it perfectly normal that a college student seeking knowledge would naturally acquaint himself with the principles of Communism or any other system of government.

In making the aforementioned comments relative to college students Mr. GEORGE pointed out that he was not specifically speaking about the REMINGTON case, which he considers in a unique classification.

MATTHEW FOX on January 23, 1951 was interviewed concerning this aspect of the case and advised the only publication he recalls ever having seen is "War Progress". He stated he may have seen, "Office of Progress Reports--Monthly Report to the WPB" and "Production Statement". He was certain he never saw or heard of any of the other publications listed. He could not state whether REMINGTON used or had access to any of these publications. FOX said that he, FOX, was head of the Current Problem Section of WPB, but never had occasion to handle aircraft problems of any kind. He further stated that he never issued press releases and did not believe he was authorized to do so, but could not state flatly whether he was or was not authorized to make such releases. He advised that he would not want to be a witness for either side in the case; that it would be unfair since he does not possess sufficient knowledge of the matter.

On January 9, 1951, Mr. JAMES S. STANLEY was interviewed at the Cornell Club, New York City. Mr. STANLEY advised he was connected with WPB from October, 1941 to August or September, 1944. He stated that he had no recollection of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON at WPB.

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Mr. STANLEY furnished the following information concerning REMINGTON'S activities at the War Production Board:

He did not know to whom at WPB classified information for the Army concerning aircraft data were made available, nor what the security conditions under which the Army furnished this data to WPB were. He did not know the person responsible for keeping record of data charged out and classified secret material. He did not think it was a general thing for reports made by WPB officials to the Planning Board to be furnished to each member of the Planning Committee.

STANLEY stated that he never made a press release to the press, however, in the Fall of 1941 or Spring of 1942 in connection with what was called the Stanley Plan of Sub Contracting, he was consulted several times by members of the press. During these contacts he explained the mechanics of his plan to disseminate information on machine tool work requirements. This was done after a formal Press Release by WPB and the matter was not considered by WPB to be of a secret nature. STANLEY stated that he had no authority to make press releases. He does not recall any specific details on the necessity of adherence to general policies governing security of aircraft production figures but stated that it was commonly known that restricted information was to be protected.

STANLEY stated that he did not know whether REMINGTON did have access to secret, top secret, or specific plane production figures. He further stated that there was no general distribution of WPB press releases to WPB employees, but possibly there may have been a restricted distribution. He recalls vaguely that press releases were placed on a table where representatives of the press could help themselves, but he was not sure that this was done in the WPB Bureau of Information or whether he is confused and remembers this practice from somewhere else.

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He stated that he did not know if REMINGTON had any way of knowing, other than by reading approved press releases, what information concerning aircraft or high octane gasoline had been released for public information. He added that he did not know if REMINGTON knew what information was innocuous except from standpoint of his own judgment, because he does not recall REMINGTON and therefore, is in no position to judge his capabilities.

It was STANLEY'S recollection that only authorized persons were permitted to talk to the press. All Divisions of WPB either had a representative in the Division of Information or had their own information man. All stories were turned over to them to be written up for release. The information had to be in written form to prevent distortion. He does not know the name of the person responsible for security in REMINGTON'S branch of WPB Planning Committee, and added that REMINGTON could possibly have had access to WPB files after hours. He didn't know of any of the cabinets within room, space, or entire WPB that REMINGTON had access to, nor if keys were issued for these cabinets.

The name BLAISDELL is vaguely familiar to STANLEY but he does not know the man or REMINGTON, either, and therefore, could not say anything regarding their association.

Mr. STANLEY was friendly and cooperative in his attitude and expressed regret at his inability to be of more assistance. If the necessity had arisen, he stated his willingness to testify under subpoena.

On January 11, 1951, telephonic contact was made with STEPHEN FITZGERALD, 502 Park Avenue, New York City, telephone number Plaza 3-4326, by SA JOHN J. KENNELLY. The purpose of the contact was to arrange an interview convenient to Mr. FITZGERALD on the following day in reference to his knowledge of the War Production Board, of which he was a former

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Director of Information. He stated that "you probably realize that I've been subpoenaed as a defense witness." He was advised that this office had no knowledge concerning the fact that he was scheduled to appear as a witness for the defense. The contact was concluded by a tentative appointment, being scheduled for 10:30 a.m. on the following day, January 12, 1951 at his office address given above, subject to cancellation either by himself or the agent.

On January 12, 1951 STEPHEN FITZGERALD was interviewed by SAS JOHN S. MCCOOL and JOHN J. KENNELLY at 502 Park Avenue, New York City. The interview was conducted between the hours of 10:45 a.m. and 12:10 p.m. Prior to the interview, FITZGERALD was again advised that the purpose of the interview was to ascertain his knowledge concerning the activities and functions of the War Production Board gained through his former position as Director of Information at WPB. He advised that he was agreeable to answering any questions the interviewing agents put to him.

Continuing, he advised that his full name was STEPHEN E. FITZGERALD and that he is engaged in business on his own account under the trade name STEPHEN FITZGERALD COMPANY. He stated that in February, 1941, he went to Washington, D. C. where he was employed in the Office of Emergency Management under EDWARD STETTINIUS, which office later became the Office of Production Management. For the period of June, 1942, until April, 1943, he was employed as the Director of Information Division of the War Production Board, which position he left in April of 1943, to assume employment for the Bell Aircraft Company.

Mr. FITZGERALD stated that he had no knowledge of REMINGTON either as an individual or as an employee of the War Production Board. He added that he had no knowledge of REMINGTON'S job or duties as an employee of WPB, and was not sure that REMINGTON was employed by the War Production Board during the period of his own employment there.

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FITZGERALD stated that he had no knowledge as to whom at the WPB classified information from the Army concerning aircraft was made available. He stated that classified information was made available to all top officials in the War Production Board, particularly, to the staff assistants of DONALD NELSON. He stated that he had no knowledge of any real channels of information and qualified this by stating there was "a great air of informality about it". In this light, he stated that he had no knowledge of the security conditions under which the Army furnished classified information to the WPB with respect to restrictions relative to making this data available to the press.

FITZGERALD stated that he recalled that early in his administration of the Information Office considerable information regarding aircraft production was released to the press. As time went on, however, restrictions on the release of such information regarding aircraft production became more and more stringent until, when the country was well into the war, the restrictions were so tight that practically no information regarding aircraft production was released. He commented that at no time even during the early period were figures released concerning the allocation of aircraft to allied governments, nor were technical details of design, etc., ever released.

He stated that comparable to any governmental agency, many people could classify and stamp documents over which they had control while in truth the documents need not have been stamped at all. FITZGERALD related that he had no idea at this time who was responsible during 1942 and 1943 for keeping a record of receipts concerning the charging out or accepting by employees of secret, or classified material.

FITZGERALD continuing, stated that the WPB was divided into divisions, and each division was composed of a substantial number of employees. The head of each division and the employees worked on a subject basis. He stated that a division would devote itself entirely

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to aircraft statistics, where another division would devote itself entirely to iron and steel statistics. His own division, he stated, was the formal channel of communication between the War Production Board and the public. He stated that the public comprised trade magazines, trade journals, the press and even governmental agencies. As Director of the Division of Information, it was his duty to be sure that only proper information was disseminated to the public and also at the same time to be sure that the public was kept well informed on the activities of the War Production Board. He added that it was essential during those critical years that the people understand the business of the War Production Board.

FITZGERALD stated that he assumed that security regulations were embodied in some form of official directive, but in actual practice security procedures were dictated by the classification of the particular document involved together with the judgment of the person handling the document as to the degree of security required. He said he had no knowledge of any particular office of the WPB being responsible for security measures, but he did have a recollection that one of the employees of each branch of the organization was designated to handle security matters. FITZGERALD commented that physical security measures were not of a stringent nature at any time.

FITZGERALD stated that the Planning Committee, of which REMINGTON was a member, would have had access to secret and top secret, and specific information concerning the production of aircraft and its allocation to various other countries. He assumed that REMINGTON, since he was an employee of the Planning Committee, would have had access to that information either through the course of his regular duties or he could secure information relating to jobs of other persons at the WPB by informal inquiry of his immediate superior or head of the Planning Branch. He stated that it was within the power of the head of the Planning Committee to have access to any and all information available to the War Production Board. FITZGERALD advised that to his knowledge there was not a general or a restricted distribution to WPB employees of WPB press

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releases; however, anyone who was an employee of the War Production Board had access to all press releases by securing that at the public press room which was open to all employees. FITZGERALD, as stated above, reiterated that an employee for the Planning Committee would have knowledge of information relating to other jobs in the WPB other than by reading approved press releases for the two reasons stated above, that the information would come within his duties as an employee of the Planning Committee or through inquiry made of his superior or the head of the Planning Committee. In addition, he stated that any employee could form a definite judgment concerning information through a variety of means. The first method would be that many documents were stamped with an official classification of confidential, secret, or otherwise; secondly, his superior in the particular Division in which he worked could advise him as to whether the information was innocuous or not, and, third, information pertaining to well-known methods of defense such as radar, by their nature, would never be classified innocuous.

Continuing, FITZGERALD emphatically stated that no official had the authority to give any information to the press. As noted above, he stated that it was his position as Director of the Division of Information in the WPB to disseminate information to the public, which includes the press. He stated that classified information received from other governmental agencies was handled according to its classification. The distribution of formal press releases to the public was handled by his Division exclusively; however, information was furnished to press representatives by other officials of the WPB on an informal basis. By an informal basis he said he meant by oral conversation between other WPB officials and press representatives. Information was disseminated in offices, corridors, elevators, and cocktail parties, etc. He pointed out that information released through both formal and informal channels was supposed to be limited to information which was proper to be released to the public. FITZGERALD stated further that inasmuch as REMINGTON was not an employee of the Division of Information, he had no right or authority to issue press

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releases. He did state, however, that REMINGTON, like many other employees, could secure copies of press releases distributed by the WPB merely by securing them at the public press room.

FITZGERALD related that he had no knowledge of the name of the person responsible for security in REMINGTON'S branch of the WPB Planning Committee. He also stated that he had no knowledge concerning the security measures in force concerning the WPB files after hours. He did state that the general files were opened to the employees of the respective divisions during the day; however, the handling of all classified materials by the respective officials of the division was left to their discretion during the hours that the office was closed. He stated that each official had his own method of security, to his knowledge, in that some kept their documents in safes, others in locked desk drawers, etc. FITZGERALD stated that to his recollection, one, BOB NATHAN was the head of the Planning Group, at the time he was associated with the War Production Board; however, he was not sure of this point. He stated that to his recollection, one, TOM BLAISDELL, was also the head of the Planning Group; however, he had no knowledge as to whether it was during the period 1942-43.

