

The Attorney General

January 12, 1948

Director, FBI

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS;
Espionage - R

There is attached hereto a letter dated January 8, 1948, together with its inclosure, addressed to me from Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn of the 27th District, New York, concerning the captioned matter which you may desire to answer.

In connection with the activities of the above subject, I forwarded to you a personal and confidential letter dated March 8, 1946, to which was attached a complete summary of information concerning this case. Summary memoranda dated February 12, 1947, and March 12, 1947, have also been furnished to you captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE RADIATION LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA", which contained information concerning the subject.

It is believed that the aforementioned summary memoranda will assist you in replying to the attached communication if you so desire.

I have advised Congressman Gwinn that his letter and inclosure have been referred to you for acknowledgment.

Inclosure

RECORDED

1100-331-200-612

JAN 13 11 33 AM '48

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Handwritten signature and initials

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 7:10 PM
DATE 1-13-48
BY *PK*

EHM:VMA:TD

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

JAN 20 1948

Quinn's letter
ack
1-13-48
EITM

Letter A.C.
Presel. v. v. v.
1-13-48
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100-331280-612

ENCLOSURE

RALPH W GWINN
27th DIST., NEW YORK

COMMITTEE
EDUCATION AND LABOR

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D C

January 8, 1948

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover.

Would you please let me have a report as to the
authenticity of the statements made in the attached
article from the January, 1948 issue of PLAIN TALK

I should appreciate an answer at your early con-
venience.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph W. Gwin

G/S1
Enclosure

WHO ARE THE A-BOMB SPIES?

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Last month we published the first account of Stalin's Spy Ring in the U S A which is now under inquiry by a Federal Grand Jury in New York City This story made newspaper headlines the world over The following report is a startling sequel to our disclosures, and is based on more than two years of first hand investigation by the author, who is labor editor of the New York Journal-American Before he broke with the Communists, Mr Rushmore was on the staff of the Daily Worker

A PROFESSOR of a private technical school in Brooklyn gathers his papers together, takes a subway to meet his wife who runs a small dress shop a few blocks away

In the swanky area of Manhattan s Madison Avenue, a neat looking blonde puts the diamonds away in her jewelry store and closes up for the evening Nearby, a vice president of an important electrical manufacturing company is still at work

Over on plushy West End Avenue, a well to do doctor gives a patient advice on stomach ulcers At Pennsylvania Station, the daughter of a Wall Street millionaire arrives from Washington for a weekend rest from her Federal job

Under ordinary circumstances, this would be a cross section of life in America—of people at work, at play, average people in our democratic society

However, these persons, unmolested in the daily pursuit of liberty and hap

piness, are members of the most dangerous spy ring in the history of the United States

For three years they helped Stalin s ace agent attempt to steal the secret of our atom bomb In some measure, they succeeded

The professor, working for the Chicago division of the atomic project, was discovered by the FBI giving secret data, in 1943, to a Russian undercover agent going under the name of Arthur Adams

In the FBI files in Washington are complete records of the professor s activity in this line This professor, whose initials are C H , was never arrested

His wife, M H , used her dress shop as a "mail drop" for her husband and more than 100 other persons for two years She was the recipient of atomic data from Oak Ridge and Los Alamos Her telephone was tapped, her mail intercepted, her actions photographed by security agencies during the war years

M H relayed the atomic data to the

owner of the Madison Avenue jewelry store, a woman who was the only foreign-born contact on Adams list of confederates. She, in turn, would visit Adams at the Peter Cooper Hotel, 39th Street and Lexington Avenue.

This store owner would bring to the Soviet agent the various atomic data sent to the mail drop of M. H., which was in Brooklyn.

Adams would then pass the precious data to the Soviet Embassy via two methods. One was through the electric company's vice president, whose last name begins with B. The other was through the daughter of the millionaire, whose initials are J. H.

The millionaire's daughter would take some of the documents stolen from Los Alamos, Chicago and Oak Ridge in her overnight bag on her return trips to Washington.

The material then went by courier direct to the Soviet Embassy.

The business executive, whose firm made radar equipment for the Army and Navy during the war, would take atomic data in his briefcase and give it to a Russian official who used his Amtorg connections to visit the electrical company and pick up the contents of the briefcase.

On West End Avenue, the wealthy doctor would send code messages to Soviet Russia, giving details of Adams' progress.

THIS ISN'T cloak and dagger mystery stuff. These are facts, obtained by investigators who worked for two years trailing, photographing, and tapping telephone calls of Adams and his confederates.

There are many other members of this spy ring, none of whom, at this writing, has been arrested.

It is now common knowledge in inner press circles that J. Edgar Hoover, who used more than 200 of his best agents to track down the facts, pleaded with the White House and the State Department to allow the arrest of members of the most dangerous spy ring in America's history.

Not even Adams was molested. While he served Stalin's cause here and had accounts in twelve New York banks ranging into six figures, the Soviet spy was employed at a Fifth Avenue Communist record shop at the salary of \$75 a week. The initials of this concern, which provided Adams with a cover, are K. R.

No one knows where Adams is now. What is known is that he and his ring did obtain invaluable atomic data. What is known is that dozens of American citizens involved in espionage and guilty of treason, have never been arrested.

In Brooklyn, the professor teaches his science class. In Manhattan, the business executive figures up his income tax.

IN THE YEAR ended June 30 the Soviet Union allowed only one American to enter its borders for every 88 Russians granted visas to this country. The records showed that 4,427 Russians were given U.S. visas during that time, while only about 50 Americans were permitted to enter the Soviet Union.

State Department statistics reported December 11, 1947

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ADAMS
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: January 5, 1948

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

Reference is made to your telephone call to me concerning the Associated Press article in the Washington "Evening Star" newspaper of 1-6-48. It is noted that this article contains information appearing in the latest issue of "Plain Talk" magazine and reflects that "J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation pleaded with the White House and State Department to permit the arrest of a Russian-led spy ring which obtained valuable atomic data but that not even the Russian leader (Arthur Adams) was molested." The article referred to is attached.

There are sixteen sections of the file on Arthur Adams and the review covering them has not been completed.

According to the supervisor who was handling the case, the Director at no time "pleaded" with the White House or State Department to permit the arrest of Adams or anyone else referred to in this article. The entire facts concerning this case were furnished to the Criminal Division for prosecutive action. The Department declined prosecution on Hiskey. They authorized prosecuting Adams for a violation of the Selective Service Act and for making a false and fraudulent statement when he registered under the Alien Registration Act of 1940. The indictment is presently outstanding in the Southern District of New York. As you will recall, Arthur Adams disappeared following the article published, concerning his espionage activities, by Howard Rushmore in the December 3, 1945 issue of the New York "Journal-American".

In the event a review of these files reflects any information to the contrary concerning this allegation, you will be advised at once.

Attachment

EHL:esb

ENG

What does this mean?

K.

1/19/48
manhattan
ELM

RECORDED

INDEXED

100-331280-217

FBI

6/13

34 JAN 19 1948

101

50 JAN 21 1948

371

Magazine Charges FBI

Was Barred in Red's

Atom Spy Ring Arrests

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The January issue of Plain Talk, a monthly review magazine issued today, said J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, pleaded with the White House and State Department to permit the arrest of a Russian-led spy ring which obtained valuable atomic data, but that not even the Russian leader was molested.

The story said the Russian undercover agent, who went under the name of Arthur Adams, has disappeared without a trace, taking with him invaluable atomic data, and that dozens of American citizens involved in the espionage never have been arrested.

The story, written by Howard Rushmore, labor editor of the New York Journal-American, gave this outline of the Russian group:

A professor in a private technical school in Brooklyn who worked for the Chicago division of the atomic project was discovered in 1943 by the FBI, giving secret data to Adams. The professor's wife used her Manhattan dress shop for a mail drop for her husband and more than 100 other persons for more than two years and received atomic data from Oak Ridge and Los Alamos. She relayed the atomic data to the woman owner of a midtown jewelry shop, who in turn would visit Adams at his hotel, taking the data to him.

The Russian agent then relayed the data to the Soviet Embassy in Washington by two methods. One was through the vice president of an electric company, who relayed it through a Russian official. The other was to give it to the daughter of a millionaire who made week-end trips from her Federal job in Washington, taking some of the documents back to Washington in her overnight bag.

The material then went by courier to the Soviet Embassy. A wealthy Manhattan doctor sent code messages to Russia, giving details of Adams' progress.

ENCLOSURE

INDEXED
101

1/100-331280-613
F B I
34 JAN. 19 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : D. M. LADD *DML*

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ADAMS
ESPIONAGE - R *EW*

DATE: January 9, 1948

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

Reference is made to my memorandum to Mr. Tamm dated January 6, 1948 captioned as above. It is noted that the referenced memorandum concerned the Associated Press article in the Washington Evening Star newspaper of January 6, 1948 relative to the Arthur Adams case.

I advised Mr. Tamm that according to the Supervisor who handled this case, the Director at no time "pleaded" with the White House or State Department to permit the arrest of Arthur Adams or anyone else referred to in this article.

I pointed out in the memorandum that there were sixteen sections of the file in this case and that they were being reviewed at that time for the purpose of positively determining whether the Bureau had made any contact with the White House or State Department concerning the prosecution of these subjects. *or*

I advised Mr. Tamm that if the file review reflected that we had any such contacts with the White House or State Department, he would be advised upon the completion of this file review.

In answer to your question "What does this mean?" regarding this statement, this file review has been completed and there is no information in the Bureau files indicating that the Director "pleaded" with the White House or the State Department as alleged in the Associated Press article referred to above.

mf
EHL: mfs

ADDENDUM

It was my intention to convey by that statement the fact that we were continuing the review of the material in the sixteen volumes to determine definitely whether we might have ever written a letter to General Vaughan at the White House or to the State Department with reference to the prosecution.

DML

RECORDED

100-331280
F B I
34 JAN 19 1948

299
50 JAN 21 1948

G. A. R. H. B. K.

1/19/48

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : Mr. Coyne *MCB*

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ADAMS
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: January 6, 1948

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

II

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lead

X

There is attached a newspaper clipping from the Washington Times Herald of January 6, 1948 referring to an article in the current issue of Plain Talk magazine written by Howard Rushmore. This article is another rehash of the original articles written by Rushmore on the Arthur Adams case and the statements are no more accurate now than in their original phase.

In this article Rushmore identifies by initials various individuals as participating in a Soviet Atom Bomb Spy Ring.

Professor C. H., whom Rushmore refers to is Clarence Hiskey who has been interviewed by this Bureau and denied furnishing information to Arthur Adams. Facts relative to Hiskey have been furnished to the Department which declined prosecution.

The statement in the article that M. H., the Professor's wife, who is Marcia Hiskey, served as a mail drop for more than a hundred Soviet Agents is only borne out by the fact that Chapin, a fellow scientist of Hiskey who was introduced by the latter to Adams, sent Adams a letter through Hiskey's wife.

The "neat looking blonde" referred to in the article is Victoria Stone, a very close contact of Arthur Adams. We have never developed any information that she collected mail for Adams from Marcia Hiskey.

The article also reflects that H. B. Vice President of an important electrical company which manufactured radar equipment for the Army and Navy was also a member of this spy ring. H. B. is probably Eric Bernay who was head of Keynote Recording Inc. The Keynote company did not manufacture radar for the Army and Navy. Bernay was a contact of Adams and was used by Adams as a business cover. At one time Bernay was an employee not Vice President of the Electronics Corporation of America which did manufacture electrical equipment for the Army and Navy.

Rushmore also refers to "the daughter of a Wall Street millionaire, J. H., holding a Federal job in Washington who carried stolen documents in her overnight bag." J. H. is believed to be Julie Heiman, daughter of Julius Heiman. She was not a government employee although her former husband Minter Wood was employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American affairs

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to

EHM:dhv

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52 JAN 27 1948

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29 JAN 21

JK

Wain

1941-1944 and by Department of State 1944 to October of 1947. Julia's father Julius Heiman is reported to be very wealthy. It is noted that in 1941 the jewelry store operated by Victoria Stone referred to above, was incorporated with Julius Heiman as Secretary-Treasurer and Victoria Stone as President.

No surveillance ever revealed that Julia Heiman transported stolen documents in her overnight bag. (This situation may be confused with the activity of Mrs. Andrew Roth in the Jaffe case.)

Magazine Hints at Identity Of Soviet Atom Bomb Spies

Purveyors, Trailed Two Years by FBI, Listed in Article by Their Initials

By WALTER TROHAN

The identity of several key members of the most dangerous spy ring in the history of the United States, the purveyors of atom bomb secrets to the Soviet Union, is hinted at in the current issue of Plain Talk, monthly review, which is largely devoted to exposure of Communist activities.

The spies, who were trailed for two years by FBI agents, are listed and identified by their initials by Howard Rushmore, who has conducted a personal investigation of the spy ring. He lists:

A professor, C. H., in a private technical school in Brooklyn, who worked for the Chicago division of the atomic project. He was never molested.

