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ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS

~~Classified by 2909-DJH
Exempt from GDS, Category _____
Date of Declassification Indefinite
5-1-78~~

September 1, 1948

~~SECRET~~

100-331280-638X

D. Chart of Summary Memoranda furnished to interested officials in other agencies.

	Arthur Adams Summary	Overall Summaries Wherein Adams Identified
Attorney General	3- 8-46	12- 4-45 2-25-46 3- 7-46 7-24-46 7-25-46
Secretary of State	3- 8-46	12- 4-45 2-25-46 3- 7-46
Brigadier General H. H. Vaughan	3- 8-46	12- 4-45 2-25-46
Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg	3- 8-46	2-26-46 3- 7-46
Fred Lyon - State Department	3-12-46	3-13-46 3-15-46
James V. Forrestal, Secretary of Navy		12- 7-45
Spruille Braden - State Department		12- 7-45
Admiral William D. Leahy - White House		2-20-46 3- 7-46 3-13-46
Honorable Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of Treasury		3- 4-46 3- 5-46
Admiral Sidney W. Souers - Central Intelligence Group		4- 2-46

RE: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was
ARTHUR ADAMOFF, ARTHUR ROTHKOPF

I. PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND.

Investigation of the above-named individual has resulted in numerous conflicting stories regarding his personal history and background. The first version listed below has been developed from a review of the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Society of Automotive Engineers, [redacted] and from interviews with individuals mentioned in those files. The second version is that advanced by subject himself and has been developed from information furnished by him in papers filed since 1936, in which he supplied the details of his life prior to that time. The background of Adams since 1936 to the present time has been secured from reviewing the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and from investigation conducted by the Bureau. ~~S~~

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First Version

Arthur Alexandrovich Adams was born in Eskilstuna, Sweden, on October 25, 1885, the son of Alexander Adams and Regina Ranto. Investigation has not determined subject's activities or his whereabouts from the year of his birth to May, 1909, at which time he allegedly married Sabina Rothkopf in Brussels, Belgium. As a result of this marriage they had one son named Alexander Adams who was born in 1910; and who, at the present time, is said to be in Soviet Russia.

On July 4, 1910, Arthur Adams claims to have entered the United States at New York City aboard the SS Verdi from South America. On November 24, 1914, his wife Sabina, using the name of Rina Adams, and his son Alexander also arrived at New York City at which time she advised she was going to her husband at 151 West 14th Street, New York City. On or about August 15, 1915, Adams went to Canada and during October of that same year reportedly took out a marriage license for his marriage to Sabina. This was done for the purpose of having Sabina admitted to the United States, since they were unable to prove their marriage in Brussels. On October 9, 1915, Adams returned to the United States destined to his cousin, one Sam Bronson, 151 East 156th Street, New York City. Due to the fact that his wife Sabina was having difficulty in entering the United States, it was agreed by the United States Immigration authorities that she would be allowed to come to New York City where a marriage ceremony would be performed. Subsequently thereto, on January 20, 1916, Adams presented a marriage certificate to the authorities at Ellis Island reflecting that he and Sabina were wed in New York City on that day.

During the years 1917 and 1918, Adams remained in New York City and was employed as a toolmaker at the Blair Tool and Machine Corporation in Brooklyn, New York. On June 22, 1919, he was appointed head of the Technical Department of the Martens Commission and two years later on January 22, 1921, he, his wife and his son left the United States with Martens and other members of his commission bound for Russia. From March, 1921, until approximately January, 1925, Adams was in Moscow and Leningrad, Russia.

Sometime in 1922 subject separated from his wife, Sabina, and married one Dorothea Keen who is an American citizen born in Boston, Massachusetts. She too was said to be employed by the Martens Commission with which she left the United States in the latter part of 1921.

In Moscow she was said to have been the secretary to Lenin, Leon Trotsky, and other high officials in that country. A further report was received indicating that Dorothea Keen was a member of the OGPU which was said to be the reason why she, an American citizen, was allowed to live with Alexander Adams in Russia since Adams was quite a personage in Russia. A report has been received that Sabina said that Arthur Adams and she were divorced and that he died in 1922.

Sabina Adams returned to Canada in 1923 and to the United States in 1943. It was known in 1945 that she was living in Brooklyn, New York.

It is believed that in September of 1925 Adams came to the United States inasmuch as on the 21st of September he is shown as having attended an annual motor boat meeting sponsored by the Society of Automotive Engineers in the Hotel Commodore in New York City. He evidently thereafter left the United States since a Russian Commission of which Adams was a member came to the United States on November 1, 1928, at which time he reported to the Immigration authorities that he was destined to the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York. At this time Adams made application for membership in the Society for Automotive Engineers advising that he held the following positions in Russia:

<u>DATES</u>	<u>NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF COMPANIES</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DETAILS AS TO POSITION</u>
From March, 1921 to August, 1921	First State Auto Works, Moscow	Production Engineer	Completed factory buildings of the First State Auto Works; installed equipment, organized production and operated the plant.
From August, 1921 to November, 1923	First State Auto Works, Moscow	Director of Works	(See above).

<u>DATES</u>	<u>NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF COMPANIES</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DETAILS AS TO POSITION</u>
From November, 1923 to January, 1925	Obuchow Works, Leningrad	Chief Engineer, Aircraft Engine Department	Reorganized the Torpedo Department of the Works for aircraft engine production and operated the Department.
From January, 1925 to 1928	National Aircraft Industries, Moscow	Member of Board of Directors	In charge of Engine Production Department, later Production Planning Department; in charge of designing and equipping new plants.

Adams returned to Russia on February 1, 1929, and later re-entered the United States on December 5, 1932, as a member of a commission to study at the Curtiss Wright Plant in Paterson, New Jersey. At this time he was a member of a Russian Aviation Trust and was destined for Amtorg Trading Corporation. This visit lasted until approximately October 11, 1933, when he again returned to the USSR. It was noted that at the time of this visit Adams named Dorothea Keen, residing in Moscow, as his wife and he claimed to be a Russian citizen. Nothing further was heard from subject until September of 1936, at which time he appeared in Toronto, Canada.

Second Version

Adams after 1936 claimed to have been born on May 4, 1890, at Toronto, Canada, and to have lived in Toronto until the Spring of 1897. Following this, he claims to have moved to Rioja, Argentina, where he resided until the year 1909. He says that from 1909 to August, 1917, he lived at Lauder Lake, Ontario; from August, 1917 to January, 1924, at Windsor, Canada, and from January, 1924 until May of 1938, Toronto, Canada. The records of the Immigration and Naturalization authorities contain a statement by Samuel J. Novick, one of Adams' contacts, President of the Electronic Corporation of America, 48 West 18th Street, New York City, to the effect that Adams had been employed for a period of ten years prior to 1936 as his Canadian representative for the Wholesale Radio Service of New York City.

The above represents approximately all of the information which Adams himself has supplied since the year 1936 which pertains to his background prior to 1936. Details of his background from this latter year will, of course, apply to both of the above set out versions of his life.

As of October 2, 1936, one Arthur Ranto, who described himself as an uncle of Arthur Adams, made a declaration of birth at which time he gave the name of the child as Arthur Adams; his birthplace as 14 Walton Street, Toronto, Canada; his father as Alexander Adams; and his wife as Regina Ranto. Although Arthur Ranto advised that he was not present at the birth of this child, he saw him a few days later and knew he was the son of Alexander Adams and Regina Ranto. On the basis of this declaration, an official Canadian certificate of birth was issued as a result of which Adams received his Canadian citizenship. It should be noted that all attempts [redacted] to verify this declaration of birth, to locate the uncle, Arthur Ranto, or to find any record of the subject or his parents at the address 14 Walton Street, Toronto, Canada, have met with negative results. [redacted]

[redacted] the records pertaining to Lauder Lake, Ontario, where the subject allegedly lived from 1909 to 1917 were destroyed by a fire in 1922. [redacted] this fact was well known among Toronto attorneys and had probably been used on a number of occasions as a basis of obtaining certificates of birth. ~~X~~

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Adams first attempted to enter the United States in the latter part of 1937, at which time the above-mentioned Samuel Novick wrote to the Immigration and Naturalization Service asking permission to import his Canadian representative, Arthur Adams, as a skilled laborer. This application was denied by the Immigration and Naturalization Service; however, on March 31, 1938, Adams himself communicated with the Immigration authorities stating that he desired to enter the United States to perfect a cream whipping machine, the patents of which were held in the United States by an individual bearing the name Harry Pletman. At that time Adams stated he had a financial interest in a concern known as the Technological Laboratories which maintained offices in New York City.

An application for an Immigration visa was executed by Adams on May 17, 1938, and on the same day he entered the United States at Buffalo, New York. Subsequently thereto, on February 15, 1940, he applied for a certificate of arrival and executed a preliminary form for a declaration of intention which, on April 5 of the same year, was filed in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Upon his arrival in the United States in 1938, Adams took up residence at 240 West 73rd Street, and he remained at this address until the early part of 1940 when he moved to his residence at the Peter Cooper Hotel, 130 East 39th Street, New York City. To briefly recapitulate, it might be stated that at all times since 1936, Adams has stated that his date of birth is May 4, 1890, and that his birthplace is Toronto, Canada. All records and all statements made since 1936 make no reference whatever to his birth in October of 1885, in Eskilstuna, Sweden. However, on October 25, 1945, a birthday party was given for Arthur Adams by Eric Bernay in the offices of Keynote Recording, Inc. This date tends therefore to corroborate the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service which reflect his birth as October 25, 1885.

When Adams was having difficulty in entering the United States in 1915, he sent a communication to the Immigration authorities in which he

mentioned the distress that the exclusion of his wife was causing him. Attached to this letter was a handwritten statement of one Juliet Stewart Poyntz in which she stated that it was hoped that the case might be settled as expeditiously as possible. She described Adams as being a very fine man and stated that it seemed unfortunate that the Government should have caused him such annoyance. This woman, it will be noted, was a suspected Soviet agent who disappeared from her residence in June 1937 and has, to date, never been found.

Adams purported to be a consulting engineer and was evidently on the pay roll of the Keynote Recordings, Inc., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, from which he received a weekly salary of approximately \$75.00. This organization produces Communist and Russian recordings. A Certificate of Incorporation of Keynote Recordings, Inc. was filed on November 7, 1940, in New York City. The Corporation had a capitalization of \$20,000. One of the Directors listed on the Certificate of Incorporation was Eric Irvin Bernay, also known as Irvin Eric Bernstein of 160 Bennett Avenue, New York City, who was born in New York City in 1906, and is reportedly interested in Communist activities generally. He was formerly employed as an advertising manager for "The Nation" and "New Masses."

Adams also was connected with the Electronics Corporation of America which concern is known to be dominated by Communists and fellow travelers. He was observed to spend from two to four hours almost every day in the offices of the Electronics Corporation of America.

