

SAC, New York

November 4, 1944

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ARTHUR ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913 DPL
ON 2-4-78

During the past month it has been definitely established by the New York Office that one of the individuals closest to Arthur Adams, a Soviet suspect who has been in contact with scientists employed on the DSM Project, is one Victoria Stone residing in Apartment 9B at 39 West 55th Street, New York City. Victoria Stone is known to be a contact of Philip Levy whose connections can be traced to both George Wink and Gerhart Eisler.

Victoria Stone first came to the attention of the Bureau in the case entitled "Harry Bridges, with aliases, Communist Activities, Immigration Act," of which San Francisco is origin. During the course of that investigation an interview was had with [redacted] then residing in Los Angeles, California.

[redacted] was tried in Chicago, Illinois, [redacted]

[redacted] but was acquitted in New York [redacted]

[redacted] were instituted against him in the United States District Court in New York City during the latter part of 1934, and [redacted] was entered. In [redacted]

[redacted] because of his connection with various labor unions and the trade union movement generally, was well acquainted with numerous Communists, including [redacted]

Victoria Stone who, in 1940, according to [redacted] resided at 163 East 36th Street, New York City, and operated a business on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 46th Street, New York City, under the business name of Chico Gems.

[redacted] described Victoria Stone as exceptionally intelligent, about thirty-five years of age, and a member of the OGPU. She was also at that time, according to [redacted], a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. [redacted] Victoria Stone was the daughter of a Dr. Singer. She was born in Montreal, and is supposed to have obtained her citizenship in the United States through her father. She is also reputed to be a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

[redacted] Victoria Stone is very close to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Browder and [redacted] through her the following high officials of the Communist Party: [redacted] Mill Gebert, Roy Hudson, the late W. C. Glavin, the late Jack Johnston, [redacted] Forsythe and a Professor at Columbia University, and Julius [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he had also met a man in charge of [redacted] whose name [redacted] did not [redacted] at Victoria Stone's apartment. Numerous cables have been [redacted] in his possession [redacted] he believed were directly from Moscow, and on numerous occasions after re- [redacted] one of these cables Victoria Stone would leave her apartment for [redacted] a [redacted] hour in order to contact Mr. Earl Browder. [redacted] indicated that she received direct [redacted] [redacted] address. According to [redacted] Victoria Stone [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 5-30-78

100-331280-4
RECORDED
INDEXED
NOV 10 1944

NOV 13 1944

SAC, New York

b7D With regard to Julius Heiman, an associate of Victoria Stone's, [redacted] stated that Heiman is subject to mental attacks approximately every six months which necessitate his going to a hospital. Victoria Stone, being extremely close to Heiman, may be cognizant of full details regarding these mental attacks. At the time [redacted] knew Heiman, the latter was a member of the firm of Manaloff and Company which dealt in fine steel bars from Sweden. Heiman took numerous trips to Europe reportedly for the purpose of purchasing steel, and would make as many as eight trips in a period of a few months. Whenever Heiman returned from his trips to Europe, [redacted] Victoria Stone would be very busy for several days with Mr. Heiman contacting jewelry firms in New York City. [redacted] stated it was his opinion from what little information he was able to obtain, that Heiman brought back jewels from the Soviet Union which were sold to various jewelers in New York City and the money was thereafter used to finance Communist activities in the United States.

b7D On one occasion, [redacted] Victoria Stone and Julius Heiman to a jewelry firm which was then on Madison Avenue near 57th Street, and was in 1940 located on Madison Avenue near 55th Street. [redacted] overheard Victoria Stone and Julius Heiman talking to one of the officials of the store, and the price discussed ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars. [redacted] Julius Heiman is the actual contact between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party in the United States. [redacted] said that Heiman's daughter, who worked in the Soviet Embassy, was very close to Victoria Stone, and that the "publicity man" with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., who was described by [redacted] as very tall and good looking, has contacted Victoria Stone on numerous occasions.

b7D In connection with Victoria Stone and her associates, [redacted] advised that the Party in the United States used colored porters on railroad trains to carry verbal messages from one part of the United States to another.

[redacted] Julius Heiman and one Maurine Blumlein in [redacted] Heiman stated [redacted] at that [redacted] and Blumlein had just driven in to Chicago from a Federal prison where [redacted] to see a doctor who had been convicted of handling counterfeit money. [redacted] possibly refer to Dr. Valentine Gregory Burton who was serving a sentence [redacted] in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. It was [redacted] that the counterfeit money involved in the case had been printed by the [redacted]

According to [redacted] Maurice Blumlein is a very important Communist connected with the Comintern. Blumlein allegedly had suffered from tuberculosis and spent a number of years in Switzerland. According to [redacted], he was extremely wealthy and was at one time probably a millionaire. [redacted] stated that Blumlein [redacted] socially, and was one of the persons who helped to make international contacts [redacted] care of Communist refugees in Switzerland. According to [redacted] Blumlein personally [redacted] contacted these matters to him.

Blumlein returned to the United States in about 1935 after a number of years in Switzerland. He resides in New York City, and is a close friend of Dr. Nicholas [redacted] whose brother, a Mr. Michaels, is an important attorney in New York City.

(39-915-6)

SAC, New York

The New York Office is well aware of the background of Julius Helman, but Maurice Blumlein has apparently received no investigative attention from this Bureau since a brief passport application investigation submitted by the American Protective League in New York City in July of 1918.

On June 26, 1918, Maurice Blumlein, 2 West 94th Street, New York City, applied for a passport for the purpose of visiting Mexico to inspect some oil properties. He stated at that time in his passport application that he was born in New York City November 13, 1831, the son of Abraham Blumlein who was born in Bavaria and who had come to the United States in 1863 and had died in 1903 in New York City after naturalization. Blumlein alleged in his application that he had resided in Holland, Belgium, and France during 1914, and had been issued a previous passport in about 1911 which had become lost.

The identifying witness for Blumlein was one David Xoglin who then resided at 127 West 82nd Street, New York City. Zoglin claimed to be a broker with Thomas F. Nelson and Company, 25 Broad Street, New York.

The American Protective League investigation reflected that Maurice Blumlein was a tobacconist who had retired and devoted his time to dealing in Wall Street stocks and writing literature. All of Blumlein's friends and associates considered him a honest businessman, but during 1917 and 1918 he had exhibited socialistic tendencies. Some of his friends thought that he was "slightly gone on the subject." A very personal friend of Blumlein's, one Dr. A. Hofheimer, 118 West 72nd Street, New York City, who claimed to be a Socialist, explained that Blumlein was an International Socialist, or a follower of Karl Marx.

According to information developed by the American Protective League, Blumlein had traveled for the past ten or twelve years (prior to 1918) to Holland in the interest of his tobacco business, and had also spent some time in Germany and Switzerland. He was apparently in the habit of going to Europe sometimes twice a year. On his last trip to Holland in 1914 his health broke down and he went to Switzerland to recuperate, returning to the United States on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie July 21, 1914.

Blumlein's friends who were interviewed by the American Protective League, in addition to Dr. Hofheimer, were Harry X Barth of L. Barth and Son, 32 Cooper Square, Alexander X Goldschmidt of B. Lowenfeld and Company, 32 Cooper Square, and David Xoglin of 127 West 82nd Street. Zoglin was a Russian by birth.

A notation on the passport application dated June 27, 1918, reads as follows: "The applicant and his witness acted in a very suspicious manner during their stay in this agency. The appearance and actions of the applicant were in every way against him. Moreover, the attached letter, I feel sure, will not prove satisfactory to you. Refusal recommended on general principles. Safety first."

SAC, New York

The letter referred to was signed by David Zoglin and addressed to Maurice Blumlein requesting Blumlein to go to Mexico and investigate the value and location of the properties of the Turpan Star Oil Corporation in which Zoglin had invested many thousands of dollars.

The description of Maurice Blumlein given on the application for passport is as follows: Age, 35 years; born, New York City, November 13, 1921; height, 5 feet 8 inches; hair, brown; eyes, gray; forehead, broad; nose, regular; mouth, regular; chin, oval; complexion, fair. It is noted that Blumlein wore spectacles. Copies of a photograph of Blumlein are attached for the information of the New York City and Washington Field Offices.

(CG-238271)

Undeveloped Leads

The Washington Field Office should check the passport records at the Department of State for all information regarding Victoria Stone (allegedly born Singer, in Canada), on Julius Heiman, and on Maurice Blumlein.

The Philadelphia Office should check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for possible naturalization data on Victoria Singer in the event no information is developed by Washington Field in the passport records of the State Department. The Philadelphia Office should not make inquiries at the University of Pennsylvania regarding Victoria Singer unless such inquiries can be made through a highly responsible source of information that will exclude any possibility that the Bureau's interest in Victoria Stone, nee Singer, will reach the Communist Party or Soviet agents.

The New York Office should attempt to locate Maurice Blumlein, and will check all toll calls for as long a period as practicable up to date from the business and residence telephones of Victoria Stone, Julius Heiman and Maurice Blumlein. Mail covers should be placed on these individuals, and the possibility of additional technical surveillance should be explored. It is noted that at the present time only the residence of Victoria Stone has been considered. The New York Office should carefully check its indices regarding the other individuals mentioned as contacts of Blumlein, inasmuch as there is some indication that all of them might have been interested in "International Socialism" in 1918 and may still be contacts of Blumlein today.

All offices should bear in mind the fact that Victoria Stone, Julius Heiman and Maurice Blumlein have been relatively untouched by Bureau investigation despite their apparent activities on behalf of the Comintern and the Soviet Union over a period of many years, and nothing should be done in the way of open inquiry to disturb whatever sense of security they may enjoy at the present time.

Enclosure

cc - San Francisco
Philadelphia

Washington (Enclosure)

~~SECRET~~

HW:mr
100-931280-2

November 13, 1944

SAC, New York

RECORDED

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ARTHUR ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Classified by 4913/HP/el
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite
4-7-78

Attached are photostatic copies of the following items:

[redacted] regarding Arthur Adams
dated at [redacted] October 16, 1944.

An affidavit of birth regarding Arthur Adams executed by Arthur
Ranto and notarized by N. S. Millstone on October 2, 1936.

[Large redacted block]

b7D

[redacted] comments that Arthur Adams in 1936-37
would be by his own statement approximately 46 years of age.

With regard to the [redacted] which was found in the
possession of Arthur Adams, [redacted] has made the
following comment:

[Large redacted block]

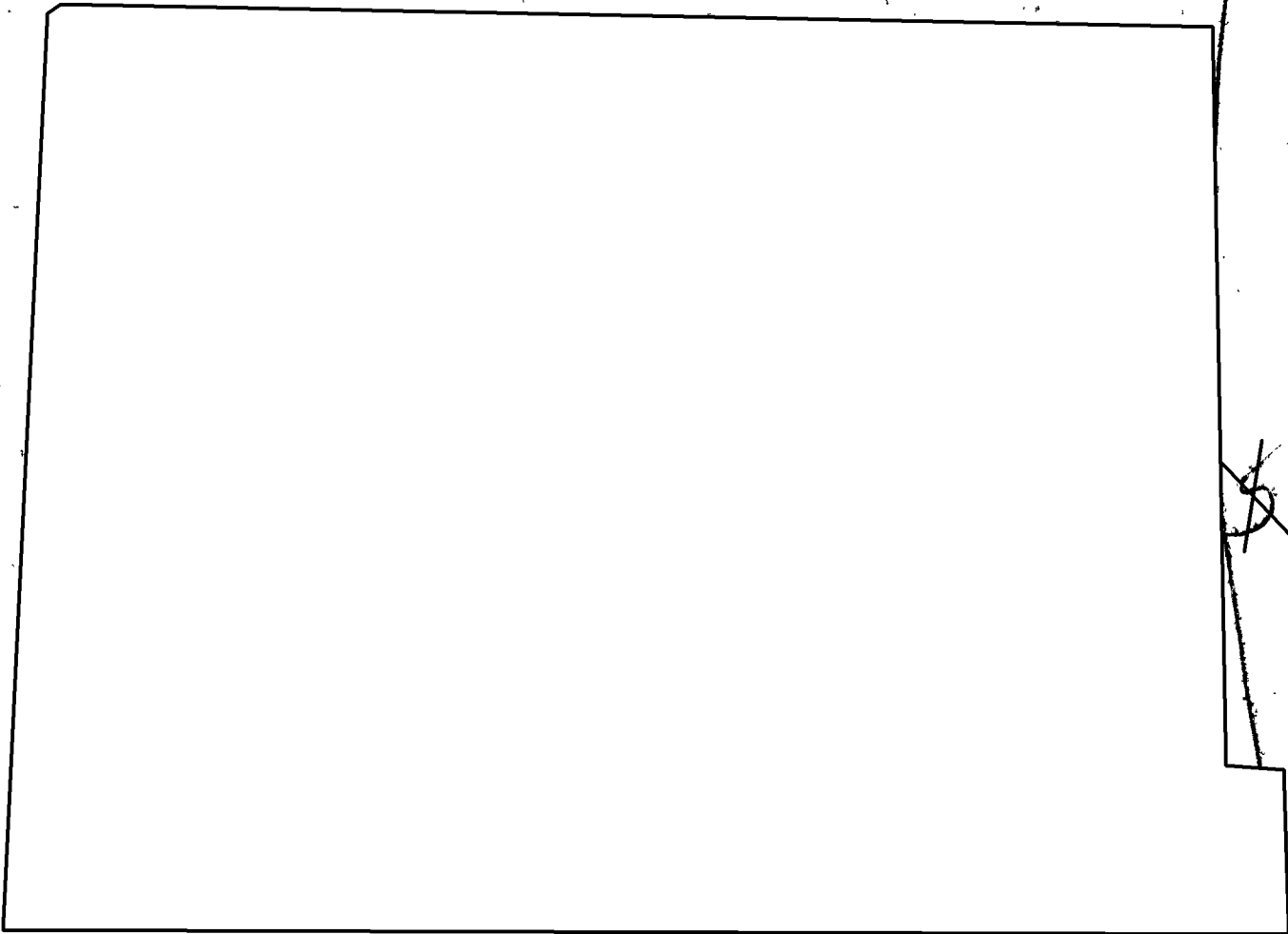
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NOV 15 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~

Handwritten initials/signature

56 NOV 23 1944



- Mr. C
- Mr. V. A. ...
- Mr. C
- Mr. C
- Mr. C
- Mr. L. M.
- Mr. F. S.
- Mr. S. P.
- Mr. T. T.
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. E. D.
- Mr. Holloman
- Mr. McCairo
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

CC: San Francisco

LW:KA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

URGENT

100-331280-6

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

NOVEMBER 21, 1944

RT Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK

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EX-35
H

ARTHUR ADAMS, IS DASH R. FURNISH MANHATTAN ENGINEERS WITH COPY OF REPORT
AGENT HINDERAKER DATED AUGUST TEN FORTYFOUR, BUT REQUEST AT TIME OF FURNISHING,
COPIES OF ALL REPORTS PREPARED ON ADAMS BY MANHATTAN DISTRICT ENGINEERS.