Professor's Wife

The professor's wife, M. H., who ran a small dress shop in Brooklyn, which served as a "mail drop" for more than 100 Soviet agents passing atomic data from Oak Ridge and Los Alamos.

A neat-looking blonde ostensibly running a jewelry shop on Madison avenue in Manhattan. She collected the data sent to the "mail drop."

The vice president of an important electrical company which manufactured radar equipment

for the Army and Navy. His initials are H. B.

The daughter of a Wall street millionaire, J. H., holding a federal job in Washington, who carried stolen documents in her overnight bag.

Names Top Agent

All of these and their associates operated under a top Soviet undercover agent, who used the alias of Arthur Adams and lived at the Peter Cooper hotel, Thirty-ninth street and Lexington avenue. The so-called Adams disappeared without trace, taking with him invaluable atomic data.

"This isn't cloak-and-dagger mystery stuff," Rushmore said. "These are facts, obtained by investigators who worked for two years trailing, photographing, and tapping telephone calls of Adams and his confederates."

"There are many other members of this spy ring, none of whom, at this writing, has been arrested."

"It is now common knowledge in inner press circles that J. Edgar Hoover, who used more than 200 of his best agents to track down the facts, pleaded with the White House and the State department to allow the arrest of members of the most dangerous spy ring in America's history."

Eric Bernay
- Julia Keiman

Clarence Heston

Marcia S. Neskey

Victoria Stone

RECORDED 100-331280-645 "THE HERALD" January 6, 1948
F B
29 JAN 21

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT:

DATE: January 9, 1948

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

[Handwritten initials]

~~Ed~~ Harris of the St. Louis Post Dispatch called me on January 7 regarding the ~~Plain Talk~~ ^{story} on Arthur Adams. He said the managing editor had told him to ascertain the correctness of the statement that the Director had gone to the White House in an attempt to break the Arthur Adams case but had been rebuffed.

I explained to Mr. Harris, strictly off the record, that this was a re-hash of a series of articles appearing in the New York Journal-American; that we had requested that publication be withheld at the time that the article was originally printed; that the article was extremely embarrassing in that it upset a beautiful setup we had, which accounted for the fact that nothing was done. I told him while I did not desire to comment, even off the record, on the statement about the Director going to the White House as we had maintained a no comment position on this; that the Director, being subordinate to the Attorney General, could not be expected to go to the White House to protest. He said that this seemed reasonable to him and that he would handle the matter in such a way that the Bureau would not be embarrassed.

~~Fulton~~ Lewis also called me on Tuesday. He was very much upset about ~~this~~ allegation and wanted to go to town on it. I frankly called him off so far as the Adams case is concerned. I told him that as I recalled it we had authorization at the time to arrest Adams but we were waiting to jockey him into position and that we were to take no action unless we caught him trying to flee the country.

In the ~~Krauchenko~~ ^{Schevchenko} case, of course, Aitcheson did block prosecution.

In the course of my conversation with Harris, he told me he thought we could expect some counter-charges from people mixed up in the grand jury. He said some of the people had endeavored to interest the St. Louis Post Dispatch in a story, indicating that Bureau Agents were anti-Semitic. I asked him for particulars and told him we would look into the matter. He said they had discussed the matter in the office and had come to the conclusion the charges were not true and accordingly had dropped the matter; however, if he heard anything else he would then communicate with us.

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-331280-616

He also stated the ~~INDEXED~~ ^{F B} had a story to the effect that we had gotten people out of bed. I told him ~~Henry~~ ^{Wallace} had used this, that the Director's reply had been that he did not care to

52 JAN 27 1948 LBN:hmc 34

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100 PERM. FILES

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

dignify the Wallace story with a denial. I told him frankly and off the record that there was one instance where our Agents had endeavored to interview a couple early in the evening, that they had gone to a movie and the Agents had interviewed the couple upon their return from the movie; that certainly the people were not gotten out of bed, that they were interviewed in the evening primarily for the purpose of saving them from any embarrassment or having to answer questions and this obviously would have happened had we gone to their office.

K. Tolson

Very well handled
by Nichols.

H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TAMM *ur*

FROM : D. M. Ladd *sh*

SUBJECT:

DATE: January 6, 1948

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

Mr. Vincent Quinn of the Department called on January 6, 1948, with reference to the article in the "Washington Times Herald" referring to the New York newspaper story by Howard Rushmore, concerning the atom spy ring. He wanted to know whether the Department had any information on this matter.

I advised him that a complete summary was sent to the Attorney General by memorandum dated February 12, 1947, and that a follow-up memo and additional report was submitted to the Attorney General on March 12, 1947.

Mr. Quinn expressed appreciation for this and stated he had the Department's files.

DML:da

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EX-57

19 JAN 10 1948

317
71 JAN 23 1948

Yes-331280-617

J.L.R.

Five

Mosburg

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Refer 5 I.S.)
Bureau file 100-331280

DATE: January 7, 1948

Reference is made to the recent telephonic conversation between Mr. COYNE of the Bureau and Assistant Special Agent in Charge A. H. BELMONT of this office.

In connection therewith, there is being enclosed herewith a photostatic copy of an article entitled, "Who Are The A-Bomb Spies?" by HOWARD RUSHMORE which appears in the January 1948 issue of Plain Talk.

There is also enclosed a clipping relative to the aforementioned article, which clipping has been taken from the New York Sun for January 6, 1948.

W

2 ENCL
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
2 Encls.

RECORDED

INDEXED

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W

100-331280-618

37 JAN 31 1948

DEFERRED RECORDING

FXP:MM
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T. J. [unclear]

Max [unclear]

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*Director was also
re info in attached
memo dated 1/5/48
Ekm*

60 JAN 26 1948



Says FBI Was Blocked on Reds

Plain Talk Asserts State Department Barred Crackdown on Wartime Atom Spies.

By EDWARD NELLOR.

Special to THE NEW YORK SUN.

The New York Sun Bureau,
Washington, Jan. 6.

Pro-Russian State Department officials consistently refused to let J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, crack down on a Soviet spy ring that operated in the United States, stealing atomic bomb data during the war years, Plain Talk, an anti-Communist magazine, published in New York, charged today.

The magazine asserted that Hoover used 200 of his best agents during the war, photographing, tailing and intercepting coded messages of the agents only to be rebuffed when he was ready to smash the ring with a series of arrests. Political-minded officials of the State Department who even refused to explain the reasons for their decision, halted Hoover in his tracks. Plain Talk listed Arthur Adams as the Red undercover agent who led the spy ring here in the theft of atomic data from Oak Ridge and Los Alamos. Adams, according to FBI records, vanished from a Chicago park almost at the moment investigators were ready to spring the trap and take him into custody, along with a briefcase full of stolen bomb information.

Says Grand Jury Will Bar Plot.

Working with Adams, according to Plain Talk, was a professor of a private technical school in Brooklyn, a blond clerk in a Manhattan jewelry store, a vice-president of an electrical manufacturing company, a well-to-do West End avenue doctor and the daughter of a Wall Street millionaire, who acted as a courier for the Reds in bringing secret information from Washington to New York. Plain Talk contended that the Grand Jury, which reconvenes in New York soon, would reveal the details of the Red spy net when it presents its findings later in the year.

The magazine asserted that FBI agents tailed another professor who worked on the Chicago atomic energy project on the night he met Adams in a Chicago park to turn over the secret information. This occurred in 1943, but no arrests have been made as yet. The professor's wife, according to Plain Talk, uses her Chicago dress shop as a mail drop for the stolen atom data. The FBI has a complete record of her activities, from telephone tap, mail intercepts, and photographs, it is understood.

Data Funneled to Embassy.

Most of the stolen atom information was funneled through New York agents, as it is today, as a result of continuing Red spy activities. Once assembled, the atom data were passed to the Soviet embassy through the hands

of the electrical company's vice-president, who conferred frequently with members of the Soviet purchasing commission, ostensibly over production contracts. After Soviet officials had obtained the data direct courier service to Russia was employed to get the information into the hands of the Kremlin.

Adams, the war's most mysterious secret agent, vanished via Canada, security officials in the United States believe. The FBI was prevented from arresting him while he was serving Stalin's cause here. Adams has accounts in six metropolitan banks, although he was listed as an employee of a Fifth avenue Communist record shop at the salary of \$75 a week, Plain Talk asserted. In addition Plain Talk stated that Adams and the Kremlin ring of spies were successful in obtaining valuable secret data on the atom bomb, a fact known to dozens of Americans who are alarmed at the delay in bringing those guilty of wartime espionage into court.

CLIPPING FROM

N. Y. Sun
1-6-48
P. 1
RECEIVED

cc: Mr. Ladd

January 16, 1948

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER~~

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2909 DJ/ek
ON 5-1-78

Dear General Vaughan:

I thought the President and you would be interested in the attached newspaper clipping received by this Bureau. Similar articles have also appeared in other newspapers relating to the information contained therein.

In connection with the subject matter contained in this article I forwarded to you on March 8, 1946, for your interest, a summary of information concerning Arthur Alexandrovich Adams.

You will note that the attached article is entitled, "Magazine Says White House Blocked Arrest of Spy Ring." This statement is, of course, untrue as is the statement made in the article that "FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was refused permission by the White House to arrest members of a 'most dangerous' Russian spy ring which stole atom secrets." I would also like to point out that the remainder of this article is for the most part non-factual.

For your information, on March 13, 1945, a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York returned an indictment charging Adams in two counts. In the first count he was charged with making false and fraudulent statements in registering under the Selective Service Act and in the second count with making a false and fraudulent statement when he registered as an alien under the Alien Registration Act of 1940. This indictment was sealed and has never been opened. It is presently outstanding in the Southern District of New York.

The present whereabouts of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams is not known to this Bureau, although information has been obtained indicating that he may be in Moscow, Russia.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,
RECORDED 100-23
EX-187 J. Edgar Hoover
45 JAN 21 1948

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
★ JAN 19 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

EHM:yma, mhc

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
B I
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200-619

JAN 20 1948

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

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

January 21, 1948
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 2909 D/S/M
ON 5-1-78

RE: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
REFER 5 IS
Bureau file 100-331280

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF DeClass
DATE 6-6-78 6/7/78

Dear Sir:

Reoubtel January 14, 1948.

For the further information of the Bureau and the San Francisco office there are being enclosed herewith two copies of each of the following described photographs for the Bureau, and one copy of each for San Francisco:

1. Photograph of check stub "No. 140" bearing this information, "Jan. 1, 1948 - To SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS; For - MR. ARTHUR ADAMS; Balance Fowd. - 7208.98; Amt. This Check - 51.00; Bal. Car'd. Fowd. - 7157.98."
The above item was obtained from ANNA LOUISE STRONG by a highly confidential source known to Special Agent AUGUST KAYNE of the New York office.
2. Photograph of envelope addressed to "HOLLISTER MOORE, SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, 29 West 39th Street, New York 18, N.Y."
3. Photograph of receipted bill of the SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, INC., addressed to "MR. ARTHUR A. ADAMS."
4. Photograph of reverse side of item 3 bearing the following: "RAM 1/6/48."
5. Photograph of first page of letter on letterhead of HOTEL ALGONQUIN,

Encs. 12
cc San Francisco (encs. 6)

FXP:HMJ
100-63983
cc NY 100-16976

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
EX-102
85

100-331280-620
F B I
22 JAN 26 1948

62 JAN 29 18

COPIES DESTROYED

1/c
1-EB

5-1-78

10

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

~~Confidential~~ letter to Director
NY 100-63983

- 59 West 44th St., New York 18, N.Y., dated "Jan. 2, 1948," addressed "Dear Sirs," and concluding with the words "my planes."
6. Photograph of second page of letter beginning with words "arrival by—," and ending with the words "for 3 years."

Items 2 to 6 inclusive were obtained from MR. ~~FRED SMITH~~, Assistant Manager Accounting Department, Society of Automotive Engineers.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT, SAC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Handwritten initials

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *DL*

DATE: 3:40 PM
January 6, 1948

FROM : J. P. Coyne *JPC*

SUBJECT:

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

New York NY

At the above time while calling in connection with other matters, ASAC Belmont of the New York Office referred to an article appearing in today's issue of the New York Sun, Washington dateline January 6, which article is captioned "Says FBI was Blocked on Reds." The body of the article refers to the current issue of "Plain Talk" magazine which contains an item written by Howard Rushmore and which according to Belmont is nothing more than a rehash of the old material put out by Rushmore in the Journal American regarding the Arthur Adams and related cases some time ago. You will recall that a similar item appeared in the Washington Herald this morning which has been called to your attention.

The New York Office has a copy of "Plain Talk" and is forwarding it immediately to the Bureau.

Previous memo submitted re article earlier today

JPC:TD

G.I.R.-6

Handwritten number 76

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141
EX-117

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52 JAN 28 1948

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AM...
M...
S...
J...

