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

MAY - 9 1950

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DIRECTOR ROUTINE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
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Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ^(A) ADAMS, WAS, ISR. NY SUMMARY REPT THIS CASE BEING TYPED IN WHICH NECESSARY TO MAKE REFERENCES TO HCUA "REPORT ON SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATOM BOMB," EIGHT ZERO CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION DATED SEPT. TWO EIGHT, FORTYEIGHT. COPY OF REPT FURNISHED NY BY BUREAU BY LET DATED JAN. TWO SIX, FORTYNINE CARRIES NO NOTATION TO EFFECT IT HAS BEEN MADE PUBLIC ALTHO TEXT OF REPT PUBLISHED IN NY TIMES SEPT. TWO FOUR, FORTYEIGHT. UACB IMMED, NYREP WILL ASSUME COMMITTEE REPT WAS MADE PUBLIC AT TIME OF PUBLICATION BY NY TIMES AND WILL MAKE NECESSARY REFERENCES.

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5-11-50. Mr. William Conrad ^{Conrad} advised at 9:30am that the above report was not classified or restricted and it was printed for public consumption. A.G.M.

Winkler

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

WJ TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 3, 1949

JV FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, Was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 100-331280)

Rebulet 9/28/49.

A report in this case will be submitted by October 17, 1949.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Mr. [Handwritten Signature]

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

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ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, WAS., IS-R. REREP DUE OCT. SEVENTEENTH.
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Nichols
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ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, WAS., ISR. REPORT DELAYED DUE TO STENO-
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SAC, New York

November 3, 1949

Director, FBI

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 100-331280

It is requested that you furnish the Bureau by return mail your recommendation as to whether subject should be maintained on the Security Index List.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT



TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, Was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 100-331280)

Rebulet. 11/3/49.

RECEIVED

You are advised that the New York Office recommends the Security Index Card on this subject be cancelled. In this connection the Bureau's attention is called to its teletype of February 19, 1946 to the Los Angeles Office in instant case. It will be noted that therein reference is made to the subject's alien registration fingerprint card.

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Unless advised to the contrary the New York Office contemplates putting a wanted notice on this fingerprint card.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-63983 JCM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE NOV 15 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/5; 10/19-21/49	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS X. PLANT
TITLE ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

EDWARD T. MANNING interviewed March, 1949 and admits having been asked by ARTHUR ADAMS for information concerning MANNING'S work at Metlab, Chicago, Ill. Alleged he refused; admits having borrowed money from ADAMS and realized later "He knew very well the type of work upon which we were engaged in the Metlab". SAM SAMUELS interviewed and admits knowing subject at Rand School during period 1919-22. Claimed he has not seen ADAMS since 1933. Mrs. KATE DOBRONYI also knew ADAMS at Rand School, unable to recall when she last saw him. Neither SAMUELS nor DOBRONYI aware of ADAMS' present whereabouts.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE

- P e

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 100-311280.
 Report of SA FRANCIS X. PLANT, 6/3/49, New York.

DETAILS:

EDWARD TIERS MANNING was a former employee of the Manhattan Project. Through his work there and through CLARENCE HESKEY he came to know and later associate with instant subject, ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS.

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MANNING was dropped from the Manhattan Project as of October 15, 1944, at which time, he was working at the Matlab, Chicago, Illinois. He entered the United States Army on January 20, 1945, and was subsequently transferred to the Pacific Theatre. Following the cessation of hostilities, he was discharged as a Sergeant on March 12, 1947 and accepted employment with

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Edward Schmitt</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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the 8th Army, Special Services Section, in Japan. He returned to the United States February 15, 1949 and was interviewed on March 24, 25, 26, 27, 1949 by SA JOHN A. PARKER and the reporting agent in the Knoxville Office.

With reference to his association with, and his knowledge of ARTHUR ADAMS, MANNING supplied the following pertinent information:

"Also in this period, and I can not now recall the exact date other than that it was prior to HISKEY'S leaving the project, I first met ARTHUR ADAMS. I believe that our meeting came about in the following manner. One evening I had asked HISKEY to play chess but he said that he could not as he had a visitor in town, namely one ARTHUR ADAMS. The following evening, I dropped into HISKEY'S apartment unannounced and there found him with ARTHUR ADAMS. HISKEY did not know that I was coming nor did he invite me there to meet ADAMS. HISKEY, of course, introduced me to ADAMS, and, during the course of the subsequent conversation, I learned that ADAMS was not living in Chicago and claimed to be a consulting engineer to various industrial plants, his present connection being with a recording company in New York City. To me, ADAMS had the appearance of a traveling business man, and HISKEY referred to him, in the introduction as 'an old friend'. I remember that when ADAMS left the room I asked HISKEY if he were on the Project, and the latter replied, in effect, that he was not and 'don't discuss the Project in front of him.' I noted that HISKEY referred to ADAMS as 'ARTHUR' and the latter called HISKEY 'CLARENCE'. I noticed ADAMS' accent and, when I commented on it, he said that it was German and that he had spent lots of time when he was young in Germany. He also told me that he was a Canadian.

"I might point out here that I do not recall any too clearly the details of this first meeting with ADAMS. Some things I do remember though, and I will now state them but it is possible that they may have been told me by ADAMS at later meetings.

"ADAMS said that he was really a consulting engineer and had worked in Germany and Russia. At his mention of the latter country, I inquired if he had worked on the Dneipstroy Dam, and he said, 'No'. ADAMS then asked me why, and I explained to him that my interest in this was that a friend of mine in New York, FRANK FIFER, had worked for the Hugh Cooper Company at the time they were building the dam for the Russians. ADAMS told me that he had helped build a propeller factory, which, I think he said, was in the North of Russia near Leningrad.

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"ADAMS never mentioned anything to me concerning his family or background. As I have stated, he told me he was a Canadian, but I do not think he even mentioned anything about being in Canada. I have a vague recollection that he said something about McGill University in connection with his education, but I am not at all sure about it. Concerning his education, the only definite point that I can recall is that he said he was educated an engineer.

"As to his work in Russia, ADAMS never explained to me for whom he was working and I assume now that he must have been employed by the Soviet Government. I do not recall the question entering my mind at that time as to the nature of his employer. However, I never, at this time, had any idea that he was a Russian. He also told me that he had been in France and Switzerland buying machinery. He either told me that this was for the Russians or I just assumed that it was.

"Since hearing and reading of ARTHUR ADAMS, I have thought this matter over considerably, and it now seems to me that ADAMS was, at the beginning, much more interested in telling me of himself rather than asking HISKEY and me questions. In fact, he gave me the impression that HISKEY had probably told him that he should not ask questions concerning our work since he did not ask questions concerning our work at this time.

"I can not recall definitely, but I believe that ADAMS visited CLARENCE about two or three times prior to the time HISKEY left for the armed services, that is times when I saw him. There may have been other occasions, but these would be beyond my knowledge. Through these meetings, I came to know ADAMS well enough to call him ARTHUR.

"Relative to others who knew ADAMS at that time, the only one whom I know of was MIRIAM SHERWOOD, whom I have previously mentioned. I think that MIRIAM was present on two of the occasions that I saw ADAMS in Chicago. I can not recall any particular details surrounding the times she was there, other than that she was possibly there, as was ADAMS, when HISKEY was packing to leave for the armed forces. I vaguely recall some talk about MIRIAM'S being discharged from the SAM Project in New York.

"During the course of my last conversation with ADAMS, at this time, he told me that if I ever came to New York and there was anything he could do for me that I should look him up. He then gave me his home phone and address. The latter, I recall, was the Peter Cooper Hotel.

"I never saw any of ARTHUR'S personal identification at any time

"though I did once see his billfold and it seemingly contained quite a bit of money. I do not know where ADAMS stayed when he was in Chicago but have a very vague recollection that it might have been the Stevons. I never saw him anywhere but in HISKEY'S apartment. I also have a slight recollection of ADAMS talking of going to the West, probably Seattle, when he left Chicago, several times. I did not know just where ADAMS' headquarters were, but I presumed New York as he was then working for the recording company there. At the time, I had no idea of just why Adams came to Chicago other than that that he probably had business to do there and then came to see HISKEY as a friend.