HELEN M. CASKEY, Secretary, at the War Production Board from July, 1942 to November, 1944, stated that the WPB published and issued to its employees booklets or pamphlets setting forth security regulations and policies of the War Production Board.

She stated that no employee had authority to discuss any phase of work outside of the War Production Board.

FRANCIS H. HOGE, Jr., Vice-President, Benbow Manufacturing Company, 8 West 62 Street, advised that he was a staff member of the Planning Committee of the War Production

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Board from approximately February, 1942 to September, 1943. HOGE stated that while on the Planning Committee, he was assigned to review the quantity of aluminum utilized by the U.S. Navy and he also handled aircraft progress and air cargo and also rubber development. HOGE stated that he has no recollection of REMINGTON being present at any of the meetings and added that he does not know REMINGTON. HOGE stated that he has a vague recollection of the invention of a method of producing rubber from low test gasoline which was handled by RALPH AUSTRIAN and a person who could have been JAMES W. JEAN of California. HOGE stated that he does not recall the details of this particular invention being presented to the Committee but stated that it was his impression that it was just another of many good and may crackpot inventions that were reviewed by the Planning Committee which served as a "catch-all" reviewing board. HOGE stated that with regard to whether or not this particular invention was restricted, he recalls that the procedure was to have all the various types of inventions reviewed by the Planning Committee and then sent to the appropriate divisions in WPB. HOGE stated that the "restricted" tag would be placed on each invention by the particular division which handled it and after it had been presented to the Planning Committee.

HOGE stated that it was likely that a stenographer was present at only special meetings of the Planning Committee of the War Production Board and added that he recalls that TOM WILSON was the secretary of the Planning Committee of WPB and would be the appropriate person to contact for this information. HOGE stated that he had not been contacted by the defense counsel with regard to the REMINGTON case or any other pertinent matter. HOGE further stated that he recalls that information on types, outputs, and allocations of various planes were discussed at the Planning Committee meetings and this information was considered to be "restricted".

Mrs. MAYNARD E. SMITH was interviewed at her home, 103 Cedar Shore Drive, Massapequa, Long Island, New York, on January 10, 1951 by SA ROY J. BARLOGA.

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Mrs. SMITH stated that she was married December 2, 1946 in Washington, D. C., and that her maiden name had been DOREEN DALLAN. In 1942 she was employed in Washington, D. C., at the Office of Civilian Defense as a secretary, where she became acquainted with Mrs. THOMAS C. BLAISDELL, who was in charge of personnel in June, 1943. Her job was eliminated, and it was arranged by Mrs. BLAISDELL that she would get a position as a Junior Economic Analyst with the War Production Board in the Orders and Regulations Bureau. Here she worked under THOMAS C. BLAISDELL the husband of Mrs. BLAISDELL, who was the head of the Orders and Regulations Bureau. She worked as the assistant to REMINGTON, who was BLAISDELL'S assistant. REMINGTON acted as a sort of office manager for BLAISDELL, taking care of the routine details and the personnel problems for BLAISDELL in the office. REMINGTON subsequently entered the Navy, and Mrs. SMITH took over part of REMINGTON'S duties as the assistant to BLAISDELL.

In the early part of 1945, BLAISDELL left the War Production Board and went to work in the Office of War Mobilization. He then left this job and went to London as the Minister of Economic Affairs under the American Ambassador there. In April, 1945, Mrs. SMITH joined BLAISDELL in London as his personal assistant, working under the Foreign Economic Administration. BLAISDELL had for some time been making efforts to get the Navy to release REMINGTON so that REMINGTON could work for BLAISDELL in London, and finally in about June, 1946, REMINGTON, who was still in the Navy, was assigned to work as BLAISDELL'S assistant in London. He stayed in this job for just a few months and then returned to the United States and left the Navy.

Mrs. SMITH indicated that the last time she saw REMINGTON was on December 2, 1946, the time REMINGTON attended her wedding with his wife in Washington, D. C. Mrs. SMITH, in November, 1946, had resigned her position under BLAISDELL and had returned to the United States to be married. She indicated that she has corresponded with REMINGTON on several occasions since 1946.



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Mrs. SMITH claimed that she never had any reason whatsoever to doubt REMINGTON'S loyalty and, on the contrary, had always considered him a loyal American citizen who would do nothing to harm his country. She had never been given any reason to believe that he had ever belonged to the Communist Party, but she stated that she was well acquainted with him, had many conversations with him, and had met his wife socially on several occasions. In general, she considered REMINGTON a very fine person and felt that he was not guilty of the charges brought against him and that he would be found innocent at the trial.

She had never received any information which would indicate that REMINGTON, while at WPB, had ever given any confidential information to unauthorized persons. She stated that she did not know what persons at the War Production Board received classified information concerning aircraft data. She supposed that BLAISDELL could get such information if he needed it. She stated that she had never received such information and that she did not know that REMINGTON ever had such information in his possession. She stated that she had never released any information to the press while at the War Production Board, but, on many occasions she received telephone calls from reporters who desired clarification of WPB orders and she did her best to clarify these orders for the reporters. She did not know who had authority to release information to the press but she and other employees in her section had always assumed that they had authority to clarify the meaning of WPB orders when asked for such clarification by members of the press. She could not recall the name of the person responsible for security in her section of the WPB, but, she believed it was a person with a name similar to "MICHAELS". She stated that she had no keys to file cabinets and she had no reason to believe that REMINGTON had such keys. She indicated that Mr. BLAISDELL did not have a safe for his use in keeping confidential matters.

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Mrs. SMITH stated that BLAISDELL and REMINGTON were very friendly but it was an employer-employee relationship and not a social one. REMINGTON had worked with BLAISDELL before coming to the War Production Board when they were both working for the National Resources Planning Board. BLAISDELL thought very highly of REMINGTON as an employee. Mrs. SMITH indicated that BLAISDELL and REMINGTON made a good team working together because BLAISDELL was slow, methodical and a precise individual, who, when confronted with personnel problems was inclined to be too softhearted with his personnel. REMINGTON, on the other hand, was a very quick-thinking person, given to bold and aggressive action, who knew how to handle personnel very well. REMINGTON assisted BLAISDELL in making decisions concerning personnel and other matters while BLAISDELL saw to it that REMINGTON'S decisions did not get out of hand.

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PART XI

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PART XI - DOCUMENTS INDICATING AVAILABILITY
OF AIRCRAFT DATA TO REMINGTON:

War Production Board records maintained at National Archives, Washington, D. C., include a file folder marked "072.1016 Planning Committee, WPB, Functions", which contains a mimeographed copy of "Planning Committee Staff, Weekly Summary of Activities March 1-6, inclusive" (1943).

This reflects that during the week REMINGTON was working on "Aluminum supply in relation to 8-L requirements, scheduling and CMP", under T. C. BLAISDELL. The summary for February 22-27 (1943) shows that T. C. BLAISDELL was working on Scheduling, East Coast Petroleum Situation and Alumina (Aircraft) and that REMINGTON was working under him on "Alumina". As will be explained below, the term "8-L" as used here refers to the proposed program for the construction of "Airframes" (airplanes without engines or propellers). A series of reports Number 8 (airframes), 9 (engines), and 10 (propellers) were prepared by the Aircraft Division of the WPB beginning in 1940. Each was revised twelve times, the 8-L report being the last revision. They were referred to as "target schedules" or "Series 8 reports". In March 1943, these reports were superseded by schedules known as "W Series", which contained the same type of information. The change in designation was made at the time the Aircraft Division of the WPB was made an independent agency known as the Aircraft Resources Control Office. The "Series 8" report contained "month by month schedules for airplanes by type, model and manufacturer for the Army, Navy and British. Its object was to present a month by month schedule of the complete aircraft programs of the Army, Navy and British Empire." Report 8-L was stated to be the "basis for immediate plant expansion and scheduling of material and equipment for allocation to the airplane companies specified." This information was obtained from the "History of the Aircraft Resources Control Office of the Aircraft Production Board and Predecessor Agencies May, 1940 - September, 1945."

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It is believed the above information is pertinent because it is the only information found in WPB files which definitely shows that REMINGTON had reason to work with aircraft production figures and shows the exact document to which he had reason to refer.

It is also noteworthy that this document shows that REMINGTON was working closely with BLAISDELL during early 1943, whereas the organization chart referred to in Document No. 1, and which is dated March 1943, shows that REMINGTON and BLAISDELL had a widely separated official connection.

A WPB folder marked "War Production Board, Aircraft Production Division, Acceptance Schedules, Airframe Production Program, Aircraft Report 8-L, etc.", classified as confidential contains a notation that revelation of its contents violates the Espionage Act. It was issued November 30, 1942. It should be noted that Mr. MYRON A. TRACY and Mr. CHARLES G. BAUER, Munitions Board, advised that, in their opinion, anyone working on aircraft materials production scheduling would have used this book as a guide.

WPB file described as "072.1016 Planning Committee, WPB, Functions" referred to above, should be subpoenaed through Mr. JESS LARSON, Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C. The proper person to explain the contents of this file would appear to be ROBERT NATHAN, former Director of the Planning Committee.

The file captioned "War Production Board Aircraft Production Division Acceptance Schedules, Airframe Production Program, Aircraft Report 8-L, etc." described above, is in the custody of the Historical Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Federal Records Center, Alexandria, Virginia.

The proper person to subpoena for this document is Major General EDWARD F. WITSELL, Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Room 2E672, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C.

MYRON A. TRACY believes the proper person to explain the contents of this document is Mr. T. P. WRIGHT, Director of Research, Cornell University, Utica, New York.

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PART XII

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PART XII - PUBLICATIONS AT WAR PRODUCTION
BOARD CONTAINING PERTINENT
AIRCRAFT DATA

1. A series of reports under the figure 8. (airframes), figure 9 (engines), and figure 10 (propellers), were prepared by the Aircraft Division of War Production Board beginning in 1940. Each was revised twelve times, the 8-L Report being the last revision. They were referred to as "target schedules" or "Series 8" reports. In March 1943, these reports were superceded by schedules known as the "W Series", which contained the same type of information. The change in designation was made at the time the Aircraft Division of WPB was made an independent agency, known as the Aircraft Resources Control Office. The "Series 8" reports contained "month by month schedules for airplanes by type, model and manufacturer for the Army, Navy and British. The object was to present a month by month schedule of the complete aircraft programs of the Army, Navy and British Empire." Report 8-L was stated to be the "basis for immediate plant expansion and scheduling of material and equipment for allocation to the airplane companies specified."