Arthur

0
Arthur

1

100-331280-622

NOT RECORDED

34 JAN 20 1948

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R-308

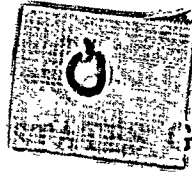


ENCLOSURE



1338

100-331280-622



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: January 17, 1948

FROM : R. W. WALL

RWW

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

SUBJECT: Article by Walter Trohan
(Washington Times-Herald, January 6, 1948)
SOVIET-ESPIONAGE

ARTHUR ADAMS

Reference is made to the attached news clipping of an article written by Walter Trohan concerning Soviet Atom Bomb Spies. As can be noted in the last paragraph it is stated, "It is now common knowledge in inner press circles that J. Edgar Hoover, who used more than 200 of his best agents to track down the facts, pleaded with the White House and the State Department to allow the arrest of members of the most dangerous spy ring in America's history."

Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department, who referred this clipping to Mr. Roach, stated that he had been approached by the State Department press officer, who in turn had been approached by news correspondents desiring the State Department to make a statement concerning the above-mentioned paragraph. Mr. Neal desired to know whether the Bureau had been approached to make a statement on this particular paragraph, and further, what he should tell the State Department press officer. Mr. Roach informed Mr. Neal he had no knowledge of whether the Bureau had or had not been approached and any inquiries on this matter, as far as the Bureau is concerned, should be referred directly to the Bureau.

Mr. James Lewis of the State Department subsequently contacted Mr. Roach and stated that the State Department had received a letter from Senator Claude Pepper. Senator Pepper inquired of the State Department on behalf of a constituent whether it was true that the State Department had declined to assist the FBI in this matter as stated in the news release. Mr. Lewis stated that he had been instructed to answer Pepper's letter and inform him that the State Department had no knowledge of such a case that could be identified with the press release.

RECOMMENDATION:

You may desire to submit the above information to Mr. Nichols for his information.

Mr. Lewis, State Dept was advised "pleaded with the White House + State Dept" - not true and that news story generally is factual - 1/21/48

RR:ah

6/2 FEB 1948

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ES

Magazine Hints at Identity Of Soviet Atom Bomb Spies

Purveyors, Trailed Two Years by FBI,
Listed in Article by Their Initials

By WALTER TROHAN

The identity of several key members of the most dangerous spy ring in the history of the United States, the purveyors of atom bomb secrets to the Soviet Union, is hinted at in the current issue of Plain Talk, monthly review, which is largely devoted to exposure of Communist activities.

The spies, who were trailed for two years by FBI agents, are listed and identified by their initials by Howard Rushmore, who has conducted a personal investigation of the spy ring. He lists:

A professor, C. H., in a private technical school in Brooklyn, who worked for the Chicago division of the atomic project. He was never molested.

Professor's Wife

The professor's wife, M. H., who ran a small dress shop in Brooklyn, which served as a "mall drop" for more than 100 Soviet agents passing atomic data from Oak Ridge and Los Alamos.

A neat-looking blonde ostensibly running a jewelry shop on Madison avenue in Manhattan. She collected the data sent to the "mall drop."

The vice president of an important electrical company which manufactured radar equipment

for the Army and Navy. His initials are H. B.

The daughter of a Wall street millionaire, J. H., holding a federal job in Washington, who carried stolen documents in her overnight bag.

Names Top Agent

All of these and their associates operated under a top Soviet undercover agent, who used the alias of Arthur Adams and lived at the Peter Cooper hotel, Thirty-ninth street and Lexington avenue. The so-called Adams disappeared without trace, taking with him invaluable atomic data.

"This isn't cloak-and-dagger mystery stuff," Rushmore said.

"These are facts, obtained by investigators who worked for two years trailing, photographing, and tapping telephone calls of Adams and his confederates."

"There are many other members of this spy ring, none of whom, at this writing, has been arrested.

"It is now common knowledge in inner press circles that J. Edgar Hoover, who used more than 200 of his best agents to track down the facts, pleaded with the White House and the State department to allow the arrest of members of the most dangerous spy ring in America's history."

RECORDED

100-331280-623

20 JAN 24 1950

LINTON STONE
349 DELAWARE TRUST BLDG.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Handwritten initials and scribbles at the top of the page.

Handwritten signature or initials on the right side of the page.

January 15, 1948

Mr. Walter Winchell
Roney Plaza Hotel
Miami Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Winchell:

You are always exposing spies. Enclosed from today's Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" refers to some big ones still at large. How come you missed all these "rats" and why does the White House protect these spies?

Why not quit the "peanut" stuff and expose some real big traitors?

Sincerely,

Linton Stone
(Linton Stone)

P.S. Do you still have the same cabana? Give my best to Captain Curtis, if he is still there.

Arth... Grams

CL... 6

RECORDED & INDEXED

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31 JAN 28 1948

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Encl.

50 FEB 7 1948

OPINION *and* REVIEW

Who are A-Bomb Spies?

Dozens of Americans are Known
but not Arrested, Writer Says

WOULD you believe that a Brooklyn science professor—his wife, who runs a dress shop—a woman jewelry-store owner—the vice-president of an electrical manufacturing company—a well-to-do physician—a Wall Street millionaire's daughter who has a Government job in Washington—that all these are "members of the most dangerous spy ring in the history of the United States"?

The assertion that they are is made by Howard Rushmore in the January issue of Plain Talk, in an article titled, "Who Are the A-Bomb Spies?"

"For three years," he says, "they helped Stalin's ace agent attempt to steal the secret of our atom bomb. In some measure, they succeeded."

Sequel to Disclosures

A foreward to the article says: "Last month we published the first account of Stalin's Spy Ring in the U. S. A., which is now under inquiry by a Federal Grand Jury in New York City. This story made newspaper headlines the world over. The following report is a startling sequel to our disclosures, and is based on more than two years of first-hand investigating by the author, who is labor editor of the New York Journal American. Before he broke with the Communists, Mr. Rushmore was on the staff of the Daily Worker."

THE professor, while working on the atomic project, was detected by the FBI giving secret data in 1943 to a Russian agent known as Arthur Adams, according to the article, which describes how the alleged spy ring members delivered their information for transmission to Moscow.

"This isn't cloak-and-dagger mystery stuff," Rushmore's article declares. "These are facts, obtained by investigators who worked for two years trailing, photographing, and tapping telephone calls of Adams and his confederates."

Many Others Involved

"There are many other members of this spy ring, none of whom, at this writing, has been arrested.

"It is now common knowledge in inner press circles that J. Edgar Hoover, who used more than 200 of his best agents to track down the facts, pleaded with the White House and the State Department to allow the arrest of members of the most dangerous spy ring in America's history.

"Not even Adams was molested. While he served Stalin's cause here and had accounts in 12 New York banks ranging into six figures, the Soviet spy was 'employed' at a Communist record shop at the salary of \$75 a week.

"No one knows where Adams is now. What is known is that he and his ring did obtain invaluable atomic data. What is known is that dozens of American citizens involved in espionage and acts of treason, have never been arrested."

100-331280-624

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to The Attorney General

January 23, 1948

Director, FBI
~~ARTHUR ADAMS~~
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~These documents attached are enclosures relating to the matter which was forwarded to me. It should be noted that Senator Connally has requested the return of the carbon copy of the letter dated January 6, 1948, from R. L. McCann.~~

Pursuant to your request, there is attached hereto a suggested reply from The Honorable Matthew J. Connally, Secretary to the President, The White House, to Senator Tom Connally concerning this matter.

There are also attached the enclosures relating to this matter which you forwarded to me. It should be noted that Senator Connally has requested the return of the carbon copy of the letter dated January 6, 1948, from R. L. McCann.

Enclosure
EHM:map

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-80 BY [signature]
265449

4 ENCL

JAN 26 4 21 PM '48
FBI - WASH. DC

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JAN 29 1948
REC'D - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAILED 2
2 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- W. C. Rorer
- Nease
- Gandy

GO FEB 9 1948

EX-47
4 31 PM '48

January 23, 1948

(Suggested reply to Senator Tom Connally)

I have received your memorandum of January 9, 1948, and enclosure relating to a newspaper story which appeared in the "Star Telegram" of January 6, 1948.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised me in a letter dated January 16, 1948, that the newspaper story, upon which your attached enclosure is based, was derived from an article appearing in the January issue of "Plain Talk" magazine entitled "Who are the A-Bomb Spies."

In connection with this article, Mr. Hoover furnished to me a copy of a newspaper clipping dated January 5, 1948, which I am enclosing for your information in this matter.

You will note that the attached article is entitled "Magazine Says White House Blocked Arrest of Spy Ring." Mr. Hoover informed me in his letter of January 16, 1948, that this statement was "untrue" as is the statement contained in the attached article that "FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was refused permission by the White House to arrest members of an 'extremely dangerous' spy ring which stole atom secrets." In regard to the above statements contained in this article, I would also like to advise you that these statements are false. In addition, Mr. Hoover advised in his letter to me that the remainder of the information contained in the attached article was for the most part nonfactual.

Pursuant to your request, I am returning the enclosure which you forwarded with your letter.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-86 BY SP5/CJS
#265449

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

ENCLOSURE
100-331280-625

January 15, 1948

Dear Matt:

This will acknowledge your memorandum of January 13th, attaching a copy of a letter addressed to Senator Connally by Mr. R. L. McCann of Fort Worth, Texas, which the Senator has referred to you for attention.

I shall be glad to have a draft of an appropriate reply to the Senator prepared for your signature.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Attorney General

Honorable Matthew J. Connelly
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: HONORABLE TOM C. CLARK
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I would appreciate it very much if you would be good enough to prepare a draft of reply for my signature to the attached correspondence from Senator Tom Connally.

Thank you,

Matthew J. Connelly
MATTHEW J. CONNELLY
Secretary to the President

1-14-48
1948

WELL MACGEE & SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.
MANUFACTURERS DISTRIBUTORS
MAIN AT LANCASTER AVE FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U.S.A.

COPY

January 6, 1948

Hon. Tom Connally
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senators:

This morning's Star-Telegram carried a story over an Associated Press date-line concerning the activities of our Department of Justice headed by J. Edgar Hoover in tracking down some people who Mr. Hoover referred to as very dangerous radicals.

The story stated that 200 of the Department of Justice's best men were assigned to the case and finally had sufficient evidence on eight of these radicals so that there was no question but what they were mixed up in a plot to undermine and overthrow our Government. Mr. Hoover stated that when all of the evidence had been gathered and they were ready to put their hands on these people they were prevented from doing so by the White House.

Just who it was in the White House who prevented the Department of Justice from functioning as it is paid to do the article did not state, but it seems to me that we the people are entitled to know. If it was Mr. Roosevelt, who is dead and gone, we should know that, and if it was Mr. Truman who is the present occupant of the White House we should know that. The people of Texas are paying some Representatives and Senators pretty fair money for looking after our interests in Washington, and it occurs to me that this definitely comes under the head of our very important interests.

If as a stockholder in this Company I learned that there were people engaged in a plot to wreck it and that after the information had been developed through careful investigation the President refused to let anyone do anything about it, I am sure I would not sit complacently and idly by. I don't think you would do so under ~~the~~ like circumstances. As representatives of the people, why not check into this thing and see what happened and who it was who was protecting criminals who were plotting our destruction. Don't you think this is a reasonable request? I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

/s/ R. L. McCANN

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

January 9, 1948

Respectfully referred to
HONORABLE MATTHEW CONNELLY,
SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT,
THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

with thanks for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted warrants, and for a report thereon, to accompany return of enclosure

By direction of

TC:2ss


U.S.

FOR SUCH ATTENTION AS YOU MAY DEEM IT WARRANTS.



OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 26, 1948

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
- Mr. Clegg ✓
- Mr. Glavin ✓
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen ✓
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Jones _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

The attached was sent to the Director by Walter Winchell. The notation reads:

"To J.E.H. Ignore."



Attachment.

36 5 5 1948
RECEIVED
FBI

Mitchell
W. G. ...

5-6-48

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *DML*

FROM : Mr. J. P. Coyne *JPC*

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: January 29, 1948

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

EAL

[Handwritten initials and marks]

You will recall that the captioned subject was in contact with certain persons in 1944 who were then employed on the atom bomb project. Information developed during the Bureau's investigation of the subject reflected that he was engaged in conspiratorial espionage operations on behalf of the Soviet Union. Adams was in New York City on January 23, 1946, but since that time his whereabouts has been unknown. You will also recall that Adams was the subject of an article in the January, 1948, issue of Plain Talk Magazine, in which the false statement was made that the Director "pleaded with the White House and State Department to allow the arrest of the most dangerous spy ring in America's history."

The New York Office has now advised that during their investigation of Anna Louise Strong, who, you will recall, is a well-known pro-Russian writer having close connections with numerous individuals known to have been involved in Soviet espionage activity and who is believed to be used as a "tool" in several capacities by the Soviet Government, it was determined that she issued a check on January 1, 1948, to the Society of Automotive Engineers for Arthur Alexandrovich Adams.