"I might state here that HISKEY never, after the first time I met ADAMS, cautioned me against seeing ADAMS nor did he ever urge or suggest that I see or talk to ADAMS.

"I do not now recall just where I first saw ADAMS after CLARENCE left, that is, whether it was in Chicago or New York. I know that, in the early part of September, 1944, STEINGISER and I came to New York on our vacation. My purpose was, in part, to attend some meetings of the American Chemical Society, which was then having a convention in New York, but foremost to take a trip and get away from the work in Chicago. My first recollection was that I did not see ADAMS on this trip, but, my mind having been refreshed by the interviewing Agents, I now remember that I did see ADAMS twice on this trip. I also remember that one of these meetings was in the Phi Gamma Delta Club House at 156 West 56th Street and, on the other occasion, I went to ADAMS' hotel, and then we went to the Longchamps Restaurant on Lexington Avenue at 42nd Street. I do not, however, recall particularly any of the conversation that took place. That we talked of CLARENCE HISKEY I have no doubt because I do not think that I could get together with ADAMS without some conversation concerning HISKEY.

"I have been asked if I talked to ARTHUR about going to Russia. Specifically, I do not recall having done so. However, I was very much interested in going to Russia at that time and, beyond any doubt, mentioned this interest to him. I told any number of people of this idea, and I am pretty sure that I mentioned it to ARTHUR ADAMS. At that time, I was rather enthused about the stories of working in Russia that I had heard from FRANK FIFER. Then, too, the Dneipestroy Dam had been blown up and I had some dreams of trying to get a job with the Hugh Cooper Company in the event they got the job of rebuilding it. Actually, I believe the Russians rebuilt the dam themselves.

"This interest of mine in Russia could have been mentioned to ADAMS at any time during the course of my association with him. I am not sure just when it was.

"ADAMS, I recall, told me a number of interesting stories concerning

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"Russia and his work there. Right now I can not recall any of these stories. I do remember his talking about having built a hydro test-tank somewhere in Russia, and, as I have previously stated, he also built a factory for the manufacture of propellers.

"I have said before that I am just unable to recall where all of those conversations with ADAMS took place and their chronological order. However, I remember that it was while I was still in Chicago that I came to consider ADAMS as an interesting person to know.

"During the time I was in New York on this trip in early September, 1944, I also saw MARCIA HISKEY twice. The first time, I went to see her at her home in Brooklyn. I can not recall the exact conversation that took place during this visit; however, I think that we discussed ADAMS and she said she thought that he was under investigation for some reason or the other. She also told me how good he had been to her and [redacted] She said that he was over to see her frequently and, from the way that she talked of him he seemed to have been a regular godfather [redacted] I recall that when I left I had the feeling that ARTHUR and MARCIA were 'thicker than thieves'. We also talked at length, I guess, of the fact that she was being surveilled. However, I think that we attributed this to CLARENCE'S having been dropped from the Project, and I don't recall that MARCIA connected it, at this time, with ARTHUR ADAMS.

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"I have a vague recollection that I saw MARCIA the next day on the street in Manhattan when I was on my way to see ARTHUR ADAMS in his hotel. I remember this through its being mentioned by interviewing Agents. Again, I am unable to recall the conversation that took place. It may have been here that she told me she had talked to CLARENCE the previous night on the 'phone and that he was in Seattle, en route overseas.

"I cannot distinctly recall seeing MIRIAM SHERWOOD after CLARENCE HISKEY left Chicago for the Army, but I knew I had her address and may have called her on the telephone while in New York. At any rate, I do not recall ever being on Cabrini Boulevard, which is where MIRIAM lived.

"In the early part of October, 1944, I returned to Knoxville, stopping in New York City on the way. To the best of my knowledge, I did not see either ARTHUR ADAMS, MARCIA HISKEY, or MIRIAM SHERWOOD at this time.

"I have been asked by the Agents interviewing me as to whether I ever wrote to or received any letters from ARTHUR ADAMS. I answered this negatively and that is my independent recollection of the matter at this time.

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"However, my attention has been called to three letters dated May 31, 1944, September 5, 1944, and October 5, 1944, respectively, which I allegedly wrote ADAMS. From the information furnished me as to the contents of the letters, I admit without question that I wrote them. However, if my memory had not been so amplified, I would have had exceedingly great difficulty in recalling them.

"I have been told that, in the letter of May 31, 1944, I provided ADAMS with my address and telephone number at home and at work in Chicago, I also indicated therein that I had heard from MIRIAM SHERWOOD to the effect that ADAMS expected to be in Chicago in the near future and that I planned to come to New York City on the completion of my work in Chicago. The purpose of the latter trip, I stated, would be to investigate the possibilities of securing work either on the other project or in Russia.

"At this time, I have no recollection of receiving a letter from MIRIAM or of ADAMS ever coming to Chicago subsequent to HISKEY'S departure. I probably did think of seeking work in Russia, as I have heretofore stated. However, I am positive that I never took any steps to fulfill the thought and never, at any time, contacted any firms relative to work in Russia. In fact, I do not recall that there were any American firms doing work in that country at the time. I might point out that, at that time, I did not see any incongruity in wanting to go to work in Russia in the future and my then working on the Project. Today, knowing what I do, I can see that such was incongruous. The Russia I thought of at that time was more or less what I had read in HEWLETT JOHNSON'S books and not what I know of her today.

"According to what I have been told, in my letter of September 5, 1944, I told of a contemplated trip to New York City on September 8, 1944, and a plan to contact ADAMS. I also stated that I planned to contact MIRIAM and was writing her to that effect.

"I have already spoken of my contacts with ADAMS on two occasions in early September, 1944. I presume that these meetings were in accordance with my plans as mentioned in the above letter of September 5, 1944. However, I have absolutely no recollection of writing or seeing MIRIAM SHERWOOD at that time.

"After my return to Knoxville, I secured employment with the TVA in Florence, Alabama. I worked there up to the time I went into the Army in January, 1945. During this period I believe I neither saw nor heard from ARTHUR ADAMS, MARCIA HISKEY, or MIRIAM SHERWOOD. I do believe I heard from CLARENCE HISKEY, and, if I did, probably mentioned the fact to fellow members

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"of my TVA Laboratory since HISKEY also had worked there.

"After I had completed my basic Army training, I was ordered to Fort Ord, California. En route there, I stopped in New York City. This was, to the best of my recollection, in the early summer of 1945. I saw ARTHUR ADAMS on the occasion of this visit and I believe that the circumstances surrounding my contact with him at this time were as set forth below.

"I do not exactly recall but I believe that I first called ADAMS at his hotel. I told him that I would like to borrow some money, perhaps ten or fifteen dollars, from him, and he agreed to lend it to me. I think that he then indicated that it would be better if I did not come to the hotel; however, I insisted. I do not recall exactly why he did not want me to visit the hotel; perhaps it was because he was too busy. Anyway, as I have related, I insisted and we arranged to meet in his hotel room later in the day.

"Now, during the period of my stay in Knoxville, I had given much thought to HISKEY'S and my removal from the Project. I had also noticed that I had been surveilled on any number of occasions subsequent to my leaving the Project and I, of course, recalled that MARCIA HISKEY told me that she had been surveilled. Further, I had received information from any number of my friends that they had been contacted concerning me and I realized that I was under investigation for some reason or the other. As a result of thinking the matter over, I had come to believe that all these things were connected somehow with ARTHUR ADAMS, and that ADAMS was possibly a 'sinister individual'. However, I do not think that I was, by any means, definite in this belief.

"When I went to ADAMS' hotel, I noticed a number of individuals, whom I thought were watching the hotel, but I entered and proceeded to his room. I recall that I had more or less made up my mind to get to the bottom of things and have the whole business straightened out. Also, of course, I wanted to borrow the money, and, I presume, I was drawn on by curiosity as to just what was going on.