(100-331280-129
100-331280-239
Summary Report
100-331280-268)

II. INAUGURATION OF INVESTIGATION

The Bureau undertook an investigation of Arthur Adams when on July 31, 1944, information was received from Captain Bernard W. Menke, officer in charge of the Intelligence and Security Division, Manhattan Engineer District, United States Army, 225 Broadway, New York City, to the effect that subject was known to have contacted Clarence F. Hiskey, a DSM engineer, and Edward T. Manning, a DSM engineer and a close personal friend of Hiskey. Adams was also said to be associated with Miriam Rebecca Sherwood, Hiskey's paramour. Further information was received that in correspondence between Adams and Manning, Manning stated that he planned a trip to New York City at which time he would attempt to secure work on a DSM project or possibly contact various individuals who were supposed to be recruiting personnel for work in Russia. Captain Menke further advised that Hiskey, in correspondence with his wife Marcia Sands Hiskey, advised her to be friendly to Adams. Investigators of Captain Menke's office ascertained through confidential sources that Adams made frequent trips out of town to Chicago, Detroit, and other destinations. He was described as an intelligent and educated person, extremely interested in engineering including chemistry, the study of plastics, and was believed to have taught a course in plastics. It was indicated that he kept in his room a considerable library in engineering, technical chemistry and physics, including books on radar, hydraulics, aviation, electronics, nuclear physics, and atomics.

100-331280-12 /

III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Spot check surveillances of Adams by Agents of the New York Office were begun on August 25, 1944, and carried on through September 21, 1944, at which time Adams left New York City for Chicago.

Trip to Chicago

At 2:40 p.m. on September 21, 1944, Adams left the Peter Cooper Hotel and proceeded to the Grand Central Station where he boarded a train for Chicago. The Chicago Office was advised of Adams' departure from New York City, and at 8:45 a.m. on September 22, 1944, the surveillance of Adams was taken up by Chicago Agents. Adams immediately proceeded to the Stevens Hotel where he checked into Room 2348-A, which room he continued to occupy during his entire stay in Chicago. Later that morning Adams met Dr. Deborah V. Dauber. It has been reported that Dr. Dauber was the personal physician for many of the high ranking Communists in the Chicago area.

100-331280-12

On the evening of September 25, 1944, Adams went to the Office of Dr. Dauber and at 7:10 p.m. that same evening he was observed by Chicago Agents to meet a tall blond man later identified as John Hitchcock Chapin, a DSM employee working at the University of Chicago. Adams and Chapin crossed from one side of the street to the other then back to the Southeast corner of 43rd Street and Drexel Boulevard where something was observed to be passed between them. It

appeared that this unidentified object was passed from Adams to Chapin, although due to the darkness it was possible that this object was passed from Chapin to Adams or that two objects might have been exchanged. A very short time later, Adams was again observed at the Southeast corner of 43rd Street and Drexel Boulevard where, for the second time, he met Chapin. They walked together for approximately a quarter of a block, then parted and were not again observed together. On September 27, 1944, it was observed that Adams' suitcase contained nothing but a money belt containing approximately \$500. Adams departed from Chicago on September 28, 1944.

Special significance was added to the above meeting between Adams and Chapin when considered in connection with information furnished by officers of the Manhattan Engineer District who stated that Dr. Clarence Hiskey, an engineer on the atomic bomb project at the University of Chicago, received notice on April 27, 1944, that he was to be called to active duty as an officer in the Army of the United States. The following day, Arthur Adams visited Hiskey in Chicago. Immediately after this conference, Hiskey flew to Cleveland, Ohio, where he made a contact with John Hitchcock Chapin who was persuaded by Hiskey to take over the latter's duties in the University of Chicago Laboratory.

100-331280-12

Return to New York

Adams returned to New York on September 29, 1944. A continuous physical surveillance was instituted on Adams. This surveillance indicated that Adams' first contact in New York City was with Jacob Aronoff, a Russian born attorney and a former business partner of Adams. It is interesting to note that Jacob Aronoff is a very active member of the Advisory Board of the Ambijam Committee. This is a Committee set up to promote aid for the Jewish Autonomous Region in Birobidjan, USSR. Through this activity Aronoff is in a position to have considerable contact with officials of the USSR inasmuch as various other members of the Committee are in contact with Consulate officials.

The surveillance indicated that Adams' principal associate in New York City was one Victoria Stone, proprietress of a jewelry concern at 510 Madison Avenue, New York City. This business was incorporated in 1941 with Julius Heiman as Secretary-Treasurer and Victoria Stone as President. Heiman is identical with Julius Heiman, described by Benjamin Gitlow as one of the early organizers of the Communist Party particularly active in financing behind-the-scenes activity of the Party. His daughter is Beatrice Heiman, former secretary to Constantin Oumansky, formerly Soviet Ambassador to the United States.

100-331280-12

With reference to Victoria Stone, information indicates that at one time she was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Russia and also allegedly a member of the OGPU. Information also indicates that Victoria Stone intimately associated with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Browder, Jack Stachel, Roy Hudson and Julius Heiman, all important Communist Party functionaries.

During Adams' visit to Chicago in September, 1944, he was observed to make reservations for himself in the name of the Electronic Corporation of America, indicating he was employed by this concern and travelling for them. Adams has been observed entering the offices of the Electronic Corporation in New York on several occasions and is known to have had in his possession in his room at the Peter Cooper Hotel page proofs of a pamphlet being produced by the Electronic Corporation for advertising purposes. Corrections were apparently being made on these proofs by Adams indicating that he was assisting in the preparation of this publicity matter. The main office of this corporation is at 45 West 18th Street, New York City. A pamphlet published by the Electronic Corporation of America on October 16, 1944, indicated that in peacetime the Corporation concerned itself with building radio and electronic equipment, but that in wartime it threw its entire engineering, technical and laboratory experience into the job of winning the war. The pamphlet appeared to contain more statistics and comment concerning the economics of this country than information concerning products manufactured by the Corporation.

100-331280-12

ATOM BOMB DATA

A highly confidential and delicate source made available in the early part of October, 1944, from the room of Arthur Adams at the Peter Cooper Hotel, a sheet of plain typewriting paper bearing certain notations, most of which were in question form. This paper was in a small leather briefcase which had a built-in combination lock. The briefcase was maintained in a locked closet in the room occupied by Adams.

Referral/Direct

It is noted that at the time this piece of paper was discovered, it was also ascertained that Adams had in this briefcase \$600 in cash in paper bills.

100-331280-19 P.31

CONTACT WITH ACTING SOVIET CONSUL-GENERAL IN NEW YORK CITY

On October 25, 1944, Adams was observed by Agents of the New York Office to enter 29 East 11th Street, the residence of Jacob Broches Aronoff, at 6:50 p.m. At 7:00 p.m. the Agents observed Jacob Aronoff enter this address. At 9:50 p.m. Adams was observed to leave this address carrying a heavy suitcase, which measured 2'x2'x14". At 9:55 p.m. a black Plymouth sedan, bearing New York license N49-67, stopped in front of this address and Adams entered the car. The luggage which he was carrying was loaded into the trunk of the car by Adams and the driver of the car. This car, it is noted, is registered to Pavel Petrovich Mikhailov, who was the Acting Soviet Consul-General in New York City. It was subsequently determined that this Plymouth automobile was used primarily by Mikhailov and that only on very rare occasions was the car driven by any other individual. Ten days after the Adams' expose, on December 13, 1945, Pavel Mikhailov departed from New York for the Soviet Union. ~~X~~

100-331280-19 P.34

CYCLOTRON MOVING PICTURE

During the month of December, 1944 Adams and Victoria Stone were observed to enter the Pathe Building at 35 West 45th Street, New York City, at approximately 9:00 p.m. Later, information was obtained that on that evening there was a private showing of the film "Tomorrow the World" by Irving Lerner and Louis Lober, both officials of the Overseas Branch of the Motion Picture Bureau of OWI. It was understood that Lerner and Lober had invited their friends to attend this private showing. Information had previously been obtained that Irving Lerner, an OWI employee, visited the campus of the University of California at Berkeley, California, for the purpose of taking pictures of the cyclotron for use in a propaganda film which he was producing for the Office of War Information. Permission to photograph the cyclotron was refused Lerner, and the activity on Lerner's part was taken without the knowledge of the Office of War Information or the Office of Censorship. ✓

100-331280-268 P.106

TRIP TO PORTLAND, OREGON

In February of 1945, the New York Office received information that Adams had intended to take a trip to Phoenix, Arizona, for a rest and that he intended to go to Canada sometime thereafter. On the night of February 24, 1945, New York Agents assigned to the Adams surveillance lost him, and until Agents of the Chicago Office recognized him in Chicago on February 26, his whereabouts were unknown. He was continuously surveilled from Chicago to the end of his trip, which was Portland, Oregon, where he arrived on the morning of March 1, 1945. After trying vainly to secure a hotel room, Adams purchased a ticket for New York to leave that day at 4:30 p.m. He subsequently boarded the train and arrived back in New York at 9:00 a.m. on the fourth of March, 1945, at which time he went to the apartment of Victoria Stone. During this trip Adams had with him most of his personal effects and it was indicated that he intended to leave the country and possibly to either board a plane or a ship whose ultimate destination was Russia. This information upon being furnished to the Army authorities evoked the request that efforts be made to stop Adams from leaving the country. ✓

✓ 100-331280-182, 183, 204.

PROSECUTIVE ACTION

In February, 1945, as a result of the indicated possible departure of Arthur Adams from the United States, it was determined through Lieutenant Colonel John Lansdale, Jr. that the attitude of the United States Army at that time was that it would be most undesirable for Adams to be permitted to leave the United States for the USSR with the information which he had undoubtedly been able to obtain concerning the atom bomb project. The Army also stated that they did not desire to have Adams prosecuted at that time on the basis of his espionage activity concerning the atom project inasmuch as such prosecution

would bring the project out into the open. This information, as well as the facts in the Adams case, was discussed with Assistant Attorney General Tom Clark and Mr. James McInerney who, on February 27, 1945, authorized the filing of a secret complaint and indictment under Section 80, Title 18, U. S. Code, relating to the false statements made by Adams in connection with his selective service registration. The complaint and indictment were authorized as a tactic to be used to prevent Adams from leaving the United States. Because of the fact that Adams was overage for military service, being either 55 or 60 years old from available records, the Department officials did not hold out any real hope of successful prosecution of Adams on that count.