HOOVER

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E.A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Piper _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COPY DESTROYED
R 260 JAN 7 1960

l

Don

NOV 25 1944

SENT VIA

5:47 P M

Per *a*

TELETYPE
NOV 21 1944

East

- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Arthur Adams

Spickland

WASH FROM NEW YORK 10 20 6-31 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

HIP. ARTHUR ADAMS IS - R. REFER FIVE IS. LOCAL MANHATTAN ENGINEERS DISTRICT OFFICE HAS REQUESTED THEY BE FURNISHED WITH COPIES OF REPORT OF AGENT HEWITT H. HINDERAKER IN THE ABOVE CAPTIONED MATTER DATED AUGUST TEN, FORTY FOUR. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF THIS REPORT SHOULD BE FURNISHED.

CONROY

*TWX, New York
11/21/44 L.H.*

REC- 100-331280

c.c. Mr. Ladd

5

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Suite 1729 - 111 Sutter Street
San Francisco 4, California
November 22, 1944

A. Carson.....
Clegg.....
Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
AIR MAIL Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

me
11/21

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913 AP/1
ON 4-4-78

Attention: Supervisor LISH WHITSON

11/21

Re: ARTHUR ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated November 4, 1944, captioned as above which contains information relating to VICTORIA STONE, JULIUS HELMAN, and others as was furnished by Informant [redacted]

b7D

Noted in the case entitled "HARRY BRIDGES, with aliases, Communist Activities, Immigration Act" is information to the effect that VICTORIA STONE had resided for a period of time with one HARRY STONE, such information having been given by [redacted] who further stated that he had met with VICTORIA STONE and EARL BROWDER in Los Angeles in 1936. It does not appear that [redacted] furnished any data which would serve to further identify HARRY STONE; however, there is contained in the report of Special Agent E. W. McGEE entitled "Communist Party, Los Angeles Area," dated September 10, 1941, information that one HARRY STONE was carried as a member of the Communist Party in 1937 and 1938. In this report it is indicated that more information might be available from the records of the Los Angeles Office concerning background information relative to HARRY STONE.

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~TOP SECRET~~

The Los Angeles Office is requested to review its indices and all information on file relative to HARRY STONE in an effort to ascertain whether the person of this name mentioned in the report of Special Agent McGEE is identical with the HARRY STONE concerning whom information was furnished by [redacted]. In the event these persons are identical, the Los Angeles Office should conduct investigation to determine whether STONE still resides within the Los Angeles area or should make efforts to obtain his present whereabouts.

b7D

G

Any such information obtained should be furnished at the earliest possible date to the Bureau and interested offices.

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

Very truly yours,

RECORDED
INDEXED

100-331280-7

EX-47

NOV 27 1944

J. D. PIEPER
SAC



cc - Los Angeles
New York

WOS:ech
100-24541

52 DEC 2 1944

5711

83a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

LW:mr
100-331280-2

November 13, 1944

~~CONFIDENTIAL - AIR POUCH~~

mark

463

9

[Redacted]

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

Attached is a personal and confidential letter

[Redacted]

b7D

regarding the background of Arthur Adams.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

~~Classified by 4913 [signature]
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
4-4-78~~

at

100-331280-8
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 27 1944
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

EX-47

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1944

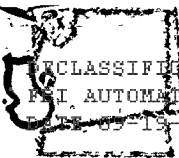
EM

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

5



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LW:mr
100-331280-2



November 15, 1944

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

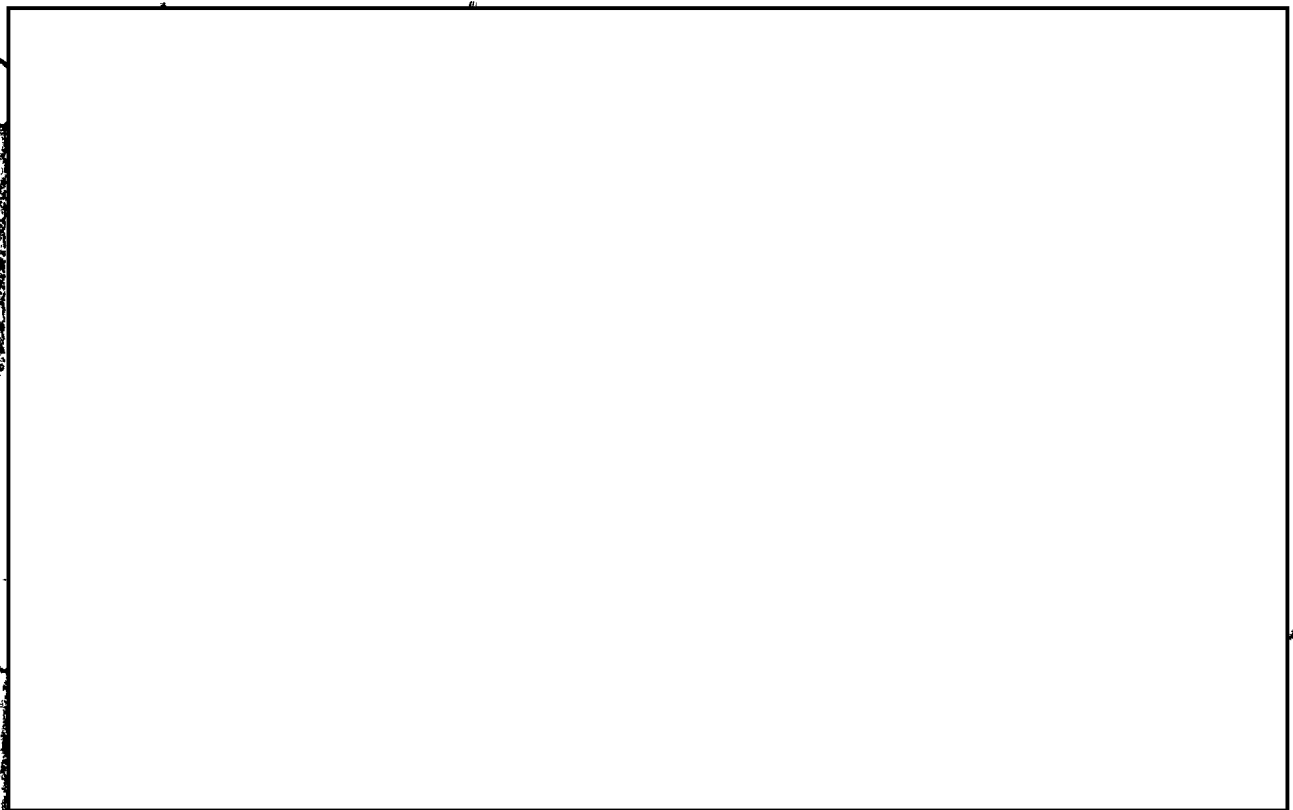


~~Classified by 4913 BFL/d
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
4-4-78~~

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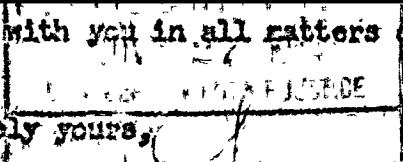
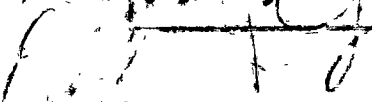
Reference is made to your letter of November 2, 1944, your   furnishing additional information regarding the background of Arthur Adams.

b7D



Assuring you of my desire to cooperate with you in all matters of mutual interest,

CC: 


Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-16821

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 11/30/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/16/44	REPORT MADE BY FLOYD L. JONES -ELJ:PT
TITLE ARTHUR ADAMS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REFER: 5-IS

BEATRICE HEIMAN, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] is presently employed as secretary in offices of Tass News Agency, Washington, D. C.; was formerly private secretary of former Soviet Ambassador OUMANSKY until entry of Russia into present war. Miss HEIMAN resides 2801 Adams Mill Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. She has no known connections with local Communist Party.

Clearance on Beatrice Heiman in this matter from Mr Jack Neal, Dept State 12-2-44, 5 pm. LW

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 5-30-78 BY [signature]~~

Classified by 4913 J-HK
Exempt from GDS Category 2X3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 4-4-78

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent HUGHITT H. HINDERAKER, New York, New York, dated October 27, 1944;
Letter from Bureau to New York dated November 4, 1944.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

According to Confidential Informant [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau, BEATRICE HEIMAN, 2801 Adams Mill Road, N. W., telephone North 1292, who was the former private secretary of the former Ambassador of the USSR to the United States, Mr. OUMANSKY, until the entry of Russia into the present war in June of 1941, is presently employed as secretary in the offices of Tass News Agency, Washington, D. C. Informant advised that while connected with the Embassy Miss HEIMAN was extremely friendly with Mrs. LITVINOV, the wife of the former Soviet Ambassador, and

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

Guy [signature]

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPY DESTROYED

R 260

JAN 6 1960

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 Bureau
- 3 New York
- 2 Philadelphia
- 2 Washington Field

COPY IN FILE

100-331-10-10

NOV 30 1944

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO #100-16821

attended many social functions with her. She was likewise a close friend of Mr. and Mrs. FEDOTOV, Mr. FEDOTOV being the former Third Secretary of the Soviet Embassy. Informant advised that Miss HEIMAN is the sister of JULIA DORN, who is connected with the radio program in New York City entitled "We, the People". In connection with her present position with Tass News Agency she is on some occasions called upon by Ambassador ANDREI GROMYKO, of the Soviet Embassy, to review some of his speeches in order to correct the form of English.

The indices of the Washington Field Office fail to reveal that Miss HEIMAN has any known connections with the local Communist Party or any known members of the Party. L

PENDING

WFO #100-16821

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

* At WASHINGTON, D. C., at the U. S. State Department will check the passport records for all information regarding VICTORIA/STONE (allegedly born in Singer, Canada), JULIUS/HEIMAN and MAURICE/BLUMLEIN.

~~SECRET~~

LW:KA

RECORDED

100-331280-11

SAC, Los Angeles

November 23, 1944

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ARTHUR ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the San Francisco letter dated November 23, 1944, suggesting that the Bureau give consideration to locating and reinterviewing [redacted] relative to Victoria Stone's and Julius Keiman's participation in Soviet espionage.

b7D

[redacted] according to information contained in the Bureau's files, is not a particularly reliable individual. It is not desired at this time to conduct any interviews which might be calculated to disclose to Victoria Stone the Bureau's present interest in her activities. Accordingly, at this time no attempt should be made by the Los Angeles Office to reinterview [redacted]

cc - San Francisco
New York

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Jones _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED 3
 NOV 28 1944 P.M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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843c



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
 Suite 1729 - 111 Sutter Street
 San Francisco 4, California
 November 22, 1944

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

AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Attention: Supervisor LISH WHITSON
 Re: ARTHUR ADAMS
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated November 4, 1944, captioned "ARTHUR ADAMS, Internal Security - R," which contains information concerning VICTORIA STONE, JULIUS HEIMAN, MAURICE BLUMLEIN, and others.

It is noted that at the time this information was related by [redacted], the Bureau's principal interest in [redacted] was to secure information concerning HARRY BRIDGES. The information reported pertaining to VICTORIA STONE and others was incidental to the BRIDGES investigation, and no attempt was made at that time to verify STONE's alleged connection with the Soviet Union.

b7D

It is respectfully suggested that the Bureau give consideration to locating and re-interviewing [redacted] relative to VICTORIA STONE's and JULIUS HEIMAN's participation in Soviet Espionage. It is pointed out that in 1940, [redacted] was residing at [redacted].

b7D

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. Pieper
 N. J. L. PIEPER
 SAC

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913 BPL
 ON 4-4-78

B

WOS:ech
100-24541

cc - Los Angeles
New York

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) OF *DeClass*
 DATE *5-30-78* *BWZ*

RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED
 208

100-331280-11

DEC 1 1944

5-10-45



SAC, Los Angeles
cc San Francisco
New York
11/28/44 L.S.H.

803 d

LW:KA
11/30/44

RECORDED

EX-27

100-331280-12

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date:

To: Lieutenant Colonel John Lunsdale, Jr.
United States Army Engineers
Manhattan District
War Department
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ARTHUR ADAMS

Attached is a copy of the report of Special Agent Hughitt H. Hindoraker dated November 11, 1944, at New York City, re "Arthur Adams, Internal Security - R." You will recall that the contents of this report have been discussed with you orally heretofore.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Jones _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Attachment

DEC 1 9 34 AM '44
RECEIVED READING ROOM
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

*Delivered to
Mr. [unclear] for Lunsdale
12/2/44*

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

503e



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

HHH:MRG
100-63983

November 14, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: ARTHUR ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
REFER 5 IS 100-331280

Dear Sir:

There is being enclosed herewith five copies of the revised report in the above captioned matter. This report was revised in accordance with Bureau instructions and a copy has been furnished to Lt. Martin Webb of the Manhattan Engineers District, New York City.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SAC



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Memo to enc. A. Col. Lonsdale
Man. dist. 11/30/44
L. W.

RECORDED

100-331280-12

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NOV 18 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-63983 MFK**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 11/11/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/25 through 10/12/44	REPORT MADE BY HUGHITT H. HINDERAKER
TITLE ARTHUR ADAMS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R REFER 5 IS.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

ARTHUR ADAMS has contacted Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY and EDWARD T. MANNING, former D.S.M. employees, and JOHN H. CHAPIN and MIRIAM SHERWOOD, present D.S.M. employees, and MARCIA SANDS HISKEY, wife of Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY. ADAMS' principal associate in New York City is one VICTORIA STONE who operates a jewelry concern at 510 Madison Avenue, New York City. This business was incorporated in 1941 with JULIUS HEIMAN as Secretary-Treasurer. HEIMAN believed to be identical with the JULIUS HEIMAN described by BENJAMIN GITLOW as one of the earlier organizers of the Communist Party, particularly active in financing behind-the-scenes activity of the Party. ADAMS also contacted HEIMAN and on one occasion a meeting between ADAMS and HEIMAN was carried out in a surreptitious manner. ADAMS' first contact in New York City after returning from Chicago where he met CHAPIN was one JACOB B. ARONOFF, Russian born attorney, and former business partner of ADAMS. ADAMS purports to be a consulting engineer. He receives weekly checks from the KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC., which organization produces Communist and Russian recordings and he is connected with the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, which concern is known to be dominated by Communists and fellow travelers. On August 8, 1944, ADAMS issued a \$1,000 check to JAMES PERLOWIN, a draftsman formerly employed by the SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY, now working on independent Government contracts. Additional contacts of ADAMS developed through physical surveillance and confidential informants set out.