"After I entered ADAMS' room and we exchanged pleasantries, I asked for and got a drink. Then, after some intermittent conversation, the nature of which I do not remember, I asked ADAMS, in effect, 'Do you know that you are under surveillance?' This led to my telling him that I thought he was being photographed and that I had been photographed as I entered the hotel. I then went to the window of his room and attempted to point out to him the men on the street and the building in which I thought I had seen cameras on me. However, I was not able to see the building from ADAMS' window. I think that it was at

"this point that ADAMS, in some words, intimated that he was in some sort of trouble. I asked him just what it was and he gave me some explanation concerning his being in the recording business and getting into some sort of a jam in that connection. He then went into a little more detail, but I cannot recall the exact conversation. I do know though that, from this conversation, I realized that he knew very well the type of work upon which we were engaged at the MET Lab in Chicago. I do not recall if he said that he knew what we were working on or whether he actually explained to me what he knew of the work, but regardless of what he said, I knew that he was HISKEY'S friend and I could not escape thinking that HISKEY had probably told him of our work. I am unable to recall now as to the extent of his information or his knowledge of the Project.

"After this conversation, ADAMS asked me, in effect, 'Don't you feel that this thing you were working on belongs to humanity?' I replied, in effect, that I probably agreed with him but with the qualification 'if the world were well ordered, and so on...' Then, in words which I do not now remember, ADAMS made the more or less blunt suggestion that I should then be willing to tell him concerning this work. To this, I replied, and rather emphatically, 'No'. I added to this that 'As long as the over-all policy for secrecy is in existence, I feel that I would have to conform to that even though I could be in disagreement with it.'

"I do not think that ARTHUR ADAMS pressed the point beyond this.

"I had more or less mentally determined that ADAMS wanted this information for Russia, but I do not feel that he openly told me to this effect. Throughout my entire association with him, I learned that he had a great admiration for the Soviets and thought that they were a great people. I do not recall that ADAMS intimated, either in this last conversation or at any time, that anyone else from the Project had cooperated with him. Beyond any doubt, we mentioned CLARENCE HISKEY during the course of this conversation. I recall discussing HISKEY'S situation and my own troubles with ADAMS and pointing out to him that all of these matters seemed to point to him.

"I do not recall just what his reaction to this was. He made no mention to me of JOHN CHAPIN nor of the fact that he had seen this latter individual. As I have stated previously, I did not know that ADAMS knew CHAPIN.

"ADAMS did not, at any time in our conversation, actually come out and state how I might help him. It is probable that I shut him up too soon as I took a pretty definite stand on the matter and I had gone into the apart-

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"ment with the idea that ADAMS was under surveillance and, in all probability, his room was wired. This fact, however, did not in any way motivate my situation in turning down ADAMS' suggestion and I would have said 'No' under any circumstances.

"After some other conversation, which I do not now recall, ADAMS lent me thirty dollars and I departed. To my recollection, I returned this money to ADAMS by letter, but I am unable to recall at this time just when it was. I have never heard from nor seen ARTHUR ADAMS since that day. I have been shown a photograph of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS and have identified it as being that of the individual I knew as ARTHUR ADAMS and to whom I have referred in this statement.

" I did not report this proposition by ADAMS because I felt that it was all a matter of record at that time. Further, I had been surveilled so much that I just did not have the stomach for it. I think that the oath which I took at the time I became employed on the Manhattan Project stated that I should report any such instances and I realize that I should have made it known to the authorities as an American citizen.

"I have not seen MARCIA HISKEY, CLARENCE HISKEY, or MIRIAM SHERWOOD since I went into the United States Army. I may have received some letters from CLARENCE HISKEY while I was in the Army, but, to my knowledge, not within the past several years. I was aware, of course, from newspapers of the investigation which occurred concerning ARTHUR ADAMS and the others. I knew no other friends of ADAMS, either on or off the Project, other than those I have mentioned. This statement contains, to the best of my recollection, all that he told me of himself and all of my contacts and conversations with him."

In speaking of his association with ARTHUR ADAMS, MANNING claimed that he did not know VICTORIA STONE, ERIC BERNAY, JACOB ARONOFF, JULIUS HEIMAN, or SAMUEL NOVICK, nor had ADAMS ever spoken to him of these people.

In addition to the information supplied in his statement, MANNING also provided the interviewing agents with a number of pieces of correspondence, in some of which mention of ADAMS is made.

In a letter dated May 29, 1944, which he received from MIRIAM SHERWOOD, she wrote MANNING indicating that she had been in contact with "ARTHUR". In this connection, MANNING presumed that the "ARTHUR" mentioned, referred to ARTHUR ADAMS. However, he claimed to know nothing more of the

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details of any contacts or associations between MIRIAM and ARTHUR ADAMS.

Another letter provided by MANNING was one which he wrote to CLARENCE HISKEY, which was dated November 19, 1944, at 714 Jackson Road, Florence, Alabama. Therein, MANNING tells HISKEY that he had visited the latter's wife and had also visited ARTHUR ADAMS.

He further wrote, "so I returned to Knoxville without seeing ARTHUR that trip because somehow I had a hunch that seeing ARTHUR might not be healthy for either one of us".

As has been pointed out previously in instant report, MANNING wrote three letters to ADAMS dated, May 31, September 5, and October 5, 1944, respectively.

In his statement he alleges that he has no independent recollection of writing these letters. In the letter of October 5, 1944, MANNING thanked ADAMS for a magazine article the latter had apparently forwarded to him. MANNING claimed that he could not now recall the article but added, "I can almost visualize it - it was small". He further claimed to be unable to recall ADAMS sending him the article and commented, "I got it, but I do not recall it".

Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, advised that one SAM SAMUELS in New York City was acquainted with ARTHUR ADAMS, and informant described SAMUELS as a theatrical agent in New York City. The informant related that SAMUELS is not a Communist sympathizer as far as the informant know but he had been in contact with ADAMS' wife, the former DOROTHEA KLEIN.

SAM SAMUELS, 1212 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed by Sa ROBERT M. KANE and the reporting agent on August 5, 1949. He reported that he was born at Odessa, Russia, July 19, 1899, and had entered the United States at New York City in 1909. He was naturalized in 1926 in New York and has been engaged in the theatrical booking business in New York since 1929. He related that from about 1919 to 1922, he was employed in the book shop of the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street. During his employment there he became acquainted with ARTHUR ADAMS, who although not a student at the school, was a frequent visitor to the book shop. He discovered that ADAMS had known SUNIA and ABRAHAM SAMUELS, his brothers, in Odessa, Russia, early in the century.

With reference to ABRAHAM SAMUELS, SAM SAMUELS reported that

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he had entered the United States in 1909 and died in 1938. SUNIA came to the United States in 1913, and according to SAM SAMUELS, is presently in the novelty jewelry business at 545 Fifth Avenue. SAM SAMUELS alleged positively that neither SUNIA nor ABRAHAM had had any contact with ADAMS since leaving Odessa. SAMUELS advised that ADAMS often spoke of being an engineer and of working in Detroit, but was unable to furnish his New York employment or residence. He stated that he did have a hazy recollection that ADAMS had told him that he had worked for the FORD MOTOR COMPANY, at one time, in Detroit. He also was unable to furnish any information concerning ADAMS' marital status and emphasized the fact that he had never seen ADAMS outside the book shop. He recalled that, about 1933, he had met ADAMS on upper Broadway, accidentally, and had chatted with him for a few moments, but had received no information as to where ADAMS was working or living at that time. He stated that this was his last meeting with ADAMS. He stated that he had never known DOROTHEA KEEN or SABINA ROTHKOFF and advised that he was unable to furnish the names of any persons who were friendly with ADAMS and who might be able to supply additional information concerning him.