At the time of the discussion of this case on February 27, 1945, with the Department it was indicated that the Bureau's real interest in Adams was in his espionage activity but due to the extreme secrecy of the Manhattan Project the Army had requested that some means be used other than the espionage statutes or Foreign Agents Registration Act for immobilizing Adams in the event he attempted to leave the United States. For that reason a complaint based upon the false statements in connection with Adams' draft and alien registration were considered by the Criminal Division to be used by the Bureau if necessary, even though the Department felt that both counts were weak from an evidentiary point of view. 100-331280-115-250

On February 28, 1945, a sealed complaint charging Adams with violation of Section 80, Title 18, U. S. Code, was filed in New York City before District Judge Edward A. Conger. The complaint charged the violation of Section 80, Title 18, in that in an Alien Registration form, the filing of which was a matter within the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U. S., which Adams filed on or about September 18, 1940, Adams stated that he had lived in the United States for a total of two years and four months, knowing same to be false, whereas, in truth and in fact, he had lived in the United States for a longer period. A bench warrant was issued on February 28, 1945, charging Adams with a violation of Section 80. The bench warrant was not non ested.
ibid. 138

It was indicated by the Department that the Statute of Limitations had run on the violation by Adams by reason of the false information in his Alien Registration and in his declaration of intention, both of which were filed in 1940, inasmuch as the Department did not feel that the five-year Statute of Limitations was applicable without proof that Adams had been out of the United States following the filing of the false information.
ibid. 139

Therefore, on March 2, 1945, a sealed complaint was filed in New York City before Federal Judge Edward A. Conger, charging a violation of Section 80, Title 18, in that on or about April 25, 1942, at the City of New

York and in the Southern District of New York Adams unlawfully and wilfully did make and cause to be made a false and fraudulent statement in a matter within the jurisdiction of an agency of the United States, the Selective Service System, in that in a registration form, the filing of which was a matter within the jurisdiction of the Selective Service System, which was filed on or about April 25, 1942, Adams stated he was 51 years of age and was born May 4, 1890 at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, knowing same to be false. A bench warrant was issued on this complaint and was also not non ested. This complaint superseded the complaint of February 28, 1945, and the original complaint was disposed of.

100-331280-155 ✓

On March 13, 1945, the Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York returned a secret indictment charging Arthur Adams in two counts, one, making a false and fraudulent statement in registering under the Selective Service System in that he stated that he was born on May 4, 1890 at Toronto, Canada, knowing the same to be false, and two, making a fraudulent statement when he registered as an alien under the Alien Registration Act of 1940 in claiming that he was born on May 4, 1890 at Toronto, Canada. This indictment was sealed and has never been opened. It is presently outstanding in the Southern District of New York.

100-331280-319

By memorandum of December 6, 1945, the Attorney General was furnished a summary report of the Arthur Adams case, dated February 12, 1945, and the attention of the Department was called to the outstanding indictment, as well as the manner and reason for which it was obtained. The Department's attention was also called to the publicity concerning Arthur Adams which had appeared in the New York newspapers. Advice was requested as to what further prosecutive steps should be taken against Arthur Adams by the Bureau.

100-331280-345

By memorandum of December 10, 1945 to the Attorney General, the Department was advised of the possibility that Adams might leave within the next few days for the Soviet Union. The attention of the Department was again invited to the outstanding bench warrant and it was further stated, "It may be necessary to take Adams into custody under this warrant in order to prevent his departure at this time and unless advice is received from you to the contrary, such action will be taken in the event Adams attempts to leave this country on the SS Suvorov or by any other method."

100-331280-348

By memorandum of December 20, 1945, Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle, Criminal Division, referred the Bureau memoranda of December 6 and December 10, 1945, and advised that the matter had been taken up with the

United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York with regard to the possible prosecution of the subject and that the Bureau would be advised. It was further noted that Adams did not attempt to leave the country, as mentioned in the Bureau memorandum of December 10 and that consequently he was not taken into custody on the Selective Service charge. This memorandum concluded as follows, "We know that there is available no evidence of espionage activity by the subject which can be used in court. We assume that there is also no such evidence to prove that the subject has violated the Foreign Agent Statutes." 100-331280-375

On December 29, 1945, Mr. T. L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General, telephonically advised that on the previous evening he had received the following teletype: "Reference your letter December 20, 1945, Arthur Alexandrovitch Adams. Have read memorandum from FBI dated December 16 and conferred with Agent in New York who informed that there is no additional evidence to support Selective Service Act violation as charged in indictment. The Agent in New York further states that he is not able to give any information with respect to other possible violations of law which possibly could be charged against subject. I am certain prosecution in the present indictment would be unsuccessful and, accordingly, recommend that this indictment be nolleed. Circumstances under which present indictment was secured are familiar to you." 100-331280-369

Mr. Caudle stated that it had been agreed in discussing the case with Bureau representatives that the selective service angle of the case was weak, but that it had been his position that if an arrest was made, a search conducted, and an interview held with the subject, something might develop whereby a more positive violation could be proved. The United States Attorney in New York stated that he doubted that Adams could be convicted on the Selective Service count since it could not be proved where Adams was born. Also only one count in the indictment is within the three-year Statute of Limitations and the others are barred by the three-year Statute. Mr. Caudle was advised that the only intention of obtaining and using the indictment was to prevent Adams' departure from the United States. It was agreed that although prosecution might not be successful after Adams was picked up on the count, at least the Bureau would have a chance to interrogate him and that if the case could not be strengthened, that indictment could be dismissed. Mr. Caudle stated that unless the Bureau was advised to the contrary, the matter would remain status quo. 100-331280-369

TECHNICAL COVERAGE

On October 5, 1944, a technical surveillance of Adams' room at the Peter Cooper Hotel in New York City was authorized and was installed on

October 16, 1944. On October 4, 1944, a microphone surveillance was authorized and was installed on January 28, 1945, and subsequently discontinued on February 28, 1945. His office, Room 303, at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which is the address of Keynote Recordings, Incorporated, was covered by a technical surveillance which was authorized on May 1, 1945, and installed May 5, 1945. The technical surveillance of Adams' hotel room was in operation until February 4, 1945, and the technical surveillance on the office was discontinued on April 1, 1946.

100-331280-434X

FINANCES

Investigation has shown that Adams received a net sum of approximately 60 dollars a week paid to him by Keynote Recordings, Incorporated. It is known that he opened a bank account on October 9, 1942, at the Corn Exchange Bank with a deposit of \$1500 cash. His account was closed on February 19, 1945, by a withdrawal of the sum of \$2422.54. He opened an account in the Central Savings Bank in New York City on December 30, 1942, by making an initial deposit of \$3489.70. This account was closed by a withdrawal of the sum of \$5052.73 on January 23, 1945. On June 19, 1945, he again opened an account at the Corn Exchange Bank, at which time he deposited 16 checks, each in the sum of \$60.55, totaling \$968.80. These checks were issued by the Keynote Recordings Company of 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City. In view of the fact that prior information indicated Adams was receiving the sum of \$75.00 a week, it would appear that the sum of \$60.55 represents his "take-home" pay. As of July 21, 1945, the balance of his account at the Corn Exchange Bank was \$1060.45. At this time, due to the fact that surveillance did not establish a deposit of the sum of \$5052.73 which he withdrew from the Central Savings Bank, it was believed that he had in his possession the sum of approximately \$7300.00. This is the largest amount he is known to have had at any one time. 100-331280-434X

EVENTS SURROUNDING ADAMS' DISAPPEARANCE

On December 3, 1945, the New York Journal American published an article concerning an alleged investigation of Soviet espionage in the United States. This article was written by Howard Rushmore who referred to an alleged Soviet Agent named "Alfred Adamson." From the facts stated in the article, this individual could be identified as Arthur Adams as the article mentioned that a scientist working on the atomic bomb development in a Chicago laboratory had gone for a walk through the park and was seen to hand an individual a package. This incident took place in Chicago, Illinois, on September 25, 1944 between John Hitchcock Chapin, an employee on the atomic bomb project at Chicago, Illinois, and Arthur Adams.

100-331280-377

On the same date that this article was published, Marcia Hiskey, the wife of Clarence Hiskey, a former employee on the atomic bomb project in Chicago, Illinois, discussed the story with Samuel Steingiser, an employee

on the atomic bomb project at Columbia University, New York City. Marcia Hiskey indicated that the story written by Rushmore referred to Arthur Adams and mentioned that Adams informed her that he was under observation. Marcia Hiskey after several unsuccessful attempts to reach Adams, contacted him on December 21, 1945, at New York City and inquired if anything was wrong. Adams is alleged to have informed her that "plenty is wrong" but refused to further discuss the matter with her. (100-331280-436)

The article written by Howard Rushmore on December 3, 1945, apparently caused Arthur Adams to discontinue all contacts as his activity dwindled to a minimum. His contacts thereafter were limited only to Victoria Stone and his associates in the offices of the Keynote Recordings, Incorporated.

Arthur Adams, until December 3, 1945, had been under a physical surveillance by Bureau agents. With the publication in the "Journal American" of the Rushmore article and the ensuing publicity, it became necessary as of 11:00 p.m., December 3, 1945, to discontinue the surveillance. This was caused by the appearance on the scene of a deluge of newspaper reporters and photographers who were interested in taking pictures of Adams, interviewing him concerning his reaction to the Rushmore article and ascertaining whether, in fact, he was under investigation by the FBI. It was impossible, therefore, to continue the physical surveillance under these conditions. However, beginning on December 5, 1945, and continuing until 4:00 p.m. on December 9, 1945, a spot surveillance of Adams was maintained. This surveillance was discreetly accomplished from an observation point which had been used in connection with the regular surveillance, and prevented the newspaper reporters from definitely determining the extent of the Bureau's investigation. Surveillances of Adams thereafter were made difficult due to the interference of the newspaper representatives. Adams was always thoroughly conscious of the fact that he was under observation, and, he of course could not distinguish between newspaper reporters and agents. His contacts continued until January 23, 1946, to be of an innocuous nature. On that date he visited the Keynote Recording Company in the afternoon and then the New York Public Library at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue. At 4:25 p.m. he returned to his office and was observed to be carrying only a loose leaf notebook. Adams was not observed to leave the building, and since that time his whereabouts have been unknown.

On February 20, 1946, the New York "Journal American", and other newspapers carried stories to the effect that one Arthur Adams was in custody of Canadian authorities for espionage activities, but these reports were false. (100-331280, - 436, 446, 447, 467)

All investigative efforts to ascertain the present whereabouts of Arthur Adams have met with negative results. However, in connection therewith it should be noted that a highly confidential and delicate source having access to the personal effects of Anna Louise Strong, at the Hotel Wentworth, New York City, advised that Strong on January 14, 1948, had in her possession a check

stub indicating that on January 1, 1948, she issued a check in the amount of \$51.00 to the Society of Automotive Engineers, indicating that such was for Arthur Adams' membership fee. This informant also reported that Anna Louise Strong possessed a letter addressed to Mr. Arthur A. Adams, Bolshoi Patrairshi 8, Apartment 68, Moscow, USSR. This letter, dated July 31, 1947, was from the Society of Automotive Engineers, Incorporated and related to his payment of annual dues. Mr. Fred Smith, Assistant Manager, Accounting Department, Society of Automotive Engineers, upon contact advised that he was in receipt of a letter from Anna Louise Strong postmarked January 4, 1948, which stated in part as follows:

"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 on my arrival in this country."

All correspondence to Adams from the Society has been addressed to Adams at the Moscow address indicated to be in the possession of Anna Louise Strong, which address for the subject they originally received in 1929. It will be recalled that as set out previously in this memorandum, considerable information concerning Adams' alleged background was obtained from this

organization. Anna Louise Strong is the subject of a pending Bureau investigation and is known to be one of the leading Soviet apologists in the United States. She is further alleged to be at the present time attempting to set up within the United States a clandestine radio station for propaganda and possible espionage purposes. 100-331280-634

Ismail Akhmedoff has been identified as the former head of the Soviet Military Intelligence in Turkey and at one time the head of the Fourth Section of the Red Army Intelligence in Moscow. Akhmedoff has been interrogated by Army Intelligence Officers in Turkey and has identified Section Four as being charged with the conduct of technical espionage in the technically advanced countries, such as the United States, Great Britain, Germany, et cetera. Akhmedoff has related that as of May, 1941, the Fourth Section had an illegal resident agent operating in the United States under the cover name of "Adams." From information submitted by Akhmedoff, this illegal resident agent is definitely believed to be identical with Arthur Adams.