Subsequent investigation by the New York Office reflects that Strong advised this Society that "due to the difficulty of sending money from abroad Mr. Arthur A. Adams arranged for me to pay his membership fee plus quarterly transactions for three years in advance...Mail goes as usual to his address abroad...."

The New York Office determined that the above Society acknowledged receipt of this money to the person who is possibly the subject at an address in Moscow, Russia.

ACTION:

There is attached hereto a letter to the New York Office instructing them to thoroughly interview Anna Louise Strong and to determine if the person for whom she made the above payment is identical with the subject; the details by which she secured this payment; and any information known to her concerning Adams' background, relatives, activities in the United States, Canada, Russia, and elsewhere.

RECORDED

100-337280-62748

INDEXED

31 FEB 7 1948

not sent

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-7887-001

G.I.R.A

AM:mer:dhw

see nothing to be gained by interviewing his woman

60 FEB 9 - 1948

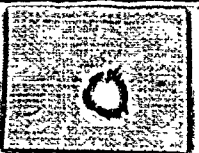
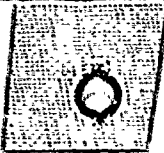
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31 5 PM 1948

[Handwritten initials]

The New York office is also being instructed to interview Strong regarding her own activities in behalf of the USSR, she having made numerous contacts with Soviet officials and Communist agents in this and other countries. San Francisco, ~~WAC~~ is origin in the Strong case, is being instructed to advise New York of any specific points it wants cleared up which are not obvious in the reports in New York's possession.

Attachment



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1948

TELETYPE

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

Clark

M. E. ...

...

...

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-7888-

CONF WASH 40 AND SANF 2 FROM NEW YORK 14 9-36 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

RE ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, ISR. REFER FIVE IS. HIGHLY
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE HAVING ACCESS TO BELONGINGS OF ANNA LOUISE STRONG
 TODAY ADVISED SHE HAD CHECK STUB INDICATING SHE HAD ISSUED ON JAN ONE,
 FORTYEIGHT, CHECK IN AMOUNT OF FIFTYONE DOLLARS TO SOCIETY AUTOMOTIVE
 ENGINEERS FOR ARTHUR ADAMS. CHECK DRAWN ON WELLS FARGO BANK AND UNION
 TRUST COMPANY, UNION TRUST OFFICE, MARKET STREET AT GRANT AVENUE, SAN
 FRANCISCO. IMMEDIATE CHECK AT HEADQUARTERS OF MENTIONED SOCIETY
 REVEALED THEY RECEIVED LETTER FROM STRONG DATED JAN TWO,
 FORTYEIGHT THEREIN IN EFFECT SHE STATES "DUE TO THE DIFFICULTY OF SENDIN
 MONEY FROM ABROAD MR. ARTHUR A. ADAMS ARRANGED FOR ME TO PAY HIS
 MEMBERSHIP FEE PLUS QUARTERLY TRANSACTIONS FOR THREE YEARS IN ADVANCE
 ON MY ARRIVAL IN THIS COUNTRY". CONTINUING SHE WRITES "MAIL GOES
 AS USUAL TO HIS ADDRESS ABROAD. IN ACKNOWLEDGING YOU NEED NOT MENTION
 THE MONEYS ARRIVAL". ON JAN SEVEN, FORTYEIGHT, SOCIETY ACKNOWLEDGED
 RECEIPT OF THIS MONEY TO SUBJECT AT BOLSHOI PATRAIRSHI EIGHT,
 APARTMENT SIXTYEIGHT, MOSCOW, USSR. THIS IS ADDRESS WHICH SOCIETY
 HAS HAD FOR THIS SUBJECT SINCE NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND IS ALSO
 ADDRESS TO WHICH IRENE MILLER DIRECTED A CABLE TO DOROTHEA KEEN ON

RECORDED 100-831-80
 31 FEB 7 1948

*Letter N.Y.
 + memo
 Ladd
 1-24-48
 EHM*

60 FEB 11 1948 *207*

...

PAGE TWO

FEB. SEVEN, FORTYFIVE. PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF CHECK STUB AND LETTER SECURED AND WILL BE PROVIDED BUREAU. OFFICERS OF SOCIETY ADVISE THAT THEY HAVE NOT RECEIVED ANY ANSWER FROM THE MAIL DIRECTED TO SUBJECT AT AFOREMENTIONED ADDRESS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF INSTANT CORRESPONDENCE FROM STRONG. SAN FRANCISCO REQUESTED TO SECURE PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY OF AFOREMENTIONED CHECK ISSUED BY STRONG WHEN AVAILABLE AND PROVIDE SAME TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK OFFICE.

SCHEIDT

$\frac{1}{4}$

HOLD

cc. Mr. *LaSalle*
12 13 1945

Transmitted to *San Fran*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: 1/17/48

Arthur Adams

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

Earlier in the week the secretary to Congressman William Whittington of Mississippi called to inquire about news items which were widely circulated based upon the Howard Rushmore article in Plain Talk Magazine dealing with the Arthur Adams case. She stated the Congressman had a letter from the superintendent of schools in one of the towns in his district wanting to know whether or not it was true that the Director had gone to the White House and pleaded to prosecute Arthur Adams and the Russian spies and had been turned down. I told the secretary then that the story in "Plain Talk" was a rehash of a series of articles which appeared in the Journal American more than a year ago, that at the time they appeared we declined to comment on them; in view of the many requests we had received since the "Plain Talk" article we had likewise declined to comment on the articles in view of the confidential character of our files. She then tried to pin me down as to whether the Director went to the White House and as to what they should tell the superintendent. I suggested that she tell the superintendent that she had checked and found that as a matter of policy Mr. Hoover does not go to the White House to recommend prosecution, that reports are submitted to the Attorney General for his consideration, that we were an investigative agency and matters of prosecutions were not within our purview. I thought this would end the matter.

On the morning of January 16, Mr. Cadison called Mr. McGuire in my absence and explained that the secretary to Congressman Whittington had called him, desiring to know if the Director had gone to the White House, and that he told the secretary that I would call. When I returned from lunch, Mr. McGuire told me about the Cadison call. This was the first opportunity he had to so inform me. I told Mr. McGuire that Cadison was passing the buck, that we would not call the Congressman but would sit on the matter and see what happened.

Yesterday afternoon, Congressman Whittington called me and proceeded to bless me out for not having called him. I asked if I might explain the situation in detail to him. He stated he did not care to have any explanation made, that he would take the matter up with the AG. In due time he quieted down although he could not understand why a yes-or-no answer had not been given his secretary. He then asked to speak to him off the record and he agreed. I told him of the background of the Journal American stories. I explained to him that the

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34 JAN 25 1948
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53 FEB 6 1948 297

premature publicity in the stories had ruined a setup for us and we did not want to get into any public discussion on the Arthur Adams case inasmuch as sometime we might be able to reconstruct the losses occasioned by the premature publicity. This was perfectly understandable to him. He then asked what he could tell the superintendent. I asked if he knew the superintendent and he said he did and that he knew anything he told the superintendent would not be published in the papers. I told him he could tell the superintendent that the Director does not go to the White House in any cases to request prosecution, that he did not go in this case; that if the superintendent has any inquiries he could say he had taken the matter up with the Congressman who looked into the matter and had found that when matters pertaining to prosecutions arise the Director takes the matter up with the Attorney General and does not go to the White House to start prosecutions. Whittington stated he thought this would satisfy the superintendent.

I also explained to the Congressman that I had been out and that Mr. McGuire had told me of Mr. Cadison's call but that I had not had a chance to call him.

Adm ✓ Nov

LBN:RC

I do not think ^{this} was handled right. 1. We are writing letters re this matter specifically denying it & stating article not factual as why wasn't Secretary told the same; 2. When Cadison called & it was decided not to call the Congressman why wasn't Cadison called back & informed. All in all it was most ineptly handled.
H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 29, 1948

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File No. 100-341367)

Reference is made to teletype to the Bureau and San Francisco from New York, January 14, 1948, requesting San Francisco to obtain a copy of a check of ANNA LOUISE STRONG in the amount of \$51.00 and payable to the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Check list
[redacted] furnished photostatic copies of said check with the definite understanding that they would not be made public or used as evidence unless properly subpoenaed. A copy is being furnished to the Bureau and also a copy to New York herewith. A copy is also being retained in this office.

b7D

G.I.R.-4

Reference is also made to teletype to the Bureau, New York and Portland dated 1-26-46 and letter from New York to San Francisco on 5-19-47. It is requested that New York advise whether or not the stops referred to in these communications should be continued.

ENCLOSURES TO:

BUREAU AND NEW YORK
(Check of ANNA LOUIS STRONG in amount of \$51.00 payable to the Society of Automotive Engineers)

J
ENCL.

ENCL. ATTACHED

100-24541

RIJ/es

cc: New York (100-63983)

Handwritten signatures and initials

RECORDED

INDEXED

110

EX-4

Handwritten file number 100-331280-628

FEB 10 1948

114
62 FEB 18 1948



100-331280-628//

100-33155-628

ENCLOSURE TO:

BUREAU (File No. 100-344367)
With San Francisco letter dated
1-29-48

(check of ANNA LOUISE STRONG
for \$51.00 payable to Society
of Automotive Engineers).

SAC, San Antonio

February 20, 1948

Director, FBI

ARTEUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurlet February 10, 1948.

You are instructed at this time to cancel the lookout notice placed against the captioned subject by your office with the Immigration and Naturalization Service at San Antonio, Texas.

RECORDED 100-331280-629
CG New York

EX-100

EHM:jmm *7/20/48*

Estes
FEB 21 9 17 AM '48

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
★ FEB 21 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

100-331280-629
117

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

mm

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 10, 1948

CEW

FROM : SAC, San Antonio

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

la or

On February 8, 1946 the San Antonio Office placed a lookout notice with Immigration & Naturalization Service, San Antonio, against the above subject for the New York Office.

By letter dated October 1, 1946 the New York Office advised that this lookout notice should remain in effect until instructions to the contrary were received from the Bureau. Will the Bureau please advise whether or not this lookout should still be maintained.

HHM:DG
SA 100-6955
cc: New York

*ltr to San Ant w/c to ny
canceling lookout
notice 2-20-48 EHM:jim*

RECORDED

EX-5

100-331280-629
FBI
34 FEB. 13 1948
[Signature]

G.I.R.-4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 66

MS
TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *DL*
FROM : J. P. Coyne *JPC*
SUBJECT:

DATE: 4:30 PM
February 13, 1948

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

Arthur Adams
15-R

At the above time I received a call from Mr. L. L. Strauss, one of the Commissioners of the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Strauss advised that his attention had been directed to the article which appeared in the January issue of "Plain Talk" and subsequently in some of the New York newspapers relating to Arthur Adams. You will recall that a newspaper article on this matter was called to your attention earlier, which article was captioned "Magazine Says White House Blocked Arrest of Spy Ring." You will further recall that this matter was brought to the attention of the Director and that letters were sent to General Vaughan at the White House and others, pointing out that the allegations in the article concerning the Director having been refused permission by the White House to arrest members of an extremely dangerous spy ring which stole atom secrets were untrue.

In response to his inquiry and in accordance with the information furnished General Vaughan and others, I advised Mr. Strauss that the statement concerning the Director was entirely without foundation and the remainder of the article was, for the most part, nonfactual. I advised Mr. Strauss that pertinent information in the possession of the Bureau concerning the general subject matter discussed in the article had been made available to the Atomic Energy Commission by Mr. Victor Keay and I specifically called Mr. Strauss' attention to the report made available by Mr. Keay which was the report in the Cinrad case made by SA Branigan, of our San Francisco Office.

Mr. Strauss expressed appreciation for the foregoing.

ACTION: *268* No action is necessary.

7 FEB 25 1948 *JPC*

RECORDED *51*

INDEXED

EX-27

100-331280-630
15 FEB 18 1948 *H*

G.I.R.-A

53 SEP 22 1953

100-331280-630,

SEP 29 1953

100-331280-630

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0

MAGAZINE SAYS WHITE HOUSE BLOCKED ARREST OF SPY RING

WASHINGTON, Jan 5 (INS) — The magazine "Plain Talk" declared Monday that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was refused permission by the White House to arrest members of a "most danger-

ous" Russian spy ring which stole atom secrets. An article by Howard Rushmore, entitled "Who Are the Atom Spies," described the technique of the ring. It named a

Brooklyn professor and his wife, a New York jeweler, the vice president of a war-contracting company, and the daughter of a Manhattan millionaire as members.

These persons and their associates, Rushmore wrote, operated under a top Soviet agent using the name of Arthur Adams, who lived at the Peter Cooper Hotel in New York. Rushmore added:

"The so-called Adams disappeared without trace, taking with him invaluable atomic data.

"It is now common knowledge in inner press circles that J. Edgar Hoover, who used more than 200 of his best agents to track down the facts, pleaded with the White House and the State Department to allow the arrest of members of the most dangerous spy ring in America's history.

"Not even Adams was molested."