Mr. SAMUELS admitted having other brothers in the United States, but alleged that only he, SUNIA and ABRAHAM had known ADAMS. He readily identified the photograph of instant subject as the man whom he had known at the Rand Book Shop.

Mr. SAMUELS had no idea of the present whereabouts of ADAMS.

Confidential Informant T-1, mentioned above, reported that ADAMS frequently visited one KATE DOBRONYI (or DOBRONI), a woman about 60 years of age, who was unaware of ADAMS' espionage activities.

Mrs. KATE DOBRONYI, 3210 Hull Avenue, Bronx, New York, telephone number OL 2-6556, was interviewed by the reporting agent. She stated that she knew ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS since sometime around 1910 to 1915. She commented to the effect that her meeting with ADAMS had been such a long time ago that her recollection of the incident was extremely vague. However, she said that to the best that she could recall, she became acquainted with ADAMS at the Rand School in New York City. Subsequently, she acted as a witness at a marriage ceremony performed in City Hall, between ADAMS and his wife, SABINA ROTHKOFF. Mrs. DOBRONYI remembered that ADAMS told her that he and SABINA were already married but that the ceremony would have to be performed in order to satisfy the United States Immigration authorities and facilitate the entry of SABINA into this country.

NY 100-33683

Mrs. DOBRONYI said that she could recall very little about ADAMS' background, other than that he was from Russia, and she remarked that in fact, she knew very little concerning his background as he was very quiet and had little to say concerning himself. Continuing, she stated that she saw ADAMS a number of times throughout the years and to the best of her recollection, she last saw him in the middle 1930's.

It was her impression that he had returned to the Soviet Union. She thought she had heard that he had divorced SARINA and had remarried. She claimed that she had not received any communications from ADAMS and had no idea as to his present whereabouts, other than that he was in Russia.

Mrs. DOBRONYI advised that she would search her personal effects for any possible information she might have therein relative to ADAMS. Further, she said that if she recalled any additional information concerning him she would advise the reporting agent.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, provided an analysis of certain papers and documents found in the possession of ARCOS at the time that organization was raided by the London Police in May, 1927. ~~Q~~

In this analysis, informant comments about the matter of transmitting money to America from Moscow. In this connection, the informant comments that the disposal of some of this money (transmitted to the United States from Moscow) appears to have been directed by one JULIUS HEIMANN, alias HEYMANN LACHOWSKY. ~~Q~~

Confidential Informant T-2 further advised that LACHOWSKY was reported to be the principal channel of finance between the Third International and the American Communist Party. ~~Q~~

JULIUS HEIMANN was a close associate of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS during the time that the latter was in the United States.

P E N D I N G -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

In the referenced report of June 3, 1949, it was stated that Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, had been told by an informant of his own, that one LOSOFF knew ARTHUR ADAMS.

Through the cooperation of Confidential Informant T-3, his informant herein referred to as Confidential Informant T-4, of unknown reliability, was contacted and interviewed by SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY and the reporting agent.

Confidential Informant T-4 stated that he knew one LOSOFF from the old Technical Aid Society, which was active in New York City in the late 1920's and early 1930's. He thought that LOSOFF had gone to Russia sometime in the early 1930's. However, he did not know for sure as he himself broke with the Communist Party around 1934 and he did not see LOSOFF until sometime in 1946 or 1947. At that time, LOSOFF told him that he had been in Poland and in Hungary until the war broke out. He indicated to the informant that he had been in some sort of business there, but the informant had no knowledge as to the type of this business.

According to the informant, LOSOFF also indicated that he had been in Poland and Hungary as an agent of the N.K.V.D., although he did not further explain what his mission was there.

Confidential Informant T-4, stated that LOSOFF had originally worked for the Consolidated Edison Company for a number of years. He believed that he had probably worked there from the days of the Technical Aid Society until he, LOSOFF, went to Europe. At the time the informant met LOSOFF in 1946 or 1947, the latter owned and operated an electrical supply house which was located on 23rd Street, next to the World Tourist.

At the time of instant interview, Confidential Informant T-4 related that LOSOFF'S firm is known as the Raven Electrical Supply House and it is now located on the corner of 19th Street and Broadway. It does both a wholesale and a retail business. Informant stated that LOSOFF himself is very seldom in the store and that it is apparently being primarily operated by LOSOFF'S son and wife, whose first names informant was unable to recall.

Informant further did not know the status of this company;

NY 100-63983

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT'D

that is, if LOSOFF owned it outright, or whether he was in partners with someone else.

In the original information received from Confidential Informant T-3, it was indicated that LOSOFF had told Confidential Informant T-4 that he knew ARTHUR ADAMS, subject of instant case. In this connection, Confidential Informant T-4 advised the interviewing agents that LOSOFF did not tell him that he knew ADAMS and informant had no reason to believe that LOSOFF would have known ARTHUR ADAMS.

Additional investigation is being conducted to determine the complete background and identity of the individual - LOSOFF and his operation of the Raven Electrical Supply House in New York City.

As has been stated in referenced New York report, the New York indices did not contain any information which can be identified with LOSOFF. They are also negative as to the Raven Electrical Supply House.

In the details of instant report, there is set forth certain information concerning JULIUS HEYMANN, alias Heymann Lachowsky. The New York indices were entirely negative of any information concerning HEYMANN LACHOWSKY.

In the referenced report of June 3, 1949, there was set forth certain information relative to ARSHAK A. VARTANIAN and PETER I. BARANOV. VARTANIAN was the legal resident for the 4th Section, Soviet Military Intelligence in the United States up to 1939 and was assisted by BARANOV.

A complete review of the New York files has now been made on VARTANIAN and BARANOV but no information pertaining to instant subject, ADAMS, has been uncovered.

Mrs. ZOSIA SEITZ DIAMOND was previously in contact with ARTHUR ADAMS during the time that he was in the United States. It has now been determined that Mrs. DIAMOND and her husband, PAUL, are residing at 372 Fairview Avenue, Westwood, New Jersey.

NY 100-63983

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT'D

Confidential Informant T-1, when advising as to Mrs. KATE DOBRONYI, stated that the latter had a son-in-law by the name of JACK KOLOGNI, who operated a printing shop on Wall Street in New York City.

In this connection, this individual has been identified as JACOB KOLODNY and he now operates a printing shop at 446 Broadway, New York City.

The New York indices were entirely negative on JACOB KOLODNY. It was through Mr. KOLODNY that the reporting agent was able to contact his mother-in-law, Mrs. KATE DOBRONYI.

NY 100-63983

LEADS

NEWARK

At Westwood, New Jersey

Will verify residence of Mrs. ZOSIA SEITZ DIAMOND and her husband, PAUL DIAMOND, at 372 Fairview Avenue, Westwood, New Jersey. Considering the proximity of this address to New York City, it is contemplated that upon verification of said residence, Bureau authority will be sought for agents of the New York Office to interview Mrs. DIAMOND.

*Checked
2/22/48*

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will conduct the necessary investigation to determine the background and activities of - LOSOFF, who owns and operates the Raven Electrical Supply House, 19th Street, and Broadway, New York City.

Will conduct necessary investigation to further identify the individuals listed in the referenced report of June 9, 1948, with whom the subject was in telephonic contact.

NY 100-63983

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA FRANCIS X. PLANT, New York, New York, dated NOV 15 1947 are as follows:

T-1

[REDACTED]

Los Angeles, California

T-2

A "reliable, confidential foreign source" referred to in Bureau letter of August 23, 1947 entitled, "JACOB M. MONESS, ESPIONAGE - R".

b7D

T-3

[REDACTED] Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City.

T-4

[REDACTED] informant of above-mentioned

T-3.

my Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

J.P.

TO : DIRECTOR, F. B. I.

DATE: 11-28-49

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bufile 100-311280

Rerep of SA FRANCIS X. PLANT dated November 15, 1949 at New York.

Referenced report sets forth a lead to verify the residence of Mrs. ZOSIA SEITZ DIAMOND and her husband, ^{Mrs. Seitz} PAUL DIAMOND, at 372 Fairview Avenue, Westwood, New Jersey.