It is believed the above information is pertinent because it is the only information found in WFB files which can be specifically shown to have been reference material pertaining to aircraft data used by REMINGTON in the course of his official WPB assignment. REMINGTON's assignments in this respect are fully described in the portion of this report captioned "Availability of Aircraft Data to REMINGTON."

2. A series of volumes entitled: "Official Munitions Production of the United States" issued from 1942 to 1945 on a monthly basis. The forward notes that "the report is intended to provide an accurate record of past performance and a realistic forecast of our war production effort in terms of complete munitions, major component parts, production equipments, and critical raw materials - one overall set of data recognized as having official status." The volumes note that the source of the forecasts concerning aircraft data are WPB Report 8-L described above. These volumes have supplementary "interim reports" entitled: "Munitions Production in (various months)".

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The last described volumes contain actual production figures only and no forecasts. Both these series contain figures on aircraft types and models and data on armament, and related military equipment.

3. "War Progress" was a weekly publication classified "Confidential" and "British Secret", prepared in the Statistics Division of WPB by the Munitions Branch. The publication consisted of a compilation of production accomplishments of military material for a certain period and also the expected production and accomplishments for succeeding months. This report included aircraft, and showed total airplane production, engine production, completed units produced, and the schedule of production for future months.

"History of the Aircraft Resources Control Office of the Aircraft Production Board and Predecessor Agencies", compiled and edited by the Administrative Office, Aircraft Resources Control Office, September 29, 1945. The pertinent portions of this publication are:

Page 4, Paragraph 4
 Page 5, Paragraphs 4,5
 Page 32, Paragraph 5
 Page 33, Paragraphs 1,2
 Page 34, Paragraphs 3,4
 Page 36, Paragraph 2

4. The value of this document lies in its explanation of the "Series 8" reports. As previously stated, Report 8-L can be connected to REMINGTON and it is believed an accurate description of its purpose and contents is required for the information of the U. S. Attorney. This report need not be subpoenaed as it was given to Agents of the Washington Field Office and need not be returned. Mr. T. P. WRIGHT, former official of the Aircraft Resources Control Office, and presently Director of Research, Harvard University, is the proper person to explain the contents of this document.

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5. WPB Aircraft Division "Aircraft Engine, Propeller, and Glider Production Report 15" was a series of reports prepared by WPB containing information regarding aircraft acceptances and were used in conjunction with the Series 8 reports in studies concerned with planning. These reports are of interest in the instant inquiry because they coincide in time with the 8-L reports. T. P. WRIGHT is the proper person to explain the contents of these reports.

WILLIAM CHARLES CLEVELAND, Professor, Indiana University, formerly Industrial Analyst, Orders and Regulations Bureau, WPB, 1943 to 1945, stated he does not recall the specific names of reports or publications received in the Office of Orders and Regulations Bureau. He does recall one available among the office printed publications issued monthly or quarterly which he recalls as a "War Progress" report. He said this periodical was a bound volume, approximately 1½ inches thick, and approximately 8x16 inches. He stated it bore a blue cover and consisted of a compilation of production accomplishments of military material for a certain period and also set forth the program and expected production and accomplishments for succeeding months. These reports included the aircraft industry and showed total airplane production, engine production, completed units produced and the schedule of production for future months.

EDWARD F. GELFER, 7420 Georgia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., an employce of the Navy Department, Bureau of Ships, advised he was formerly an Aircraft Statistician in the Military Division, Bureau of Research and Statistics, WPB, from July 1942 until 1945.

GELFER stated that the Bureau of Research and Statistics put out the following basic documents containing data regarding aircraft:

1. "Official Munitions Production of the U.S."
2. "Production Statement"
3. "Progress Reports"
4. "War Progress"

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He stated that the "Official Munitions Production in the U.S." was the principal publication and contained all information regarding the production of aircraft and other munitions, but did not contain any information regarding allocations to theaters of war and the information it did contain regarding allocation of aircraft to foreign countries was limited to the headings: "Defense Aid", "British" and "Other Foreign", but did not name the countries.

He advised that the publication "Production Statement" was first issued in September, 1942, and contained figures containing statistical data regarding the production of aircraft, but contained no allocation figures.

GELFER said that the publication "War Progress" was a weekly publication containing the same type of information as that in "Progress Reports."

GELFER further stated that the information used in preparing "Official Munitions Production of the U.S." was obtained from a document furnished by the Army Air Forces, which was known in his office as the "Wright Field Report." He believes that the official name of the document was "Aircraft Manufacturers Planning Report" and believes that it did contain information regarding the allocation of aircraft to specific foreign countries.

JOHN J. LENNON, Executive Director, Bureau of Census, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, former WPB official under the direction of ROBERT NATHAN, states that reports described as "8 Series" reflected the number of planes on order by this country, as well as by foreign countries and for lend-lease. This report further reflected the number of planes various factories in the United States planned to produce month by month, but had no breakdown as to the individual countries who would get these planes. He said these reports did not show what lend-lease countries these planes would be delivered, nor did they show the date of delivery.

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He said the "Official Munitions Production Report of the U.S." (OMPUS) was compiled and distributed by the Research and Statistical Division of WPB, and to research units of all defense agencies. He said these reports reflected production of planes month by month on a composite basis for foreign countries and prospective production for several months to come. He recalled these reports pertained not only to planes, but to all munitions manufactured in the U.S.

LENNON does not recall getting the "Aircraft Manufacturer's Report" from Wright Field, but knew the Bureau of Research and Statistics Division, WPB, was on the mailing list for "Aircraft Production Reports Issued by the U. S. Army."

ROBERT R. NATHAN, 703 Thomas Circle, N.W., Washington, D. C., former Chairman of the WPB Planning Committee, January 1942 to April 1943, stated that the Planning Committee as a whole had access to practically any confidential material needed for their work and he specifically recalled receiving copies of the publication entitled "Official Munitions Production in the U.S." (OMPUS), which contained production figures and goals for future production on airplanes and many other war materials. He advised he felt sure copies of OMPUS were available to anyone on the staff of the Planning Committee who needed them.

Mrs. JAMES C. HOBDAY, 3203 Wentworth Street, Houston, Texas, former Secretary to ROBERT NATHAN during the period NATHAN was Chairman of the Planning Committee of the WPB, stated the publication "Official Munitions Production in the U.S." (OMPUS) was kept in ROBERT NATHAN's safe and was available only to NATHAN and could be charged to no one else. She said it was possible that NATHAN on his own authority made his copy of OMPUS available to BLAISDELL, or possibly members of the Planning Staff who were interested in a particular project.

Regarding "War Progress", she stated copies of these were made available to key members of WPB and carried the classification "Confidential."

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HOB DAY said he could not recall the publications "Production Statement", "Series 8" reports, or "Airplane Engine and Propeller Report #15."

JAMES W. FESLER, Consultant, Bureau of Budget, Old State Department, Washington, D. C., formerly executive officer of the Secretary, WPB, during the period of September 1941 through August 1946, stated that the classified information received by WPB from the Army concerning aircraft was secret and the main figures from such data were probably included in OMPUS, which publication itself was secret. He stated that a copy of OMPUS must have gone to ROBERT NATHAN, but as to what degree NATHAN made OMPUS available to members of the Planning Staff, he does not know. He knew that REMINGTON was a member of the Planning Staff. He said information in OMPUS could not be released outside of WPB.

ADOLPH J. GOLDENTHAL, Apartment B-426, 2813 Terrace Road, S. W., Washington, D. C., formerly a member of the WPB Planning Committee, April 1943 through November 1944, stated he was primarily concerned in his work with munitions production and had access to and used to OMPUS reports in connection with his work. He recalled that these reports were prepared by WPB on the basis of information received from the Army, Navy, and Air Force. He stated the OMPUS reports began to appear monthly in about September, 1942; that they were classified documents, and that before the time these reports first appeared, a similar report was used, the name of which he does not recall. He advised there were many copies of the OMPUS reports in circulation at WPB and that about two copies were used by the members and staff of the Planning Committee. He said OMPUS reports were accessible to anyone who wanted to read them. He explained that the Planning Committee was not a "routine outfit", but a "planning and trouble shooting outfit." He said if the Committee were interested in an aircraft problem, the necessary information needed would be obtained from the Aircraft Division. He said further that airplane schedules were in the OMPUS reports and were readily available to REMINGTON.

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J. STANLEY WERKING, 327 Webster Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., formerly of the Reports Control & Distribution Branch, Bureau of Program & Statistics, WPB, said the purpose of this branch was to maintain controls and safeguard on secret military information received and emanating from the Reports Division, to supervise the distribution of secret information, and to keep records on all the reports distributed. He said his section was responsible for the distribution of OMPUS. From his memory, he provided a partial list of WPB employees who received this publication and among them, named THOMAS C. BLAISDELL. He added that only those persons on the distribution list were entitled to receive OMPUS; that it was required that they be kept in a safe and when a new copy was delivered, the old one was destroyed.

JAMES J. HANKS, 5503 Chevy Chase Parkway, N.W., Washington, D. C., formerly a member of the Panel Committee, WPB, advised he had two or three occasions to use a WPB monthly magazine labeled "Secret" and entitled OMPUS. He said this publication was available to anyone cleared for secret classification if that person could show that the issue in instance was pertinent to the project upon which that individual might be engaged. He advised that it was his experience that authority to obtain copies of this publication became unnecessary if one were acquainted with the person charged with their custody.

CARROLL K. SHAW, 3617 Quesada, N.W., Washington, D. C., a former administrative officer, WPB Planning Committee, advised that OMPUS was a publication of WPB and classified as "Secret". He said this publication was available only to members of the Panel Staff who had an assignment which required its use.

SHAW knew that War Progress was one of the WPB publications which contained a compilation of aircraft data and statistics. SHAW also knew that WPB prepared and published a pamphlet entitled "Statistics of War Production" which was classified as "Confidential", but generally available to the entire staff.