Handwritten notes:
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APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 2-Washington Field 1-Chicago (Information) 2-Atlanta 1-San Francisco (Information) 1-Knoxville (Information)		3-New York (1-NY 100-47343-CINRAD) 1-Lt. Martin Webb Int. & Sec. Div. Man. Eng. Dist. 255 B'way, NYC 100-331286-12 RECORDED & INDEXED 11/14/44 [Handwritten initials]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

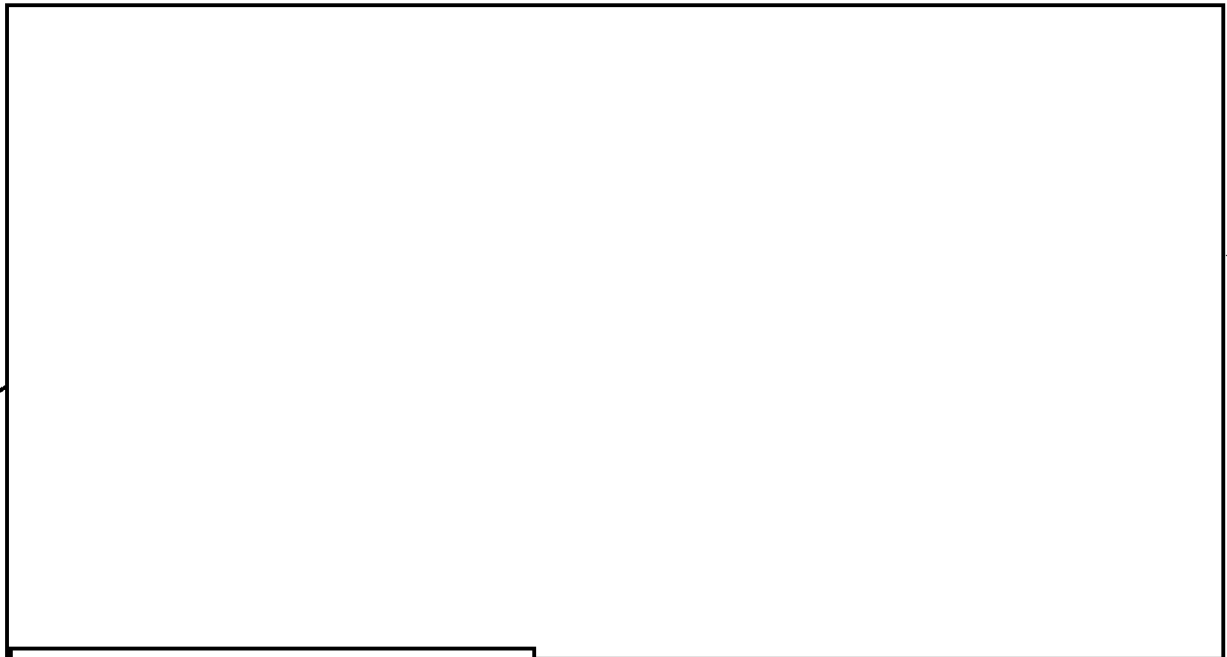
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DETAILS:

CONTACTS WITH D.S.M. EMPLOYEES

Referral/Consult



[redacted] in Chicago, is now similarly employed at Columbia University, New York City, and resides at 160 Cabrini Boulevard, Bronx, New York.

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PRINCIPAL CONTACTS OF ARTHUR ADAMS

VICTORIA STONE

ADAMS was first noted contacting VICTORIA STONE at her apartment 9E, 39 West 55th Street, New York City, on September 5, 1944. Since that time physical surveillance has revealed that ADAMS contacts VICTORIA STONE regularly both at her apartment and at her place of business, the VICTORIA STONE JEWELRY CORPORATION, 510 Madison Avenue. It has been noted that in these contacts ADAMS frequently brings papers, small packages, and, occasionally, a briefcase to VICTORIA's store and that they frequently examine these papers at the store usually going to the back of the store where it is impossible to observe their action.

VICTORIA STONE usually leaves her apartment between ten and eleven thirty A.M. to go to her jewelry store where she spends the entire day. It was ascertained that she keeps a colored maid at her apartment the maid staying until approximately 3:30 P.M. She is also ascertained to have a German spitz dog which she keeps in her apartment. She maintains an unlisted telephone: Circle 6-2479 in her apartment, and a listed telephone at the jewelry store, 510 Madison Avenue, Plaza 3-9850.

Mr. HERMAN HENSCHEL, Superintendent, at 39 West 55th Street, advised Special Agent HERMAN W. MADDOX that VICTORIA STONE lives alone in the apartment No. 9E at this address; that she seldom has any visitors other than one older man whom she identified as her brother. The description of this man as given by the superintendent, indicated that he undoubtedly referred to ADAMS. HENSCHEL stated that STONE has resided at this apartment for about four years and she operates a jewelry store. He also advised that she receives first class mail from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. about twice a week. HENSCHEL stated that about three months ago STONE placed a special lock on her apartment door in addition to the regular lock built into the door, and provided by the apartment house. He stated he did not have a key to this lock.

Confidential Informant NYC-77, whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised Agent MADDOX that the VICTORIA STONE JEWELRY CORPORATION, located at 510 Madison Avenue, New York City, was incorporated September 5, 1941 with \$10,000 capital. The officers of the company were indicated as VICTORIA STONE, President, and JULIUS HEIMAN, Secretary-Treasurer. This informant further advised that VICTORIA STONE is a native born American, about 35 years of age.

On September 19, 1941, VICTORIA STONE and MIRIAM SOMMERS registered the name CHICO GEMS at 562 Fifth Avenue. However, the business was conducted by VICTORIA STONE individually. It consisted of the stringing of pearls and repair work.

JULIUS HEIMAN was described by informant as being 60 years of age, married, and a retired businessman. It was indicated that VICTORIA STONE handles her banking at the National City Bank, 42nd Street and Madison Avenue. This informant indicated that HEIMAN resides at 69 Landscape Avenue, Yonkers, and is also Vi

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President of the CONCORD STEEL CORPORATION, 19 Rector Street, New York City,

On October 7, 1944, Special Agent J. G. JOHNSON noted a man believed to be 38 to 40 years of age, in consultation with VICTORIA STONE at her jewelry store, 510 Madison Avenue. This man spent several hours with VICTORIA STONE and finally left the store at 5:25 P.M. and proceeded to 257 Kingsland Terrace, South Orange, New Jersey.

It was subsequently ascertained that this individual was identical with PHILIP LEVY. Information in the files of the New York office reflects that PHILIP LEVY was born in Latvia, Russia, March 15, 1893. He entered the United States the same year and was educated in the United States; received a B.A. degree at Harvard. He was engaged in a textile business in partnership with his brother, JACOB LEVY. His brother was stationed for a time in Manila and the business was devoted to Far Eastern trade. The files also revealed that PHILIP LEVY is an associate of LEON JOSEPHSON who presently operates night club Cafe Society in New York City. It was further indicated that PHILIP LEVY at one time inquired of JOSEPHSON concerning the whereabouts of GEORGE MINK.

A mail cover has been placed on the residence of VICTORIA STONE, 39 West 55th Street, and at her place of business, 510 Madison Avenue. On October 12, 1944, VICTORIA STONE received a letter bearing the return address: 1823 67th Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but it did not carry the name of the sender. Information obtained from the Philadelphia office indicates that the following persons reside at this address: SAMUEL WEINER, his wife FANNY WEINER, his son LEON WEINER and his daughter JEAN F. WEINER. Voting registration records and Local Draft Board records reflected SAMUEL WEINER was born in Russia on July 28, 1887; was naturalized in the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on January 24, 1930. He owns and operates the WEINER PLUMBING & HEATING COMPANY located at 2207 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

LEONARD WEINER was born in Philadelphia on October 25, 1918 and manages his father's plumbing business. JEAN F. WEINER, who was also born in Pennsylvania, on August 18, 1913, is employed as a bookkeeper.

DAVID SYDNEY WEINER, another son, enlisted in the U.S. Army in September, 1942. All of these persons previously lived at 2124 North 16th Street, until July 1, 1941. The indices of the Philadelphia office

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reflected no information concerning any of these individuals.

The following description of VICTORIA STONE was obtained by surveilling agents:

Age: 37 years
Weight: 102 lbs.
Height: 4' 10"
Hair: Black, invariably worn in upsweep
Complexion: Unusually fair
Build: Stocky, but thin legs,

Referral/Consult



JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF

Reference report indicates that one JACOB ~~P.~~ ARONOFF one time acted as attorney for ADAMS when he was conducting a business known as TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, INC., which first maintained offices at 165 Broadway and then was listed at 1775 Broadway.

As previously indicated in the account of the physical surveillances, ADAMS has frequently visited 29 East 11th Street at which address JACOB B. ARONOFF resides.

The records of Local Draft Board #17, New York City, reflected that ARONOFF is registered with this board having serial number 1284. It is further indicated that he was born March 26, 1896 at Lodz, Russian Poland. He indicated that he was self-employed as a lawyer at 80 Broad Street. The individual who would always know his whereabouts is one ISAAC ARONOFF at 1101 Carroll Place, Bronx, N. Y.

The following description of JACOB ~~P.~~ ARONOFF was obtained from these records:

Height: 5' 3"
Weight: 155 lbs.
Color: White
Eyes: Gray
Hair: Brown
Complexion: Ruddy

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Jacob
In an occupational questionnaire filed March 9, 1942, ARONOFF indicated that he has a college education and that he is divorced. He also stated that he is a lawyer of 24 years experience and is employed as a proprietor hiring two paid workers. He indicated that he has been engaged in general legal practice doing corporation work, administration and legal matters connected with the buying and selling of plants, equipment, etc.

At the offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, it was indicated that ARONOFF had made application for citizenship and that he had made frequent trips to Toronto, Canada, from 1932 to 1936.

At the Bronx County Supreme Court, the following information concerning ARONOFF's citizenship status was obtained by Special Agent HERMAN W. MADDOX:

ARONOFF filed petition for naturalization #29596 dated January 23, 1922 in the Supreme Court of New York, Bronx County. At that time he gave as his residence 654 Castor Street, New York, occupation law clerk, and indicated that he was born March 14, 1896 at Lodz, Poland (Russia). He immigrated to the United States from Bremen, Germany, on May 24, 1905 arriving at the Port of New York on June 6, 1905, on the SS FREDERICK WILHELM.

On June 28, 1917 ARONOFF declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in the Supreme Court, Bronx, N.Y. His petition reveals that he renounced his allegiance to the Republic of Poland and on the declaration of intention filed by him renounced his allegiance to the "present government of Russia". Witnesses to his petition were listed as ARONOFF, a salesman, 654 Castor Street, and ISAAC ARONOFF, manufacturer, of the same address. An oath of allegiance was noted dated May 15, 1922 and an Order admitting petitioner on May 5, 1922. It was also indicated that ARONOFF's certificate of naturalization bore No. 1671987.

Inquiry at the New York County Clerk's office, New York Supreme Court Building, revealed that business certificate No. 11174 was filed on September 24, 1940 by JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF of 80 Broad Street, New York City, which certificate indicated that ADAMS is conducting business under the name of TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

Reference to the Martindale-Hubbel Law Director for 1944

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reveals that JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF, born in 1896, is a graduate of Columbia University and received his law degree from Fordham University, New York City.

JULIUS HEIMAN

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that ADAMS frequently telephonically contacted JULIUS HEIMAN at the Esplanade Hotel and has previously indicated ADAMS has personally contacted him on at least one occasion.

Confidential Informant T-3 has advised that JULIUS HEIMAN resides with his wife in a two-room apartment at the Hotel Esplanade, 305 West End Avenue. He came to this apartment September 14, 1942, having previously lived at 175 West 73rd Street. At the time he first took up residence at this hotel he listed as his references WILTON MANSBACH, 12 East 86th Street, and HENRY HOFHEIMER, 61 Broadway, and the following bank accounts: The Lawyers Trust Company, 135 Broadway, and the Manufacturers Trust Company in the Empire State Building where he is indicated to have had an account since 1923.

This informant further advised that HEIMAN was reported to have been engaged in some sort of a jewelry business previously but that there were indications there was something "crooked" about this. He also advised that he has numerous visitors most of whom are extremely rough looking characters often badly dressed. This informant also indicated that HEIMAN has two daughters one of whom resides in Washington, D.C. He is unable to furnish the names of these daughters.

It was ascertained that JULIUS HEIMAN was registered for Selective Service with Local Draft Board #735, Yonkers, N.Y. Inquiry made at this local board by Special Agent ARTHUR MILLER reveals that JULIUS HEIMAN was born August 12, 1881 at Wilno, Russia. He is a United States Citizen with an eighth grade education. At the time of his registration he gave his address as 69 Landscape Avenue, Yonkers, New York. It was indicated he presently resides at 305 West End Avenue, New York City. These records also indicated that HEIMAN is married, his wife's name being NELLIE, and he is employed as sales manager of the SUNRAY BAKING CORPORATION, Brooklyn.

The following description of HEIMAN was obtained from this record:

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Height: 5' 6"
Weight: 157 lbs.
Eyes: Brown
Hair: Brown
Complexion: Light
Scars: None
Race: White

Confidential Informant NYC-77 furnished information indicating that JULIUS HEIMAN and MILTON MANSBACH were engaged in business as partners January 20, 1942. This informant further advised that HEIMAN was employed by the PATCHOGUE PLYMOUTH MILLS CORPORATION, New York City, but he resigned in 1928 to enter the employment of MANEALOFF & COMPANY, jobbers of steel. HEIMAN was the Vice President and Secretary of this company being elected in 1933. The name of this company was changed to the CONCORD STEEL COMPANY, 19 Redox Street, New York City. HEIMAN's wife, NELLIE, acted as Vice President of the company. The tangible net worth of the company was stated in 1940 to be \$225,543. HEIMAN was also indicated to be an officer of the J. B. KENDALL COMPANY, Washington, D. C., and Secretary-Treasurer of the EMONS HARDWARE COMPANY, wholesalers, at 99 Hudson Street, New York City.