Concerning Adams, Akhmedoff states as follows: "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. His wife was known to the 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 United States. About 1937 Adams was sent to the United States to establish an illegal residence. 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 the 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 for questioning. Akhmedoff ordered one Zorin to contact Adams and get him back. Zorin reported he had contacted Adams three times but Adams diplomatically declined to return, evidently understanding the purpose of his recall. It was felt that Adams might go to the FBI and the suggestion was made that Adams be liquidated in the United States. However, Section Four did not have the right to order the liquidations and when the request for liquidation was passed on to the Fifth Section, which was charged with these matters, the request was turned down. The date of Adams' recall was February, 1941.

Investigation is presently pending to further identify Arthur Adams as the illegal resident in the United States for the Fourth Section of Red Army Intelligence.

100-331280-634

RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH ADAMS' ASSOCIATES

John Hitchcock Chapin

This individual was employed in the Sam Laboratory at Columbia University and at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, Illinois and also in Cleveland, Ohio. He was a good friend of Clarence Hiskey and the investigation disclosed that Hiskey visited Chapin in Cleveland on April 30, 1944, just prior to Hiskey's departure for the armed services.

On September 25, 1944, Adams, while under surveillance by the Bureau, was observed to contact Chapin in a Chicago park and some undetermined object was passed between them. Upon Adams' return to New York City from this trip, a highly confidential and delicate source, as set out hereinabove, reported that Adams had in his possession a list of questions indicating that he possessed information concerning highly secret phases of the atom bomb. Chapin was separated from the Manhattan Project as of May 15, 1945.

Chapin on June 10, 1946 was interviewed at the New York Field Office. It is noted that Chapin at that time was employed in a highly secret project of the M. W. Kellogg Company in Jersey City, New Jersey and was working on the development of guided missiles. Chapin was at first reluctant to supply any information concerning his association with Arthur Adams and Clarence Hiskey. He did, however, make a short general statement admitting association with Adams and Hiskey. On June 17, 1946, Chapin contacted the New York Office of the Bureau and was again interviewed. When it was pointed out to him that he had not satisfactorily explained all he obviously knew concerning Adams, he admitted that his statement was weak. He stated that he was considerably worried and knew that he should have reported the matter in the first instance to Military Intelligence but had failed to do so. He made some corrections concerning his statement but it remained basically the same. He was subsequently contacted and advised that he had no additional information to report.

On August 15, 1946, Chapin's attorney, Mr. Leroy Campbell, 49 Wall Street, New York City, stated that he desired to ascertain if Chapin by cooperating to the fullest extent could be used as a Government witness rather than be prosecuted. He was appropriately advised that the answer to such a question was within the province of the United States Attorney. He was told, however, that it appeared that Chapin had not disclosed all of the information in his possession and had not exhibited a cooperative attitude.

Arrangements were made with Campbell for Chapin to be reinterviewed without the presence of Mr. Campbell. This interview, due to illness in Chapin's family, took place on the evening of August 26, 1946. At that time Chapin agreed to tell his complete relationship with Adams and that the story would include that information provided in the previous interviews, plus additional facts which he admittedly held back at the time of the previous interviews.

Chapin stated that Clarence Hiskey contacted him in Cleveland, Ohio, prior to his, Hiskey's, departure for the armed forces and inquired how Chapin felt regarding the possibility of atomic power being used oppressively. He was unable to recall the exact words used by him and Hiskey in the conversation but said this was the trend of their talk:

Chapin said he was worried regarding the future of atomic power, and Hiskey indicated he was likewise fearful. Hiskey then inquired of Chapin if he would be willing to do something to alleviate in some way their fears as to the possibility of atomic power being misused to which he agreed, and if he would be willing to talk to a "Russian Agent." Upon being interrogated closely as to Hiskey's exact words, Chapin claimed he could not recall Hiskey's exact terms but admitted from conversation ensuing between him and Hiskey he had no doubt that Adams was a Russian agent. He said Hiskey told him the "Russian Agent" was an engineer, lived in New York City, had been in Canada and he had met him in New York City "through friends." Chapin agreed to meet Adams upon his, Chapin's, return to Chicago, and as a means of identification Chapin gave Hiskey the key to the cellar of his apartment. Hiskey in turn was to give the key to Adams and Adams was to return it to Chapin on the occasion of their first meeting. Chapin did not know whose idea it was to arrange for a meeting in this manner nor why it was necessary for it to be done that particular way or any further details surrounding such. It was further agreed that Chapin would advise Adams when he returned to Chicago by writing a letter to Clarence Hiskey, formerly employed in Chicago on the Manhattan Project, who would forward it to Arthur Adams.

According to Chapin, he returned to Chicago in the Fall of 1944 and was telephonically contacted by Adams, who introduced himself as being the man Mr. Hiskey had spoken about. Arrangements were made for Adams and Chapin to meet, and several evenings later, the date he is unable to recall, Adams appeared at Chapin's apartment but refused to come in stating that he would meet Chapin outside on a street corner. Chapin met Adams on the designated street corner and they both entered a nearby park. Adams gave Chapin the aforementioned key. Chapin claimed they did not discuss Adam's proposition at this first meeting but arranged for a second meeting at Adams' hotel. He stated that their conversation on this first meeting was of a general nature though it was possible they talked of Russia.

Chapin stated that when he visited Adams' hotel room several evenings later they engaged in a discussion of Russia, and Adams asked him if he would be desirous of obtaining employment in Russia. Chapin recalled that Adams spoke of his own activities in Russia but he was unable to recall definitely the conversation though he believed Adams had mentioned the automobile industry.

Chapin was unable to recall how Adams had brought up the subject of his securing information, but stated Adams suggested three possible methods:

1. He would provide Chapin with a camera and the latter would photograph documents and bring them to Adams.
2. Chapin would secure documents and bring them to Adams who would photograph them.
3. Chapin would dictate from documents and bring results to Adams.

Chapin claimed Adams did not mention any particular type of information desired, and that it was further indicated that these documents would be photographed or dictated from at Chapin's residence rather than at his Metallurgical Laboratory office. He presumed that any dictation would be through a dictograph machine but this was not discussed. Chapin claims he gave no definite answer to this proposal and left Adams without accepting or rejecting the offer. He further claims that Adams made no proposals for paying for information and explained that if he did consider performing such work it would not be through inducement of money but rather because of his sincere conviction that such information should be disseminated for world benefit.

Chapin claimed that after meeting Adams at the hotel in Chicago he never saw him again. He admitted that on one trip to New York City at a later date he attempted to locate Adams through the New York telephone directory, that he telephonically contacted an individual by the name of Adams whose address was the same as that given by the subject but hung up before the call was completed, and further that he walked by 130 East 39th Street where Adams' resided but on observing it was a hotel made no attempts to enter.

Chapin alleged that Hiskey had never mentioned to him receiving money from Adams, but he advised he thought Hiskey had been supplying Adams with information as the implication was there though Hiskey had never told him.

The interviewing agents advised Chapin it was not felt he was relating complete truth as to his conversations with Hiskey concerning Adams, and he was told it was believed Hiskey had more fully explained just how he had been working with Adams. To this Chapin replied by stating "I don't want to hang Hiskey, and I do not want to testify against him, though I presume that I will have to."

Chapin stated he did not desire at the time of the interview to place the aforementioned information in the form of a signed statement.

100-331280-571

Clarence Hiskey

This individual was a former employee of the Sam Laboratory at Columbia University and the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, Illinois and associated with Arthur Adams prior to his, Hiskey's entrance into the armed forces and departure from the United States in May, 1944. He was discharged from the Army on May 8, 1946. During Hiskey's absence from the United States, Arthur Adams associated with Marcia Hiskey. On June 11, 1946, Clarence Hiskey was interviewed at the New York Field Office.

Clarence Hiskey upon interview stated that he first met Adams sometime in the fall of 1941 in a music shop on 44th Street in New York City at which time Hiskey was buying records of a liberal nature and engaged in a conversation with Adams relative to labor problems and Spanish questions.

Hiskey claimed he did not again see Adams until the fall of 1943 when he met him at a metallurgical meeting in Chicago. At this time they conversed relative to plastic problems and specifically the mass production of ping pong balls in which Hiskey was interested at this time. Hiskey claimed Adams told him he was employed in an inspection and consultant service and travelled about the country inspecting different plants and acting as a consultant on the production of certain items such as gauges.

According to Hiskey, he saw Adams approximately four or five times between this latter meeting and the time of his induction into the armed forces. During this period he learned from Adams that he was allegedly born in Canada and had worked in Russia both building automobiles and in a fertilizer factory. Hiskey believed Adams told him that he had been a director or assistant director of the automobile factory and further that in 1933 he had gone to the United States and was employed with the Amtorg Trading Company, negotiating contracts with Curtiss Wright and Pratt Whitney concerns. It was Hiskey's impression that Adams was a

Canadian citizen and had worked in Russia but had never settled there. Chapin thought Adams stated his parents had died while he was still young and he had been raised by an uncle, a British subject, who had secured a position in Russia and had taken Adams to that country with him.

Hiskey believed Adams worked for Amtorg approximately five years, at which time he became engaged in the aforementioned inspection service, which company Hiskey believed was located in New York City. Adams, according to Hiskey, was sympathetic to Russia, had often spoken of the things he had done there and had intimated that it would be nice for Hiskey to go there.

Hiskey claimed that the only other individuals known to him who worked on the project and were known to Adams were Edward T. Manning and Mariam Sherwood. Hiskey admitted having travelled to Cleveland prior to his induction to see John Chapin, but he denied ever having received any key which he transmitted to Adams as a means of identifying the latter to Chapin, as Chapin claimed in a previous interview. Hiskey further denied any knowledge of a letter transmitted by Chapin to his wife, Marcia Hiskey, and from her to Arthur Adams.

Hiskey advised that Edward T. Manning met Adams in his, Hiskey's, apartment in Chicago and that he knew that Manning had contacted Adams subsequent to Hiskey's induction into the service. He stated Manning wrote him expressing the opinion that Adams had exhibited undue curiosity relative to the work at the Metlab in Chicago. Hiskey emphatically denied that Adams had ever exhibited any extraordinary interests in the project or had ever asked him any suspicious questions concerning same. He claimed that he had never received any money at any time from Adams and only knew that the latter had bought a few toys for his son, Nicky.

Relative to the aforementioned trip to Cleveland, Hiskey stated that he possibly told Adams that he was going to that city, but he denies making any arrangements with Adams whereby Chapin would take over any particular relationship he and Adams had. He stated that Chapin was supposed to be in charge of a phase of the project work which entailed the flying of airplanes between England and Italy over Germany to determine the extent of German atomic research. Hiskey stated that he had been notified that he would be called for active military duty and he desired Chapin to ascertain, if possible, whether or not he would be assigned to the aforementioned phase of the project.