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ALFRED SHERRARD, Assistant Professor of Economics, American University, 1901 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., former Section Chief of Munitions Branch, Research and Statistics Division, WPB, advised that the Munitions Branch was engaged in the preparation of "Official Munitions Production of the U. S." (OMPUS) and the publication "War Progress." OMPUS was a highly secret document and was given very limited circulation. This document was distributed through a central office and everyone receiving a copy had to sign for it. "War Progress" was classified as "Confidential" and was distributed by WPB to a number of employees and to a few other Federal agencies.

SHERRARD recalls receiving information for the compilation of OMPUS and "War Progress" from the Air Force through a central office in the Munitions Division, WPB. It was his impression the central office maintained liaison with the Air Force to obtain these statistics. In unusual cases, where some specific information was needed, WPB employees would attempt to get needed information directly from the Air Force.

SHERRARD said the document entitled "War Production Board - Aircraft Production Division, 8-K" was readily available to his office and to all WPB employees for their official use.

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PART XIII

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PART XIII - REMINGTON -- BLAISDELL ASSOCIATION

GENE MICHAEL, Budget Analyst, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., advised that he was Administrative Officer, Orders and Regulations Bureau, WPB, during approximately March, 1943, to March, 1944. He said that REMINGTON's position as Assistant to the Bureau Director, THOMAS BLAISDELL, subjected him to any assignments the Bureau Director might desire to assign. His duties also included helping the Director in establishing policies and coordinating activities of the division under that Bureau. He said he knew nothing about the personal relationship between REMINGTON and BLAISDELL, but he knew that officially REMINGTON was BLAISDELL's "right-hand man". MICHAEL advised that because of the nature of REMINGTON's position as BLAISDELL's assistant, REMINGTON did have access to any information in BLAISDELL's position, otherwise REMINGTON would not have been able to function as BLAISDELL's assistant. MICHAEL could not say specifically what information was available to REMINGTON.

JAMES J. HANKS, 5503 Chevy Chase Parkway, N.W., Washington, D. C., formerly a member of the Panel Committee, War Production Board, advised that there was a close relationship between REMINGTON and his superior, Mr. BLAISDELL, but stated he could give no other reason for this than that BLAISDELL was apparently impressed by REMINGTON's educational achievements. This relationship was made apparent in REMINGTON's following BLAISDELL to the Department of Commerce and to London, England, where BLAISDELL was assigned for a time. HANKS indicated it is his opinion that REMINGTON did not need to breach security regulations in order to have access to classified material. He explained that BLAISDELL was one of the three top ranking members of the Panel Committee and as such had access to all information and documents received by the Committee. In his opinion, REMINGTON did have access to all information received by BLAISDELL because of the apparent confidence BLAISDELL had in REMINGTON.

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Mrs. ORAH P. COOPER, 708 Chillum Road, Hyattsville, Maryland, former member of the staff of WPB Planning Committee, said she observed a close relationship between REMINGTON and BLAISDELL. Her impression is that REMINGTON worked for BLAISDELL and that BLAISDELL relied on REMINGTON more than anyone else. She said REMINGTON and BLAISDELL did work together, but she has no personal knowledge as to what information REMINGTON could have had access through BLAISDELL.

Mrs. GEORGE I. EMORY, nee FITCH, Gleason Lane, Wayland, Massachusetts, employee of the Planning Committee, WPB, from June 1942 through September 1945, said she believed REMINGTON had worked with BLAISDELL practically all of the time she has been with the Government and had gained the impression that BLAISDELL had a fatherly interest in REMINGTON and considered him his protege. She further stated it was her impression that REMINGTON was considered a reliable and trusted assistant by BLAISDELL. She said REMINGTON visited BLAISDELL's office frequently, often on more than one occasion each day. She observed BLAISDELL's secretary, Mrs. JANE HERRNDON (SMITH) did work for REMINGTON. She said she had no knowledge of BLAISDELL's associations with REMINGTON outside of business hours.

JOHN J. LENNON, Executive Director, Bureau of Census, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, former WPB official under the direction of ROBERT NATHAN, observed that REMINGTON was BLAISDELL's "No. One Man", and therefore believed REMINGTON would have had access to material in BLAISDELL's immediate possession as well as maintain a close relationship with BLAISDELL. LENNON believes that BLAISDELL had access to the safe in ROBERT NATHAN's office by virtue of BLAISDELL's position as one of the three members of the WPB Planning Committee. LENNON further believes that because of BLAISDELL's position, he would have had access to any material maintained by WPB.

Miss HOPE BRACKENWAGEN, Secretary to the Chief, European Branch, Chief of Staff, Department of the Army,

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formerly a secretary in the Planning Committee, WPB, from April 1942 through June 1943, believes REMINGTON was originally recommended by BLAISDELL and knows REMINGTON worked directly for BLAISDELL at WPB. She stated BLAISDELL seemed more like a father to REMINGTON, and that REMINGTON probably was able to obtain any material from BLAISDELL's office. She recalled that BLAISDELL was not in his office much of the time and that his secretary, JANE HERNDON SMITH actually ran his office for him. BLAISDELL advised that REMINGTON was very friendly with Mrs. SMITH and that BLAISDELL's office also had a safe for the maintenance of secret documents.

ROBERT R. NATHAN, 703 Thomas Circle, NW, Washington, D. C., former Chairman of the WPB Planning Committee, January 1942 to April 1943, stated that he believed THOMAS BLAISDELL had brought REMINGTON to the WPB Planning Committee, and that REMINGTON was more or less a protege of BLAISDELL. He stated it is his recollection that REMINGTON worked primarily for BLAISDELL and that probably most of his work would have gone out under BLAISDELL's name. He said BLAISDELL and REMINGTON seemed to be close personal friends, and that BLAISDELL seemed to consider REMINGTON a first-class man. It was NATHAN's opinion that REMINGTON would have had access to any material in BLAISDELL's possession and knew that BLAISDELL often discussed projects or problems with REMINGTON.

NATHAN stated that all persons employed on the Planning Committee, WPB, had been investigated and cleared for access to top secret material and knew there was much discussion of the work and dissemination of classified material among the Planning Committee employees. He stated that there were specific regulations for the physical security of all confidential material. He advised it was his understanding that no confidential material could be distributed to any unauthorized person at any time.

Mrs. ATHA ELWIN, 1320 - 36th Street, NW, Washington, D. C., former Secretary and Administrative Assistant to ROBERT T. NATHAN, during 1942 and 1943, when NATHAN was Chairman of the Planning Committee, WPB, recalled that

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THOMAS C. BLAISDELL very shortly after he was appointed to the Committee, had recommended REMINGTON to NATHAN and had wanted him on the staff "even to the extent of making a place for him." She advised that REMINGTON was hired and that it was her recollection he did not personally handle any large project, but handled minor items for BLAISDELL and some administrative matters for his section of the Planning Committee staff. It was her recollection that REMINGTON acted as a trouble shooter for BLAISDELL and functioned as an administrative officer in the section where he was employed.

Mrs. ELWIN said it is her recollection REMINGTON worked for BLAISDELL at the National Security Resources Planning Board, and that they were close friends even before BLAISDELL brought REMINGTON to the Planning Committee. She believes the relationship between REMINGTON and BLAISDELL was so close that REMINGTON would have had access to any material BLAISDELL had.

CHARLES W. CHAMBERS, 27 Parkwood Road, Maplewood, New Jersey, former Program Planner, WPB, December 1941 to October, 1943, stated that information from the Army concerning aircraft data was made available to the staff members of the WPB Planning Committee. He said that to the best of his recollection, REMINGTON and BLAISDELL spent a great deal of time on aircraft matters and especially the problem of aluminum for aircraft production.

HUGH WILLIAM JACKSON, 827 Greenway Drive, Coral Gables, Florida, former Director of Orders and Regulations Bureau, WPB, after November 1941, stated he was acquainted with REMINGTON and knew REMINGTON had been brought into the WPB by THOMAS BLAISDELL, for whom REMINGTON acted as "trouble shooter." It was JACKSON's observation that REMINGTON and BLAISDELL had a very close personal association. When BLAISDELL left WPB, JACKSON said REMINGTON remained for a short time under him. JACKSON stated he does not recall any close association of REMINGTON other than BLAISDELL. JACKSON knew REMINGTON probably had access to BLAISDELL's safe.

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Mr. GASTON BALME, Bethel, Connecticut, former Chief, Delegation Section and Special Assignments Section, Orders and Regulations Bureau, WPB, 1942 to 1945, stated he knew REMINGTON and that REMINGTON was assistant to THOMAS C. BLAISDELL, Director of Orders and Regulations Bureau. He said REMINGTON had no authority, but merely was assigned by BLAISDELL to attend various meetings of the various Bureau of the WPB and also to do other tasks directed of him by BLAISDELL. According to BALME, REMINGTON was brought to the WPB by BLAISDELL, and was appointed by him as his assistant. Around the office, REMINGTON was considered as BLAISDELL's "pet." REMINGTON was designated by BLAISDELL to attend meetings of other Bureaus in the WPB to get an over-all picture of WPB operations. BALME did not know of any personal relationship between REMINGTON and BLAISDELL.

WPB file captioned "072.1016 Planning Committee, WPB, Functions", presently maintained by National Archives, Washington, D. C., contains a mimeographed copy of "Planning Committee Staff Weekly Summary of Activities March 1 through 6 Inclusive" (1943). This document reflects that during the week March 1 through 6, 1943, REMINGTON was assigned to the project of "Aluminum Supply in Relation to 8-L Requirements, Scheduling and CMP" under T. C. BLAISDELL.

The summary for February 22 through 27, 1943, shows that T. C. BLAISDELL was working on "Scheduling, East Coast Petroleum Situation and Alumina (Aircraft)", and that REMINGTON was working under him on "alumina".

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PART XIV

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PART XIV - SECURITY REGULATIONS AT WPB

ROBERT R. NATHAN, 705 Thomas Circle, N. W., Washington, D. C., former Chairman of War Production Board Planning Committee, January 1942 to April 1943, said that it would be unusual in his opinion for any employee using secret material to let another person in the section use it and not notify NATHAN's office of the change of custody. NATHAN could not recall any instance where secret material was not available to REMINGTON as it was to all staff employees of the Planning Committee.