Inquiry in the vicinity of 372 Fairview Avenue, Westwood, New Jersey reflected that DIAMOND is a Medical Doctor who resides with his wife at 372 Fairview Avenue. A check of the current telephone directories fails to reflect any listing for DIAMOND. However, inquiry of the telephone company reflected that he has a phone at his residence which is Rutherford 5-3580. The indices of the Newark Office contain no information concerning the DIAMONDS.

There was no other lead set forth in the referenced report for the Newark Office and this matter is being RUC'D.

cc: 1 New York

TMO:CHM
NK 100-30089

G. I. R. - 7

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FIVE

Director, FBI

November 1, 1949

SAC, New York

VICTORIA STONE, Was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bufile 100-334606

Reference is made to your letter of October 20, 1949, wherein it was requested a recommendation be made on the desirability of having VICTORIA STONE before a Grand Jury.

Please be advised that the New York Office agrees that this subject, if she so desired, could furnish valuable information concerning the activities of ARTHUR ALTMAN ROYCE ARMES. Likewise, information of value could be obtained from other associates of ARMES, for example, JACOB ARNOFF, ERIC BREWSTER, JULIUS H. HAN, and Dr. JOHN HILLER if they were cooperative. However, as you are aware, all of these individuals have been approached and they have either refused to be interviewed or have told an obviously fictitious story.

The New York Office would also like to have VICTORIA STONE before a Grand Jury. However, it is believed that such action would present a problem which should be given consideration before any recommendation, pro or con, is made.

As the Bureau knows, there is absolutely no legal evidence which can be used to prove just what VICTORIA STONE knows concerning ARTHUR ALTMAN ROYCE ARMES, his background or activities. Thus, if she did appear before the Jury and, as the others have done, tell an innocent story of her relationship with ARMES, the problem arises as to what could be done to dispute her.

It is of course an admitted possibility that the mere act of bringing this subject before a Jury might unnerve her to a point where she would talk. However, the results of the approaches made to her by Bureau agents and of her appearance before the House Un-American Activities Committee, would tend to indicate otherwise.

In view of this situation, and the problem it proposes, it is suggested that Bureau authority be granted to discuss this case with Special Assistant to the Attorney General E. J. Donegan for his opinion and suggestions. It is further requested that permission be granted to discuss with Mr. Donegan, at the same time, the situation surrounding JACOB ARNOFF, ERIC BREWSTER, JULIUS H. HAN and other associates of ARTHUR ALTMAN ROYCE ARMES.

EXP:IM
100-33563

100-331280-
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FBI - NEW YORK

INITIAL

DECEMBER 28, 1949

NEW YORK

URGENT

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, WAS. IS - R. REURLET 12-7-49. YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO NEW YORK FILE 100-900 ENTITLED QUOTE MIKE SEAR WAS. ET AL. IS - C UNQUOTE IN WHICH ONE PAUL DIAMOND IS CARRIED AS ONE OF THE SUBJECTS, AND POSSIBLY IS IDENTICAL TO THE PAUL DIAMOND RESIDING IN WESTWOOD, NEW JERSEY. IN VIEW OF THE DEROGATORY INFORMATION, ASCERTAIN WHETHER DIAMONDS ARE IDENTICAL AND IF SO HANDLE CONTEMPLATED INTERVIEW IN A MOST CIRCUMSPECT MANNER.

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" HOLD PLS "

CC - NEWARK (BY MAIL)

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SAC, New York

November 29, 1949

Director, FBI

VICTORIA STONE, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re New York letter November 1, 1949.

Your thoughts and suggestions on the question as to the advisability of Victoria Stone appearing before a Federal Grand Jury were most welcome. It appears that you have concluded that subject's case, together with the cases in the "Adams Group," which would include Eric Irvin Bormay, Irene Miller, Dr. Louis Miller, Lucille McCormick, Samuel J. Norvick, Miriam Sherwood, Marcia Sand Hiskoy, Clarence Hiskoy, John Hitchcock Chapin, Edward Tiers Laming, Jacob Brookes Aronoff, and Julius Leiman, should be discussed with T. J. Donagan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, for his opinion and suggestions relative to their appearance before a Grand Jury.

If Bureau authority were granted to your office to discuss the above cases with Mr. Donagan on the basis of calling the above individuals before a Federal Grand Jury, such a discussion would resolve itself along the following lines:

1. Does the Bureau have any information or admissible evidence which would indicate that the above individuals were cognizant of Arthur Adams' background and espionage activity?
2. Assuming that these individuals had knowledge of Adams' espionage activity, does the Bureau have any information which would indicate that they, knowingly or unknowingly, assisted Adams in the carrying out of his activity?

It appears to the Bureau that in order to properly evaluate the information contained in the files of the above individuals and which would have a direct bearing on the questions set out above, the most effective means would be to prepare a summary report. This summary report would serve the following ends:

cc - Knoxville
100-331200 (Arthur Adams)

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- A. The Department of Justice would have available a complete and concise summary of the facts in the "Adams Case" and the cases related thereto.

Your attention is directed to Bureau letter to Knoxville dated October 5, 1949, a copy of which was furnished your office, in the case entitled, "EDWARD TIERS LAMMING; INTERNAL SECURITY - R" in which is set out the Department's answer to the Bureau's request that they advise of any contemplated prosecutive action against Edward Laming. The Department in part stated "...however, it would be appreciated if you would advise of any information which may come to the Bureau's attention concerning any and all of the persons comprising this group (Adams Group) in order that it may be determined whether Grand Jury proceedings should be instituted directed to the matter of espionage or any connected possible offense, such as perjury or falsification under 18 U.S.C., 1001."

- B. It would give the Department attorney who would handle this matter an on-record account of the facts of these cases, enabling him to better understand and analyze the information, thereby affording him a greater opportunity to draw his conclusion as to whether the Federal Grand Jury should be utilized, and, secondly, as to whether Federal violations exist.
- C. It would bring these cases to a logical conclusion if the Department were of the opinion that there is insufficient information which would be used as a basis for the questioning of these individuals before a sufficient legal evidence to establish that the individuals in the "Adams Group" committed a violation of the Espionage Statute or related acts.

A review of the Bureau's files reflects that very little has been developed on the "Adams Group" since Adams' disappearance on January 23, 1946, and there does not seem to be any possibility of obtaining further information which would be of material assistance.

In your last paragraph of reference letter you are of the opinion that not only the case on Victoria Stone should be discussed with Mr. Donegan, but also the cases on Aronoff, Bernay, Reiman and other associates of Arthur Adams. The Bureau is of the opinion that such a procedure would be unwise at this time due to the Department's letter of September 7, 1949, in the Edward Tiers Manning case, part of which has been quoted above. In the Department's letter they specifically point out to the Bureau that they desire to be advised of any developments in the "Adams Cases" so that they may determine whether Grand Jury proceedings should be instituted. Therefore, in order to bring these cases to a logical conclusion, your office is instructed to submit a prosecutive summary report on the case of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams. You should include in the Adams prosecutive summary, prosecutive summaries on the individuals who were pertinent contacts and associates of Arthur Adams so that the Department will have a complete picture of the entire case. The material on the individual members should be so set out in the prosecutive summary report that that portion of the report pertaining to the individual can be abstracted and placed in his or her file. This prosecutive summary report should be prepared with the thought in mind that it will be distributed outside the Bureau. Upon receiving the above summary, the Bureau will furnish the same to the Department with a request that the Department advise the Bureau of any contemplated prosecutive or Federal Grand Jury action.

It is requested that you give this matter your immediate attention. This prosecutive summary report should reach the Bureau not later than March 1, 1950.

Mr. Whitson

November 8, 1949

E. F. Lindborg

NELL AMELIA KING
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 100-215006

Purpose:

To recommend that the subject be interviewed by the Los Angeles Office.