During the interview, Hiskey also advised that the scientists

on the project were always on the lookout for any information which would indicate the progress of Germany in the development of atomic power. He mentioned that one of the best means of determining the extent of this work would be to know the amount of heavy water being produced in Norway. In this connection it is noted that certain notations were found in the possession of Arthur Adams which indicated that he possessed intimate knowledge concerning highly secret phases of the project. It is noted that the two items mentioned above by Hiskey, namely the plants in Germany and heavy water in Norway, are subjects of two of the notations set forth. Hiskey denied that he had ever seen any printed list of such questions or that Arthur Adams had ever questioned him along these lines.

Hiskey declined to give a written statement without the benefit of counsel. He agreed to prepare a statement and furnish a copy to the New York Office. No statement, however, was forthcoming. 100-331280-571

The information as obtained from Clarence Hiskey and John Chapin was furnished by memoranda of July 9, 1946 and August 29, 1946 to Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, for an opinion as to whether the facts constituted a violation of the espionage statutes. 100-331280-557, 568

By memorandum of October 15, 1946, Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle advised that, "the evidence presently available is not sufficient to warrant prosecution of Hiskey or Chapin." 100-331280-574

The information as obtained from Clarence Hiskey and John Chapin upon interview was also furnished by memorandum of June 21, 1946 to Lieutenant Colonel Charles Banks, Manhattan Engineering District, Washington, D. C. 100-331280-545

On July 8, 1946, the Manhattan Engineering District advised that the results of the interviews had been furnished to the Judge Advocate General's Office with a request that the Judge Advocate General advise as to possible prosecution of Hiskey, whose terminal leave expired July 18, 1946. 100-331280-561

On July 17, 1946, Colonel Banks of the Manhattan Engineering District advised that the Judge Advocate General's Office declined prosecution of Clarence Hiskey. This information was furnished to the Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle by memorandum of July 17, 1946. 100-331280-561

Marcia Sand Hiskey

Marcia Hiskey, the wife of Clarence Hiskey, was interviewed on June 11, 1946 at which time she signed a statement advising that she first heard of Adams in February or March of 1944 when Clarence Hiskey wrote to her from Chicago, stating that Adams was a friend of his and was coming to New York City. She stated that she first saw Adams again a week or two later when Adams called for her at her place of employment in New York City. She said that thereafter she saw Adams once or twice a month until January, 1945, when for a period of two months she had no contact with him.

Marcia Hiskey stated that in March or April of 1945 Adams informed her that he was being followed by the FBI but that he denied any guilt whatsoever or knowledge of any reason why he might be investigated. She advised that Adams told her at that time that she should not become involved with him on account of Clarence's position and reputation. She stated that she wrote to Clarence advising him of this incident whereupon Hiskey suggested that she discontinue any further relation with Adams. She stated that except for one time in May or June of 1945, she had not seen Adams again until after the Journal American article of December 3, 1945, when she attempted to contact him without success.

It was stated by Marcia Hiskey that she finally went to see Adams at his hotel in January, 1946, at which time she questioned him about the article. She advised that Adams told her about being interviewed by a reporter and that he had lost his job because of this publicity. At this time Adams told her that if he could not get another job he might have to return to his home in Canada, which she believed to be in Windsor, Ontario, because of prior information she had received from him. She denied any contact with Adams subsequent to this occasion.

Marcia Hiskey stated that she had never met John Chapin, although she knew that he worked with Clarence Hiskey in Chicago, inasmuch as Clarence had mentioned his name among the names of other associates on the project. She stated that at no time did Chapin ever write to her or to either Adams or Clarence in her name and she denied ever delivering to either Adams or Clarence any message from Chapin.

Marcia Hiskey stated that Clarence had first met Adams at a convention in Chicago but that Clarence had not seen Adams since his, Hiskey's, call to active duty. She stated that Adams claimed to have lived in South America since early childhood and later returned to his

home in Canada. She said that Adams stated that he had travelled extensively and had worked in Russia for three years, although she was uninformed as to the capacity in which he was employed. She continued that Adams had told her that he was married but that his wife was serving in Europe as a war correspondent.

According to Marcia Hiskey, she first met Manning in Knoxville in 1940 with Clarence Hiskey when Clarence had secured for him a job on the Rhenium Research Project. She was of the opinion that Manning worked with Clarence in Chicago but stated that she met Manning in New York City on only one occasion in September of 1944. She said that she did not know if Manning contacted Adams during that visit but that at a later date Adams had told her that he had seen Manning in New York. She denied ever seeing or corresponding with Manning since his visit to New York in September of 1944.

Marcia Hiskey denied any personal knowledge of Mariam Sherwood, stating only that Clarence had requested a divorce in order that he might marry Mariam Sherwood.

Marcia Hiskey stated she had discussed the Journal American article with Clarence Hiskey upon his return to New York in February, 1946, at which time Clarence appeared much concerned over the matter because of its possible interference with his future employment. She said, however, that Clarence claimed that the entire story was foolish. It appeared obvious that Clarence and Marcia Hiskey had discussed the possibility of questioning in relation to Adams and that they had agreed upon answers to likely questions.

100-331280-571

Mariam Sherwood

This woman employee at the Sam Laboratory at Columbia University is known to have associated with Clarence Hiskey, Edward Manning and Arthur Adams. Clarence Hiskey during the investigation of this case was known to be separated from his wife and it was contemplated that he would marry Mariam Sherwood following his divorce from Marcia Hiskey. Mariam Sherwood was interviewed on June 11, 1946 at the New York Field Office at which time she executed a signed statement.

She stated that she first met Clarence Hiskey in the Spring of 1943 while both were connected with the Sam Laboratory and Columbia University. She advised that Hiskey transferred to Metlab in Chicago in

October of 1943, and that she met Adams there in April of 1944, at which time she and Hiskey had dinner with Adams in Hiskey's apartment. She stated that Hiskey described Adams as a friend of his interested in a new type of ping pong ball.

Mariam Sherwood claims that she only saw Adams two times in Chicago and that after Hiskey entered the Army in May, 1944, she returned to New York City and resumed employment at the Sam Laboratory. She stated that Adams got in touch with her and to the best of her recollection she saw him about four times. Adams advised her he was a Canadian but was reared by an uncle in Argentina. She stated that Adams talked considerably about Russia and indicated he went to Russia as an engineer and helped in construction of factories. She stated that Adams mentioned specifically production of automobiles. She stated that she did not inquire as to Adams' military status nor about employment, but that she was of the opinion he was a consultant engineer.

Mariam Sherwood advised that Adams inquired about her work, but that she had informed him she was doing secretarial work at Sam Laboratory. She claims that she did not receive any information from Hiskey to turn over to Adams. She stated that she had discussed Adams twice with Hiskey upon his return from the Pacific. At one time she made reference to a recent Journal American story, at which time Hiskey stated that in so far as he knew Adams was not a spy. She again discussed this in the presence of Sam Steingeiser who pointed out parallels to Adams, Clarence Hiskey and Marcia Hiskey in newspaper write-ups. Hiskey, she stated, termed the whole story stupid.

Mariam Sherwood stated that Clarence Hiskey has not, since his release from army service, attempted to or spoken of contacting Adams. She claims no knowledge of John Chapin other than the fact that she saw him around the Sam Laboratory for two weeks prior to his transfer to Chicago. She stated that she has seen Edward Manning at the project and socially about two or three times. She stated that Manning in the Fall of 1944 wrote her he was coming to New York and would come to see her but that he failed to contact her. She advised that Manning was present on one occasion when she, Hiskey and Adams had dinner in Chicago.

100-331280-571

Irene Miller

Irene Miller, the wife of Dr. Louis Miller, resided in Arthur Adams' room at the Peter Cooper Hotel from February 6, 1945 through March 4, 1945. During a portion of this time Adams made his trip to Portland, Oregon. Investigation also reflected that Irene Miller transmitted a number of packages to Dorothea Keen Adams in Moscow and was known to have received cables from Moscow. Miss Miller was interviewed at the New York Office on June 21, 1946, after having first refused to be interviewed prior to consultation with her attorney. Miss Miller advised that Arthur Adams had been a patient of her husband's and had met him five or six years previously. She stated she knew very little of Adams' background other than that he was a Canadian and had traveled extensively in South America, China and Europe. Miss Miller stated that in the early part of 1945 she was having personal trouble with her husband and they decided to separate. She had no place to live and Adams offered her the use of his room at the Peter Cooper Hotel. She denied knowing Arthur Adams' associates but admitted knowing Dorothea Keen, stating that she had met her in Russia during 1931 when the Millers traveled to Russia. She denied that she knew that Arthur Adams was the husband of Dorothea Keen and with much reluctance admitted that she knew that Arthur Adams and Dorothea Keen were acquainted. She also reluctantly admitted sending packages to Keen but denied that these were sent for Arthur Adams and stated that the packages were intended for her cousin, Helen Deamont.

Irene Miller also stated that she had met Victoria Stone through Arthur Adams. She further admitted attending a birthday party for Adams at the apartment of Victoria Stone in October, 1944. Miss Miller was very evasive in her answers to all questions and would not give any specific details.

100-331280-571

Dr. Louis Miller

Dr. Louis Miller was interviewed at his office, 400 West End Avenue on June 21, 1946 and advised that he had met Adams professionally about twelve years previously. He denied that he knew anything concerning Adams trip or trips to Moscow. He stated that he had never heard of Dorothea Keen and refused to admit that he knew the identity or names of Adams' employers. He admitted seeing Adams frequently but stated that his association with Adams was professional. He denied ever having known Adams by any other name and denied having heard of any Russian connections on Adams' part.

100-331280-571

Eric Bernay

Eric Bernay, President of Keynote Recordings, Incorporated, by whom Adams was employed, was interviewed on June 21, 1946 at his office. Bernay stated that he met Adams approximately six years previously at Bernay's Music Shop on 44th Street in New York City. When Adams entered as a customer, He stated that in his discussion with Adams he immediately recognized the value of Adams' technical knowledge. During the following year he knew Adams socially and estimated that the information and advice given to him by Adams saved him many thousands of dollars. He stated that he placed Adams on his payroll on June 2, 1943 as Technical Adviser at \$75 per week. Bernay advised that Adams left the payroll on June 27, 1945 although he maintained his desk at the office until some time in January, 1946. Bernay stated that Adams made the trip to the West Coast to survey the industrial situation for him. This apparently refers to the trip which Adams made to Portland, Oregon in February, 1945.

Bernay stated that in approximately June, 1945, Adams stated that he was being followed and while at a loss to explain why, stated he would rather be dropped from the payroll of Keynote Recordings, Inc. than bring disrepute to the company. Bernay stated that among Adams' friends he knew only Victoria Stone who first brought Adams to Bernay's store.

Bernay stated that Jacob Aronoff came to his office quite frequently to see him and that as far as he knew Aronoff was Adams' attorney. Concerning Bernay's statement that Adams was never given any lump sum of money, but was paid \$75 per week, it is noted that investigation through a highly confidential source disclosed that on August 31, 1944 Adams received an expense check from Keynote Recordings, Inc. in the amount of \$1,700. Also, at the time Adams closed his account with the Corn Exchange Bank, he drew a check in the amount of \$618.16, payable to Eric Bernay. The bank records reflected that Bernay probably cashed the check immediately upon receipt.