CHARLES W. CHAMBERS, 27 Parkwood Road, Maplewood, New Jersey, former Program Planner, War Production Board, December 41 to October 1943, stated the security regulations with respect to aircraft production figures were positively known to all members of the Planning Committee Staff of WPB. He said employees were constantly drilled and apprised of the security regulations and provisions of the espionage statutes. He acknowledged that there had been some leaks, but believed these were political in nature.

JOHN J. LENNON, Executive Director, Bureau of Census, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, former WPB official under the direction of ROBERT NATHAN, stated that NATHAN usually gave instructions at the outset of the Planning Committee Staff meetings to the effect that information mentioned during the course of these meetings should not be repeated or discussed outside of WPB or even to other WPB employees who were not in attendance.

DONALD M. NELSON, 9033 Briarcrest Lane, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, California, stated that if REMINGTON gave out any technical information concerning high octane, it would have been against the security rules of WPB.

HARRY B. CHRISTENAT, Negotiations Branch, Office of Naval Procurement Policy Division, Department of Navy, Washington, D. C., who was Security Officer at WPB during 1942 to 1945 stated that security at WPB was loose because security regulations were difficult to enforce and the WPB people were not security minded.

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He did not know to whom at WPB classified information from the Army concerning aircraft data was made available, as his office had nothing to do with transmission of such material from Army to WPB -- that was done by Army couriers. He did not know what were the security conditions under which the Army furnished this data to WPB with respect to restrictions, if any, on making this data available to the press.

Mr. CHRISTENAT pointed out that the couriers of his branch did not know what documents or the nature of the documents they were carrying, because all classified documents being transmitted were first placed in an envelope with the security classification indicated thereon, and that the envelope in turn was placed inside a plain envelope with a routing slip attached.

With respect to the WPB system of keeping records of receipts given by employees within WPB charging out, or acknowledging receipt of secret or classified material, CHRISTENAT was of the belief that the person responsible for keeping this record was the person who issued the particular document.

CHRISTENAT did not know whether copies of reports made to the Planning Committee by WPB officials were furnished to each member of the Planning Committee.

Mr. CHRISTENAT never released information on any matter to the press, and did not have authority to give the press any data on aircraft production.

Mr. CHRISTENAT did not know REMINGTON or BLAISDELL and could furnish no information regarding their relationship, or files and documents to which they had access.

Miss HOPE BRACKENWAGEN, Secretary to the Chief, European Branch, Chief of Staff, Department of the Army, advised she formerly was a secretary in the Planning Committee, WPB, from April 1942 to June 1943. She advised there had been numerous secret and top secret papers main-

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tained for the Planning Committee Staff and although she could not recall specifically anything except aircraft production figures and goals, she believes the documents covered all major items of interest to those planning production. She stated these documents were maintained in a safe in the Office of the Administrative Officer, and that in addition to the Administrative Officer, the combination was known to herself, Mr. DICKINSON's secretary, LUCILA DEBATT, and it was her impression that the combination was known to members of the Planning Committee Staff and that anyone desiring material from the safe obtained it personally. She knows that all Planning Committee Staff members did get secret and classified material and stated REMINGTON undoubtedly did also.

The following WPB documents available at National Archives, Washington, D. C., refer to WPB security regulations.

1. Folder "072.1016M - Planning Committee WPB Staff Meetings".

In the minutes of the staff meeting May 5, 1942, Page 2, EDWARD T. DICKINSON "reminded the staff of the importance of not discussing with other persons the various studies which are in progress in the Planning Committee Staff. Such information, when incomplete, might create erroneous impressions among other persons and cause difficulties for other members of the staff."

While REMINGTON's name is mentioned in these minutes, they do not indicate if he was present. This information is believed of possible evidentiary value to show that members of the Planning Committee Staff were not permitted to exercise unlimited discretion on what they discussed with others concerning the work at WPB.

The minutes of the Planning Committee Staff meeting for August 13, 1942 contains the statement: "Mr. NATHAN brought up the importance of stopping leaks of information within WPB. From one source or another,

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"information has reached newspapers which has given rise to conflicting stories of conflict between agencies. Internal criticism is important, but should not be made public property."

This is believed to be of possible evidentiary value for the same reason as above.

2. General Administrative Order No. 2-25, effective date March 21, 1942, on subject "Disclosure of Confidential and Secret Information."

3. General Administrative Order No. 2-155, effective date May 11, 1944, on subject "Restricting the Use of Official War Production Board Data."

4. General Administrative Order No. 2-155 (Amended), effective date May 22, 1945 on subject "Restricting the Use of Official War Production Board Data."

5. General Administrative Instruction 107-3 regarding "Procedure for Handling 'Secret' and 'Confidential Information' Information," issued January 20, 1943.

6. General Administrative Instruction 107-3 (Amended) regarding "Procedure for Handling 'Secret,' 'Confidential,' and 'Restricted' Information," issued April 16, 1943.

7. General Administrative Instruction 107-3 (Amended), regarding "Procedure for Handling 'Secret,' 'Confidential,' and 'Restricted' Information," issued April 5, 1944.

8. General Administrative Instruction 107-4 (Amended), regarding "Procedure for Handling 'Secret,' 'Confidential,' and 'Restricted' Information," issued April 10, 1945.

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The above listed documents have been shown to Mr. HARRY B. CHRISTENAT, Negotiations Branch, Office of Naval Procurement Policy Division, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., who was Security Officer at WPB during the pertinent period. He identified them as official security regulations and orders issued by WPB. He advised that the above listed "General Administrative Order No. 2-25," was in effect when he became Security Officer in August 1942, and that the items above listed were promulgated by him. He stated he would be the proper person to subpoena if it were desired to have someone to identify and explain the above listed security regulations and orders. He can also testify as to the "looseness" of security conditions existing at WPB, if desired.

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PART XV

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PART XV - RELEASE OF INFORMATION TO THE PRESS

BRUCE CATTON, 3139 Tennyson Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., former Director of Information Division, WPB, April 1943 to April 1945, knew that quite a bit of information appearing in the newspapers regarding plane production was obtained by reporters talking to individuals and officials in WPB. There was no rule prohibiting anyone in WPB from talking to news reporters, it being to the discretion of the individual interviewed to decide what information might be given the press with the provision that the Information Division be consulted if any doubt existed whether or not the information should be released. CATTON can recall numerous cases when he released information regarding target figures on aircraft production and general aircraft production in general for publicity in the press. With regard to REMINGTON'S statement that any official had authority to give the press aircraft production figures without clearing with his superior, CATTON said he did not understand this to have been allowed in WPB.

EDWARD T. DICKINSON, JR., Assistant to the Joint Secretaries of Defense, The Pentagon, formerly Executive Officer of the Planning Committee, WPB, said he did not know if REMINGTON had access to official WPB press releases and he does not believe that any official of the WPB had authority to issue information to the press regarding aircraft figures without the authority of the supervisor. He added ordinarily employees were expected to clear with their supervisor before giving information to the press and this would have included REMINGTON.

JAMES W. FESLER, Consultant, Bureau of the Budget, Old State Department, Washington, D.C., formerly Executive Officer of the Secretary, WPB, during the period September 1941 through August 1946, stated that officials in WPB were not permitted and had no authority to give the press aircraft

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production figures without clearing through superiors and the Information Section.

ADOLPH J. GOLDENTHAL, Apartment B-426, 2813 Terrace Road, Washington, D.C., said he did not see how anyone in WPB could have the understanding that any official had authority to give information relative to aircraft production to the press without first clearing with their superior. He indicated it was his understanding that this was not allowed in WPB.

JAMES J. HANKS, 5503 Chevy Chase Parkway, NW, Washington, D.C., formerly a member of the Panel Committee, WPB, advised he cannot recall any Army restrictions governing the handling of classified material or press releases by WPB. He stated in regard to WPB press releases, there was a clear understanding that no type of material, classified or non-classified, was to be released to the press through any member of the Panel Committee; that such function was to be made only through Mr. NELSON or through the press section of WPB under NELSON'S personal direction.

WALTER O. HEINZE, President, International Latex Company, 6420 Empire State Building, New York City, a former member of the staff of the Planning Board of WPB, stated that he himself was definitely not authorized to release any information coming to his attention as a result of his WPB employment. He added such a release was "unthinkable" as such information would not ever have been revealed to another division of WPB. Such information was regarded as strictly confidential and secret and it was understood that any release to the press or even to another Government agency would be handled by the office of DONALD NELSON, Chairman of the WPB. It is HEINZE'S opinion that these restrictions applied to REMINGTON and other members of the staff of the Planning Board. He believes REMINGTON was not authorized to make press releases regarding plane figures or anything else coming to his attention as a result of his employment.

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JOHN J. LENNON, Executive Director, Bureau of Census, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, former WPB official under the direction of ROBERT NATHAN, stated that as a WPB supervisory official in charge of the Air Force Program, he was not authorized to make any press releases, nor did he ever do so. He was under strict instruction to refer any inquiries on the part of the press to ROBERT NATHAN. It was LENNON's impression that even NATHAN himself never made press releases. On the contrary, NATHAN was observed by LENNON on several occasions to make the statement "No Comment", to members of the press. LENNON understood that the President of the United States made press releases concerning matters handled by WPB. LENNON was aware that WPB had a public relations office which had liaison with the Office of War Information and that this office was the only one empowered to make press releases as to information compiled by WPB. As LENNON understood policies of WPB, REMINGTON under most circumstances, could not release information to the press concerning military or naval matters such as airplane production. All employees of WPB were repeatedly briefed on the meaning of classified material and the adequate protection of this material.

Dr. ALBERT LOMBARD, Director of Personnel and Development Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, The Pentagon, and formerly an official of the Aircraft Division, WPB, in 1942, said it was his definite recollection that officials of the WPB could not furnish information to the press at their own discretion and without clearance from some high official of WPB. He recalled that press releases were made on a very high level in WPB and he is certain that no person in REMINGTON'S position had any authority to furnish information to the press. He does not recall that reporters ever contacted WPB personnel below the top officials and never heard of any subordinate employee of WPB furnishing information to the press.

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MERRILL C. MEIGS, Vice-President, Hearst Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, who was formerly in charge of Aircraft Production Division, WPB, stated that to the best of his knowledge, Aircraft Planning Division released no production or other figures directly to the press or for other public consumption. All releases from WPB were through the regular channels of the officer in charge of WPB and these releases were only made to official government agencies such as the Office of the President, War Department, General ARNOLD, and others which had authority to receive such information. Since production figures could be released only to authorized agencies, MEIGS states the information was considered to be confidential and secret and not for release to the press except through regular channels.