Rushmore, New York Journal
Turn to Spy Ring on Page 2

SPY RING

Continued from Page 1

American labor editor who broke with the Communists, said the spy ring which he described "the most dangerous in the history of the United States," operated this way:

The professor, who during the war worked for the Chicago division of the atom bomb project, delivered information to his wife who used her dress shop as "mail drop" for him and more than 100 other persons for two years.

The wife relayed the information to the owner of a plush Madison Avenue jewelry store, who in turn delivered it to Adams at the hotel. Adams, according to the writer, was "employed" at a Fifth Avenue Communist record shop for \$75 a week, and maintained accounts in 12 New York banks running into six figures.

Adams passed the information on to the Soviet embassy, using two methods. One was through the war contract company vice president, who handed it to a Russian official who used his Amtorg connections to visit the war plant.

The other channel to the embassy was the millionaire's daughter. She held a federal job in Washington and visited New York on week-end trips to pick up the information from Adams.

Rushmore concluded:

"This isn't cloak and dagger mystery stuff. These are facts, obtained by investigators who worked for two years trailing, photographing, and tapping telephonic calls of Adams and confederates.

"There are many other members of this spy ring, none of whom, at this writing, has been arrested."

1-53120-631

March 22, 1948

RECORDED
47/10

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

ARTUR ALEXANDROVICH ALANG
Internal Security - R

Reurlet March 6, 1948.

In response to your inquiry asking whether the lookout notices maintained with the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning the captioned subject should be removed, you are instructed that at the present time all stop notices on this subject should be continued.

The San Antonio Office is instructed to replace the stop notice on the subject at San Antonio.

cc - San Antonio

EFM:mn

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

MAILED 2
 ★ MAR 22 1948 P.M.
 59 MAR 21 1948

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 [Illegible handwritten text]
 [Illegible handwritten signature]

lm Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 6, 1948

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : *lm* SAC, New York
SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
REFER 5 IS
Bureau file 100-331280

Reurlet of February 20 to San Antonio with a copy to this office.

It is noted that therein the Bureau instructs that the lookout notice, maintained with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Antonio, be cancelled. Bureau attention is called to the fact that a national Customs stop was placed against the departure of this subject by New York letter to Washington office dated July 20, 1945. Further lookout notices were placed with Immigration authorities by a number of offices at the request of the New York office.

It is requested that the Bureau advise if they now desire that these stops be removed.

lm

RECORDED

100-331280-631
F B I

31 MAR 8 1948

lm
Stoffman

FXP:HMJ
100-63983

3-22-48
let - NY
cc - San Antonio
E.H.M.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
F B I
RECEIVED

Jim
11-3
7-9

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 8, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 100-331280)

Reurlet of April 20, 1948 captioned "~~ISMAIL AKHMEDOV~~, with aliases, ESPIONAGE - R" (Bureau File 100-351199). Specific reference is also made to page 6 of this letter wherein the New York Office is instructed to submit a memorandum establishing, insofar as possible, the exact parallel between the reported characteristics of ARTHUR ADAMS and those described by AKHMEDOV of the illegal Soviet resident agent operating in this country under the cover name of "ADAMS".

In compliance with your instructions, such a memorandum is being submitted herewith.

cc - Los Angeles
cc - Newark
cc - San Francisco
cc - Washington Field
cc - NY 65-14749

EX - 224
RECORDED - 27

INDEXED - 27

100-331280-632
F B I
29 MAY 10 1948

EX-27
INDEXED
FXP:DES

100-63983

MAY 27 1948

8-7-48
J

9-10-48
EXP



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

May 8, 1948

MEMORANDUM

Re: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is set forth below a summary of the pertinent remarks made by ISMAIL AKHMEDOV, former Soviet agent, concerning one "ADAMS" who operated in the United States as an illegal Soviet resident agent. There is also set forth the observations of the New York Office based on the previous investigation of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS as they pertain to the particular points brought out by AKHMEDOV.

AKHMEDOV'S
STATEMENT

"ADAMS: Cover name".

ADAMS is a native U.S.
Communist —

INFORMATION REGARDING ARTHUR A.
ADAMS DETERMINED FROM INVESTIGATION

The real name of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS has never been really determined. However, it is noted that he was using this name prior to going to Russia on January 22, 1921.

If, by the word native, AKHMEDOV means that ADAMS was born in the United States, no information to this effect has ever been obtained. According to his own statements, he was in the United States as early as July 4, 1910 but has never claimed birth here. He has claimed birth in Eskiltuna, Sweden and Montreal, Canada. The latter birth has definitely been determined as false, but the former could not be verified. Relative to ADAMS' being a Communist, investigation has never proved this. He was hired by LUDWIG MARTENS as a member of the latter's mission to the United States, and

FXP:DES
100-63983

100-331280-632

MEMORANDUM
NY 100-63983

AKHMEDOV'S
STATEMENT

Who went to Russia in LENIN's
time --

He was appointed a Director of the
STALIN Auto Plant in Moscow in 1931.

ADAMS was married to an American
woman.

INFORMATION REGARDING ARTHUR A.
ADAMS DETERMINED FROM INVESTIGATION

further, MARTENS was the unofficial
Russian representative in this country.
ADAMS also attended the Rand School
and JULIA POYNTZ, a known Communist
and Russian agent, interceded with
American immigration authorities for
him. Still again, his associates,
when he was in the United States,
were individuals reasonably believed
to be Communists.

It is known that ADAMS went to Moscow
with the aforementioned MARTENS on
January 22, 1921, at which time LENIN
was still living.

According to information supplied by
ADAMS to the Society of Automotive
Engineers in New York City in November
1928, he held the position of Produc-
tion Engineer First State Auto Works
in Moscow in 1921. Later the same
year and continuing until November
1923, he was a Director of the same
factory. From November 1923 to
January 1925, he was Chief Engineer
of the Aircraft Engine Department,
Chuchow Works, Leningrad; and from
January 1925 until November 1928, he
was Director of the National Aircraft
Industries, Moscow.

ADAMS is known to have been married
to DOROTHEA KEEN, an American girl,
born May 1, 1898 in Boston, Massachusetts.
Details as to the actual marriage are

MEMORANDUM
NY 100-63983

AKHMEDOV'S
STATEMENT

Who lived with him in Moscow until
1941, to source's knowledge.

Wife was known to American Embassy
personnel as an American citizen.

INFORMATION REGARDING ARTHUR A.
ADAMS DETERMINED FROM INVESTIGATION

vague. However, ADAMS has reported her as his wife as early as November 1, 1928; yet, DOROTHEA reported that she and ADAMS were wed November 25, 1932.

This statement, on its face, must be a mistake by AKHMEDOV as he advises later that ADAMS was sent to the United States about 1937. Further, it is definitely known that ADAMS entered the United States on May 1, 1938 from Canada and took up residence in New York City. It is possible that he returned to Russia between that time and the time he came under the Bureau's investigation, but no information to this effect has ever been obtained. It has also been determined that DOROTHEA KEEN was in the United States with ADAMS on several occasions, the last known time being in 1936 and 1937, following which she left this country alone on June 8, 1937. No record could be found of ADAMS leaving, and it was presumed that he entered Canada at this time.

This is probably true as DOROTHEA ADAMS had her American passport renewed several times at the Embassy and was registered with them as an American citizen in Russia. Further, the Embassy was in contact with her as late as 1946. Also, she was known to a number of American citizens residing in Moscow at that time.

MEMORANDUM
NY 100-63983

AKHMEDOV'S
STATEMENT

She gave English lessons to Soviet Intelligence personnel --

But was not, herself, taken into the Intelligence Service --

And was not allowed to return with him when ADAMS was sent back to the United States.

INFORMATION REGARDING ARTHUR A.,
ADAMS DETERMINED FROM INVESTIGATION

No information to this effect was ever received, though she is known to have acted as a secretary to HAROLD DENNY, "New York Times" correspondent in Moscow.

LOUIS and MARKOOSHA FISCHER, close friends of both ARTHUR and DOROTHEA, have expressed the opinion that the latter was an OGPU Agent. MARKOOSHA based this on DOROTHEA's status in Moscow rather than knowledge of any particular intelligence activities on her part. She commented that DOROTHEA was allowed to retain her American citizenship; the high class apartment she had; her clothes; her freedom of movement and the amount of foreign money she had. She further related that DOROTHEA was in good standing up to the time she, Mrs. FISCHER, left Moscow in 1939. In addition to the above, information was received by the Bureau in the late 1920's indicating that DOROTHEA was probably acting as a courier on her frequent trips from Russia to the United States.

It has been ascertained definitely that ARTHUR ADAMS and DOROTHEA KEEN were in the United States in the latter part of 1936 and early 1937. As stated, it has also been determined that DOROTHEA left the United States on June 8, 1937, but no record was ever found of ARTHUR having

MEMORANDUM
NY 100-63983

AKHMEDOV'S
STATEMENT

INFORMATION REGARDING ARTHUR A.
ADAMS DETERMINED FROM INVESTIGATION

departed. Likewise, no record was found of how either entered the country on this trip. It is considered possible that ADAMS never returned to Russia at this time but, instead, went to Canada. This is based upon information to the effect that a declaration of birth was filed for him in Toronto on October 2, 1936; he took a driver's test in the same city in the Fall of 1937 and again on December 8, 1937. However, these occurrences could have been arranged for him without his presence. However, on March 1, 1938 he himself communicated with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service from Toronto. Thus, as far as the Bureau's investigation has determined, it would be a situation of DOROTHEA having returned to Russia without ARTHUR rather than being forced to remain while he went to the United States.

That his services were officially commended by the Comintern.

It is believed that this statement is confusing inasmuch as your investigation indicated ADAMS to be in Military Intelligence. This would be confirmed by the fact that he was known to AKHMEDOV as an illegal resident of the IV SECTION. Thus, it is hard to understand what the Comintern would have to do with commending him or being aware of his operations and results in the United States.

MEMORANDUM
NY 100-63983

AKHMEDOV'S
STATEMENT

ADAMS --, may or may not be a graduate engineer, but he understood engineering questions and is capable.

In the course of a purge, it was decided to recall ADAMS to Moscow for questioning --. ZORIN reported he had contacted ADAMS three times but that ADAMS diplomatically declined to return, evidently understanding the purpose of his recall --. Date of ADAMS' recall was February 1941.

INFORMATION REGARDING ARTHUR A.
ADAMS DETERMINED FROM INVESTIGATION

ADAMS has claimed to be a graduate of the Naval Engineering School, Kronstad, Russia and of the University of Toronto, but neither could be verified. As to his capabilities, a number of individuals qualified on this point and stated that ADAMS was a very good engineer.

No information, of course, along these lines has ever been ascertained. MARKOOSHA FISCHER has stated that DOROTHEA KEEN was "all right" when she left Moscow in 1939, which fact indicated to Mrs. FISCHER that ARTHUR must have still been in favor with the Soviets at that time. Along the same lines, Mrs. FISCHER has further stated that if, during the investigation of ADAMS, he was found to be in contact with any Communists that he must be in favor with the Soviets, otherwise, no Communists would have anything to do with him.

January 17, 1948

100-331280-633

RECORDED - 5

EX-20 Honorable Spessard L. Holland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I have received your letter of January 14, 1948, with enclosure relating to the article which appeared in the January issue of "Plain Talk" magazine.

The statement made in this article that I "was refused permission by the White House to arrest members of a 'most dangerous' Russian spy ring which stole atom secrets" is untrue, as is the statement contained therein that I "pleaded with the White House and the State Department to allow the arrest of members of the most dangerous spy ring in America's history". I would also like to point out that this entire article is for the most part nonfactual. I greatly appreciate your interest in writing to me concerning this matter.

G. I. D. 9

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JAN 19 10 12 AM '48

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 19 9 22 AM '48
EVER READ HIS BOOK

EHM:map

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

MAIL ROOM SECTION
MAILED 8
JAN 19 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHAPMAN REVERCOMB, W. VA., CHAIR
 JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, KY.
 HARRY P. CAIN, WASH.
 EDWARD MARTIN, PA.
 ARTHUR V. WATKINS, UTAH
 JOHN J. WILLIAMS, DEL.
 GEORGE W. MALONE, NEV.
 JOHN H. OVERTON, A.
 DENNIS CHAVEZ, N. MEX.
 SHERIDAN DOWNEY, CALIF.
 W. LEE O'DANIEL, TEX.
 JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
 SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, FLA.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

January 14, 1948

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

** Enc
+*

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
 Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Arthur Adams

One of my friends in Florida, a prominent attorney, has called my attention to the enclosed clipping and requested that I find out if the information in the clipping is true.

No doubt this has already come to your attention and I shall appreciate any information you may have that I can pass on to my friend.