MANSBACH was indicated as being 41 years of age and married. He resided at 187 East Bay Boulevard, Atlantic Beach. He is a graduate of Fordham Law School and admitted to the Bar in 1924. He has been connected with the firm of LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH as partner since January 1, 1928.

HEIMAN was also indicated to have been connected with LAND-SCAPE REALTY COMPANY, owning two apartment houses at 315 West 21st Street and 421 West 21st Street, mortgages on these buildings being held by JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

On September 11, 1939 BENJAMIN GITLOW, at one time a prominent official in the Communist Party of the U.S., in an interview before the Dies Committee, was questioned as to whether he was acquainted with a man named JULIUS HEIMAN. Mr. GITLOW stated: "I know JULIUS HEIMAN very well. I know him from the beginning of the left wing in the Socialist Party up to the present time."

"JULIUS HEIMAN is a businessman holding down a very important position in a commercial corporation and during the early stages of the left wing organization of the Communist Party JULIUS HEIMAN supported the organization with funds, contributions of his own and

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"helped to maintain a monthly journal of the organization, known as the Class Struggle. When the left wing organized the Communist Party JULIUS HEIMAN was attached to that wing of the Communist Party which was organized by the Russian Federation of the Socialist Party. During the years 1920 and 1921 when the Party received diamonds and jewelry which had to be converted into cash, JULIUS HEIMAN is the man who made the business arrangements for the conversion of the diamonds and jewelry into cash for the Party. JULIUS HEIMAN was never known to the Party membership as a member of the Party. His membership was always kept secret and was known only to the top leaders of the Party. Nevertheless, he met with the top leaders of the Party on the most confidential matters concerning the Party organizations. Later when it became necessary to organize a system for receiving moneys by cable and cashing the cable for large amounts and converting the money in such a way that the Party would not be jeopardized and the source of the money hidden, JULIUS HEIMAN played a very important role in that respect and up to the present time JULIUS HEIMAN is in a very confidential position as far as the Party organization is concerned. His daughter BEATRICE HEIMAN is at the present time one of the most confidential and important secretaries of the Russian Embassy and acts as Secretary to the Ambassador himself. BEATRICE HEIMAN is a member of the Communist Party and today serves as a link between the Russian Embassy in Washington and the Communist Party in America."

The above information is recorded in the Dies Reports on Page 4687 and Page 4688.

Information in the New York Field office files reflects that BEATRICE HEIMAN, 2801 Adams Road, Washington, D.C., was an employee of the Tass News Agency, Washington, D.C.

Confidential Informant T-5 advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HULMER that JULIUS HEIMAN, contact of ADAMS, is undoubtedly identical with the JULIUS HEIMAN referred to by BENJAMIN GITLOW in his comments before the Dies Committee in 1939.

Photographic copies of the handwriting and handprinting of JULIUS HEIMAN are being obtained and will be sent under separate letter to the FBI Laboratory for inclusion in its files and for appropriate comparison with other similar specimens previously submitted in connection with this and similar related cases.

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JAMES PERLOWIN

On September 6, 1944, ADAMS contacted JAMES PERLOWIN at his place of business, 113 West 42nd Street, New York City. A highly confidential source of information also indicated on August 8, 1944, ADAMS issued a \$1,000 check to JAMES PERLOWIN.

A check of the indices of the New York office reveals that one PAULA PERLOWIN, with aliases, the wife of JAMES PERLOWIN, is the subject of a Security Matter C investigation, that JAMES PERLOWIN and his wife PAULA, reside at 577 East 24th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

JAMES PERLOWIN, was born February 12, 1913 in Brooklyn, and his parents were both born in Russia. In 1941 and 1942 he was employed by the War Department, U. S. Government, at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. After that he was employed by LAUCKS & NOSLING, New York City, from April, 1942, to August, 1942. He was employed as an artist and technical animator making training films for the U.S. Government with this concern.

On August 24, 1942, he began working for the SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY, Brooklyn, and continued with them until April 6, 1944, at which time he voluntarily left to begin his own business. His work at the SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY was described as making of "exploded screw drawings" of all their instruments to be included in the parts lists used by the armed forces in the field for servicing, repairing and maintaining instruments in actual service. PERLOWIN is now operating his own business doing somewhat similar work preparing training manuals for the armed forces. His business consists of government defense contracts and he employs eleven people.

Investigation of PAULA PERLOWIN and her husband, JAMES PERLOWIN, was initiated because of information obtained from a confidential informant that PAULA PERLOWIN, who was employed as an advance agent of the WPA art project in New York City previous to 1941, was a notorious Communist in that group.

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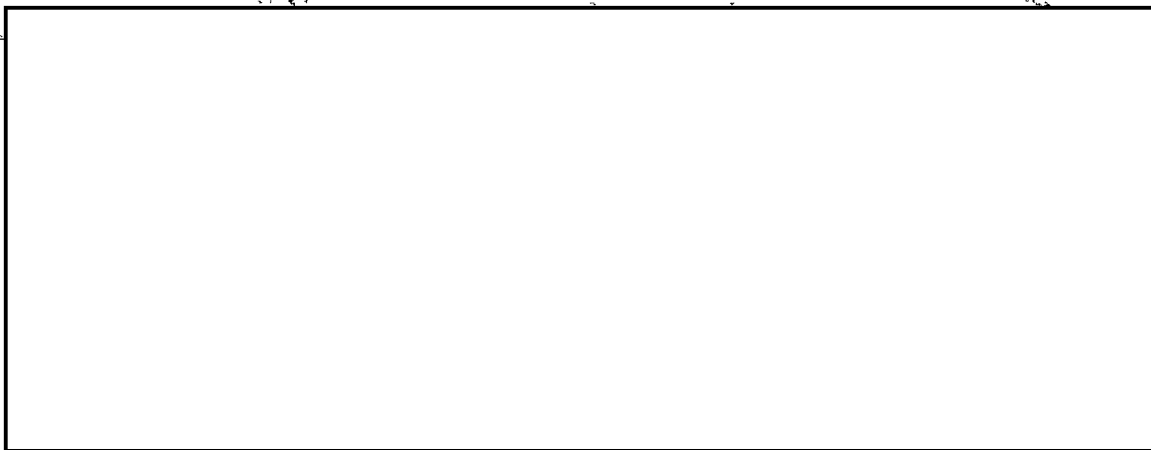
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~~KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC.~~
~~522 Fifth Avenue, NYC.~~

As previously reported under physical surveillance of ADAMS, it has been noted that he frequently contacts ~~KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC.~~ What appears to be the principal office of this organization is located on the fourth floor at 522 Fifth Avenue. The door of this office bears the following inscriptions:

~~"KEYNOTE RECORDINGS~~
~~BICKFORD BROS.~~
~~CHARLES C. HASIN, M.P.I. (Music Products, Inc.)"~~

Referral/Consult



Information in the files of this office reveals that ~~ERIC IRVIN BERNAY~~, also known as ~~IRVIN ERIC BERNSTEIN~~, is the subject of a Security Matter C investigation in this office. In this investigation it was learned that a certificate of incorporation of ~~KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC.~~ was filed on October 7, 1940, with the New York County Clerk's Office, New York Court Courthouse, New York City. The purpose of this corporation was given as carrying on the business of manufacturing and dealing in sound records, music books, sheet music, etc. The corporation was to have a capital stock of \$20,000. The directors of the corporation were given as ~~ERIC BERNAY~~, 133 West 44th Street, ~~DAVID ZEMAND~~, of the same address, and ~~ARTHUR MARCUS~~, also of the same address. ~~MAURICE JOSEPHBERG~~, 152 West 42nd Street, was listed as an attorney for the concern.

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He attended elementary and high school in Montreal, Canada, and attended Mc Gill University, Montreal, for one year and two months. He also attended the New York City College business school for one year. On September 13, 1943, DAVID ZEMAND was inducted into the U.S. Army.

ERIC IRVIN BERNAY, also known as IRVIN ERIC BERNSTEIN, residing at 160 Bennett Avenue, New York City, indicated on his Selective Service records, that he was born March 25, 1906 at New York City. His father, JULIAN BERNSTEIN, and mother, LENA, reside at 128 St. Marks Place, New York City. BERNAY indicated himself to be self-employed as manager and recording director of KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Mr. HAROLD SACKINHEIM, Vice-President of DAZIAN FABRICS, INC., advised that he had known ERIC BERNAY over a considerable period of time and stated that BERNAY was a Communist interested in Communist activities generally. He added that he was formerly employed as an advertising manager of publications known as "The Nation" and the "New Masses".

It was ascertained that KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC. maintains a bank account in the uptown branch of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 6 East 45th Street, New York City. The account is also kept here under the name of ERIC BERNAY.

KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC. was ascertained to produce recordings of a Communist nature and also recordings concerning Russia. This company also handles recordings made by entertainers at Cafe Society, night club operated by LEON and BARNET JOSEPHSON.

Confidential Informant T-6 advised that he had been able to ascertain from persons in the recording business that ERIC BERNAY of the KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC is not as active in the business as he formerly was; that ADAMS is now working for this company and handles the recordings for them. He stated he was unable to ascertain any thing concerning the background of ADAMS or how he happened to be come connected with the KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC.

ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA
45 West 18th Street, New York City

Reference report reflects that ADAMS contacted this concern and it was reported by the Chicago office that ADAMS in obtaining return reservations to New York City requested of the New York Central ticket

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agent that the reservations be made in the name of the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, indicating that he was employed by this concern and traveling for them. Also, as previously indicated, ADAMS was noted to contact the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION while under physical surveillance by agents of this office. The individual with whom ADAMS left the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION on this occasion has been tentatively identified as one CAH/BRISTEL, with aliases: Samuel Becker, Solomon Aaron Becker. Information in the files of the New York office reflects that BRISTEL was born November 8, 1913 in Chicago, the son of HYMAN BECKER, a native of Russia, and ROSE (BUTTMAN) a native of Austria.

In 1939, BRISTEL was business manager of the Communist weekly "New Masses" and later he became President of this magazine. It was ascertained on July 17, 1944, that BRISTEL is employed by the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 45 West 18th Street, New York City. Referral/Consult

It was also noted that when ADAMS traveled to Westport, Connecticut under surveillance by agents of this office, he was met at the train by MOLLIE NOVICK, 91 Central Park West, New York City.

The records of Local Board #24, New York City, indicated that SAMUEL JOHN NOVICK, 91 Central Park West, New York City, is married to MOLLIE NOVICK of the same address. These records also reflected that SAMUEL NOVICK was born January 25, 1897 at Vitebsk, Russia, and that he is employed as President of the TRANSFORMER CORPORATION OF AMERICA which is known to be the former name of what is now known as the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA. NOVICK also indicated himself to be manager of the Lafayette Radio Corporation of Illinois and Georgia, which company he indicated was engaged in supplying radio equipment to government agencies. NOVICK indicated that he had been a radio operator since 1920.

The following description was obtained in the Selective Service file:

Color	White
Height	5'5"

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Weight	140 lbs.
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Social Security No:	089-03-9096
Citizenship	U. S.
Selective Service Serial No.	3324

His telephone number is listed as ENdicott 2-4322.

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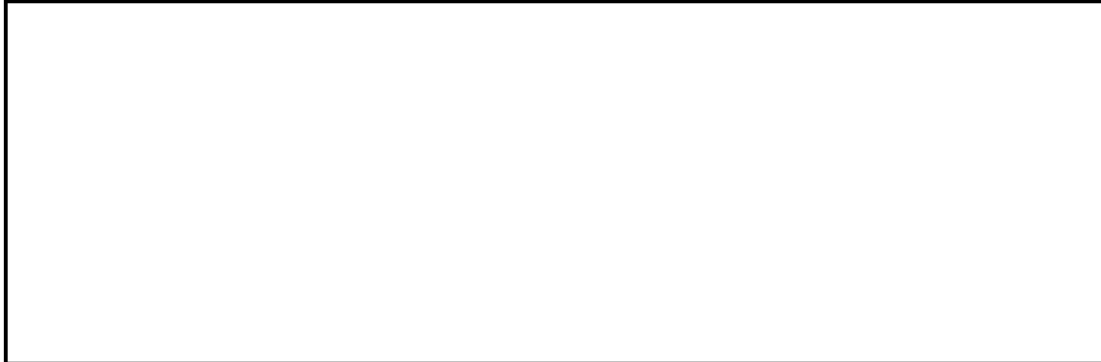
Confidential Informant T-4, who is familiar with the organization of the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, advised that at the present time, SAMUEL NOVICK is the President and main owner of the concern. S. W. BURKE, also known as BURKOWITZ, is manager of the Atlanta branch; LARRY BRAUN is in charge of purchases; FRANK LESTER is chief engineer; M. DANIELS is plant manager, and a Miss LIEBERMAN is in charge of bookkeeping. He stated that an individual, whose last name is BRISTEL, and whose first name he did not know, is handling publicity and advertising for the concern. He added that this man shares offices with a PAUL TRAUGOTT. PAUL TRAUGOTT, he explained, is an engineer who has been working on various electrical experiments and who has been particularly successful with the new type of electrical medical instrument used to measure heart ailments and the like. He described TRAUGOTT as being avidly pro-Russian although he believed he was of American birth. This informant stated that he considers SAMUEL NOVICK, the President of the concern, to be thoroughly pro-Russian and recalled that he had made a trip to Europe yearly previous to the war. He also stated that on one occasion JOHANNES STEELE, who handles a news broadcast for the company, addressed a meeting of the workers in the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA on occasion.

This informant stated that the V.E.R.M.W.A. and the F.A.E.C.T. are the active unions in the organizations. He stated that in any situation the union was able to get whatever was requested from NOVICK. He stated that this concern was attempting to develop a South American trade before they became 100% a war industry. He stated that he believes the company has a good contact in Washington who has been able to get them their large defense contracts. He had no information as to who this individual might be and also was unable to furnish any information concerning contacts of SMAUEL NOVICK outside of the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION.



Referral/Consult

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Confidential Informant T-2 has advised that ADAMS has received considerable correspondence from a publication entitled "PLANNING".