DONALD M. NELSON, 9033 Briarcrest Lane, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, California, advised that during the period of 1942 through 1944, monthly press releases were made by WPB as to number of aircraft frames produced and the total value, but no figures were ever released as to types of planes produced or the allocation of planes to various U.S. Armed Services and other countries. He stated that allocations were handled by the Munitions Board and although a few top men in WPB may have had knowledge of allocations, it was not a matter within the jurisdiction of WPB.

WILLIAM C. NEMETH, Attorney, 2111 North 16th Street, Arlington, Virginia, former Administrative Officer, Planning Committee, WPB, said concerning REMINGTON'S statement that any official of the WPB had authority to give the press aircraft production figures without clearing with his superior, NEMETH considered this statement ridiculous. NEMETH said in his opinion REMINGTON was a very junior employee of the Planning Committee and could not have been considered an official of the WPB, as far as holding press conferences and furnishing information to the press on his personal judgment was concerned. Mr. NEMETH doubted that he would consider NATHAN as being a proper official in that circumstance.

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CARROLL K. SHAW, 3617 Quesada, NW, Washington, D.C., a former Administrative Officer of WPB, Planning Committee, advised that any release of information to the public through the press or otherwise was solely the function of the Information Division controlled by Mr. NELSON and that REMINGTON nor any other official of the WPB could assume this function. He recalls that BLAISDELL was concerned with aircraft production and related matters and therefore it would have been logical for REMINGTON to have had knowledge of information available to the press through BLAISDELL.

Investigation at the Wall Street Journal, Washington Bureau, reflects information for articles and news items has always been obtained from Government agencies in the following ways:

- (1) from official press releases made by information divisions
- (2) from press conferences generally held only by the heads of agencies
- (3) from reporters talking to any persons in the agency who may have information useful to them, including generally division chiefs, but also lower echelons if necessary.

Investigation reflects that information from press releases and conferences is usually written up into articles or stories and that background and supporting materials have drawn from numerous public and private sources. Information set forth is not always identified as to source, and source as a particular Government agency may not be shown in the article. Reporters covering Federal agencies are expected to talk to people in these agencies for information and generally they have had access to these agencies including WPB, with only specific exceptions.

OSCAR NAUMANN, Washington Bureau, New York Journal of Commerce, generally substantiated the above. He advised

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that he was a reporter for this paper in Washington after May 19, 1942, and he occasionally covered stories at WPB. DONALD M. NELSON held press conferences and usually had a staff present including ROBERT NATHAN. He never knew NATHAN to hold a press conference, but interviewed him several times for stories. He said he may also have interviewed BLAISDELL but cannot recall for certain. He said he did not interview EDWARD T. DICKINSON or THOMAS WILSON and knew nothing of the Planning Committee. He also advised that he never interviewed WILLIAM REMINGTON and does not know him. He said ordinarily the reporters talked to division heads in WPB who apparently used their own judgment as to what information could be given to the reporter from a security standpoint. He said ROBERT NATHAN was considered a good source for reporters. Official press releases from the Information Division, WPB, from January 1942 to January 1944 reflect that nothing but percentage of production achieved and production goals were issued by this division previous to August 1943, when first actual production figures for a previous month were issued.

ROBERT R. NATHAN, 703 Thomas Circle, NW, Washington, D.C. former Chairman of the WPB Planning Committee, January 1942 through April 1943, advised that the only persons in WPB who were qualified to make official press releases were the head of the agency, DONALD NELSON, Mr. WILSON, and the Information Division. He stated that it was common for officials of WPB to talk informally to the press. He stated an official of WPB could talk to the press in explaining or giving background to some release made by the Director of the Information Division, but that this explanation would be in general terms, and would never have contained figures issued in press releases, but they would never quote figures of production as showing the possibilities of obtaining these goals. He advised that officials of WPB did talk to the press on personalities within the organization or to other Government organizations and especially information regarding conflicts in personalities in the Government service.

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NATHAN said he could not recall any specific order for members of the Planning Committee or the staff not to talk to the press and that he does not believe such an order was issued. He stated it was well understood by everyone connected with the Planning Committee that under no circumstances was any confidential or secret information to be made available to the press. He advised it was a matter of discretion and judgment as to who would talk to the press and what they could say. NATHAN does not feel that REMINGTON was an official in the WPB in the sense that he would have been called to talk to the press. He indicated that if he had seen REMINGTON talking to reporters, he would not have forbidden him such contact, but probably would have called to his attention his minor status and the necessity for use of discretion and good judgment.

NATHAN said he could not understand REMINGTON'S talking to the press outside of the office, especially one he did not definitely know was a representative of the press. He stated that even if REMINGTON'S contact with BENTLEY had been legitimate, he considers it fantastic that he could have used such poor judgment as to buying a copy of the "Daily Worker" from her.

Mrs. JAMES C. HOBDAV, 3203 Wentworth Street, Houston, Texas, former Secretary to ROBERT NATHAN during the period NATHAN was Chairman of the War Planning Commission, WPB, stated that neither she, REMINGTON, nor anyone other than ROBERT NATHAN or BRUCE CATTON had the authority to furnish restricted data to the press. She said that BRUCE CATTON had the responsibility of preparing and issuing press releases with and for the approval of NATHAN.

ALFRED SHERRARD, Assistant Professor of Economics at American University, 1901 F Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., formerly Section Chief, of the Unitions Branch, Research and Statistics Division, WPB, advised that on several occasions he was requested to prepare figures for press releases relative to aircraft production. He said

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these figures were prepared at the request of STACY MAY and furnished his office when compilation was completed. He said he later observed the information he prepared on these occasions appear in newspapers, sometimes just as he had prepared it and other times in a revised form. He said he did not have authority to release press releases at WPB or to, in any way, give information to the press. He said the only persons of whom he knew who gave information to the press were those in the office of STACY MAY.

CHARLES W. CHAMBERS, 27 Parkwood Road, Maplewood, New Jersey, former Program Planner, WPB, December 1941, through October 1943, stated he was unaware of the specific restrictions over which the Army had furnished aircraft data to the WPB, but it was his understanding that whatever aircraft figures were received from Army were classified top-secret, and that no one was allowed to reveal this information. He said employees of the WPB were repeatedly lectured about the secrecy of the files and documents and that anyone who did not know this was "just plain dumb."

ARTHUR NORMAN HOLCOMBE, Professor of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, formerly director of the Appeals Division, WPB, 1942 to 1945, stated he had authority to issue press releases on matters pertaining to WPB rulings resulting from hearings which he conducted. He stated, however, that as a matter of policy, reporters contacted WPB Public Relations Office, which in turn contacted HOLCOMBE for such information as they might require. HOLCOMBE said he endeavored to avoid reporters and did not know of anyone in WPB who was contacted personally by the press.

WILLIAM CHARLES CLEVELAND, Professor, Indiana University, formerly Industrial Analyst, Orders and Regulations Bureau, WPB, from the Summer of 1943 through the late Summer of 1945, stated it was definitely understood that neither he nor any other employee of Orders and Regulations Bureau had authority to furnish information of

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any kind to members of the press. He also stated that any information to be furnished the press by WPB was made available by a separate bureau. He said he knows of no one in Orders and Regulations Bureau, who was contacted by reporters or anyone who furnished information to reporters.

GASTON BALME, Bethel, Connecticut, former Chief, Delegation Section, and Special Assignments Section, Orders and Regulations Bureau, WPB, 1942 to 1945, stated he never heard of any of the members of the Orders and Regulations Bureau, WPB, having any relationship with members of the press and explained that it was his recollection there was a separate bureau in the WPB which handled relations with the press. BALME said he know it was definitely not the practice of reporters to come to the Orders and Regulations Bureau.

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PART XVI

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XVI INVESTIGATION CONCERNING
ACTIVITY OF REMINGTON
IN NEW YORK

It is to be noted that ANN REMINGTON advised that she was acquainted with MAYNARD GERTLER and had met him at Columbia University, where she and REMINGTON attended class with GERTLER while taking a course in Industrial Organization in approximately 1940. She stated she knows that GERTLER was a member of the Communist Party, because he told her he was. Mrs. REMINGTON advised further that she feels that he may have relaxed his Communist Party ties since the time she knew him.

Mr. MAYNARD GERTLER was interviewed at his summer home at Washington, Virginia. Mr. GERTLER stated that he had no concrete information concerning WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON and that any information that he had would be heresay, and that he understood the "FBI was not interested in that alone". He continued that REMINGTON was "a very complicated individual" but declined to state his reasons for feeling this way. He advised that he first became acquainted with REMINGTON at Columbia University during 1939 or 1940 while both were studying Economics at that school. He continued that during their school days he and REMINGTON chose not to divulge their political views because that was the time when a man was moulding his views and ideologies.

Mr. GERTLER stated that he was presently teaching Economics at New York University. He refused to comment on his own affiliations both present and past or about any of his friends or associates. He explained that he felt professional ethics played a part in his attitude and that a teacher is in the same class as a lawyer and client or doctor and patient in so far as the information they may have from firsthand knowledge with these contacts.

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Confidential Informant T-15, of known reliability, who will not testify or give a signed statement, advised that GERTLER has been a frequent contact and social acquaintance of GREGORY and HELEN SILVERMASTER. Confidential Informant T-13, of known reliability, has reported that GREGORY SILVERMASTER was a principal in a Soviet espionage conspiracy active in Washington and New York during the late 1930's and 1940's.

Confidential Informant T-11

MARY JANE KEENEY testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, June 9, 1949, denying membership in the Communist Party, but admitting having entertained GERHART EISLER, admitted Communist and reported to have been formerly head of the Comintern in the United States.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have observed

According to Confidential Informant T-13, PAULICE MALPERIN engaged in espionage activity in Washington. T-13 advised that she had heard that MALPERIN had been a Communist Party member in Oklahoma prior to coming to Washington, D.C. and stated that while MALPERIN was engaged in espionage activity it was informant's duty to collect his Communist Party dues.

According to Confidential Informant T-13, ROSENBERG has been reported to have been engaged in espionage activity for the benefit of the USSR during 1944, and to have been a member of the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that ANN REMINGTON has stated that LEON GOODELMAN in 1939 was a member of the Young Communist League at Columbia University and possibly of the Communist Party, and that GOODELMAN introduced the REMINGTONS to ROLAND H. and FRANCES BROWNLEE.