Thanking you and with cordial greetings, I remain

Yours faithfully,

Spessard L. Holland
 SPESSARD L. HOLLAND

ENC
 SLH/sch
 Enclosure
 EX-20
 Letter of
 1-17-48
 chm

INDEXED - 5
 RECORDED - 5

100-331280-633
 FBI
 3 MAY 27 1948

EX-20

52 JUN 11 1948

RECEIVED

Arrest of Spy Ring Banned, Writer Avers

WASHINGTON, Jan 5 (INS)—The magazine "Plain Talk" declared today that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was refused permission by the White House to arrest members of a "most dangerous" Russian spy ring which stole atom secrets.

An article by Howard Rushmore, entitled "Who Are the A-Bomb Spies," described the technique of the ring. It named a Brooklyn professor and his wife, a New York jeweler, the vice president of a war-contracting company, and the daughter of a Manhattan millionaire as members.

Agent Vanishes

These persons and their associates, Rushmore wrote, operated under a top Soviet agent using the name of Arthur Adams who lived at the Peter Cooper Hotel in New York. Rushmore added:

"The so-called Adams disappeared without trace, taking with him invaluable atomic data.

"It is now common knowledge in inner press circles that J. Edgar Hoover, who used more than 200 of his best agents to track down the facts, pleaded with the White House and the State Department to allow the arrest of members of the most dangerous spy ring in America's history.

"Not even Adams was molested."

Rushmore, New York Journal-American labor editor who broke with the Communists, said the spy ring which he described as "the most dangerous in the history of the United States," operated this way:

The professor, who during the war worked for the Chicago division of the atom bomb project, delivered information to his wife, who used her dress shop as a "mail drop" for him, and more than 100 other persons for two years.

The wife relayed the information to the owner of a plush Madison Avenue jewelry store who in turn delivered it to Adams at his hotel. Adams, according to the writer, was "employed" at a Fifth Avenue Communist record shop at \$75 a week, and maintained accounts in 12 New York banks running into six figures.

Two Methods Used

Adams passed the information on to the Soviet embassy, using two methods. One was through the war contract company vice president, who handed it to a Russian official who used his Amtorg connections to visit the war plant.

The other channel to the embassy was the millionaire's daughter. She held a Federal job in Washington and visited New York on week-end trips to pick up the information from Adams.

Rushmore concluded:

"This isn't cloak and dagger mystery stuff. These are facts, obtained by investigators who worked for two years trailing, photographing, tapping telephone calls of Adams and confederates.

"There are many other members of this spy ring, none of whom, as this writing, has been arrested."

633



~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-19-2012

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. 100-63983

EMP

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/9/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/5/47-5/7/48	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS X. PLANT
TITLE ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was.		CHARACTER INTERNAL SECURITY - R REFER 5 IS	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SP5RJC/RSK
10-27-83
100-331280-17
100-331280-17

OTTO ABRAMS interviewed and advises he uses name ARTHUR ADAMS for personal reasons. Definitely not identical with subject. Informant reports ANNA LOUISE STRONG paid \$51.00 on 1/1/48 to Society of Automotive Engineers, NYC for subject's dues. STRONG also received letter from one "VALENTINA", Moscow, wherein writer advises she showed STRONG'S letters to "ADAMS and VORODKIN". SAE files verified dues payment by STRONG and reflect same Moscow address for subject originally received 1929. STRONG also in contact with VICTORIA STONE while in NYC. Another interview had with STONE with negative results. ISMAIL AKHMEDOFF, former SMI Agent in Turkey and former head IV Section, Moscow, advises an illegal resident operating US in 1941 under cover name "ADAMS". From information supplied by AKHMEDOFF, this agent believed identical with subject. MAURICE BLUELEIN, ANNE CARRAFONE and MIRIAM COLMERS interviewed re subject and results set forth.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Wass DATE 6-6-78 b99

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 100-331280.
Report of SA Francis X. Plant, 11/5/47, New York.
Report of SA Hughitt H. Hinderacker, 4/28/45, New York.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - Washington Field (Inf.) (100-16821) 3 - New York		100-331280-134 RECORDED 9191 INDEXED EX-13 JUL 1 1948 <i>[Signatures]</i>

62 JUN 30 1948

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-63983

DETAILS:

The referenced report of November 5, 1947 sets forth considerable information relative to one "ARTHUR ADAMS, 62 Harmon Avenue, Pelham 65, New York" who had been in contact with the Yugoslavian Embassy in Washington, D. C. Information as to this contact had been furnished by Confidential Informant Z of the Washington Office. Subsequently, the same informant submitted a second communication between the above ARTHUR ADAMS and this embassy which read as follows: (S)

"To; -

Embassy of the Federal Peoples
Republic of Yugoslavia
Washington, D. C.

Attention of Dr. Slavko Zore-

My Dear Dr. Zore;-

"Received your letter in reference A. br. #2129- in which I had appealed to your kind and Human Government in behalf of a Human Being, who in my opinion, should have been released long ago. After Serving your worthy Country for Over 4 Years, he deserved unequivocally his release without the decision which you quote has not been reached.

"I again Appeal to your Country and your Ruler Marschall Tito, to spare this Person from further servitude, it has been done, providing you Dr. Zore, will Do this as a kind gesture on your part. (S)

"It was a shock to read your letter, as you have put all Prisoners in one category, I wrote to you of One Person?

"Having fulfilled your request in filling the Original Claim, I trust it will not be necessary to exact another Fee, as I am deeply sorrow that my letter was Not effective as I had presumed.

"With Powers vested in You, please let me know if you can contact your Country in reference to above, and advise How I can supply this person with the necessary Clothing that he needs at this time. I have no rules re; sending of Parcels to him.

"Thanking you most graciously for your kind consideration in my behalf,

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"Most Sincerely yours;-
/s/ ARTHUR ADAMS" (S)

To ascertain additional information concerning HENRY W. ABRAMS, previously identified as the listed resident of 62 Harmon Avenue, the informant T-1 checked his records and advised that ABRAMS had been employed by this firm since March of 1918. His file reflected that he was born April 5, 1899 in Long Island City, New York. He entered this firm as a clerk in the Accounting Department and is presently listed as a senior records clerk receiving \$76.00 per week. The informant said that, from his examination of ABRAMS' file, he would describe this individual as an ordinary employee who had not shown any particular initiative or promise but concerning whom they had no derogatory information. (S)

Mr. WILLARD YOUNG, Manager of the First National Bank of Mount Vernon, located at Pelham, New York, advised from a check of his records that they had no account in the names of either OTTO or MARIA ABRAMS. These individuals, the brother and mother of HENRY ABRAMS respectively, were likewise mentioned in the reference report. (S)

The informant [redacted] was contacted and provided a list of the toll calls emanating from telephone number Pelham 8-3388, which number is listed to HENRY W. ABRAMS at 62 Harmon Avenue, Pelham, New York. However, a check of these names, as provided by the informant, failed to produce any information of value. (S) b7D

A mail cover of all the occupants at 62 Harmon Avenue produced the following results: (S)

<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
10/25/47	Th. Ryzek, Rheinsberg i/mark, Muhlenstr 20, Provinz Brandenburg Deutschland, Russische Zone	Mrs. Helen Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
10/27/47	Dixie Paper Shell Pecan Exchange, Inc., Barnesville, Ga. (Air Mail)	Mrs. Henry W. Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
10/27/47	Hamilton Art Metal Corp. New Hyde Park New York	Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, New York

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<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
10/29/47	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. 1 Madison Ave. New York, N. Y.	Helen Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
10/29/47	Abs. Emma Rapp (24) Flensburg Toosbuyster 37, British Zone Schleswig Holstein Germany (Opened by British Censor 6443)	Frau Marie Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
10/29/47	Abs. Leni Zerbe. (23) Bremerhaven Siid. Um Skagerrak 76 U. S. Enclave, Germany	Mrs. Arthur Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y., U.S.A.
10/29/47	Manager's Office Edgewater Gulf Hotel Edgewater Park, Miss.	Mr. Henry Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham, N. Y.
10/29/47	Maria-Ruth Steinbach, (14A) Stuttgart-Sillenbuch Hoehenringweg 20, Wuerttemberg Amerikanische Zone Deutschland, German	Mr. Arthur Abrams 62 Harmon Avenue Pelham 65 (New York) U.S.A.
10/29/47	Isa Kauffmann, Boblingen (14A) Poststr 31 American Zone, Germany	Mr. Artur Abrams 62 Harmon Avenue Pelham 65, New York U.S.A.
11/3/47	Goeb (subsequently identified as Frank J. Goeb), 4522 Newtown Rd. Astoria L. I. N.Y.	Mrs. Henry Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham, N. Y.
11/3/47	Emma Klein (14a) Uhren/Gold/Silberwaren Boblingen Platienuhl 37 (American Zone) Germany	Mr. Arthur Abrams 62 Harmon Avenue Pelham 65, New York U.S.A.
11/3/47	Maria-Ruth Steinbach, (14A) Stuttgart-Sillenbuch Hoehenringweg 20, Wuerttemberg Amerikanische Zone, Deutschland Germany	Mrs. Maria Abrams 62 Harmon Avenue Pelham 65 (New York) U.S.A.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
11/6/47	Department of State, U.S.A. Washington 25, D. C. Official Business	Mr. Arthur Adams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
11/12/47	John Dowling 1536 Woodpecker Drive Mobile 19, Ala.	Frau Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
11/13/47	Meyer, 71 West 92 Street New York 25, N. Y.	Mrs. Maria Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
11/14/47	Rudolf Rapp. 24a Flensburg Tarbys St. 37 Schleswig-Holstein Germany, Br. Zone	Herrn Arthur Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham New York #65, U.S.A.
11/14/47	Fritz Rapp 24a Hamburg 24 Guntherstrabe 42 Deutschland Brit Zone	Herrn Arthur Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham New York No. 65
11/14/47	Thoe, Agnes & John (No address) Mobile, Ala. (Souvenir Card)	Frau Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65 New York, N. Y.
11/14/47	Goeb 4522 Newtown Rd. Astoria, L. I.	Mrs. Henry Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham, N. Y.
11/15/47	P. O. Box 440 Madison Square New York 10, N. Y.	Mr. Henry W. Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
11/15/47	Lisa Kauffmann Bolinggen, Post Str. 31 (11a). American Zone	Mr. Artur Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
11/15/47	Karl Schraut Stolberg str. No. 11 Hamheim, Waldhof Germany	Mr. Otto Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y. (New York, U.S.A.)

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<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
11/24/47	Abs Louis Zerbe (23) Bremerhaven La Von Skaggerack, S. C. U. S. Enclave, Germany	Mrs. H. Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
11/24/47	Liza Kauffmann Eoblinger Post Str 32 (11a) American Zone, Germany	Mrs. H. Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
11/24/47	Fritz Rapp Hamburg 24 Guntherstrasse 42 British Zone, Germany	Mrs. H. Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
12/1/47	Department of State, U.S.A. Washington 25, D. C.	Mr. Arthur Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
12/1/47	Meyer, 71 West 92 Street New York 25, N. Y.	Mrs. Maria Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, N. Y.
12/4/47	John Dowling 1536 Woodpecker Drive Mobile 19, Alabama (Air Mail)	Mr. Arther Abrams 62 Harmon Ave. Pelham 65, New York, N. Y.

It will be observed that some of these letters are addressed to Mr. ARTHUR ABRAMS while there is one from the U. S. Department of State addressed to Mr. ARTHUR ADAMS.

On the theory that OTTO ABRAMS is probably using the alias of ARTHUR ABRAMS and ARTHUR ADAMS for reasons of his own, he was interviewed at his place of business, Thalheimer Brothers, 251-255 West 39 Street, New York City. He voluntarily admitted that he had been using the name of ARTHUR ADAMS since the early part of World War II. He claimed that at that time he felt that the name of OTTO was "too German-like" and, as he worked in the garment district with a number of people of the Jewish religion, he did not think that it would be advisable to use this name.

He further stated that he, his mother and brother frequently corresponded with people in Germany and they felt that, if the letters were indicated to be from individuals by the name of ABRAMS, such fact might act to the detriment of these people in Germany. Consequently, he decided to automatically



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change his name to ARTHUR ADAMS. OTTO ABRAMS reported that he had been residing in the United States for the past 50 years and was a naturalized citizen. He stated he had been employed by Thalheimer Brothers for the past 32 years. (C)

It was obvious to the reporting agent, upon meeting ABRAMS, that he was not identical with the subject of instant investigation. (C)

As of January 14, 1948 the informant T-2 reported that ANNA LOUISE STRONG, whose identity and background are well known to the Bureau, had in her possession a check stub indicating that on January 1, 1948 she had issued a check in the amount of \$51.00 to the Society of Automotive Engineers indicating that such was for ARTHUR ADAMS. The stub bore number 140 and, from the remainder of the checks in the book, it was indicated that the check was drawn on the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, Union Trust Company Offices, Market Street at Grant Avenue, San Francisco. (C)

T-2 also was able to report that ANNA LOUISE STRONG possessed a letter addressed to "Mr. ARTHUR A. ADAMS, Bolshoi Patrairshi 8, Apt. 68 Moscow, USSR." The letter was dated July 31, 1947 and read as follows: (C)

"Dear Mr. Adams:

"During the war period, when it was not possible for you to receive the normal benefits from your membership in the Society of Automotive Engineers, your name was maintained on the Society's rolls as a Reserve Member, and payment of your annual dues was waived. We are writing to you now in the hope you may resume your active affiliation with the Society.