Background:

Attached hereto is a blind summary memorandum pertaining to the above-captioned subject.

In addition to the information appearing in the attached blind memorandum the following information is available concerning her.

According to a reliable confidential informant, subject stated that in her trip to Europe in 1947 she visited Communist Party Headquarters in every country she visited.

According to a reliable confidential informant, subject stated that she knows Julius Heiman of New York City. Subject has received mail from Maurice Blumlein. Subject has written in a very free manner to Victoria Stone of New York City. Stone, Blumlein and Heiman are all subjects in the Arthur Adams Case and were all personally acquainted with Arthur Adams.

Subject's daughter, Betty Jane King has stated that her mother has gone everywhere in Europe including the Russian Zone in Germany and that her mother could be picked up by the F. B. I. for what she did in Europe. (The significance of this statement is not known.) Subject has stated that she saw Tagliatti in his office in Rome. (It is believed that this possibly refers to the Italian Communist Party leader.)

Subject presently lives at the Trenton Hotel, 427 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, California.

Recommendation:

In view of the subject's acquaintance with three persons who knew Arthur Adams and further that subject travelled in Europe in 1947 after the disappearance of Arthur Adams from the United States, it is suggested that the subject be interviewed. Using the above wedge as a

Attachment

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means of conversation, it is felt that no justifiable embarrassment could result to the Bureau. It is believed that the investigation of subject cannot be logically terminated without the above interview.

Action:

If the above recommendation is approved, there is attached hereto a teletype authorizing the Los Angeles Office to interview subject. *LETTER*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, Was.;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 100-311280)

DATE: December 7, 1949

Re Newark letter of November 28 last and New York report of November 15 last in instant case.

Agents of the New York Office will interview Mr. and Mrs. PAUL DIAMOND, 372 Fairview Avenue, Westwood, New Jersey, in the immediate future unless the Bureau advises to the contrary.

cc: Newark (100-30089)

FXP:llm
100-63983

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EX - 109

100-311280-701
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1-19
GMB
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TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 11, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 100-311280)

A report in instant case was due January 1, 1950.

As the Bureau has instructed that a summary report should be submitted in this and relative cases by March 1, 1950, no further report will be submitted until the summary, unless the Bureau instructs to the contrary.

file

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EX-1

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

JAN 30 1958

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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Marchant

HBF Fletcher
Whitson

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WASHINGTON 30 FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR URGENT

30 6-58 P

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, WAS., ISR. ACCORDING TO BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS NYO IS TO SUBMIT SUMMARY RPT IN INST AND RELATED CASES BY MAR. ONE, FIFTY. SUCH RPTS ARE TO BE PREPARED BY SA F. X. PLANT. UNLESS BUREAU ADVISES TO CONTRARY SUBMISSION OF SUCH RPTS WILL BE POSTPONED AND NYO PLANS TO USE SA PLANT TO REVIEW AND ANALYZE THE OPENING ARGUMENTS OF THE DEFENSE ATTYS AND THE DAILY TRANSCRIPT OF THE COPLON-GUBITCHEV TRIAL. THE PLAN OF THE NYO TO ANALYZE AND REVIEW THE ABOVE WAS DISCUSSED IN TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. H. B. FLETCHER OF THE BUREAU AND ASAC BELMONT OF THE NYO ON JAN. TWENTYSEVEN LAST.

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FEB 1 1958

cc: Mr. Fletcher

END ACK PLS

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APRIL 19, 1950

SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICI ADAMS, WAS IS-R. REURTEL JANUARY THIRTY FIFTY. SUTEL
DATE REQUESTED SUMMARY REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU. MOST URGENT
THIS REPORT BE EXPEDITED.

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AJM:ddg

G. L. K.

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

APR 20 1950

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TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Hammick

WASHINGTON 62 FROM NEW YORK 20
DIRECTOR URGENT

10-22 P

RE. ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ^①ADAMS, WAS. IS-R. REURTEL APRIL NINETEEN
LAST. NYO WILL SUBMIT SUMMARY RPT THIS CASE ON MAY FIRST NEXT.
SUMMARY REPORT WILL INCLUDE SUMMARIES ON RELATED SUBJECTS AND ALSO
SECTION SETTING FORTH PROSECUTIVE POSSIBILITIES.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4/27/50

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

*ps-1
ba*

RE

Remylet dated 3/1/49, wherein I set forth information regarding CHARLES L. KIRBY, who appeared in the investigation of the above captioned subject. The District Intelligence Office, 4th Naval District, at Philadelphia, by letter dated April 21, 1950, has requested information on this individual. The Philadelphia Office proposes to submit to the Navy Department, background information on KIRBY appearing in referenced letter, but no mention will be made of ADAMS to the Navy Department.

Unless advised to the contrary by May 10, 1950, the information will be furnished to the District Intelligence Office.

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100-29280

*ok. to
furnish info
see serial
100-331280-685*

March 28/50

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APRIL 28, 1950

SAC, NEW YORK

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ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS IS-R. REURTEL APRIL TWENTYSIX LAST.
LETTER CONTAINING INSTRUCTIONS AS A RESULT OF YOUR INQUIRY WILL LEAVE
MONDAY NEXT.

" ENR
NA R 13NYC "

Hoover

AJM:ddg *[Signature]*

E. A. T. 50

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

APR 26 1950

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 49 FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR URGENT

26 9-23 P

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, IS-R. RE SUMMARY RPT BEING PREPARED IN NYO. IN URLET NOV. TWENTYNINE, FORTYNINE, IN VICTORIA STONE CASE, NYO WAS INSTRUCTED TO PREPARE SUMMARY RPT SO AS TO GIVE DEPARTMENT COMPLETE AND CONCISE SUMMARY OF FACTS IN THIS CASE AND CASES RELATED THERETO. IT WAS STATED THE PURPOSE OF RPT WOULD BE TO GIVE DEPT. ATTY AN ON RECORD ACCT OF FACTS ENABLING HIM TO DRAW HIS CONCLUSION AS TO WHETHER FEDERAL GRAND JURY SHOULD BE UTILIZED AND AS TO WHETHER FEDERAL VIOLATIONS EXISTED. TO COMPLY WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS THE NYO IS INCLUDING IN SUMMARY RPT ALL PERTINENT INFO CONTAINED IN ADAMS AND RELATED CASE FILES. IN INSTANCES WHERE INFO HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES THE INFT IS BEING DESCRIBED AS "UNAVAILABLE FOR SUBPOENA AND TESTIMONY". IN EVENT BUREAU HAS CONTRARY INSTRUCTIONS REQUEST NYO BE ADVISED PRIOR TO TYPING OF THIS RPT.

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F.B.I. TELETYPE

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____ *rel*
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

WASHINGTON 9 AND CHICAGO 1 FROM NEW YORK 3

12-51 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC,

URGENT

*ABZ Belmont -
Heffernick
Smalley*

b7D

①
 ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, IS-R. SUMMARY REPORT BEING PREPARED THIS CASE. IN CONNECTION THEREWITH CHICAGO REQUESTED TO ADVISE AS TO RELIABILITY AND ADMISSIBILITY OF [] INFORMANT QUOTE [] UNQUOTE AND QUOTE 5161 UNQUOTE REFERRED TO IN REPORT SA JOHN C. RILEY DATED SEPT. THIRTY, FORTY FOUR AT CHICAGO, AND ENTITLED QUOTE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION RADIATION LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, ISC. UNQUOTE. INFORMANT PROVIDED INFO RE DR. DEBORAH V. DAUBER.

SCHEIDT

TRANSMITTED TO CHICAGO.