Confidential Informant NYC-77 advised that GLENN GRISWOLD began publishing a weekly news letter entitled "PLANNING" in 1943 and in July, 1944, issued an additional confidential news letter entitled "Public Relations". This informant further advised that GLENN GRISWOLD has been a member of the staff of the Chicago InterOcean since 1908 and employed by the Chicago Examiner in 1910. He was also connected with the Chicago Journal of Commerce, 1920 to 1931, and acted as Vice President of Fox Film Corporation, 1933. He was connected with "Business Week" as editor from 1933 to 1938. In 1938 he began a public relations office which is organized as the GLENN GRISWOLD ASSOCIATES, 330 West 42nd Street, with a branch located at 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. This service acted as public relations counsel for the STUDEBAKER CORPORATION.

MISS H. BAIRD, Secretary to A. H. BRYSON Personnel Manager of MC GRAW-HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 330 West 42nd Street, stated that GRISWOLD had been employed as editor for "Business Week" from September 1933, to November, 1938 and that while in the employ of the company he married his secretary, DENNY PRAGER. She stated that PRAGER claimed to be of German-American ancestry and indicated she was of the Unitarian faith although she indicated she was possibly Jewish. At the time of her employment, she indicated she had been employed previously by FORBES Magazine, NBC BROADCASTING and the BROOKLYN EXPRESS, a newspaper. She indicated that she was conversant in German, French and Italian and received her education at Columbia University.

Mr. EHRLICH, publisher of "Business Week" advised that GRISWOLD came to the "Business Week" as an editor from the Chicago Journal of Commerce. EHRLICH described GRISWOLD as a very good journalist but not capable as an economist. He indicated that as editor of

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"Business Week" he naturally had good contacts in the business world but doubted that he would be in a position to obtain extremely secret or confidential information concerning new manufacturing processes, or information of a restricted nature concerning manufacturing developments in connection with national defense. He suggested that Mr. J. J. BERLINER, who publishes a news letter service in New York City, might be able to give more current information concerning GRISWOLD's activities.

Glenn

The records of Local Draft Board 32 reflected that GRISWOLD registered with this board on April 25, 1942, Serial No. 2683. At the time of registration he resided at 785 Park Avenue, New York City. It was indicated that he was born June 19, 1886 at Benton Harbor, Michigan. He indicated his employer to be the Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries, 110 East 42nd Street, and his work to be that of a public relations director.

It was ascertained from Mr. MC NALLY, President of CHARLES E. NOYES, real estate management, 295 Madison Avenue, New York City that GRISWOLD moved his publishing business from 299 Madison Avenue to his present address, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, on May 1, 1944.

It was ascertained from H. F. PURDY, 342 Madison Avenue, that GRISWOLD maintains a banking account at the Chase Bank, 42nd Street branch, and that his present home address is 815 Park Avenue.

It was ascertained that "PLANNING" is a weekly business letter which allegedly advises its subscribers of the very latest developments in manufacturing and business; particularly sets forth new developments of various companies, new inventions and new products. It can be subscribed to by any businessman and sells for \$25. per year.

DR. LOUIS MILLER

Information obtained through the physical surveillance of ADAMS, and from Confidential sources, indicates he contacts a Dr. LOUIS MILLER 400 West End Avenue, New York City, frequently. There are indications that ADAMS is obtaining medical treatment from this individual who is known to be a medical doctor.

Information in the files of the New York Office indicates that Dr. LOUIS MILLER is a member of the National Executive Board, the National Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees, and also a member of the

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Executive Board of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, New York City, which board included Dr. EDWARD K. BARSKY and Dr. H.V. LEOP, well known Communists,

On December 12, 1941, Mr. EDMUND SIGERSON, 9 Highland Terrace, Verona, New Jersey, who is employed by the Allied Medical Laboratories, 451 West End Avenue, New York City, contacted this office in regard to Dr. LOUIS MILLER. He stated that Dr. MILLER, who resides at 400 West End Avenue, is a very active Communist and that he has two daughters who are members of the Communist Party. He added that one of Dr. MILLER's daughters is married to a man named BURK who was a student at Columbia University, five years previously, and was expelled from that university because of his Communist activity. He stated that approximately a year and a half previously he had been in Dr. MILLER's office and overheard him telling a colored patient how bad conditions were in the United States, and that he, Dr. MILLER, advocated a complete change. He stated that it was common knowledge that Dr. MILLER was a Communist and that he admitted to this fact.

IRENE MORRIS MILLER

Through a physical surveillance of ADAMS, it was ascertained that he has contacted a Miss MILLER who was ascertained to be employed as a buyer in Macy's Department Store, New York City.

Confidential Informant T-7 advised that IRENE MORRIS MILLER, 400 West End Avenue, New York City, is employed by the Macy Department Store as an assistant buyer. This informant further advised that she was born in January, 1905; that she speaks Polish, Russian and German. She graduated from Barnard College in 1928 and worked for the Gimbels Department Store from 1929 through 1934 and for Lord & Taylor Department Store in 1928. She indicated as reference BASIL M. BASS, 22 East 40th Street, a lawyer, and DAN GOLENPAUL, 444 Madison Avenue, GOLENPAUL is connected with the "Information Please" broadcast. It was also indicated that IRENE MILLER was an American citizen and resided at 240 West 75th Street, New York City, previous to her present residence.

The following description was obtained of this individual:

Name	IRENE MORRIS MILLER (nee MORRIS)
Height	5'4"
Weight	118 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Olive

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NY 100-62033

Social Security # 133-16-1948

MRS. ZELMA BAKER MILLER

Referral/Consult

As previously reported during the physical surveillance of ADAMS, on October 8, 1944, he contacted a woman identified as Mrs. ZELMA BAKER MILLER of 9005 Seneca Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland, while she was in New York City between trains en route from Bedford Hills, New York, to Washington, D. C.

Information furnished by the Baltimore Office reflects that ZELMA BAKER MILLER resides at the above address; was born August 23, 1910 in Pittsburgh, Pa.; and is married to Major BENJAMIN FRANK MILLER, U.S.M.C.R., who is at the present time a tuberculosis patient at Montefiore Sanitarium, Bedford Hills, N. Y. The Millers have [redacted]

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b7C

[redacted] The MILLER family came to Bethesda in September, 1943, from Chicago, their previous addresses being 950 East 59th Street, and 6495 University Avenue, Chicago. Major MILLER was in the U.S.M.C. from 1928 through 1933. He was educated in Harvard University and M.I.T. He interned at the New York Hospital and Cornell Medical, and was employed as staff physician and surgeon at the Billings Memorial Hospital at Chicago and the Zoller Memorial Clinic, Chicago. He received a reserve commission as Major in the U.S.M.C. September 19, 1943, and entered the employ of the U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, as a surgeon.

Major MILLER was born September 10, 1907 at Fitchburg, Mass. His parents were born in Poland and his brother; HARRY H. MILLER, resides at 7-2 Merriam Avenue, Leominster, Mass.

Mrs. MILLER is employed at the Naval Medical Research Laboratories at Bethesda as a bio-chemist since December 22, 1943. Her application form indicates she can speak French and German; that she worked at the University of Chicago for five years, the Albany Medical School for one year, and the Bio-Chemical Research Foundation at Philadelphia for three years. She obtained a Ph-D in 1934 at the University of Pittsburgh. It was indicated that Mr. MILLER is of the Jewish religion.

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It was indicated that Mrs. MILLER frequently calls her husband at Bedford Hills, New York, and also a Corporal KAY GAROZYNSKY of 1556 Superior Street, Detroit, Michigan, and the number STuyvesant 9-3998, apparently New York City. She also contacts a Miss EDITH BAKER, Baltimore, Maryland, Tuxedo 3842. Miss BAKER was indicated as being employed since December 13, 1943 at the GLENN L. MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, as time clerk in the Building and Field Department, Plant No. 2. Miss BAKER was born January 1, 1919 at Pittsburgh, Pa. and attended Carnegie Technical Institute for two years and the University of Chicago where she is believed to have graduated in 1940. She has been previously employed by Mrs. MARTIN GRUNWICK, Catholic Boys Welfare Club, probably at Pittsburgh, Pa. She was also previously employed as a file clerk with the Navy Department, OPA Building, Pittsburgh, from April, 1942 to August, 1943. Her residence in Pittsburgh was indicated as 1563 Tolma Avenue. However, she presently resides at 6007 Sycamore Road, Baltimore, Md. with Mr. and Mrs. MILTON SAMUEL ZAPP. ZAPP is employed as route man for the Railway Express Co. It was indicated the Baltimore Office had no record concerning Miss BAKER or ZAPP.

Information furnished by the Chicago office reflects that Mrs. ZELMA BAKER MILLER has held appointments at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, 1930, the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, 1934 through 1937; the Albany Medical College, 1937 through 1938 and from September, 1938 to October 31, 1943 in the Dental Department of the University of Chicago.

Dr. J. R. BLAYNE, head of the dental clinic, Billings Hospital, advised the Chicago office that Mrs. MILLER and Dr. BENJAMIN F. MILLER are members of the American Association of Scientific Workers, a "left wing organization" with predominant Jewish membership, and that both were interested in furthering their own interest. He also indicated that Mrs. MILLER was a very capable chemist.

The following description of Mrs. MILLER was obtained by surveillance agents:

Height	5'7"
Weight	120 lbs.
Hair	Dark brown worn back over ears
Features	Jewish
Complexion	Dark
Face	Long and thin
Build	Slim
	Bow legged
	speaks with no accent

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JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN
LESTER BRAUNSTEIN

It will be recalled that ADAMS was observed by surveilling agents to have entered an automobile bearing New York license # N 47-67 after leaving 29 East 11th Street in company with an unidentified individual.

It was ascertained, through the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, New York City, that this license is registered to JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN who gave as his address 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The license was issued for a 1941 Chrysler sedan which had been purchased April 12, 1944 from the Chrysler Company at 1757 Broadway, New York City.

Confidential Informant NYC-77 advised that JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN is a tax consultant and that he has been connected with the INTERBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, finance, as Treasurer. This concern is presently out of business.

Miss RUTH NORDBERG, Secretary of the CUSHMAN WAKE FIELD RENTAL AGENCY, 521 Fifth Avenue, stated that JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN is a tax consultant and spends a considerable amount of his time in Washington, D. C. She explained that LESTER BRAUNSTEIN and ALBERT A. JAMES occupy Room 1320 - 21 with JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN.

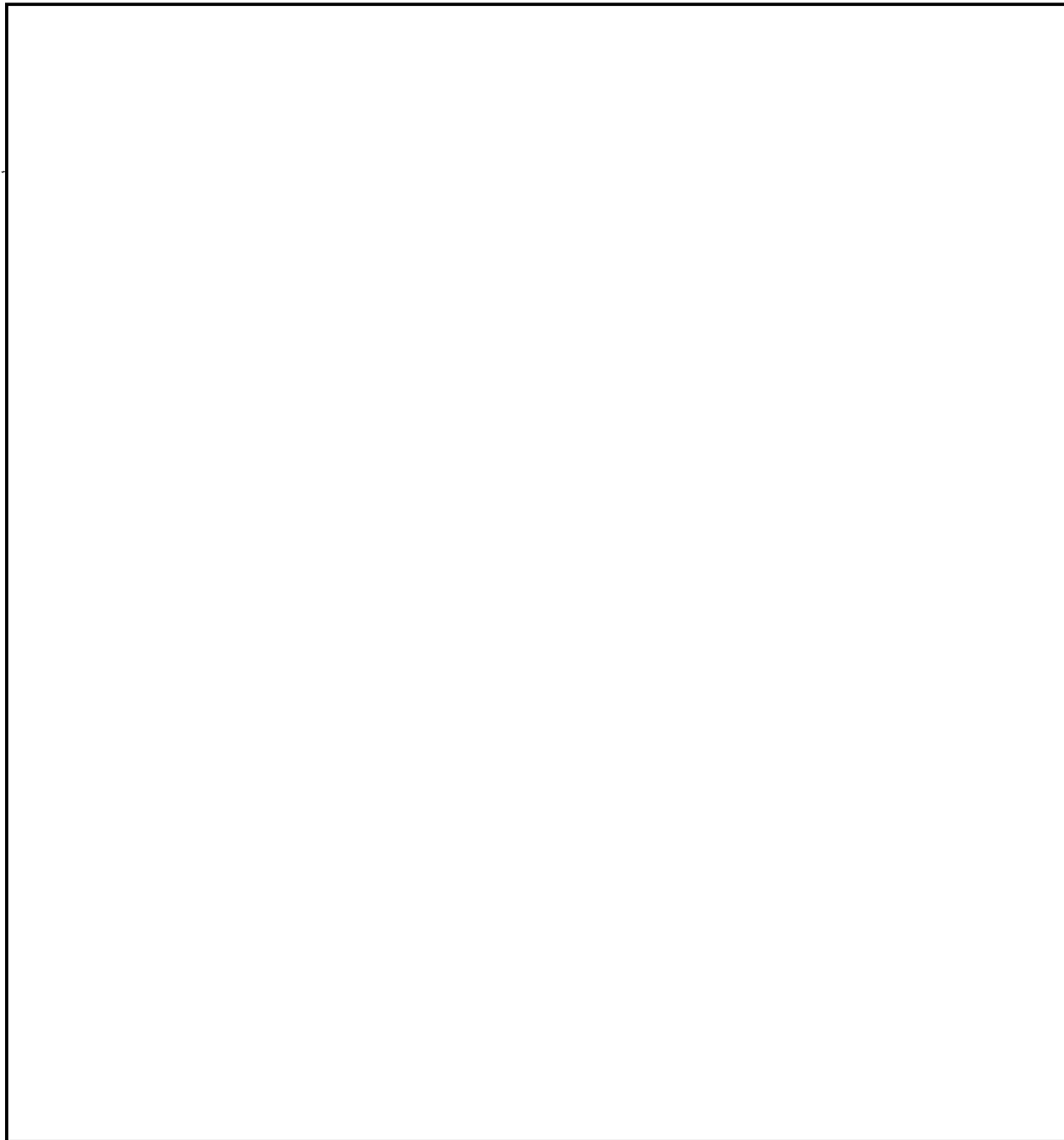
The description obtained of LESTER BRAUNSTEIN was ascertained by surveilling agents to fit the individual seen in the company of ADAMS at 29 East 11th Street as set forth under the physical surveillance of ADAMS.

The following description of JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN was obtained from the Motor Vehicle License Bureau:

Born	March 22, 1897
Color	White
Height	5'9"
Weight	160 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown, wears glasses
Has Washington D. C. operator's license #389118.	