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Further, that in approximately 1938 or 1939, while BILL REMINGTON was still at Dartmouth, she was very much attracted to LEON GOODELMAN and had made every excuse to be with him, even though the feeling was not mutual; in fact, even though GOODELMAN would have little to do with her. She explained that she was acquainted with LEO HUBERMAN, at that time a member of the Law College Faculty, and often on the excuse of visiting him was able to arrange meeting GOODELMAN.

She advised that on the occasion of a joint luncheon held at New College by the Young Communist League of that school, attended by YCL members of the Columbia and Barnard Branches, ANN REMINGTON was "hanging around" GOODELMAN when BROWNLEE came up. She said she was impressed that BROWNLEE was present in the role of a functionary of considerable importance. He did not speak at the meeting, but was very busy shaking hands with everyone and extending welcomes as though he were the host. She thought BROWNLEE was present as a Communist Party representative to the luncheon. She stated that FRANCES BROWNLEE was a member of the New College Young Communist League group and was also present at the luncheon.

Regarding LEO HUBERMAN, ANN said she know him both at New College and at the Southern Workers School, but believed he was still a Communist follower and probably would not be cooperative.

On August 10, 1950, ^{11/5}LEON GOODELMAN was interviewed at his office with the LEAR PUBLISHERS, INC., 105 East Fifteenth Street. He said he lives at 24 East Eleventh Street, New York City; is married to RUTH NISENSON and has two children, PEGGY, four years of age, and SUSAN, eight and a half months. He is thirty-three years old; born March 13, 1917, at New York City. He is president of the LEAR PUBLISHERS, INC., which firm

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~~SECRET~~

has published some thirty books on art and literary subjects, and is planning to become exclusively a medical publishing firm. In the past, he has worked for the Labor Department of the newspaper "PM", and had been publicity agent for a trade union. He was in the United States Merchant Marine during World War II. He stated that his father was HARRY J. GOODELMAN, 41 Horatio Street, New York City, an artist, and that his uncle was AMNON J. GOODELMAN, a sculptor

GOODELMAN said that he had attended Walden School, a private high school in New York City, and then attended New College, a teachers' training school at Columbia University, New York City. His attendance, as best he could recall, was from September, 1934 until June, 1936, and then from September, 1938 until June, 1939, at which time he obtained his B.S. degree. He said that New College was discontinued in 1939, it having been operated on an experimental basis by Columbia University in connection with its Teachers College.

GOODELMAN said that he first met ANN MOOS in about 1930 when he was about thirteen years of age, and had boyfriends living in Croton, New York. He visited Croton, New York during the summer on picnics and week-ends. ANN MOOS was living there at that time and was attending the Hessian Hills School in Croton. He became acquainted with her through his friends in Croton. It was just a casual acquaintance and they were not close friends.

After about 1932 he did not see ANN MOOS for a long period of time. In September, 1934 he entered New College, planning to get an education as a teacher. He attended sessions until June, 1936 and then left school for a period of time, not returning until September, 1938. GOODELMAN stated that one of his teachers at New College was LEO HUBERMAN. In the summer of 1938, through HUBERMAN, GOODELMAN got a job as HUBERMAN'S assistant

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on the faculty of the Asheville Normal School. The Southern School for Workers had no connection with Columbia University, but was part of a Labor Educational Organization for trade union members. The students at the school were textile workers.

GOODELMAN said that when he arrived at the school in Asheville, he found out that ANN MOOS was also working there as an assistant to a member of the faculty, and he claimed he was surprised to find her there, not having seen her for several years and having no knowledge that she was going to be there. He associated with her at that school for a period of about ten weeks, during July and August, 1938, taking her to movies at different times. She told him at that time that she was engaged to be married and although she must have told him who she planned to marry, GOODELMAN could not definitely recall that she had told him that her fiance was WILLIAM REMINGTON. In September, 1938 GOODELMAN left the school in Asheville and had no knowledge as to what ANN MOOS did after that time. He claimed that as best he could recall he never saw her again.

GOODELMAN re-entered New College at Columbia University in September, 1938 and remained a student until June, 1939. He claimed that he could not recall that ANN MOOS or ANN REMINGTON was a student at Columbia University, at that time, or that WILLIAM REMINGTON, her husband, was at Columbia. He stated that he had never met WILLIAM REMINGTON and he knew nothing about him, except the information he had obtained from the newspapers recently. GOODELMAN claimed that he actually never had known ANN MOOS by the name of ANN REMINGTON.

GOODELMAN stated that during the period September, 1938 to June, 1939 he became acquainted with FRANCES BROWNLEE, who was a student at New College and attended the same classes with him. She was married to ROLAND BROWNLEE who, although he was not a student of New

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College, was attending another school at Columbia University and for some reason sat in several classes with his wife, FRANCES, in which classes GOODELMAN was also a student. He claimed that he had never known ROLAND BROWNLEE very well and knew him casually as the husband of FRANCES BROWNLEE. GOODELMAN said that FRANCES was a member of the Teachers Union Auxiliary at Columbia University, which was recognized by the University and the Student Council.

GOODELMAN also was a member of this organization, as were practically all of the students at New College. GOODELMAN was questioned as to whether the BROWNLEES or ANN REMINGTON were members of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League. He pointed out that he was not going to discuss in any way whether he himself was a member of the Young Communist League or the Communist Party, and that he was not going to discuss either whether ANN REMINGTON, the BROWNLEES, WILLIAM REMINGTON or anyone else was a member of these organizations, or any other organizations of their type. He claimed that he wanted to be cooperative but, in his opinion, his political ideas and affiliations, and those of others, were confidential matters and he did not intend to give any information about such matters. He pointed out at this time that he had never met WILLIAM REMINGTON and that he knew nothing about him.

GOODELMAN indicated that he had not seen FRANCES or ROLAND BROWNLEE for at least the past seven years. He could not recall that FRANCES BROWNLEE had ever taken a trip to Europe, although she might have taken such a trip during the period when GOODELMAN was not attending Columbia University. He said that he had no idea as to the location of the BROWNLEES nor as to what ROLAND BROWNLEE'S occupation was. He claimed that he never was a close friend of the BROWNLEES, nor had he ever been a close friend of ANN REMINGTON.

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GOODELMAN said that he could not recall having attended any luncheon or meeting at New College, or anywhere else, where he introduced ANN REMINGTON to the BROWNLEES. As far as he knew, the BROWNLEES were not acquainted with ANN REMINGTON.

GOODELMAN indicated that LEO HUBERMAN was one of his teachers at New College, and that FRANCES BROWNLEE was also attending in HUBERMAN'S classes as a student. As a result, HUBERMAN was acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. BROWNLEE. GOODELMAN claimed that he did not know how well acquainted HUBERMAN was with FRANCES and ROBERT BROWNLEE. He indicated that ANN REMINGTON was also acquainted with HUBERMAN, inasmuch as HUBERMAN had been a member of the faculty for the School at Asheville, North Carolina in 1938, when ANN worked there as an Assistant to one of the faculty. GOODELMAN indicated that he had known ANN MOOS from childhood days under her nickname "BINGO".

Confidential Informant T-16, of unknown reliability,

[REDACTED]

According to the informant, outside the hall where the meeting was being held, a Communist group distributed a leaflet entitled, "If This is Treason", which contained signatures of suspected or known Communists who were on the staff of the newspaper, "PM". Among the names listed was that of one LEON GOODELMAN, who, according to the informant, was generally regarded in New York newspaper circles as a Communist.

Confidential Informant T-17, of known reliability,

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[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-19, of known reliability, made available a report dated July 28, 1940 which reflected that Communist Party members and sympathizers had been hired for the newspaper "PM" as writers.

According to the informant, one of these individuals was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It is to be noted that ANN REMINGTON has stated that DAVID ELWYN, who at present lives in Croton, New York, and 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.

DAVID H. ELWYN was interviewed at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons where he has a fellowship in the Bio-Chemistry Laboratory.

At the outset of the interview ELWYN refused an interview, stating that he "did not believe that he knew anything about REMINGTON which would be of interest

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to the Government". He refused to answer all further questions with the same statement.

The following is a documentation of DAVID ELWYN, also known as DAVE ELWYN, DAVID HUNTER ELWYN, and DAVID H. ELWYN.

[REDACTED]

On September 16, 1948, [REDACTED] Registrar's Office, Columbia University, New York City, advised that DAVID ELWYN, a graduate student at the University who had resided at 125 Washington Place, New York City, is now residing at King Street, Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

Mrs. CAROLA ZIGROSSER KAVANAUGH advised that she is spending the summer in Mount Kisco and will return to her home at 135 East 24th Street, New York City, telephone Gramercy 5-1394, in September.

Mrs. KAVANAUGH advised that she was a childhood acquaintance of Mrs. ANN REMINGTON; that her parents visited Mrs. REMINGTON'S parents from time to time when she, Mrs. KAVANAUGH, was a child. Mrs. KAVANAUGH advised that her contacts with Mrs. REMINGTON since then have been limited. She advised that she had been in the company of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON on two occasions only. She stated that the first time she met Mr. REMINGTON was at the home of Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOS, at Croton-on-Hudson, New York, where she attended the wedding of ANNE REMINGTON and WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON. Mrs. KAVANAUGH stated that her second contact with Mr. REMINGTON was in Washington, D. C., where she had visited the home of the REMINGTONS. She fixed the date of this second meeting at about the time the REMINGTONS' first child was five or six months of age. She stated

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that a mutual friend told her that the REMINGTONS were in Washington, D. C., and that when she visited Washington, she looked up the REMINGTONS. Mrs. KAVANAUGH advised that she could not recall the name of the mutual friend and that at the meeting in Washington, D. C., which was a dinner engagement, no other individuals were present and the conversation was strictly social.

Mrs. KAVANAUGH stated that she has no knowledge of ANN REMINGTON or WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON as ever having been members of the Communist Party. She stated that she did know that ANN REMINGTON associated with a "leftist group". She was, however, unable to furnish the names of any associates of ANN REMINGTON. She meant by "leftist group", individuals having an "intellectual interest in Socialism". Mrs. KAVANAUGH based her statement that ANN REMINGTON associated with a leftist group on the general belief that ANN REMINGTON and her mother, Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOS, were part of a leftist group residing at Croton, New York. She was unable to elaborate on any other individual in this group.