RECEIVED 5-4-50 12-10 AM SWA

G. I. R. - 9

RECORDED - 85

EX-35

100-331280-708

MAY 10 1950

19

57 MAY 12 1950

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

TO : Director, FBI

April 10, 1950

214

FROM : SAC, Newark

pp

SUBJECT : [redacted] INFORMANT
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-2-84 BY: 1678 RFP/DT
Comp 209 405

Re Newark teletype dated 4/6/50 to Director entitled, "STEPHEN BRUNAUER, aka Barabas; AEA." b7D

On April 4, 1950 [redacted] New Jersey, telephonically contacted the Newark Office and advised that he was acquainted with one BRUNAUER, whom he believed to be identical with STEPHEN BRUNAUER, accused by Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY (Republican, Wisconsin) of having been a member of the Communist Party. STEPHEN BRUNAUER is an employee of the Navy Department. b7D

[redacted] stated during this conversation over the phone that he, [redacted] had been practically a [redacted] of the Communist Party. He explained that he joined the Party in 1918 and became a member of the [redacted] Included among the other members was BRUNAUER, whom he described as very active in the [redacted] of this club. b7D

Upon advice received from the Bureau, [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents ALFRED R. JONES and CARLTON C. LENZ. This interview took place at [redacted] New Jersey, which is the address of [redacted] which is [redacted] During this interview [redacted] again confirmed the fact that BRUNAUER had formerly been a member of the [redacted] of the Communist Party in New York City during the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, and in addition related the following information: b7D

During the period of his membership in the Communist Party, which was from the early part of 1918 to 1927, some of the other members of this club were [redacted] who at that time was [redacted] of the [redacted] [redacted] and who was later identified publicly as a Russian agent; [redacted] who was deported from the United States as an alien Communist; [redacted] currently [redacted] [redacted] who was then also [redacted] [redacted], former [redacted] of the Painters Union; [redacted] who at that time used to [redacted] among the [redacted] youth, and who [redacted] believes is now connected with the [redacted] who was the [redacted] and used the name [redacted] in connection with his Communist Party activities. [redacted] stated also that BRUNAUER used the name BARABAS in connection with his Communist Party activities. b7D

62-100-371990-1088-90891-10

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-331280- ✓
NOT RECORDED
119 JUN 14 1950
100-331280

51 JUN 16 1950
-351

F-1/2

C O P Y

Director, FBI

Newark, New Jersey
April 10, 1950

[] related that in 1927 when the split came between the LENIN and TROTSKY factions, the Third International of Moscow directed that the Party line of a Trotsky should be condemned, and that all Communist units should vote against the Trotsky line. [] explained that when this issue was brought forth at a meeting of his club, he refused to accept such an attitude until he had heard TROTSKY's side of the story. He was expelled from the Party within one week in view of his attitude. He subsequently was not aware of how active BRUNAUER continued to be in the Party, but he stated he felt certain that BRUNAUER continued his participation until he, BRUNAUER, went to Washington, D. C. to accept a position with the United States Government. [] said that he knew at that time that BRUNAUER's or BARABAS' new position was to conduct some scientific work, but that he did not know what particular Government department employed him. b7D

He also said that since Senator McCARTHY has made public his accusations against BRUNAUER, he has been in touch with some of his old Communist Party friends in New York City, and that these friends helped him to recollect and realize that BARABAS was identical with STEPHEN BRUNAUER.

It will be noted that during the interview with [] it was ascertained that he had not actually seen a photograph of STEPHEN BRUNAUER, and the Bureau has been requested to furnish such a photograph in order that [] might make a positive identification. b7D

[] related that immediately after the 1929 depression he was out of work and was unable to find employment in this country. As a result, he went to Russia in 1930 as a tourist paying his own way. Russia at that time had invoked its first five-year plan, and [] felt that he might possibly find some work over there. He stated that when he arrived in Moscow he went to the building which administered to the heavy industry department. He said that he was handicapped in view of the fact that he spoke German and English only.

When he entered the building he walked down a long corridor, made a left turn into another corridor and opened the first door that he came to. He said that he stuck his head in the door and asked if anybody in the room understood English, whereupon some girl sitting in the room answered, "sure." When she turned to look at [] she said, "Aren't you [] and asked if he didn't remember her. It seems that this girl had also been a member of the Communist Party in New York City. She told [] that there was a very good friend of his in the building at this time who would be very glad to see him, whereupon she made arrangements for this friend of [] to meet him. [] stated that this individual was ARTHUR ADAMS. b7D

C O P Y

Director, FBI

Newark, New Jersey
April 10, 1950

According to [redacted] he had known ADAMS years ago when they had worked together as machinists and, as a matter of fact, ADAMS had been one of [redacted] in connection with his, [redacted] in the International Machinists Union. [redacted] stated that his position with the Communist Party was rather precarious at this time, in view of the fact that he had been labeled as a Trotskyite and not reliable. He was, therefore, apprehensive as to how he would be treated in Moscow. However, after being greeted by ADAMS, he was taken by ADAMS to the headquarters of the GPU in Moscow, where ADAMS was employed. [redacted] received a contract to instruct and lecture in tool designing through the efforts of ADAMS. According to [redacted] he tried to work faithfully and efficiently for the Russian Government and he felt that they respected his efficiency as a [redacted]. As a result of his attitude [redacted] stated he was consulted from time to time by members of the GPU as to how they could best help to improve the efficiency and working environments of the American employees. b7D

[redacted] stated he also wrote an article for the benefit of the Russian Government entitled, [redacted]. This article was very critical of the [redacted] of the Russians and there were many in the Russian Government who took offense. b7D

It appears that ADAMS never asked [redacted] to do any actual spying for him but he did ask him to report the criticism made by the American employees. [redacted] recalled that ADAMS was particularly concerned with a group of American employees who were all members of the Masons or some such organization in the United States and who would hold club meetings. ADAMS was quite concerned over this group as to what they discussed, and according to [redacted] the Russians had the room where this American group met wired from top to bottom.

[redacted] advised that his contract with the Russian Government ran for three years, and that when it terminated he was more or less forced to return to this country. He explained that a lot of courtesies were taken away from him and his living quarters were changed. He had more difficulty obtaining entrance to various departments and, all in all, it was quite apparent to him that he was not exactly desired any longer. He therefore returned to this country in 1933.

[redacted] stated that he has not seen ADAMS since he was in Moscow in 1933 and felt that ADAMS did not attempt to contact him in this country, in view of the fact that he, [redacted] had been so outspoken against many of the Communist Party policies and was considered to be unreliable. b7D

C O P Y

Director, FBI

Newark, New Jersey
April 10, 1950

When [] was in Moscow, he stated he also met a woman by the name of FREEDMAN or FRIEDMAN, who had been living with BRUNAUER when he, BRUNAUER, was a member of the Communist Party in New York City. When he met FREEDMAN in Moscow, which was sometime between 1930 and 1933, she was living with a Hungarian who had obtained Russian citizenship. [] was not aware of FREEDMAN's first name but stated that he knew her to be the sister of JOHN ROMAN. All that [] knew of ROMAN was that he was and still might be a newspaperman connected with the Associated Press in New York City or some like organization.

b7D

It is believed that this JOHN ROMAN is identical with JOHN ROMAN mentioned on page 16 of the report of Special Agent ELMER ROTH dated March 17, 1950 at New York entitled, "HUNGARIAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES (HUNGTEL); INTERNAL SECURITY - R & HU." In this report ROMAN was identified as a member of the Communist Party and to have been arrested for distribution of radical literature in Brooklyn schools under the name ZOLTAN FREEDMAN.

[] mentioned that the group of BRUNAUER, PETERS, SANTO, LUSTIG, GARDOS, WEINSTOCK and LEITNER were very closely allied and whenever he, [] would [] this entire group would [] He said that J. PETERS and BRUNAUER were very good friends and that in his opinion he thought it very possible that BRUNAUER might have continued to help his friend, PETERS. [] was asked if he thought that such a friendship would extend to the present time, and he said he thought it was very possible.

b7D

Concerning ADAMS, [] related that he knew his right name to be GOLDBERGER. He also reflected that he was at a loss to understand why the Russian Government had selected ADAMS to head its spy ring, in view of the fact that he considered ADAMS to be a "blabbering fool." He explained that ADAMS was very talkative, and that with very little effort he would reveal considerable information pertaining to his part in the intelligence activities for the Russian Government.