Referral/Consult

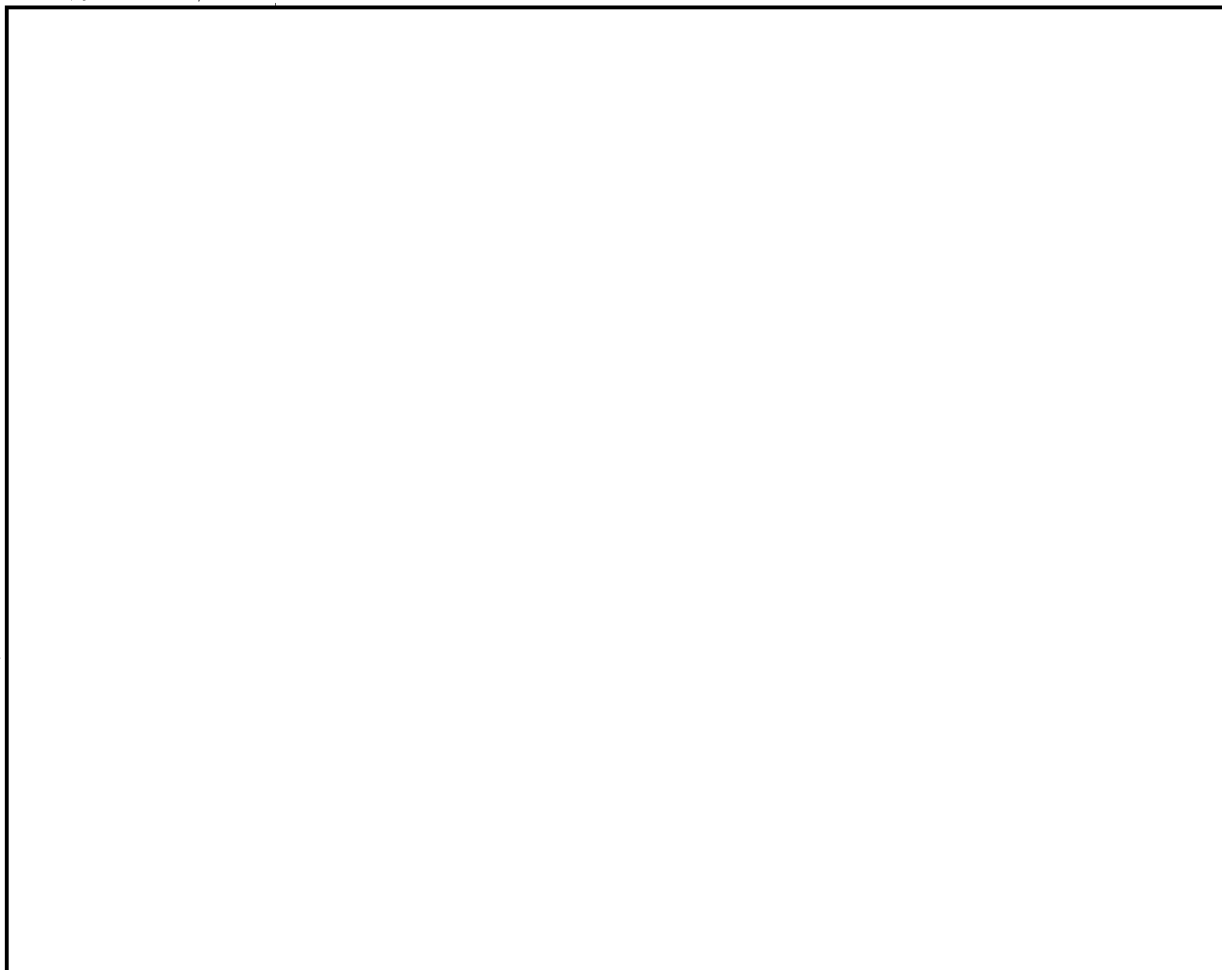
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Mr. SAMUEL LEE, Manager of the Phi Gamma Delta Club, 106 West 56th Street, New York City, advised Special Agent THOMAS H. MOORE that MANNING was a member of this fraternity and that he had not resided there for a considerable period. He explained, however, that MANNING had addressed a letter to the Club on September 26, 1944 on stationery of the METALLURGICAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO in which he requested that a reservation of a low priced room be made for him on the following Friday or Saturday, that is September 29th or 30th. However, this reservation was never claimed by MANNING. Mr. LEE advised that MANNING did, however, receive mail at the club and called for it on October 4th and 5th.

On October 5th he visited the club in the company of a girl in her early twenties. MANNING appeared to be somewhat nervous. While MANNING was awaiting a telegram, the girl in his company made telephone

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calls to the following numbers the calls being charged to MANNING:

Plaza 8-1246

AT 9 - 7865

She also called a Port Washington number which was not obtained by the operator.

MANNING received his telegram which related to a plane reservation from Pittsburgh and left shortly thereafter stating that he was taking a 10:30 PM. train. He left a forwarding address of Box 57, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. LEE also advised that MANNING had made telephone calls on September 30th to the following numbers:

HA 2 - 6300

Referral/Consult

EL 4 - 4300

Information in the files of the New York office reveals that TAKASHI OHTA, author of the "The Golden Wind" served as a captain in the Communist Army in China and did revolutionary work in South America. He entered the United States illegally under an assumed name. He has been employed as a technician, artist and instructor of jiu-jitsu. When interviewed, he claimed not to be a member of the Communist Party and indicated that he had assisted editorially and financially with the Japanese publication "Do-Ho". His mother, three brothers and four sisters reside in Japan. He was indicated to be active in the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy.

Confidential Informant T-8 advised that he had known OHTA for some time and that he had been a contributor to the Japanese paper "Do-Ho". He also indicated that he believed OHTA had been elected chairman of the "Do-Ho" Society in New York City and stated that he did not consider him a loyal American.

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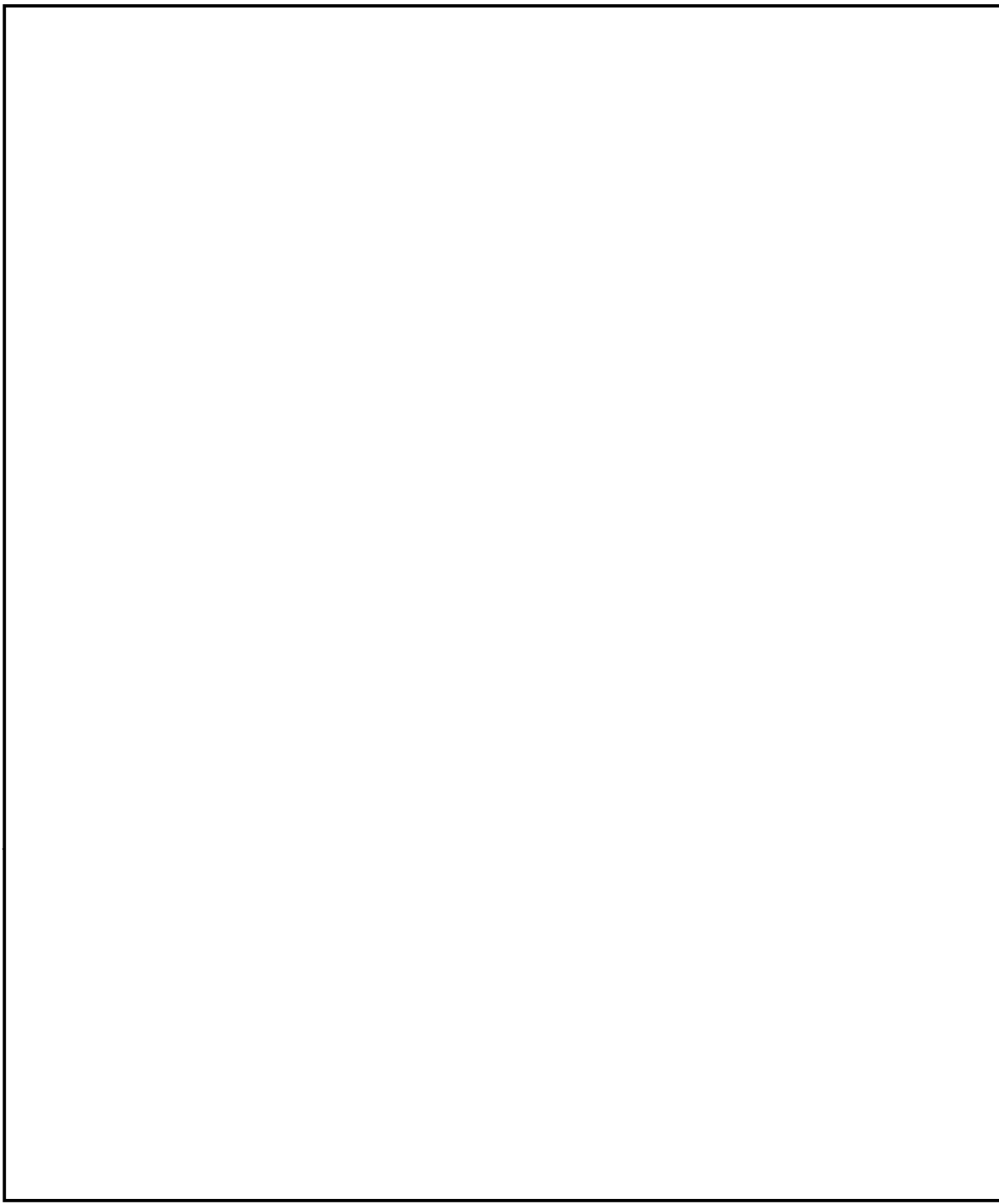


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Referral/Consult

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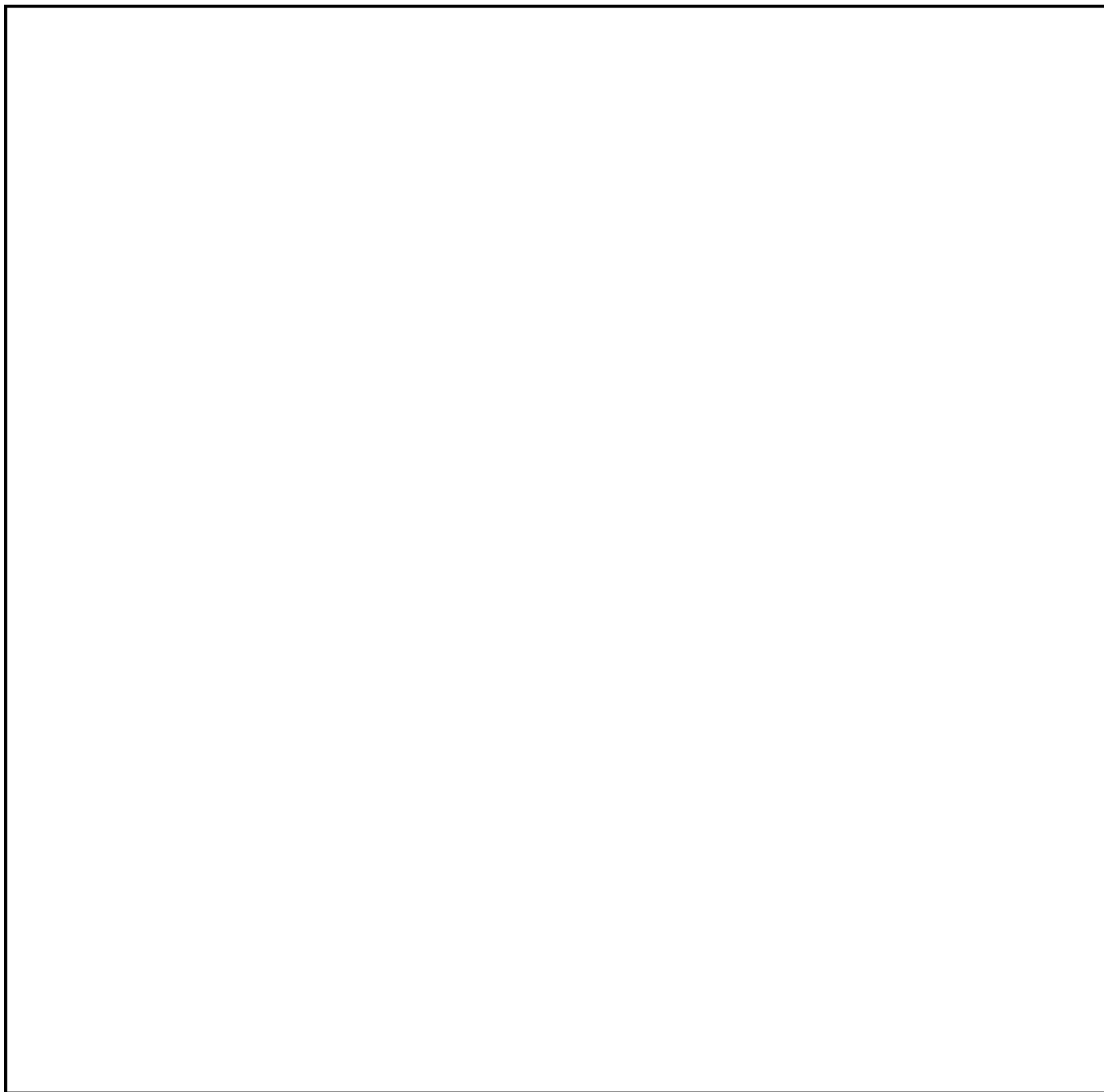
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Referral/Consult

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This informant also furnished the following items:



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A mail cover placed on the residence of ADAMS failed to reflect any information or contacts of his not previously developed through other sources other than to indicate on October 5, 1944 he received a letter from Washington, D.C., which bore no return address and did not reflect the name of the writer.

Physical surveillance of ADAMS reflected that he apparently has an account at the Central Savings Bank, 730 Broadway. Examination of this account indicated that it was opened December 30, 1942, with an initial deposit of \$3,489.70. There is presently a balance remaining of \$4,171.45. It was noted on October 2, 1944, ADAMS had withdrawn \$1,000. from the account. It was also noted that deposits had been made to the account at irregular periods usually being in substantial sums of \$500. or more and sums of \$500. to \$1,000. have been withdrawn at irregular intervals also. The number of ADAMS' account is 263659.

Information concerning ADAMS' account at the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, 1 E. 42nd Street branch, was set forth in reference report. Confidential Informant T-9 made available a detailed record of the account since it was opened in October, 1942 with an initial deposit of \$1,500.