Mrs. KAVANAUGH advised that she had been asked to join the Young Communist League when she attended Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, but that she did not join. She stated that she was never a member of the Communist Party.

Mrs. KAVANAUGH stated that she was acquainted with BERNARD REDMONT, having attended Columbia University School of Journalism with REDMONT. She advised that she knew nothing of REDMONT'S activities.

Mrs. KAVANAUGH stated she cannot recall that Mr. and Mrs. REMINGTON visited her when she resided at 411 West 114th Street, New York City, or that the REMINGTONS ever attended a party at her home when BERNARD REDMONT was present.

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The following is the result of an interview of ~~ALVIN~~ WARREN, whom ANN REMINGTON stated might have knowledge of REMINGTON'S Communist Party affiliations:

ALVIN B. WARREN, 3402 23rd Avenue S., 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 MOOS, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, during 1939. He stated that a daughter of Mrs. MOOS 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 Mr. ELIZABETH MOOS, 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 Communist Party.

Concerning the son-in-law of Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOS 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 that if he did know of any Communist Party connections on the part of the son-in-law, he would not reveal such information.

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Mr. MILTON BARNETT, Instructor in the Sociology Department, University of Wisconsin, upon interview advised that he had been an instructor at the Hessian Hills School, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, from September, 1937 to June, 1942. Mr. BARNETT stated that the director of the faculty at this school was Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOS, the subject's mother-in-law. Mr. BARNETT advised that he had been going with Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOS' daughter, ANN MOOS, who later married the subject, and he said that it was through Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOS and her daughter, ANN, that he came to know the subject and he met him first in the year 1937 on the campus at the school at Croton-on-Hudson, New York, the exact location of his first meeting with the subject not now being recalled by Mr. BARNETT.

Mr. BARNETT said that he had met the subject on no more than six occasions, and these meetings were always on a rather formal basis, the occasion being a party or a week-end affair. Mr. BARNETT explained that ANN MOOS was during this time, attending Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont, and subject to the best of his recollection was at this time, namely during the years 1937 and 1938, finishing school at Dartmouth College. He mentioned that the subject and Miss ANN MOOS would visit Croton-on-Hudson on week-ends while away from school.

Mr. BARNETT advised that he could not recall precisely when he had met ANN MOOS, but it was his impression that he had met her only a short time before having first met the subject, and Mr. BARNETT said actually he had only about three formal dates with ANN MOOS and had attended one concert in New York City with her. It was his impression that Miss ANN MOOS had known the subject when he, Mr. BARNETT, first became acquainted with her.

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Mr. BARNETT said that the subject appeared to be a very active and virile sort of person and one of his favorite pastimes was chopping wood. Mr. BARNETT said that his most vivid memory of the subject is seeing him chopping wood at the MOOS' residence. Mr. BARNETT said that his impression of the subject was that he was a highly articulate, well poised, well read, and well informed individual, who had been a top-notch student and who, politically speaking, stood on his own two feet and did his own thinking. Mr. BARNETT said that his impression of the subject was that he was the sort of person who would have great difficulty in being dogmatic. He said he had absolutely no knowledge of any association with or membership in the Communist Party on the part of the subject. He stated that he could not recall ever discussing the personality of the subject with ANN MOOS and neither could he recall ever having discussed the subject's political belief with Miss MOOS or any other person. He stated that the only discussion which he could remember ever having had with the subject was a discussion of Latin America and he recalled that during the course of this discussion with the subject, which could only have lasted for a few minutes, that the subject had spoken in favor of the positive aspects of the Good Neighbor Policy.

Mr. BARNETT repeated that on each occasion when he saw the subject, it was a rather formal occasion where persons engaged only in pleasantries and chatted generally without discussing any matter thoroughly.

Mr. BARNETT stated that it was rather difficult for him to keep separate his impression of the subject as gained from the few times that he had met the subject and the information concerning the subject, which he has read in various newspapers and periodicals. He said, however, that he had never had any reason to suspect the subject of having been connected with or associated with the Communist Party and he would be surprised if such connection or association should, in fact, be established.

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The following is the result of an interview with Mr. EVERETT WOOD, who is presently employed as a co-pilot with Pan American World Airways on the Berlin to Frankfurt run:

When questioned regarding the subject, REMINGTON, Mr. WOOD stated quite frankly at the inception of the interview that he read of the subject's case in the "New Yorker" magazine and was very adamant in refusing to furnish any information regarding the subject, stating that he would hate to put the man in jail and besides the disclosures regarding the subject, already made in the American press, make the subject ineligible for a Government position and which makes him most happy.

Mr. WOOD stated that he and the subject, REMINGTON, were classmates at Dartmouth College from 1934 to 1938. He considers himself an acquaintance of the subject and not a personal friend. Although he refused to furnish any information regarding the subject's political activities, he did state that the subject was unsympathetic, egotistical, very brilliant and gave the impression of being a hard and determined man. Mr. WOOD admitted that he had discussions with the subject on Communism while in College, but stated that they also had other discussions as well. He refused to elaborate on these discussions and was quite frank in restating that he did not want to say anything about the subject. He refused to admit or deny that he possessed information regarding the subject's activities while in college, and which would be of interest to the United States Government, and again restated that one of his main reasons for not furnishing any information is because he is sure the subject will not now get a job with the United States Government. When asked if he would come forward and furnish the information in his possession, should the subject be presently under consideration for a position with the United States Government, he again refused to answer. He also refused to answer whether the subject ever attempted to recruit him into the Communist Party.

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Mr. WOOD stated that, if subpoenaed, he will testify, but reluctantly. He suggested that other classmates of the subject at Dartmouth College be interviewed, particularly mentioning DAVID BRADLEY, who is believed to be the former roommate of the subject and who recently won the Pulitzer Prize for writing a best-selling novel.

It is noted that WOOD appeared before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on November 9, 1950.

CAROLA ZIGROSSEN KAVANUGH was reinterviewed on November 25, 1950. She was unable to recall any party held at her parents' home in the spring of 1940 or at any other time which REMINGTON attended. She stated during that time, prior thereto and thereafter, she recalls infrequent social gatherings were held either by herself or her parents at her parents' home. She said, however, she could not recall any individuals who attended these gatherings who would have known REMINGTON. She stated that one GEORGE DOBRY, last known by her to be employed by the Elgin Watch Company, Elgin, Illinois, EDITH IGLAUER HAMBENGER and her husband, PHILIP HAMBENGER, of the "New Yorker" magazine, often attended parties at her home and might have attended a party at her home when REMINGTON was present.

GEORGE M. DOBRY advised that he attended graduate school of Journalism, Columbia University, New York City, in the fall of 1938 until June, 1939, when he received a Masters degree. Mr. DOBRY stated that he went from New York City to Elgin, Illinois, where he was employed by the DAVID C. COOK PUBLISHING COMPANY from shortly after graduation up until September, 1940. Mr. DOBRY stated from there he went to Fayette, Iowa, where he taught school. He advised that while attending Columbia University, he was a friend of CAROLA ZIGROSSEN and had been at her home on several

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occasions, but cannot recall ever attending a party at her home. He went on to state that he had never met REMINGTON either at the ZIGROSSER home or anywhere else and that neither REMINGTON nor anyone else has ever asked him to subscribe to the "Daily Worker", "New Masses", or any other such publication. He volunteered that he has never subscribed to any such publication.

CARL ZIGROSSER was interviewed on November 19, 1950, at which time he advised as follows:

He does not recall ever having met WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON. It is possible that he may have met REMINGTON several years ago without REMINGTON having made any impression on him. Under these conditions, ZIGROSSER indicated, therefore, he would not have any recollection of REMINGTON.

ZIGROSSER did not recall that REMINGTON had ever visited his former home, located at 411 West 114th Street, New York City. Again it was possible that he may have visited there as a friend of ZIGROSSER'S daughter, CAROLA ZIGROSSER, without CARL ZIGROSSER recalling him.

Specifically, ZIGROSSER does not recall REMINGTON being at his former home at 411 West 114th Street, New York City, around the spring of 1940, when a discussion was alleged to have taken place concerning the "Daily Worker" or any other publication which might be sympathetic toward the Communist Party.

CARL ZIGROSSER advised as follows on November 19, 1950, concerning his knowledge of the members of the MOOS family:

His wife had met ELIZABETH MOOS at a summer camp near the Adirondack Mountains quite a number of years ago, when both Mrs. ZIGROSSER and ELIZABETH MOOS took a

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course in rhythms. As a result a friendship developed between them, and their daughters, namely, ANN MOOS, who later married WILLIAM REMINGTON, and CAROLA ZIGNOSSEN, became friends. Both ANN MOOS and CAROLA ZIGNOSSEN were young girls at that time. ELIZABETH MOOS lived at Croton, New York, at that time, and the ZIGNOSSENS lived in a rural country home located between Mamaroneck, New York, and White Plains, New York.. This home at a later date was torn down. The members of the ZIGNOSSEN family and of the MOOS family drifted apart since they lived in different areas of the country. ZIGNOSSEN did not recall any association between the members of the two families for several years, dating back to 1940.

CAROLA ZIGNOSSEN attended Columbia University, the dates of which CARL ZIGNOSSEN could not recall. He did not believe that CAROLA ZIGNOSSEN had attended the university at the same time ANN MOOS had attended there. He recalled no association between CAROLA ZIGNOSSEN and ANN MOOS in the late 1930's or in the early 1940's. He later ascertained that ANN MOOS had married WILLIAM REMINGTON.

ZIGNOSSEN indicated that he could not advise whether REMINGTON had been a member of or sympathetic to the Communist Party or to Communist Party front groups. ZIGNOSSEN further indicated he, himself, was not "political minded", and, therefore, not interested in REMINGTON'S views or beliefs. Consequently, he had made no inquiries of people who might know REMINGTON concerning REMINGTON'S views or beliefs.

ZIGNOSSEN advised he had moved to Philadelphia in 1941, and lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, since then. He further stated he was employed at the present time at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The American Youth for Democracy, the American Council for a Democratic Greece, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship were listed by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

It will be recalled that ANN REMINGTON has stated that REMINGTON was a good friend of EDWIN S. SMITH, whom she believed was not a Communist Party member but "who could well have known that REMINGTON was active with the Party".

Accordingly, SMITH was interviewed on October 4, 1950, at his residence, 107 State Street, Brooklyn 2, New York. SMITH refused to discuss any matter concerning REMINGTON and the interview was terminated.

[REDACTED]

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10/11/50