100-331280-571

Samuel J. Novick

Samuel Novick, President of the Electronic Corporation of America, also employed Adams. Novick was interviewed on June 24, 1946 and advised that he met Arthur Adams when Adams came to him as a customer. He fixed this meeting at approximately one year prior to the time that he wrote a letter to the Immigration and Naturalization Service on December 10, 1937 in Adams' behalf. This letter indicated that Arthur Adams desired to

enter the United States from Canada as an employee of the Wholesale Radio Service, Incorporated. Novick stated that he did not remember any particular circumstances under which Adams requested him to write the letter. He further stated that he had not inquired of Adams' background at the time. It was brought to Novick's attention that he had informed an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that Adams had been employed by the Wholesale Radio Service, Incorporated for a ten-year period as Canadian representative. Novick stated that this was a misunderstanding and that possibly what was meant was ten months rather than ten years. Novick emphatically denied that Arthur Adams had ever been employed or traveled for the Electronic Corporation of America and that any statement to the contrary was false. Novick admitted that Adams had visited the Novick summer place in Westport, Connecticut only after it was called to his attention that Adams had been seen there. Novick disclaimed any responsibility for letters of introduction used by Arthur Adams of companies which were under the control of Novick's concern. He admitted knowing Jacob Aronoff, Julius Heiman and Victoria Stone, but denied having any particular relationship with any of them.

100-331280-571

Julius Heiman

Julius Heiman is the father of Beatrice Heiman. His daughter Beatrice was at one time Secretary to Constantine Oumansky, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. She was later employed as a Tass correspondent in Washington, D. C.

Julius Heiman was interviewed on June 21, 1946. He stated that he first met Arthur Adams approximately five or six years previously in the offices of Victoria Stone. He stated that following this he continued to see Adams approximately once a week. Adams informed Heiman that he was an engineer in sound recording and research. Heiman admitted that he knew that Arthur Adams worked at the Keynote Recording Company but denied having any business dealings with him. Heiman denied that he himself was a member of the Communist Party but admitted acquaintanceship with Earl Browder, Eugene Dennis, William Foster, Alexander Trachtenberg and other high Communist officials. He admitted that his daughter had formerly worked at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. but denied that she was ever secretary to the Ambassador. He claimed to have no knowledge as to whether Beatrice was a Communist Party member or not.

100-331280-571

James Perlowin

During the surveillances of Arthur Adams, it was ascertained that

he visited the firm of Perlowin and Perlowin, 113 West 42nd Street. Investigation further reflected that he actually visited James Perlowin and it was further indicated that Adams had loaned Perlowin a sum of money.

James Perlowin was interviewed at his office, 61 Grand Street, New York City, and advised that he first met Adams approximately five or six years previously at a social gathering. Perlowin advised that following this he secured a position at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio and while there Adams visited him on several occasions. Perlowin admitted that he often talked to Arthur Adams about his work and that Adams appeared to be a very interesting person who had a wealth of information on numerous subjects and was a good talker. He said that he enjoyed talking with Adams and freely admitted that he had probably discussed his work with Adams, regardless of whether the work was secret or not.

Perlowin stated that he had never suspected any illegal motives on Adams' part and had not been suspicious of him, but now fully believed that Adams had led him on. He said that Adams never took notes while talking to him and Perlowin never furnished Adams with any documents, however, knowing Adams, it was easily possible that Adams could recall entire conversations between them.

Perlowin also stated that he worked for Sperry Gyroscope Company doing technical illustrations, some of which were marked secret. He also did illustrations of technical bulletins and on a 37 mm. gun sight. Perlowin believes that he probably told Adams all about this work but he did not recall that Adams appeared interested in any particular phase.

Perlowin admitted that he went into business for himself in April 1944 and that in order to start this business he and his brother borrowed \$1,500 from Adams. Adams gave him the money in two or three payments and he repaid Adams in the same manner. He stated that this would be merely a friendly loan but admitted that no interest was paid to Adams. Adams, he stated, had always given him the impression that he was "well off financially."

Perlowin advised concerning Adams' background that he believed Adams to be a native New Yorker and that Adams had told him that he had a son in California who was an engineer and very brilliant. He also received the impression that Adams had received several engineering degrees. Perlowin was unable to recall that Adams had ever spoken of his background but did recall that Adams stated that his wife was deceased and that he

had two other children who lived in Westchester. Perlowin claimed that neither he nor his wife were Communist Party members but described himself as a "very progressive guy."

Investigation reflects that Perlowin was actually employed at Wright Field from 1941 to April 1942. He was then employed at Lucks and Knorling, New York City where he was engaged in restricted work for the Navy from April 1942 to August 1942. He was then employed at Sperry Gyroscope Company from August 1942 to April 1946 at which time he formed his own business.

100-331280-571

Victoria Stone and Jacob Aronoff

Victoria Stone and Jacob Aronoff were both contacted by Bureau agents and both refused to consent to an interview. Victoria Stone was first approached on June 13, 1946 and she advised that it would be necessary for her to contact her attorney. It was confidentially ascertained that she then contacted Jacob Aronoff. On June 14, 1946 Stone telephonically advised that she had decided not to come to the New York Office for an interview. She was again personally contacted at her place of business and definitely declined to come to the New York Office.

On June 19, 1946 Aronoff was contacted by Agents of this Bureau and requested to come to the New York Office for interview. He stated that he would reserve his decision until the following day. On June 20, 1946, he telephonically advised the New York Office that he could not discuss the matter of his contacts with Arthur Adams as he could not overlook his obligation to his client and his profession, by which obligation he was compelled to keep silent regarding his client. Additional efforts have been made to interview Victoria Stone with negative results.

100-331280-371

Edward T. Manning

Edward T. Manning is presently assigned to the U. S. Army in China and has not been available for interview concerning his knowledge of the activities of Arthur Adams. The Army is presently under instructions to notify the Bureau immediately upon Manning's return to the United States in order that he may be appropriately interviewed. However, in connection with the information in Manning's possession, investigation disclosed that Samuel Steingiser had some information concerning Arthur Adams and during December, 1945 when stories appeared in the New York Journal American concerning Arthur Adams it was indicated that Steingiser had heard something of Adams' background and activities from Edward T. Manning, who is known to have associated with Adams on several occasions. It is also noted that Clarence Hiskey when interviewed claimed that Manning had written Hiskey to the effect that he, Manning, was suspicious of Adams due to the fact that Adams had asked too many questions concerning the Manhattan Engineer Project.

Samuel Steingiser was interviewed at his room at the University of Connecticut in Storrs, Connecticut. At the time of interview, Steingiser was employed as a Research Associate in Chemistry at the University. A photograph of Arthur Adams was displayed to Steingiser and he emphatically denied that he had ever met Adams. He did, however, admit that he had heard of Adams first from Edward T. Manning and later from Marcia and Clarence Hiskey. Steingiser advised that he first met Edward T. Manning at the S.A.M. Laboratory at Columbia University. He placed this, to the best of his knowledge, as being in the early part of 1943. At this laboratory he did not know Manning well and generally only saw him at work. However, in October, 1943, Manning, Hiskey, Steingiser and several others were transferred as a group to the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, Illinois where they worked under Clarence Hiskey.

After their arrival there Steingiser related that he became more friendly with Manning and they spent a great deal of time together, both socially and at work. Steingiser interjected that it was about this period in Chicago that he and Edward Manning did something which they later regretted to a great degree. In explanation he stated that they wanted to study Russian, and to do so had gone to the Abraham Lincoln School, having learned that they could get a course in the language there. Steingiser contended that he only attended about four of the classes when it became apparent to him that the place was merely a cover for Communist activities and, consequently, he quit. He stated that it was his opinion that his indiscretion in attending this school was the source of most of the trouble he himself had while working on the Manhattan Project. Steingiser stated that he continued to work and associate with Manning until the latter part of 1944 at which time he, Steingiser, was transferred back to the laboratory in New York City. He emphatically denied that during this period in Chicago he had ever heard of or seen Arthur Adams.

His first knowledge of Adams, Steingiser claimed, came about in this manner. Sometime following Manning's departure for the South Pacific, Steingiser

wrote Manning advising that he had seen Marcia Hiskey. As a result of this remark in his letter, Manning wrote and stated that he was sorry to hear that Steingiser had been in contact with Marcia Hiskey. The following continuation of these remarks are quoted from Manning's letter which was produced for the interviewing agents by Steingiser:

"I suppose you have heard of Arthur Adams--I don't think you ever met the chap. I'm not quite sure how Clarence met him, and the explanation that they met through some mutual friends by chance is one that I question--just by hunch--and not by reason. Adams has had quite a background--mostly of technical and scientific work for the Soviets.

"He is a man hard to sound out politically, and is, I guess, a commie (who isn't these days?). Anyway he and Hiskey took to each other like a duck takes to water. They talked of many things. I am sure that the subject of nuclear physics was broached, and I'm equally sure that Clarence (was) appropriately evasive in his conversation with Adams. But somehow Arthur knew what was going on at Columbia--generally--and what was going on at Chicago. His 'business' whatever it was brought him to Chicago several times, and even after Hiskey was gone, he managed to look me up and we had long chats--mostly concerning his experience in Russia--but occasionally he would swing the conversation to atomics and the strides made therein. He was well read on atomics--asmuch as the lay engineer could be. I got a definite impression that he was after information, but I wasn't at all sure whether or not this was natural curiosity or what. I know now that Clarence knew Arthur several months before Clarence was shipped out of metallurgy.

"I met Arthur at Clarence's when Clarence was packing to go to war. Miriam was also there at the time. So the times I saw Adams were times after Hiskey left. About coincident with my seeing Adams was my trouble with G-2.....

"Subsequently, I was discharged from metallurgy, and went to New York. I had dinner with Arthur there and saw Marcia too. Arthur was sort of taking care of Marcia--I know he had gotten her a job. I know that he had personally taken care of some financial matters for her. I know I could credit this to a large heart which I believe Adams has (He gave me 30 bucks on that last trip of mine when I got the \$20 from you.)--but was that the only reason? On top of it all, I found on this last trip that Adams was being closely watched..... He himself told me that he was being followed every minute--that his phone was tapped--that he was in some sort of a scrape about

which he did not care to say more except that it was connected with the same reason I was ditched from metallurgy. It could be that if he felt some responsibility for my discharge from metallurgy—and subsequently some responsibility for my state of affairs when I saw him in New York—that he would feel willing to give me 30 bucks—specially if he had sources and funds from which to draw for such purposes.

"I know it sounds like Eric Anblé (someone you ought to read), but the whole thing can be put into a nice story in which Adams is simply an agent for the Soviet Government. And it fits so neatly that I am beginning to believe it....."

"Now a word of caution--If Hiskey was kicked out--and if Arthur is being so closely watched--it is reasonable to assume that Marcia (who has a record of liberal activities) is being watched because of her association with Adams....."

From this point on in the letter Manning generally warned Steingiser to stay away from Hiskey.