"The new SAE fiscal year starts October 1, and you may take up active membership as of that date by paying the annual dues indicated on the enclosed bill. If, for the time being, you wish to continue your present status as a Reserve Member, this can be arranged if we receive a letter from you. If no word from you reaches this office prior to January 1, 1948, we will presume you do not wish to continue your membership in the Society. (C)

"Inasmuch as you have been out of contact with the Society for quite a while, it has occurred to us you may be interested in the enclosed list of SAE technical publications. You will note that many of these are available to you at special SAE member rates. (C)

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"It is our hope that we may soon have the pleasure of extending the benefits of active membership to you once again.

"Sincerely yours,

SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, Inc.

/s/ HOLLISTER MOORE

Manager, Membership Department"

It might be recalled that considerable information was previously obtained from this organization relative to the subject. Consequently, upon the receipt of the above information from T-2, contact was had with Mr. FRED SMITH, Assistant Manager, Accounting Department of the Society of Automotive Engineers. From the Society's records, Mr. SMITH produced first a letter addressed to HOLLISTER MOORE, Society of Automotive Engineers, 29 West 39 Street, New York 18, New York from ANNA LOUISE STRONG. The envelope bore the return address of "ANNA LOUISE STRONG, Allied Labor News, 133 West 44 Street, New York 18, New York" and was postmarked January 4, 1948 at New York City. The letter itself read as follows:

"Dear Sirs,

"Due to the difficulty of sending money from abroad, Mr. ARTHUR A. ADAMS arranged for me to pay his membership fee, plus Quarterly Transactions, for three (3) years in advance on my arrival in this country. The recent snowstorm delayed my plane's arrival by six days. I trust you will grant a few days grace on your January 1st deadline.

"/s/ ANNA LOUISE STRONG

"Mail goes, as usual, to his address abroad. In acknowledging, you need not mention the money's arrival. State merely that his membership has been extended for 3 years."

Mr. SMITH further advised that, along with her check in the amount of \$51.00, ANNA LOUISE STRONG had also enclosed the Society's bill addressed to "Mr. ARTHUR ADAMS" which was mentioned heretofore as being contained in the letter of July 31, 1947.

As a result of the payment of dues to the Society, they, on January 7, 1948, addressed a letter to ADAMS at the same address in Russia. Therein they wrote to the following effect:

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"Happy to have you back on our active membership rolls. Enclosed find your membership card and, as soon as the publications come off the press, your copies will be sent to you." (10)

The latter communication of January 7 was the last in the Society's files on ADAMS but it was noted that there were two other previous letters contained therein. It might be first observed that all correspondence to ADAMS from the Society had been addressed to the Moscow address mentioned above, even those transactions which occurred during the time he was known to be in the United States. (1)

The letters were as follows: (2)

1) The aforementioned letter dated July 31, 1947 which has been set forth in its entirety above.

2) A letter dated October 22, 1942. Therein the Society writes to the effect that they wish to advise ADAMS of the fact that their council wished to have his membership valid in conformance with certain procedures set up at the time. They then continued to advise ADAMS that the dues for the years 1941 and 1942, ending as of September 30, 1942, had been waived and his name had been placed on the Reserve Membership list in order to make it possible for him to return as an active member at a later date. They expressed the hope that this would be helpful and in accordance with his wishes. They concluded by requesting that he fill out and return promptly an attached card in order that his name could be correctly listed in the 1943 Roster then in the course of preparation. (1)

3) A letter dated November 5, 1945. Therein the Society states that it is some time since they have heard from ADAMS and desired to know if he wished to continue on the Society's rolls as a Reserve Member. They further advised that it was now possible to mail printed material to the USSR and thus likewise possible for them to send copies of the Society's publications to the SAEmembers in Russia. In consideration of this fact, they thought it possible that ADAMS might wish to resume his active membership in the Society. They concluded by stating that they would await an answer from him and request that he advise if the address they used is satisfactory as his current mailing address. (1)

It might be noted that in both instances, namely in October, 1942 and November, 1945, though the above described letters were addressed to ADAMS in Moscow, he was actually then residing in the United States. (1)

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Mr. SMITH also made available for review the "SAE Roster - 1943 Edition." Therein the following was noted: "ADAMS, ARTHUR A., (F. M. 29) Member of Board of Directors, United Aircraft Industries of USSR, Kitaysky Proiezed 7, Moscow, USSR (Mail) Bolshoi Patrairshi 8, Apartment 68."

A further review was made of the same roster for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 but the subject was not listed therein. L

Mr. SMITH then provided the dues card for ARTHUR ADAMS, which reflected that he had paid dues in the Society from January 23, 1929 to September 30, 1942 at which time his active membership was cancelled in accordance with the procedure outlined in the aforementioned letter of October 22, 1942. L

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As of January 29, 1948 the San Francisco Office, through its informant [redacted] provided the Bureau and New York City with photostatic copies of the aforementioned check issued by ANNA LOUISE STRONG to the Society of Automotive Engineers. [The Bureau has already been furnished with photostatic copies of the check stub and ANNA LOUISE STRONG'S letter to the Society.] L

With further reference to ANNA LOUISE STRONG, the New Haven Office, by report dated March 5, 1948, advised that on February 17 STRONG had received a letter from Moscow, Russia which letter bore no return address but was dated February 2, 1948. It was addressed "Dear ANNA LOUISE" and was signed "VALENTINA". The only item of interest contained therein was the following sentence: "I read parts of your letters to ADAMS and BORODKIN who were asking for news from you." Such information would tend to further indicate that ADAMS is known to ANNA LOUISE STRONG and is probably in Moscow or at least is at whatever place from which VALENTINA wrote. L

A highly confidential source on February 11, 1948 reported that STRONG had contacted Plaza 9-9850, which number is known to be that of VICTORIA STONE'S store at 510 Madison Avenue. L

It is also of interest that, through the course of a surveillance being conducted on STRONG on January 20, 1948, it was noted by surveilling agents, who were in the vicinity of STONE'S store, that STONE was having coffee in a nearby drug store with JACOB ARONOFF. However, they did not observe any contact between STRONG and VICTORIA STONE. L

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With further reference to VICTORIA STONE, the reporting agent had occasion to interview her on April 14, 1948, along with SA Gerard B. Tracy, on other matters. At that time inquiry was made for ARTHUR ADAMS but Miss STONE claimed to know nothing of his whereabouts stating that she had not heard from him. U

In the course of the same inquiry, reporting agent and Agent Tracy interviewed ANNE GARRAMONE on April 16 and MIRIAM SOMMERS on April 14, both of whom it will be recalled were employed by VICTORIA STONE at her store during the time that ADAMS was a frequent visitor there. ANNE GARRAMONE is still so employed but MIRIAM SOMMERS ceased her connection with STONE several months previously.

Neither of these women were able to or would not supply any information of value concerning ARTHUR ADAMS. Both, of course, admitted knowing him and claimed that such was due only to the fact of his coming to the "shop" (STONE'S store). However, they denied knowing anything of his activities, background, present whereabouts or whether STONE had been in contact with him since his departure.

ANNE GARRAMONE advised the agents that she felt ADAMS was not an American citizen but further claimed that, to her, he was only a friend of Miss STONE'S who visited the store. As a result, she continued, her contacts with him were extremely limited. She did not know just how or when VICTORIA first met ADAMS but recalled that he had been coming to the store even at the time STONE was located at 562 Fifth Avenue.

Miss GARRAMONE was asked concerning her own attendance at the Jefferson School and if such had been suggested to her by ADAMS, STONE or JULIUS HEIMAN. She claimed not stating that she had attended because she was interested in Latin America and lectures on that subject were being given by one JOSE TARZE, a friend of Mr. HEIMAN'S. ANNE GARRAMONE further alleged that she was "a Catholic" and not at all interested in Communism or Russia; that such fact was well known to STONE and to her friends and, consequently, these subjects were not discussed in her presence. In conclusion she advised that, in the event she secured any information relative to ADAMS or his being in contact with VICTORIA STONE, she would bring such information to the attention of Agent Tracy or the reporting agent.

^{SOMMERS}
MIRIAM STONE was extremely uncooperative and uncommunicative. She would only admit knowing ARTHUR ADAMS and that he came to VICTORIA STONE'S store and was a friend of the latter's. Beyond that she denied being aware of his background, his activities or where he is now.

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FRANK HELLER, 145 West 45 Street, was also interviewed by SA Gerard B. Tracy. It will be recalled that previously, on May 31, 1946, HELLER voluntarily visited the New York Office at which time he advised that he had been born in Vienna in 1903 and entered the United States for permanent residence on May 26, 1940 and was eventually naturalized on April 10, 1946. HELLER advised that he had recently been receiving weekly bulletins from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. He claimed that these bulletins came unsolicited and he had written the Embassy on two occasions requesting that the forwarding of such material to him be stopped but to no avail. Continuing, Mr. HELLER advised that the receipt of these bulletins was a matter of embarrassment to him as he was not interested in politics or in any political movement and further he was afraid that, if they were seen in his mail box, his affiliations and sympathies might be misjudged. L

It was also previously known that HELLER was a friend and associate of JULIUS HEIMAN and had been seen in his company and also with VICTORIA STONE. Further, on one occasion he was observed with these people attending the Jefferson School of Social Science. L

When HELLER was interviewed, he was very cooperative and explained that he had attended the Jefferson School at the request of JULIUS HEIMAN but had done so only on one occasion. He stated that as soon as he ascertained the true nature of this institution, he refrained from going there again. He also advised Agent Tracy that he still continued to receive the bulletins from the Soviet Embassy over his frequent protests. L

Relative to ARTHUR ADAMS, HELLER stated that the name was familiar to him but to the best of his knowledge he had never met this individual either with VICTORIA STONE or with JULIUS HEIMAN. He commented on the fact that VICTORIA STONE was extremely nervous during the period that information was appearing in the newspapers relative to the exposing of the spy ring in Canada. HELLER at this time furnished other information but as such is not pertinent to instant investigation, it will not be repeated here. L

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MAURICE BLUMLEIN, who has been previously mentioned in this investigation as an associate of ADAMS and also of VICTORIA STONE and JULIUS HEIMAN, was interviewed by SA Edward F. Miles and the reporting agent. The full results of the conversation with BLUMLEIN has already been provided the Bureau in the case in which he, BLUMLEIN, is the subject. However, BLUMLEIN thought that he had originally met both ARTHUR ADAMS and his wife, DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS, at the home of JULIUS HEIMAN in Yonkers, New York where he, BLUMLEIN, used to live. He was unable to provide any definite data for this first meeting but thought that it was sometime between 1932 and 1934. He was also undecided if he had

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both of these people together or whether he had met DOROTHEA first and then, at a subsequent date, ARTHUR. However, BLUMLEIN definitely related that he had met Mrs. ADAMS during the above period and he thought he had also met ARTHUR at the same time. U

BLUMLEIN knew of DOROTHEA'S employment in Moscow by the New York Times and also stated that he had visited the ADAMS once while he was in Moscow in 1934. He claimed that they did not return the visit and he did not see ADAMS until some years later again at the HEIMANS' residence in Yonkers. U

Relative to the ADAMS in Moscow, BLUMLEIN reported that they resided in what he would term a "middle class" apartment and had living with them a woman servant. To his recollection, ADAMS had no car and BLUMLEIN claimed that he never learned just what work, if any, ADAMS was doing. He explained this by stating that he had no reasons to ask such questions of ADAMS as his visit was purely of a social nature. In fact, BLUMLEIN claimed that all of his meetings with ADAMS were of such a nature and consequently he had no occasion or desire to learn or ask concerning ADAMS background or activities. U

BLUMLEIN did admit that he thought ADAMS was a technical man, an engineer, and he also knew that he was from the Soviet Union, but as to his purpose in the United States, he claimed to know absolutely nothing. As previously stated, after his, BLUMLEIN'S, return to the United States from Moscow in 1935, he again saw ARTHUR and DOROTHEA ADAMS and he thought he recalled hearing that the former had something to do with radio but on this point he claimed that his recollection was very indefinite. U

Also while in Moscow BLUMLEIN recalled that he visited LUDWIG MARTENS but he denies being aware of the fact that ADAMS had once worked under MARTENS in the United States and in fact had gone to Russia with the latter at the time he left in January, 1921. U

As stated heretofore, BLUMLEIN claims to have met ADAMS at the home of JULIUS HEIMAN but not to know just how the HEIMANS became acquainted with this individual. It might be pointed out, however, that this information is somewhat at variance with that previously supplied by HEIMAN who alleged that he did not know ADAMS until around 1939 or 1940. HEIMAN also denied knowing ARTHUR'S wife, DOROTHEA. U

Mr. BLUMLEIN stated that he was also cognizant of the association of ADAMS with VICTORIA STONE and claimed that he had no idea as to the circumstances under which these two met. He said that he knew SAMUEL WEGMAN but denied any knowledge of any business relationships between WEGMAN and ADAMS.