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ACCOUNT OF ARTHUR ADAMS
 At: CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
 1 East 42nd Street, N.Y.C.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Checks</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
1942		\$1,500.00 (cash in bills)
Oct. 9		
" 27	55.75	
	4.00	
Nov. 10	101.95	
	87.30	
Dec. 5	100.00	
" 10	115.00	
" 30		500.00 (cash in silver)
1943		
Jan. 4	93.04	
	25.80	
Feb. 9	83.83	
Mar. 4	86.31	
" 22		550.00 (cash in bills)
Apr. 8	85.34	
May 14	77.50	
June 1	1.00	
" 3	77.50	
" 7	10.02	
" 30	5.00	
July 6	77.50	
" 7		500.00 (cash in bills)
Aug. 13	93.44	
" 16	5.60	
" 19	3.00	
" 20	50.00	
" 21	22.20	
" 24	35.00	
" 25	2.00	
Sept. 2	38.94	
	16.61	
" 9	82.15	
" 16	30.00	
" 21		400.00 (cash in bills)
Oct. 13	84.47	
15	5.70	
16	4.00	

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Checks</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
(1943-continued)		
Oct. 19	.75	
" 21	35.00	
Nov. 10	5.00	
" 17	1.50	
Dec. 4	86.63	
	2.80	
	8.00	
Dec. 8	8.00	
" 21	35.00	
1944		
Jan. 7	3.00	
	177.77	
" 8	2.80	
" 17		200.00 (Cash \$75.70 - 2 checks \$61.65 ea.)
" 24	3.00	
Feb. 10	84.90	
" 14	1.60	
" 18	25.00	
" 23	.50	
Mar. 9	86.16	
	5.00	
" 13	1.25	
" 14	48.64	
" 15	1.60	
" 16		493.20 (8 checks \$61.65 each)
Apr. 12	87.12	
" 14	3.00	
" 20	22.43	
May 2	41.78	
" 3	40.20	
" 5	3.75	
" 6	83.90	
	1.70	
" 12	7.58	
" 20	2.98	
" 23	3.00	
	1.50	
" 31		801.45 (13 checks \$61.65 each)
June 2	5.00	

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<u>Payee</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Checks</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
1944- Continued.			
	June 3	85.46	
		3.20	
	" 30	83.00	
	July 8	85.05	
	" 6		308.25 (5 checks \$61.65 ea.)
	" 12	60.00	
	" 17	4.20	
	" 18	10.00	
	" 19	35.00	
	" 25	77.15	
	Aug. 5	5.00	
	" 8	82.03	
	" 9	1,000.00 (JAMES PERLOWIN)	
	" 12	3.50	
	" 23	1.00	
	Sept. 1	15.00	
	" 7		2,254.85 (1 check \$17.00 9 checks \$61.65 each)
	" 8	83.92	
	" 9	2.35	
		500.00	
	" 19	92.95	
	" 25	5.00	
9/28/44 Stevens Hotel (Chicago)	Oct. 2	19.74	
10/2/44 Peter Cooper Hotel (NYC)	" 6	84.99	
10/2/44 H.J. Saunders, 130 E. 39th St. NYC	" 7	2.00	
10/9/44 ARTHUR ADAMS, 130 E. 39 St., NY 16 NY	" 9	1,000.00	
			275.20 (4 checks \$61.65 each; 1 check \$28.60)
10/3/44 Treas. of Museum of Natural History	" 11	4.00	
Last Balance on Acct. Sheet			1,950.54

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Inquiry of Charles Noyes Rental Agency, 1775 Broadway, revealed that ADAMS came to this address from 250 Monroe Street where he had been connected with the Belmont Products Company. He occupied Room 839, at 1775 Broadway, from March, 1940 to January, 1941, when he moved to Room 2210 at 80 Broad Street. No information was available concerning the nature of the business conducted by ADAMS under the title of TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES at this address. He gave as reference the two banks previously referred to as his banking connections.

Confidential Informant NYC 77 advised that they had no information concerning ADAMS other than his name and address and this informant provided similar information regarding the TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

Referral/Consult

Mr. ANTONIO GOMES DE CRUZ CHAMBEL, who resides at the Bristol Hotel, and who was employed by the Berlitz School of Languages, advised that he did not know ADAMS and failed to recognize any photograph of ADAMS. Mr. CHAMBEL indicated that very little information was obtained from students at the school and it would be unlikely that any information would be available concerning ADAMS during the time he was attending the Berlitz School of Languages at 630 5th Avenue, New York City.

Reference report indicates that ADAMS had some contact with a Dr. SIMON RUSKIN. Information in the files of the New York office reveals that Dr. SIMON RUSKIN is an individual famed for his research for treatment of the common cold. It was also reflected that RUSKIN, together with Dr. JOSEPH HESS, a patent expert and refugee from Vienna, attempted to produce the Bren gun in the United States. This gun is a light machine gun .303 calibre, invented by VACLAV HOLEK of the ZBROJAVKA WORKS at Brno, Czechoslovakia. It is an anti-aircraft and anti-tank gun and was produced in England after the German invasion of Czechoslovakia. HESS represented the Czechoslovakian interests in America and contacted Dr. RUSKIN who was an old friend. Dr. RUSKIN, in turn, contacted Mr. STERNBERGH, who brought in Mr. S. KRIEGER of the STAFFORD INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, Fall River, Mass.

JEAN MUSA, allegedly Secretary to the Vichy French ambassador

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at that time - GASTON HENRI HAYE - is reported to have tried to obtain information concerning the Bren Gun.

Confidential Informant T2 has advised that ADAMS appears to be friendly with a woman by the name of COLETTE HICKS who resides in Room 809 in the Peter Cooper Hotel. This informant advised that HICKS made a telephone call to Mexico collect but it was refused and she later paid for the call. She also called San Antonio and the conversation was in French.

This informant has also advised that during ADAMS' absence from the hotel while visiting Chicago, his room was occupied by a Mr. SCHWEIN. This individual had in his possession a key to ADAMS' apartment and received mail at the hotel during his stay in ADAMS' apartment.

Confidential Informant T-10, who was recently contacted, advised that he has obtained no previous information not already known about ADAMS but had indicated he will be able to develop information in the near future.

Photographs of ADAMS have been obtained and copies are being kept in the file of the New York office. Handwriting and signature specimens of ADAMS have also been obtained and copies of those are being retained in the New York office. Photographs and handwriting specimens of ADAMS have been previously forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover letter. Attempts are being made to obtain additional samples of ADAMS' handwriting, printing, signature and samples of typing from his typewriter.

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CONTACTS AND ACTIVITIES ASCERTAINED BY PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF ARTHUR ADAMS

Spot check surveillances of ADAMS were begun on August 25, 1944 and carried on through September 21, 1944, at which time he left New York City for Chicago. On ADAMS' return to New York on September 29, 1944, surveillance was again instituted and has been in progress up to the present time.

AUGUST 25, 1944

ADAMS boarded a Long Island train to Far Rockaway. He left the train at Far Rockaway at 2:45 P.M. and walked to the summer cottage of Dr. LOUIS MILLER, located on the corner of Seagirt Avenue and Beach 26th Street.

SEPTEMBER 5th

At 12:30 P.M. ADAMS met an unidentified girl, who handed him a package marked "Special Delivery", which package was approximately 4" x 8" x 5". This package was addressed to Dr. LOUIS MILLER. The unidentified girl then made a telephone call at a pay station and deposited a week-end bag in a locker in the station. ADAMS and this girl then left the station and walked to the corner of Macy's Department Store where they stood and talked for about twenty minutes.

This unidentified girl proceeded to the AMERICAN LITHOGRAPH COMPANY, 1452 East 19th Street, where she entered.

After leaving this girl, ADAMS proceeded to the VICTORIA STONE JEWELRY COMPANY, 510 Madison Avenue. While in the jewelry store he was noted talking to a woman who was subsequently identified as VICTORIA STONE.

At 6:00 P.M., ADAMS and STONE left the store and walked arm in arm to the New York Women's Exchange Building where they entered the New York Exchange Restaurant and had dinner.

SEPTEMBER 6th

ADAMS left the Peter Cooper Hotel carrying a large package wrapped in brown paper. The package appeared to be heavy and about 24" x 8" x 5", and was bound with heavy cord. ADAMS was observed entering

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Room 1502 of the building located at 113 West 42nd Street. It was ascertained that this was the office of JAMES PERLOWIN. It was also noted that this room number was also listed on the building directory for the All States Theatre Syndicate.

ADAMS then proceeded to 522 Fifth Avenue, where he entered the offices of the KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC., which is located on the fourth floor of this building.

SEPTEMBER 7th

ADAMS left the Peter Cooper Hotel carrying with him a roll of what appeared to be drawing paper. He walked to the Corn Exchange Bank, 1 West 42nd Street, where he made a deposit.

ADAMS then proceeded to the office of JAMES PERLOWIN carrying with him the above-described roll of paper and also what appeared to be a business check book, which he had secured at the bank. When ADAMS left PERLOWIN's office, it was noted that he carried neither check book nor roll of paper with him, but was carrying a box 8" x 5" marked "Super Speed Ortho Portrait".

ADAMS then proceeded to the VICTORIA STONE jewelry store and later to 39 West 55th Street, where it is known that VICTORIA STONE has an apartment.

SEPTEMBER 8th

ADAMS left the Peter Cooper Hotel carrying two large cardboard boxes approximately 36" x 18" x 8", which packages were tied by string and appeared to be heavy. He proceeded by taxi to 29 East 11th Street where he entered, and it was believed that he proceeded to the apartment located on the third floor front. It was ascertained that a JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF lived in an apartment on the third floor of this building.

When ADAMS left this address it was noted that he did not have the packages with him.

SEPTEMBER 9th

ADAMS left the Peter Cooper Hotel carrying a small suitcase. He walked to the Grand Central Station where he boarded a train for

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Westport, Connecticut. Upon his arrival at Westport he was met by two women in a green sedan bearing New York license 3Q9286. It was subsequently ascertained that this license was listed to one MOLLIE NOVICK, 91 Central Park West, New York City.

SEPTEMBER 11th

ADAMS was observed in the company of a woman who was subsequently identified as MARCIA HISKEY. After having dinner with this party at the Hotel Bedford they separated and ADAMS returned to his hotel. Later that day, ADAMS visited the office of the KEYNOTE RECORDING COMPANY and the VICTORIA STONE jewelry store.

SEPTEMBER 12th

At 12:45 P.M. ADAMS left the hotel and proceeded to the corner of 56th Street and Sixth Avenue. He then walked to 106 West 56th Street, which is the address of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity House.

At 5:15 P.M. ADAMS left the fraternity house in company with a person subsequently identified as EDWARD T. MANNING. MANNING had two traveling bags in his possession. They secured a taxicab and drove to the Pennsylvania Station where MANNING boarded a Long Island train.

SEPTEMBER 13th

At 2:00 P.M., ADAMS was observed leaving the Peter Cooper Hotel in the company of EDWARD T. MANNING, where they proceeded to Longchamps Restaurant, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street, where they had lunch.

At 3:00 P.M. they left the restaurant and returned to the Peter Cooper Hotel. MANNING was observed leaving the hotel alone at 4:00 P.M.

SEPTEMBER 18th

ADAMS was observed leaving 521 Fifth Avenue with a man identified as JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF.

ADAMS was observed later in the day entering the VICTORIA STONE jewelry store and then walking with VICTORIA STONE to her apartment at 39 West 55th Street.

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SEPTEMBER 19th

At 7:30 P.M. ADAMS was observed leaving the Peter Cooper Hotel and proceeding to 618 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, where he entered the apartment located on the ground floor. It was subsequently ascertained that this is the apartment of MARCIA SANDS HISKEY.

SEPTEMBER 20th

ADAMS was observed proceeding to 400 West End Avenue. It is known that this is the address of Dr. LOUIS MILLER, who was previously contacted by ADAMS at Far Rockaway.

At 5:00 P.M. that day ADAMS left the hotel and proceeded to 510 Madison Avenue. He was noted to have in his possession a manila envelope which had apparently been received by him from the GENERAL ELECTRIC CORPORATION and which seemed to contain papers and a book.

Later on in the evening ADAMS was observed giving a book to VICTORIA STONE while they were having dinner.

At 6:55 P.M. ADAMS and STONE left the New York Exchange Restaurant and walked to her apartment at 39 West 55th Street.

At 7:40 P.M. ADAMS left 39 West 55th Street and proceeded to Fifth Avenue and 12th Street. After making several purchases he proceeded to 29 East 11th Street where he opened the door with a key which he had in his possession. It was noted that he still had the manila envelope in his possession when he entered this address.

At 8:00 P.M. a young man approximately six feet tall and probably in his twenties, entered this same address.

At 9:20 P.M. ADAMS and this unidentified young man left 29 East 11th Street, each carrying a large cardboard box which appeared to be rather heavy and appeared to be the same two boxes which ADAMS had previously taken to this address. ADAMS was noted to no longer have the manila envelope with him. ADAMS and the unidentified man placed the packages in the rear compartment of an automobile. It is believed that this automobile bore New York license number N-47-67. It was ascertained subsequently that this automobile is registered to JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN, 521 Fifth Avenue, former address 176 Irwin Street, Brooklyn.

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SEPTEMBER 21st

At 2:40 P.M. 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 that office has advised that ADAMS' main contacts in Chicago were one Dr. DEBORAH DAUBER, an alleged Communist sympathizer, and JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, a D.S.M. employee working at the University of Chicago.

The Chicago Office advised that on September 25, 1944, ADAMS contacted JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, who resides at 4330 South Drexel Boulevard in Chicago, and that one of the agents noted something being passed between ADAMS and CHAPIN, but was unable to ascertain the nature of this article.

SEPTEMBER 29th

ADAMS arrived at New York City and was observed in the company of JACOB B. ARONOFF. After having dinner with ARONOFF, ADAMS entered 522 Fifth Avenue to the KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC. ADAMS was later observed in the company of VICTORIA STONE.

SEPTEMBER 30th

ADAMS proceeded to the VICTORIA STONE jewelry store. That evening ADAMS left his hotel and proceeded to 618 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, the residence of MARCIA HISKEY.

OCTOBER 1st

ADAMS was observed entering the residence of VICTORIA STONE.

OCTOBER 2nd

ADAMS was observed entering the Central Savings Bank, 73rd Street and Broadway, and it was noted that he had in his possession a black zipper briefcase which appeared to be filled. It was subsequently ascertained that he withdrew \$1,000.00 in cash on this occasion which he placed in the briefcase together with his bank book. He then proceeded to the store of VICTORIA STONE, and he was observed opening his briefcase while he was

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talking to her. When he left the jewelry store it was noted that the briefcase appeared to be empty.