Following the receipt of the above letter, Steingiser again heard from Manning in a letter dated December 16, 1945. A perusal of this letter reflects that Manning asked Steingiser if he had seen the Journal American of December 3, 1945, and he makes the further comment "Guess you are glad of my advice about staying clear of Hiskey--you will probably hear more about it."

Under the date of January 5, 1946, Manning wrote Steingiser calling his attention to the article by Howard Rushmore and stating as follows:

".....To you and me. (I include you because I can't see how you would fail to think otherwise.)"

"The scientist mentioned must be Hiskey--or then we don't know as much about Arthur Adams associations in Chicago as we thought we did. As to the veracity of the accusations that Hiskey handed over secrets to Adams, we will have to keep an open mind--maybe he did--maybe he didn't--I can't say. I didn't think that Clarence would do anything like that--and I certainly hope that he didn't. I am not ready to believe that Adams is a Soviet spy, though it may be true enough that he is or was very anxious to secure the bomb secrets in order to sell them or give them to the Soviets.

"To some small extent, I am perturbed over anything I might have said to Arthur, but try as I might, I can't recall much of our conversations except the many stories he used to tell me of Russia. I am indeed sorry that I should be in any

fashion connected with such an affair, and hope it will resolve itself into nothingness though I think we have more to hear about it, and I lend some credence to Rushmore's story. If it is true, it is nothing that can be sloughed over."

After this, it was noted that Manning remarked to the effect:

"The FBI is thorough. It is not ruthless like we hear the N.K.V.D. is....."

He then advised Steingiser to write him anything that he desires; that even if his mail is being censored, he has nothing which he would wish to hide from any government agency.

Steingiser advised that he felt that during Manning's service in the East Manning has grown up and lost some of the young and silly ideas he had previous to his entrance into the Army. In substantiation of this attitude by Manning, the following is quoted from a letter dated February 10, 1947 to Steingiser:

".....A wise man will not flaunt freedom by saying things he does not heartily believe--or hasn't thoroughly thought out--or associate with 'tainted people' when he himself occupies a sensitive position. I am not hinting-- I refer flatly to things like knowing the Hiskeys, or studying at the Abe Lincoln School and so on..... The fighting war is now over--a more important one is developing Man hasn't yet reached the conclusion that he must take sides--he does not recognize the dangers once manifested by German-Naziism and now openly displayed by Russian Totalitarianism. This will probably cause you to chuckle, but it is the truth..... But having seen through the glorious revolution, after having once considered myself as having seen through the so-called sham of capitalist America--many people are being sold a bill of goods under the false label of 'liberalism' or what have you."

Steingiser was questioned as to why Manning, especially in view of his statements that he was aware of Adams' background and was cognizant of Adams' interest in atomics, did not report Adams' activities to the proper intelligence authorities. Steingiser stated that Manning had received such treatment during the time that he was on the Manhattan Project that Manning was definitely not in a mind conducive to reporting anything. Steingiser stated that he himself had received bad treatment from the Army authorities. Steingiser admitted that his attendance at the Abraham Lincoln School was bad and that possibly some of his

associates in Chicago had not been above suspicion. He alleged, however, that the Army made no effort whatsoever to inquire of him concerning these activities or gave him any opportunity to explain himself. This treatment, he alleged, led him to the conclusion that if the Army authorities were not interested in interviewing him to learn his side of the case, it was no concern of his to go to them. He concluded by stating that he knew that Manning had received just as indifferent treatment from the Army authorities as he and Manning consequently was in the state of mind where he did not care if he ever talked to them. Steingiser stated that he felt that Manning's entire outlook had been changed as was indicated in his recent letters.

Numerous interviews were conducted by the Bureau with the associates and contacts of Arthur Adams in an effort to determine his background and activities. The interviews as set out above are deemed to be the most pertinent and the other individuals interviewed were unable to clarify the information previously received. It is noted in regard to these interviews that the person who would most logically be able to furnish valuable information concerning Arthur Adams refused to be interviewed and that other individuals reluctantly furnished information. It is further noted that Adams apparently gave different stories concerning his background, business connections and scientific interests to the persons with whom he was in contact.

IV. DISTRIBUTION TO OTHER AGENCIES

In connection with the investigation of this case and the subsequent distribution of the information developed, it should be noted that the activities of Arthur Adams were first called to the attention of this Bureau on July 31, 1944, when information was furnished by the Manhattan Engineering District in Chicago that Adams was in contact with the atom bomb project personnel and was possibly engaged in espionage activities. All pertinent reports were currently made available during the progress of the investigation of Adams to the Manhattan Engineering District through the New York and Chicago offices in view of the fact that Adams' principal activity was apparently directed at espionage aimed at securing data concerned with the atomic bomb and related matters.

With the exception of [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] only the Attorney General was furnished with information concerning Adams' espionage activity and his relationship with the atom bomb project. No other distribution was made of this information in view of the urgent necessity of maintaining the secret concerning the project and it was not until March, 1946, that summaries of the Adams case were made available to other interested officials and agencies. A complete resume of the distribution of the information concerning Arthur Adams is set out hereinafter. This tabulation is segregated into the following categories for purposes of clarity: ~~S~~

- A. General Distribution by Memoranda and Letters;
- B. Distribution of Reports
 - 1. To the Division of Records
 - 2. To the Army;
- C. Distribution of Summary Memoranda
 - 1. Arthur Adams Summary
 - 2. Overall Summaries Wherein Adams Identified.

Also for your ready reference there is included a chart reflecting the distribution of the above summaries to all interested officials.

A. General Distribution by Memoranda and Letters

[Redacted] ~~(S)~~

[Redacted]

100-331280-x1

b7D

Memorandum to the Attorney General dated 10-2-44.

This memorandum advised that Arthur Adams, Peter Cooper Hotel, New York City, was in contact with Comintern and Soviet Intelligence, (NKVD) suspects in New York and on September 25, 1944 in Chicago, Illinois held a clandestine meeting at night in a public park with an individual having access to most secret experimental data concerning the most highly guarded secret weapon of the United States Army. It further stated that documents were exchanged between Adams and the unknown individual. A request was made for authorization of a technical surveillance on Adams' telephone.

100-331280-x1

[Redacted] ~~(S)~~

100-331280-x5

b7D

[Redacted] ~~(S)~~

This letter furnished additional information regarding Adams' activities in the United States as well as his contacts and associates.

100-331280-9

Memorandum to Lt. Col. John Lansdale, Jr., Manhattan Engineering District, Washington, D. C. dated 11-30-44.

This memorandum furnished MED with a copy of the report of Special Agent Hughitt H. Hinderaker dated November 11, 1944 at New York City captioned, "Arthur Adams, Internal Security - R." This, it is noted, was the first report on Arthur Adams from New York and was revised in accordance with Bureau instructions and locally furnished in the same form by the New York Office to Lt. Martin Webb, Manhattan Engineering District, New York City, the information regarding the physical and technical surveillances having been deleted.

100-331280-12

[REDACTED] X
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] X

100-331280-20

[REDACTED] X

This letter furnished information concerning Arthur Adams' connections with a microfilm laboratory in Canada and requested additional investigation. X

100-331280-20X

[REDACTED]

b7D

This letter furnished the results of additional Bureau investigation and especially information concerning Adams' alleged background and possible connections in Canada. X

100-331280-33

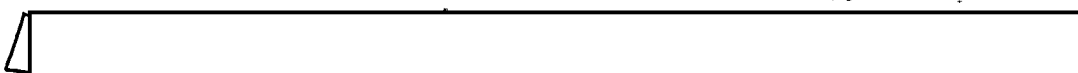

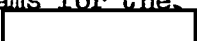
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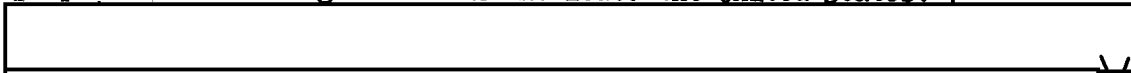
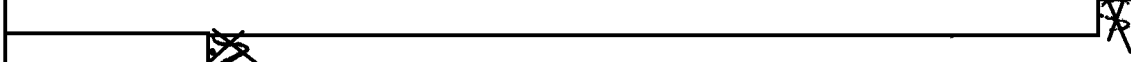

100-331280-69

Memorandum to the Attorney General dated 2-20-45.

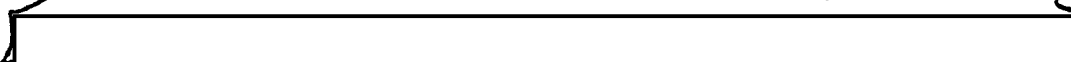
This memorandum requested blanket authorization of a technical surveillance on Arthur Adams to cover his espionage activities during his travels and for the additional purpose of identifying other espionage agents whom he might meet.

100-331280-72


 ~~§~~

details of Adams' biography as developed to that date in the investigation. It further indicated that the various violations of Adams were then being discussed with the Department of Justice in order that the Attorney General might authorize the filing of a complaint against Adams for the purpose of detaining him should he leave the United States. 


 ~~§~~
 ~~§~~

100-331280-129

 ~~§~~
Additional information was furnished by this letter in the form of a photostatic copy of an immigration manifest, showing the entry of Arthur Adams into the United States in May, 1938. ~~§~~

100-331280-145

 ~~§~~
This letter furnished the results of the Bureau's investigation including his trip to Portland, Oregon, as well as information concerning his contacts in New York City. ~~§~~

100-331280-194

Memorandum to the Attorney General dated 4-30-45.

This memorandum requested authorization of a technical surveillance on the office of Arthur Adams at Music Products, Incorporated, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

100-331280-256

In addition to the dissemination of information being described, the Adams Case was also discussed orally in [redacted]

[redacted] visited the Bureau in Washington, X

100-331280-480

Memorandum to the Attorney General dated 12-6-45.

b7D

This memorandum attached a summary report on Arthur A. Adams, which was the report of Special Agent Francis X. Plant dated 2-12-45 at New York entitled "Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, Internal Security R." The memorandum also reviewed the discussions had with the Department concerning the filing of the complaint and the obtaining of a secret indictment against Adams, and it requested that in view of the publicity which had appeared in the New York Journal American and other newspapers, that the Bureau be advised as to what prosecutive steps should be taken against Adams.

100-331280-345

Memorandum to the Attorney General dated 12-10-45.

This memorandum made reference to the memorandum of December 6, 1945 and advised that information had been received that Adams might leave the United States within the next several days. It again mentioned the indictment outstanding; and stated that it might be necessary to take Adams into custody under the warrant in order to prevent his departure and "unless advice is received to the contrary, such action will be taken in the event Adams attempts to leave this country."

100-331280-348

Memorandum to the Attorney General dated 1-3-46.

This memorandum stated that pursuant to the verbal request of Mr. Caudle concerning [redacted] regarding prosecution of Adams in connection with his false affidavit of Canadian birth, [redacted] it was determined that the falsification of the affidavit of birth [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] X 100-331280-367

Memorandum to Lt. Col. Charles Banks, Manhattan Engineering District, Washington, D. C. dated 6-21-46.

This memorandum furnished to the Manhattan Engineering District the results of the interviews conducted by the Bureau with John Hitchcock Chapin, Clarence Hiskey, Mariam Sherwood and Marcia Hiskey.