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JACOB ARONOFF and SAMUEL NOVICK, close associates of ADAMS, were likewise known to BLUMLEIN but he contended that his acquaintanceship with them had come through the fact that they were mutually interested in various organizations. U

BLUMLEIN was specifically asked as to whether ADAMS had ever spoken of Canada or told him that he was from that country. At this point BLUMLEIN appeared to be rather puzzled but then stated that he knew nothing about the subject coming from Canada and further that ADAMS had never spoken to him about Canada. U

To sum up, BLUMLEIN in effect stated that to him ARTHUR ADAMS was just a casual acquaintance, a person whom he had met socially in the home of a mutual friend and to whom he talked only in general terms but really never had an opportunity to know well. U

* * * * *

Recently the Bureau has made available information supplied by one ISMAIL AKHMEDOFF, wa. who has been identified as being a former head of Soviet Military Intelligence in Turkey and also at one time head of the IV Section of Red Army Intelligence in Moscow. This section was further identified by AKHMEDOFF as being that charged with the conducting of technical espionage in the technically advanced countries, such as the United States, Great Britain, Germany, etc. U

Among other things AKHMEDOFF related that as of May, 1941 the IV Section had an illegal resident agent operating in the United States under the cover name of "ADAMS". From the information submitted by AKHMEDOFF, this illegal resident is definitely believed to be identical with the subject of instant investigation. As stated AKHMEDOFF indicated that the name "ADAMS" was a cover name and he further advised that he did not know any other names for this individual. He continued to advise to the following effect: U

"ADAMS is a native U. S. communist, who went to Russia in Lenin's time. He was appointed a director of the Stalin auto plant in Moscow in 1931. ADAMS was married to an American woman, who lived with him in Moscow until 1941, to source's knowledge. Wife was known to American Embassy personnel as an American citizen. She gave English lessons to Soviet intelligence personnel but was not herself taken into the intelligence service, and was not allowed to return with him when ADAMS was sent back to the U. S. About 1937, ADAMS was sent to the U. S. to establish an illegal residency. He worked so well for the next several years that his services were officially commended by the Comintern, which described him as a very valuable agent. ADAMS, according to source, may or may not be a graduate engineer, but he understood engineering questions, and is capable. In the course of a purge it was decided to recall ADAMS to Moscow U

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"for questioning. Source ordered ZORIN to contact ADAMS and get him back. ZORIN reported he had contacted ADAMS three times, but that ADAMS diplomatically declined to return, evidently understanding the purpose of his recall. This worried both PHILIP SOLOKOV and PANFILOV, who were afraid ADAMS would go to the FBI. PANFILOV suggested liquidating ADAMS in the U. S., but IV Section did not have the right to order liquidations, and when the request was passed on to V Section, which was charged with these matters, the request was turned down. Date of ADAMS' recall was February, 1941." (C)

With reference to the individual ZORIN mentioned above, AKHMEDOFF related that he, ZORIN, was operating a legal residency in the United States at the same time. ZORIN is the subject of a separate investigation and consequently will not be dealt with extensively here. It suffices to say that AKHMEDOFF described ZORIN as being a Russian between 38 and 42 years of age in 1941. He is a graduate of the Red Army Artillery Academy and held the rank of Major of Engineers; was married and was nominally an engineer in charge of Soviet Foreign Trade affairs in Washington. The investigation of ZORIN to date indicates that he is possibly identical with either A. I. SORVIN who has now left the United States, or one BASIL IVAN ZORIN who graduated from Cornell University in 1933 and whose present whereabouts are unknown. (C)

* * * * *

Sometime previously there was received from Informant T-3 a list of the telephone calls made from this subject's apartment in the Peter Cooper Hotel, 130 East 39 Street, and these were set forth in the reference report of April 28, 1945. The majority of these calls were reflected to be to individuals who have been encountered throughout the entire investigation of this subject and consequently have been previously discussed. However, a number were to individuals who have never been identified. These are as follows: (U)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
9/9/43	Lo 7-0008	JULIUS SCHWARTZ, 4420 Broadway, New York City
10/4/43	Pl 5-3030	ELLIOTT CLARKE, INC., Photographer, 9 East Fifth Street, New York City
10/30/43	Ci 5-5350	WILLIAM RIGHT CRANDELL, Designing, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City
10/30/43	Un 4-9443	GERTRUDE SCHLITZBERGER, 609 West 115 Street, New York City

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
12/11/43	Au 3-2645	Mrs. AREITHER S. JONES, 2816 Eighth Avenue, New York City
2/12/44	Lu 7-2845	A. GDANSKY, 1591 Townsend Avenue, Bronx, New York
5/21/44	Ha 9-1081	ELSIE L. RICHEY, 78-12 35th Avenue, Jackson Heights, New York City
7/22/44	Pl 3-6168	JEANNE V. FISHER, 339 East 58 Street, New York City.

Inasmuch as all of these calls were made prior to the commencement of the Bureau's investigation of ADAMS and as they have never been identified, investigative steps toward that end are being taken. It is realized that some of the calls may have been made by others, however, as it is entirely possible that some may have been part of ADAMS' operations, it is believed advisable to at least determine their full identity and, if possible, to interview them.

A check was made of the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York for any information relative to JULIUS SCHWARTZ, mentioned above, but with negative results. A check of the New York indices has reflected information on any number of individuals by this name. However, such will not be reported here until sufficient investigation is conducted to further identify the individual in question. U

As to the ELLIOTT CLARKE, Inc., Photographer, the records of NYC 77 were negative as were the New York indices. Additional investigation is being conducted inasmuch as the subject was known to be particularly interested in this field. U

A check of the telephone number UN 4-9443 reveals that it is not now listed. However, one HELEN SCHLITZBERGER was found to be residing at 609 West 105 Street, which is the address supplied above for GERTRUDE SCHLITZBERGER. A check of the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York was made on both individuals but with negative results. The New York indices were likewise negative. U

A check was made at 2816 Eighth Avenue, where it was found that Mrs. AREITHER S. JONES resides in Apartment 3M with BRAXTON JONES. They are of the colored race. The Credit Bureau of Greater New York failed to show any information on either of these people and a similar check of the New York files was

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negative. However, it might be recalled that a "Miss JONES" attempted to contact the subject on October 11, 1945 without success. At the time it was presumed that this call was made by MARCIA HICKEY, who is known to have used fictitious names in calling the subject. However, consideration is being given to the fact that Mrs. AREITHER S. JONES may have been the person involved and further investigation to identify her is being taken.

A check of the New York telephone directory reflects that A. GDANSKY mentioned above and also one JOE GDANSKY reside at 1591 Townsend Avenue. A. GDANSKY has the telephone number shown above while JOE has telephone number TR 2-1459.

At the Bronx County Board of Elections, it was shown that in the 1945 registration ALBERT GDANSKY, age 52, registered on October 10, 1945 in the 36th Election District, 3rd Assembly District. He reported that he resided in Apartment 1C at 1591 Townsend Avenue; that he had been in New York City for 35 years; that he was born in Poland and was naturalized March 26, 1926 in the Bronx Supreme Court. JOE GDANSKY likewise registered on October 12, 1945 supplying his address as Apartment 9D, 1591 Townsend Avenue. He stated that he was 50 years of age and resided in New York City for 33 years, was born in Russia and was naturalized March 19, 1920 in the Bronx Supreme Court. Both individuals described themselves as tenants, both registered from the same address in 1944 but neither furnished any business connections. The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York and the New York indices were negative as to both. U

Relative to Mrs. ELSIE L. RICHEY, the records of NYC 77 reflected a report dated October 2, 1946 which was headed "RICHEY, Mrs. ELSIE L. (widow of JAMES H.), residence 7812 35th Avenue, Jackson Heights, Long Island, formerly 3424 62nd Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island." Her business connections were shown to Lord and Taylor, Fifth Avenue and 38 Street, New York City. The report continues stating that the subject is a widow in her forties employed at Lord and Taylor. She resided in Apartment 3L at the above address paying a monthly rental of \$85.00. Her husband was reported to be a former president of Richey Broughall, Inc., 1350 Broadway, which firm was described as being "large dress shirt manufacturers". Her banking connection was shown as the Corn Exchange Bank but no particular branch was indicated. The New York indices were entirely negative on this individual. U

The Credit Bureau of Greater New York was able to supply a record on JEANNE V. FISHER, mentioned heretofore. The report was dated October 2, 1946 and bore the heading "FISHER, JEANNE V. (Miss), West Hampton, Long Island, Brook Road, Residence 329 East 58 Street, New York City, formerly 18 Gramercy Park S., New York City, business 50 East 42 Street, New York City." Report then continues to

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advise that Miss FISHER is about 30 years of age and single. She reportedly has resided at 329 East 58 Street since October, 1939 in Apartment 2B, paying approximately \$45.00 per month. Prior thereto she lived in the Hotel Parkside, 18 Gramercy Park South, paying a rental of \$12.00 per week. Relative to her employment, report stated that she worked for the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday, then located in Room 1902, 50 East 42 Street, New York City. Information was received from the office manager at her place of employment to the effect that she had been so employed for the past seven years and was Secretary to the Director, Mr. KEITH MORGAN. She was reportedly well regarded here and was considered reliable and responsible. According to the report, she had supplied references of KEITH MORGAN, 120 East 39 Street, and D. WALKER WEAR, 15 Central Park South, which references were identified as her employers. In conclusion report stated that the subject had a bank account at the National City Bank, 42 Street and Madison Avenue. There was no information in the New York files relative to Miss JEANNE V. FISHER. U

As to the WILLIAM RIGHT CRANDELL, mentioned above as having telephone number Ci 5-5350 at 9 Rockefeller Plaza, it was learned from the New York telephone directory that the following persons likewise have this number: J. HAMILTON COULTER, FREDERICK WANN, MALACHI K. O'CONNOR and FERNAND TEXIDOR. U

COULTER was described as an "architect", O'CONNOR as "an interior designer" and TEXIDOR as an "artist". CRANDELL'S home address was reflected to be 2 Beekman Place, New York City. Inasmuch as it is impossible to determine just who the subject contacted at this number, further investigation will be conducted to learn some definite information as to the individuals mentioned. U

It will be recalled that the subject previously has had contact with a woman identified as ZOSIA SEITZ DIAMOND. Her background and relationship with the subject had been fully reported. However, it has now been determined that Mrs. DIAMOND is residing at 182 Claremont Avenue, New York City and arrangements are being made to interview her. U

During the course of reviewing various files for possible information on the subject and his contacts, it was found that as of March 28, 1942 the Milwaukee Office furnished a list of AMTORG employees who had visited the J. I. Case Company in that city during the years 1930-1933. Included therein was one "ADAMS" who was indicated to have spent one day in the plant, the exact time not being furnished. In this report it is also stated that the officials of the Case Company had reported that the AMTORG representatives were very suspicious in their actions at all times and appeared to be interested in the confidential plans and blue prints. As a result they had to be frequently cautioned and watched closely. U

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LEADS

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

New York, New York

Will interview Mrs. ZOSIA SEITZ DIAMOND, 182 Claremont Avenue, for any information she may be able to give relative to the subject's activities, background or whereabouts.

Will conduct the necessary investigation to further identify the individuals listed herein with whom the subject was in telephonic contact as reported by the Informant T-3.

Will maintain contact with HERMAN HENSCHEL, superintendent at 39 West 55 Street, for any information he may be able to give as to the subject or VICTORIA STONE who resides at that address.

NY 100-63983

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA Francis X. Plant dated June 9, 1948 at New York, New York are as follows:

T-1

[REDACTED]
American Telephone and Telegraph Company,
New York City, carried as such at his
specific request.

b7D

T-2

Highly confidential source having access to
the personal effects of ANNA LOUISE STRONG
in Room 510, Hotel Wentworth, 59 West 46
Street and known to SAS August Kayne, Harold
P. Kennedy and Edward F. Miles.

T-3

[REDACTED] Peter Cooper
Hotel, 130 West 39 Street, New York City.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, San Francisco

DATE: July 20, 1948

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 100-331280)

1-~~R~~
Tus 1

Re letter from New York dated April 19, 1948 instructing that all stop notices on the above captioned subject are to be continued.

This is to advise that it was confirmed with Inspector GEORGE DE MELLO and JOSEPH F. SCHADEL, in charge of all passengers' manifests of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and with Inspector PAUL GSKO of Customs Service that the stop notices on ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS are still in effect. It was further noted that this coverage includes the aliases of ADAMS, namely, ARTHUR ADAMOFF and ARTHUR ROTHKOPF. RUC. ✓

DCS:rd
100-24541

cc - New York

G.I.R.-7

RECEIVED

100-331280-63
F B I
17 JUL 26 1948

RECORDED - 95

EX-91

(Handwritten signatures and initials)
(info)

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