It was [] opinion that the brains behind ADAMS was his wife, whose name he cannot remember, and whom he qualified as not actually knowing if she was ADAMS wife, but the woman with whom he was living. He stated that this woman was at one time editor of the Russian magazine, "USSR in Pictures" and, as a matter of fact, she continued to govern this magazine even when she returned to Moscow. [] has no knowledge of where ADAMS or his wife are at the present time. He stated that he has never been contacted by any foreign source for the purpose of helping them in their espionage activities.

b7D

ARTHUR GOLDBERGER

C O P Y

Director, FBI

Newark, New Jersey
April 10, 1950

[redacted] pointed out that he was not acquainted with ESTHER CAUKIN BRUNAUER, wife of STEPHEN BRUNAUER, but that he knew of her through newspaper publicity. It was [redacted] observation that in view of STEPHEN BRUNAUER's past affiliation with the Communist Party, his wife probably also has some Communist Party affiliation. In addition, he said that it would be interesting to him to know how ESTHER BRUNAUER obtained her position with the State Department. He explained that he was interested in this angle because from his knowledge of the administration of the Russian espionage system, all placing of Communist Party members within the United States Government was handled by J. PETERS. It was [redacted] opinion that if Mrs. BRUNAUER was at all affiliated with the Communist Party, she would have been placed where she is by J. PETERS. b7D

[redacted] himself, is [redacted] and came to this country when he was twenty; He was born in [redacted] of [redacted] parents and lived in [redacted] until he came to this country. He is married and lives with his wife at [redacted] New Jersey. He said that after he had been in Moscow for one year, from 1930 to 1931, he was granted leave to return to this country and bring his wife back to Russia with him. b7D

[redacted] has not advised his wife of his intention to report all the above information and has no desire at this time to make it known to her. He stated that he has known of several former Communist Party members who opposed the Party and who were subsequently killed. He said his wife is afraid that such a situation would arise in his case if he talked too much. It appears that [redacted] has a great deal of knowledge concerning the inception and background of the Communist Party and arrangements have been made to again interview him concerning this matter. b7D

A copy of this letter is being furnished the Miami and Washington Field Office inasmuch as [redacted] related that he has talked to agents at both offices. At Miami he advised that EMIL GARDOS, Editor of the Hungarian newspaper, "Ug-Elöre," was in that district making collections for the Communist Party. His reason for contacting the Washington Field Office is ambiguous and nebulous at this time and it is not certain that he actually contacted an agent of the FBI. New York is being furnished a copy of this letter in view of the past activity of [redacted] in New York City. b7D

The Bureau will be advised of the results of the reinterview with [redacted] immediately thereafter.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 8, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 100-311280)

pct = 1

As of April 25, 1950 the Washington Field Office requested that they be advised whether or not the stop notice presently in effect with the Bureau of Customs on the captioned subject be allowed to remain. It was pointed out that this stop was to the effect that the nearest field office of the Bureau should be advised in the event this subject attempted to depart from the United States.

It was further suggested in the Washington letter that this stop notice might be replaced by a stop to the effect that the FBI is interested in the event ADAMS should re-enter the United States. In conclusion, the referenced letter pointed out that at the present time stop notices placed against departures from the United States are not effective unless the mode and date of travel and the port of exit is known.

In view of the above situation and unless the Bureau advises to the contrary, a new stop notice will be placed with the Bureau of Customs requesting that the nearest office of the FBI be advised in the event ARTHUR ADAMS should attempt at any time to re-enter the United States.

cc - Washington Field (100-16821)

MAY 16 1950

FXP:EG
100-63983

RECORDED - 16

EX-124

100-331280-709

MAY 9 1950

37

FIVE

57 MAY 12 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. C. E. HENRICH

SUBJECT: ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: May 2, 1950

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Mr. Egan _____

Mr. Gurnea _____

Mr. Harbo _____

Mr. Mohr _____

Mr. Pennington _____

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Tele. Room _____

Mr. Nease _____

Miss Holmes _____

Miss Gandy _____

I talked with ASAC Whelan of New York on May 1, 1950, regarding New York teletype dated April 26, requesting instructions as to the manner in which information should be set forth in the summary report being prepared. I instructed that this report be prepared in two parts - the first part of which would set forth admissible evidence regarding Adams and associates, the second part of which would appear under the caption of inadmissible and unavailable evidence in testimony, which would set forth details regarding information furnished by informants of various categories who could not be subpoenaed. This will enable us to completely inform the Department by transmitting a report to them of the complete picture of the investigation.

CEH:mer

RECORDED
RECORDED: 88

100-331280-710

MAY 11 1950

EX-20

MAY 10 1950

NA
5-6-50

D

F.B.I. TELETYPE

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

cc-1-1

J. Edgar Hoover

1742
Ken Smith

Marchetti

DECODED COPY

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 8 6 9:00 PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ARTHUR A. ADAMS INTERNAL SECURITY - R. IN CONNECTION WITH SUMMARY REPORT THIS SUBJECT REQUEST CHICAGO IDENTIFY AND ADVISE RELIABILITY CHICAGO INFORMANT CGO - 5027 AS SET FORTH REPORT SA JAMES E. MCARDLE DATED MAY NINE, FORTY FIVE ENTITLED QUOTE SAMUEL J. NOVICK WA INTERNAL SECURITY - R UNQUOTE. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

CHICAGO ADVISED

NYC R 8 WA

RECEIVED: 5-6-50 9:09 PM MW

R

RECORDED - 88

1100-331280 - 71/4/50

MAY 9 1950

EX-20

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

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

Handwritten: - E 1950.
TELETYPE

Handwritten: MacNeal
266

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Handwritten: H. E. Smith

WASHINGTON 63 FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR URGENT

5 1045 P

FRANCIS X. PLANT, SA., TRANSFER TO SOG. THIS AGENT PRESENTLY PREPARING SUMMARY REPT ON CASE ENTITLED "ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, ISR." ARRIVAL BUREAU NECESSARILY POSTPONED UNTIL REPT COMPLETED AND SUBMITTED BUREAU. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

SCHEIDT

HLD PLS

Handwritten: G. I. R. - 9

EX-125
RECORDED - 65

100-331280-712
MAY 9 1950
12

Handwritten: FILED
MAY 9 1950
FBI - NEW YORK

51 MAY 31 1950
Handwritten: 178

ALPHABETICAL
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Jm

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT
FROM : MR. F. C. ZINCK
SUBJECT: ARTHUR A. ADAMS
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: May 1, 1950

rel-1

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

ASAC Whelan of New York called at 8:30 A.M., May 1, 1950, to request that if possible the Bureau call New York and give instructions on the phone regarding the writing of the summary on the Adams case which New York has been instructed to prepare.

Mr. Whelan stated that SA Frank Plant is most familiar with the case and since he is under transfer to the Bureau, they would like to start dictating summary today.

The teletype sent New York regarding writing the summary stated that instructions would be sent by letter. Mr. Whelan said the letter probably wouldn't reach New York until Wednesday.

Whelan advised by phone 5/1/50 JH

FCZ:mer

J

6-11-50

RECORDED - 45

EX - 124

100-331280-713

MAY 10 1950

6

F/A

agm

57 MAY 19 1950

SAC, New York

September 28, 1949

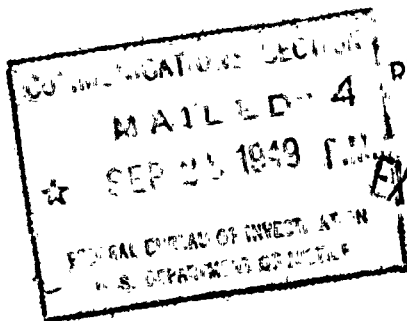
Director, FBI

ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 100-331280

Advise status.

AJM:EHW

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



RECORDED - 51

EX-119

100-331280-1693
F B I
64 SEP 30 1949