100-331280-545

Memorandum to Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle, Criminal Division dated 7-9-46.

This memorandum furnished the results of the interviews conducted by the Bureau with John Hitchcock Chapin, Clarence Hiskey, Mariam Sherwood and Marcia Hiskey, and also furnished photostatic copies of a report made by the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department dated May 20, 1944 concerning an investigation of Clarence Hiskey. The memorandum also advised that the Army was pressing its case in the Judge Advocate General's Office at the War Department to determine whether that office desired to take prosecutive action against Hiskey prior to his discharge from the Army on July 18, 1946.

100-331280-557

Memorandum to Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle, Criminal Division dated July 17, 1946.

The Department was advised that information had been received that the Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, had declined prosecution of Clarence Hiskey.

100-331280-561

Memorandum to Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle, Criminal Division dated August 29, 1946.

This memorandum furnished a copy of the report of Special Agent John J. Ward, Jr. dated July 9, 1946 at New York City captioned "John Hitchcock Chapin, Internal Security - R" and one copy of the report of Special Agent John J. Ward, Jr. dated August 9, 1946 at New York captioned "Dr. Clarence Francis Hiskey, was., Internal Security - R." The memorandum also furnished information concerning the reinterviews with John Chapin, and further requested advice as soon as possible as to whether in the opinion of the Department the facts constituted a violation of the espionage statutes.

100-331280-568

B. Distribution of Reports

1. To Division of Records.

The following reports were furnished to the Division of Records on the dates indicated.

Summary report of Special Agent Francis X. Plant dated February 12, 1945, at New York; furnished to Tom Clark on December 4, 1945.

Report of Special Agent Francis X. Plant dated September 24, 1946, at New York; to Division of Records February 14, 1947.

Report of Special Agent Francis X. Plant dated February 4, 1947, at New York; furnished to Division of Records on March 28, 1947.

Report of Special Agent Francis X. Plant dated May 13, 1947, at New York; furnished to Division of Records on May 19, 1947.

The following reports were furnished to the Division of Records on August 31, 1948.

Report of Special Agent Hughitt H. Hinderaker, dated August 10, 1944, at New York, captioned: Arthur Adams.

Report of Special Agent Hughitt H. Hinderaker, dated October 27, 1944 at New York, captioned: Arthur Adams.

Report of Special Agent Hughitt H. Hinderaker, dated November 11, 1944, at New York, captioned: Arthur Adams.

Report of Special Agent Floyd L. Jones, dated November 30, 1944, at Washington, D. C., captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Floyd L. Jones; dated December 15, 1944, at Washington, D. C., captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Marcus B. Calhoun, dated December 15, 1944, at Atlanta, Georgia, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Ward H. Ervin, dated February 2, 1945, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent James E. McArdle, dated January 27, 1945, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Frank M. Fudali, dated January 24, 1945, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Daniel J. Cremin, dated February 5, 1945, at Albany, New York, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Elbert R. Gilliom, dated February 12, 1945, at Indianapolis, Indiana, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Elvin L. Barton, dated March 3, 1945, at Portland, Oregon, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Francis X. Plant, dated March 5, 1946, at New York, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Floyd L. Jones, dated March 9, 1945, at Washington, D. C., captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent James E. McArdle, dated March 12, 1945, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Andrew M. Dinsmore, dated March 15, 1945, at St. Paul, Minnesota, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Charles D. Ewart, dated March 21, 1945, at Newark, New Jersey, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Maurice J. Aylward, dated February 22, 1945, at Cleveland, Ohio, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent June W. Jordan, dated March 23, 1945, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Frank C. Wood, dated March 26, 1945, at Albany, New York, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent J. Walter Yeagley, dated April 5, 1945, at Albany, New York, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Elvin L. Barton, dated April 7, 1945, at Portland, Oregon, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent William J. McCormick, dated April 7, 1945, at Los Angeles, captioned: Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Hughitt H. Hinderaker, dated April 28, 1945, at New York, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, with aliases, Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf.

Report of Special Agent James E. McArdle, dated May 29, 1945, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was.,

Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf.

Report of Special Agent T. Eugene Worrel, dated June 2, 1945, at Newark, New Jersey, captioned Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf.

Report of Special Agent Logan J. Lane, dated June 27, 1945, at Washington, D. C., captioned: Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf.

Report of Special Agent John W. Wolf, dated July 10, 1945, at Detroit, Michigan, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf.

Report of Special Agent T. Eugene Worrell, dated July 14, 1945, at Newark, New Jersey, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf.

Report of Special Agent Arthur J. Norstrom, dated July 25, 1945, at St. Paul, Minnesota, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf.

Report of Special Agent Lawrence G. Healey, dated August 6, 1945, at Boston, Massachusetts, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf.

Report of Special Agent Hughitt H. Hinderaker, dated September 15, 1945, at New York, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf.

Report of Special Agent Ralph J. Gregg, dated September 24, 1945, at Buffalo, New York, captioned Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf.

Report of Special Agent James E. McArdle, dated October 29, 1945, at Chicago, Illinois captioned as above.

Report of Special Agent Hughitt H. Hinderaker, dated November 2, 1945, at New York, New York, captioned as above.

Report of Special Agent James E. McArdle, dated November 19, 1945, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned as above.

Report of Special Agent H. Edgar Strahl, dated, February 5, 1945, at Butte, Montana, captioned as above.

Report of Special Agent Francis X. Plant, dated February 18, 1946, at New York, New York, captioned: changed - Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, with aliases, Arthur Rothkopf, Alfred Adamson, Arthur Adamoff, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Joseph E. Jones, dated March 7, 1946, at San Antonio, Texas, captioned as above.

Report of Special Agent Kenneth E. Knudson, dated March 19, 1946, at Los Angeles, California, captioned: Arthur A. Adams, with aliases, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent John F. Malley, dated March 22, 1946, at New Haven, Connecticut, captioned: Arthur A. Adams, with aliases, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent William R. R. LaFlure, dated March 27, 1946, at Albany, New York, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovitch Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf, Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Frederick M. Connors, dated April 5, 1946, at Boston, Massachusetts, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovitch Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf, Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Frederick M. Connors, dated May 21, 1946, at Boston, Massachusetts, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovitch Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf, Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Leon O. Prior, dated June 17, 1946, at Miami, Florida, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovitch Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf, Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Howard C. LaDuke, dated August 22, 1946, at Albany, New York, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovitch Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf, Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Francis X. Plant, dated November 5, 1947, at New York, New York, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovitch Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf, Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Hughitt H. Hinderaker, dated December 29, 1947, at New York, New York, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovitch Adams, was., Arthur Adamoff, Arthur Rothkopf, Arthur Adams, Internal Security (R).

Report of Special Agent Francis X. Plant dated June 9, 1948, at New York, New York, captioned: Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, was. Internal Security (R).

2. To Army

The following reports were furnished to the Army including the Manhattan Engineering District:

Report of SA Hughitt H. Hinderaker, dated 11-11-44 at New York City. One copy to Lieutenant Martin Webb, Int. and Sec. Div., MED, 255 B Way, NYC.

Report of SA Marcus B. Calhoun, dated 12-15-44 at Atlanta, Georgia. One copy sent to Lieutenant Martin Webb, SID, MED, 255 B Way, NYC.

Report of SA Hughitt H. Hinderaker, dated 12-29-44 at New York, N. Y. One copy to Lieutenant David Teeple, MED, NYC.

Report of SA Frank C. Wood, dated 3-26-45 at Albany, New York. One copy to Lieutenant David Teeple, MED, NYC.

Report of SA William J. McCormick, dated 4-7-45 at Los Angeles, California. One copy to Lieutenant David Teeple, MED, NYC.

Report of SA Hughitt H. Hinderaker, dated 4-28-45 at New York, New York. Two copies to Captain David Teeple, MED, NYC.

Report of SA T. Eugene Warrell, dated 7-14-45 at Newark, New Jersey. Two copies sent to Captain David Teeple, MED, NYC.

Report of SA Hughitt H. Hinderaker, dated 9-15-45 at New York, New York. Two copies sent to Captain David Teeple, MED, NYC.

Report of SA Hughitt H. Hinderaker, dated 11-2-45 at New York, New York. Two copies to Lieutenant John O'Connell, MED, NYC.

C. Distribution of Summary Memoranda

1. Arthur Adams Summary

This memorandum which is nine pages in length was distributed as follows:

To	Date
Attorney General	3-8-46 (100-331280-459)
Secretary of State	3-8-46 (100-331280-478)
Brigadier General H.H. Vaughan	3-8-46 (100-331280-483)
Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg	3-8-46 (100-331280-477)
Fred Lyon - State Department	3-12-46 (100-331280-487)

2. Overall Summaries Wherein Adams Identified

SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

Dated November 27, 1945, a three page summary of Adams was included, beginning on page 58. This memorandum was distributed as follows:

To	Date
Brigadier General H.H. Vaughan White House	12-4-45 (61-3499-199)
Secretary of State	12-4-45 (61-3499-198)
Attorney General	12-4-45 (100-7826-39)
James V. Forrestal Secretary of Navy	12-7-45 (61-3499-197) (61-3499-200)
Spruille Braden State Department	12-7-45 (61-3499-200) (62-76274-196)

SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

Dated December 12, 1945, a three page summary of Adams was included beginning on page 58. This memorandum was distributed as follows:

To	Date
Admiral William D. Leahy White House	2-20-46. (61-3499-225)
Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg - War Department	2-26-46 (61-3499-229)
Fred Lyon - State Department	3-15-46 (61-3499-238)
Attorney General	7-24-46 (61-3499-295) (61-3499-296)
Honorable Fred M. Vinson Secretary of Treasury	3-5-46 (100-3-1308)

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (NKVD) IN AGENCIES
OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Dated February 21, 1946. This memorandum identifies Adams on page 110 and page 180 and received the following distribution:

To	Date
Brigadier General H.H. Vaughan - White House	2-25-46 (65-56402-573)
Admiral William D. Leahy White House	3-13-46 (65-56402-655)
Secretary of State	2-25-46 (65-56402-573)
Fred Lyon	3-13-46 (65-56402-616)
Attorney General (Attorney General discussed with President on July 24, 1946.)	2-25-46 (65-56402-573) (61-3499-295-296)
Secretary of Treasury	3-4-46 (65-56402-529)

To	Date
Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg - War Department	3-7-46 (100-3-1313)
Admiral Sidney W. Souers Central Intelligence Group	4-2-46 (65-56402-725)

THE COMINTERN APPARATUS - COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RADIATION
LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Dated March 5, 1946. This memorandum contains a four page summary on Adams and references are found on pages 12-16-17-18-19. This memorandum was distributed as follows:

To	Date
Secretary of State	3-7-46 (100-190625-2055)
Admiral William D. Leahy White House	3-7-46 (100-190625-2054)
Attorney General (Discussed with President)	3-7-46 (100-203581-5147) (61-3499-295-296)

SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Dated July 25, 1946. This memorandum was prepared for the White House to be used in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. It mentions the activity of Adams on page 27 and was distributed as follows:

To	Date
Attorney General (For White House)	7-25-46 (100-345686-1)

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