At 1:15 P.M. ADAMS was observed leaving 39 West 55th Street carrying his briefcase and an instrument which carried the name "Sound Scriber". He then proceeded to 29 East 11th Street where he stayed until 2:30 P.M. When he left this address it was noted that he no longer had the instrument referred to with him, but he did have his briefcase. ADAMS then proceeded to the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 45 West 18th Street.

Later on that evening ADAMS was observed entering 41-29 46th Street, Sunnyside, Queens, Long Island. It was ascertained at a later date that the apartment he entered was rented by one NATHAN AUSUBEL, who was employed by the CROWN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 419 4th Avenue, as an editor.

OCTOBER 3rd

ADAMS was observed entering 29 East 11th Street using his own key. It was noted that he spent approximately five hours at this address.

OCTOBER 4th

At 11:30 P.M. ADAMS left VICTORIA STONE's residence, 39 West 55th Street and mailed a letter at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and 55th Street. This letter was subsequently ascertained to be addressed to the U.S.S.R. Consulate General, 7 East 61st Street, New York 21, New York. The envelope was typed and bore no return address, and appeared to be of a good grade paper. The envelope was of ordinary social stationery type. After mailing, ADAMS returned to VICTORIA STONE's apartment, 39 West 55th Street.

OCTOBER 5th

ADAMS was observed entering the office of the KEYNOTE RECORDING COMPANY and later on in the day in the company of VICTORIA STONE.

OCTOBER 6th

ADAMS was observed entering Room 810, 580 Fifth Avenue, which is occupied by the MARVIN WATCH COMPANY. In the evening ADAMS was

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observed entering 29 East 11th Street, and it was noted that he was carrying a large brown envelope approximately 9" x 12".

OCTOBER 7th

ADAMS was observed leaving the Peter Cooper Hotel at 2:45 P.M., with a woman identified as MARCIA HISKEY. They proceeded together to Macy's Department Store where they purchased clothing for a small boy. After leaving the store they were observed entering Schrafft's Restaurant on Fifth Avenue between 35th and 36th Streets. While standing outside of the restaurant talking, ADAMS opened a small black address book and pointed out something therein to MARCIA HISKEY. They separated after this and ADAMS proceeded to his hotel.

OCTOBER 8th

ADAMS was observed leaving his hotel and carrying several packages which were wrapped in gray and brown paper and entering 39 West 55th Street. That night ADAMS was observed leaving this hotel and walking to Grand Central Station where he met a New York Central train arriving from Bedford Hills, New York, at 10:45 P.M. ADAMS met a woman leaving this train, who was later identified to be ZELMA BAKER MILLER of Bethesda, Maryland.

OCTOBER 9th

ADAMS was observed entering the office of KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC.

He was later observed at the Pennsylvania Cafe Rouge in the company of an unidentified woman who was subsequently identified as IRENE MILLER.

ADAMS was observed in the company of IRENE MILLER. Later in the afternoon ADAMS was observed entering the Esplanade Hotel, 305 West End Avenue. It is known that JULIUS HEIMAN, who has been contacted by ADAMS previously, resides at this address. In the evening ADAMS left his hotel at 7:50 P.M., and proceeded to the Central High School for Needle Trades on West 24th Street where he met MARCIA HISKEY. He then proceeded by subway to 235 West 4th Street entering this building at 8:45 P.M., and later left in the company of MARCIA HISKEY and another girl to 591 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. After a few minutes they all proceeded to the home of MARCIA HISKEY, 618 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn. The automobile that they

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traveled in bore license number NY 9 N 24-25 as registered to CARMINE D. ANGELO, 312 Humbolt Street, Brooklyn. It was indicated to be a 1939 Oldsmobile car.

OCTOBER 11th

ADAMS was observed in the company of VICTORIA STONE.

OCTOBER 12th

ADAMS contacted JULIUS HEIMAN at the SUNRAY BAKING COMPANY, 130 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, New York at 1:35 P.M. At 2:25 P.M. they left this address and walked to a nearby tavern, 493 Myrtle Avenue, where they sat while talking and eating. After finishing the meal they returned to the SUNRAY BAKING COMPANY and after a short time they left the bakery and proceeded by taxi to the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Avenue and 20th Street, New York City. On this date it was also ascertained that VICTORIA STONE visited the hospital, leaving the hospital by cab. Later on this date ADAMS visited IRENE MILLER, previously mentioned, at Macy's Department Store and after contacting her, proceeded to VICTORIA STONE's apartment, 39 West 55th Street, where he spent the night.

- PENDING -

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INDEX GUIDE

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CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - R
REFER 5 IS

SA: HUGHITT H. HINDERAKER

DATE: 11-11-44

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO. 100-63983 MPK:DJ

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 11/11/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/25-10/12/44	REPORT MADE BY HUGHITT W. HINDERAKER
ARTHR ADAMS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R REFER 5 IS

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUMMARY OF FACTS:

ARTHUR ADAMS has contacted DR. CLARENCE HISKEY and EDWARD T. MANNING, former D.S.M. employees, and JOHN W. CHAPIN and MIRIAM SHERWOOD, present D.S.M. employees, and MARCIA SANDS HISKEY, wife of DR. CLARENCE HISKEY. ADAMS' principal associate in New York City is one VICTORIA STONE who operates a jewelry concern at 510 Madison Ave., New York City. This business was incorporated in 1941 with JULIUS WEIMAN as Secretary-Treasurer. WEIMAN believed to be identical with the JULIUS WEIMAN described by BENJAMIN GITLOW as one of the earlier organizers of the Communist Party, particularly active in financing behind-the-scenes activity of the Party. ADAMS also contacted WEIMAN and on one occasion a meeting between ADAMS and WEIMAN was carried out in a surreptitious manner. ADAMS' first contact in New York City after returning from Chicago, where he met CHAPIN, was one JACOB B. ARONOFF, Russian born attorney, and former business partner of ADAMS. ADAMS purports to be a consulting engineer. He receives weekly checks from the KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC., which organization produces Communist and Russian recordings and he is connected with the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, which concern is known to be dominated by Communists and fellow travelers. On August 8, 1944, ADAMS issued a \$1,000 check to JAMES PERLOWIN, a draftsman formerly employed by the SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY, now working on independent Government contracts. Additional contacts of ADAMS developed through physical surveillance and confidential informants set out.

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Exempt from GDS Category 3
Date 4-4-78
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ON 5-12-78

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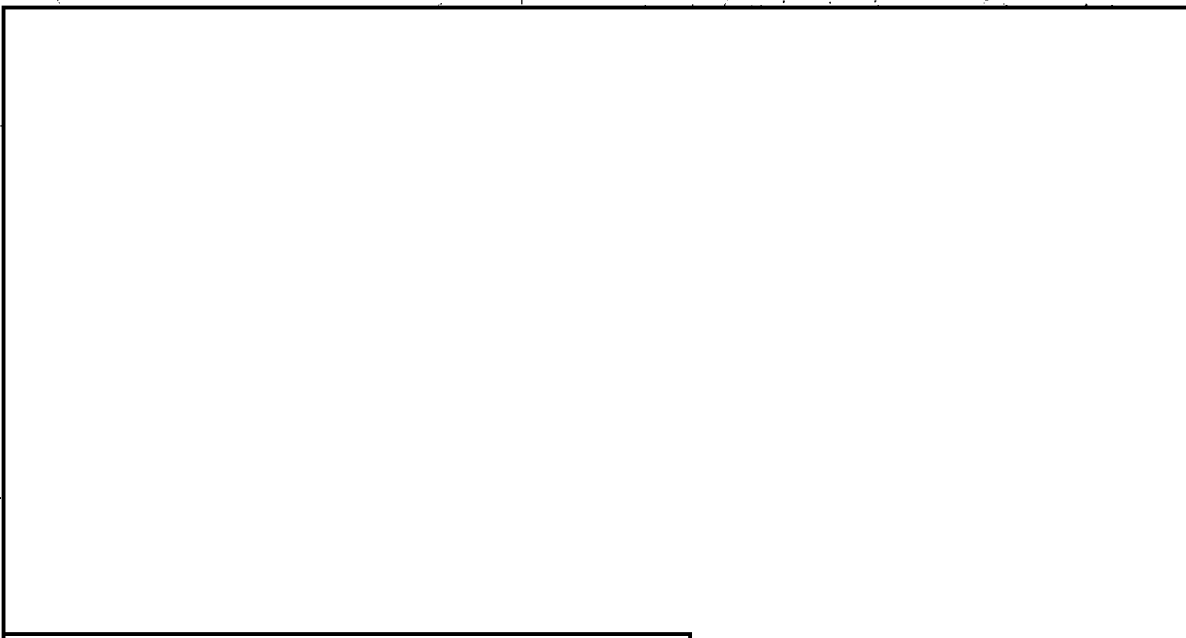
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5 Bureau 1 Washington Field 1 Chicago (Info.) 1 Atlanta 1 San Francisco (Info.) 1 Knoxville (Info.) 1 New York (1-NY 100-47343-CINRAD) (1-Lt. Martin Webb, Int. & Sec. Div.) Man. ng. Dist., 255 B'way, NYC.)		CONFIDENTIAL	

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DETAILS:

Referral/Consult

CONTACTS WITH D.S.M. EMPLOYEES



[redacted] is now similarly employed at
Columbia University, New York City, and resides at 160 Cabrini Boulevard,
Bronx, New York.

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PRINCIPAL CONTACTS OF ARTHUR ADAMSVICTORIA STONE

ADAMS was first noted contacting VICTORIA STONE at her apartment 9E, 39 East 55th Street, New York City, on September 5, 1944. Since that time physical surveillance has revealed that ADAMS contacts VICTORIA STONE regularly both at her apartment and at her place of business, the VICTORIA STONE JEWELRY CORPORATION, 510 Madison Avenue. It has been noted that in these contacts ADAMS frequently brings papers, small packages, and, occasionally, a briefcase to VICTORIA'S store and that they frequently examine these papers at the store usually going to the back of the store where it is impossible to observe their action.

VICTORIA STONE usually leaves her apartment between ten and eleven thirty A.M. to go to her jewelry store where she spends the entire day. It was ascertained that she keeps a colored maid at her apartment the maid staying until approximately 3:30 P.M. She is also ascertained to have a German spitz dog which she keeps in her apartment. She maintains an unlisted telephone: Circle 6-2479 in her apartment, and a listed telephone at the jewelry store, 510 Madison Avenue, PLaza 3-9350.

Mr. HERMAN HENSCHEL, Superintendent, at 39 West 55th Street, advised Special Agent HERMAN W. MADDOX that VICTORIA STONE lives alone in the apartment No. 9E at this address; that she seldom has any visitors other than one older man whom she identified as her brother. The description of this man as given by the superintendent, indicated that he undoubtedly referred to ADAMS. HENSCHEL stated that STONE has resided at this apartment for about four years and she operates a jewelry store. He also advised that she receives first class mail from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. about twice a week. HENSCHEL stated that about three months ago STONE placed a special lock on her apartment door in addition to the regular lock built into the door, and provided by the apartment house. He stated he did not have a key to this lock.

Confidential Informant NYC-77, whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised Agent MADDOX that the VICTORIA STONE JEWELRY CORPORATION, located at 510 Madison Avenue, New York City, was incorporated September 5, 1941 with \$10,000 capital. The officers of the company were indicated as VICTORIA STONE, President, and JULIUS HEIMAN, Secretary-Treasurer. This informant further advised that VICTORIA STONE is a native born American, about 35 years of age.

On September 19, 1941, VICTORIA STONE and MIRIAM SOMERS registered the name CHICO GEMS at 562 Fifth Avenue. However, the business was conducted by VICTORIA STONE individually. It consisted of the stringing of pearls and repair work.

JULIUS HEIMAN was described by informant as being 60 years of age, married, and a retired businessman. It was indicated that VICTORIA STONE handles her banking at the National City Bank, 42nd Street and Madison Avenue. This informant indicated that HEIMAN resides at 69 Landscape Avenue, Yonkers, and is also

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Vice-President of the CONCORD STEEL CORPORATION, 19 Rector Street, New York City.

On October 7, 1944, Special Agent J. G. JOHNSON noted a man believed to be 33 to 40 years of age, in consultation with VICTORIA STONE at her jewelry store, 510 Madison Avenue. This man spent several hours with VICTORIA STONE and finally left the store at 5:25 P.M. and proceeded to 257 Kingsland Terrace, South Orange, New Jersey.

It was subsequently ascertained that this individual was identical with PHILIP LEVY. Information in the files of the New York office reflects that PHILIP LEVY was born in Latvia, Russia, March 15, 1893. He entered the United States the same year and was educated in the United States; received a B.A. degree at Harvard. He was engaged in a textile business in partnership with his brother, JACOB LEVY. His brother was stationed for a time in Manila and the business was devoted to Far Eastern trade. The files also revealed that PHILIP LEVY is an associate of LEON JOSEPHSON who presently operates night club Cafe Society in New York City. It was further indicated that PHILIP LEVY at one time inquired of JOSEPHSON concerning the whereabouts of GEORGE MINK.

A mail cover has been placed on the residence of VICTORIA STONE, 39 West 55th Street, and at her place of business, 510 Madison Avenue. On October 12, 1944, VICTORIA STONE received a letter bearing the return address; 1823 67th Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but it did not carry the name of the sender. Information obtained from the Philadelphia office indicates that the following persons reside at this address: SAMUEL WEINER, his wife FANNY WEINER, his son LEON WEINER and his daughter JEAN F. WEINER. Voting registration records and Local Draft Board records reflected SAMUEL WEINER was born in Russia on July 28, 1887; was naturalized in the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on January 24, 1930. He owns and operates the WEINER PLUMBING & HEATING COMPANY located at 2207 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

LEONARD WEINER was born in Philadelphia on October 25, 1918 and manages his father's plumbing business. JEAN F. WEINER, who was also born in Pennsylvania, on August 18, 1913, is employed as a bookkeeper.

DAVID SYDNEY WEINER, another son, enlisted in the U.S. Army in September, 1942. All of these persons previously lived at 2124 North 16th Street, until July 1, 1941. The indices of the Philadelphia office

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reflected no information concerning any of these individuals.

The following description of VICTORIA STONE was obtained by surveilling agents:

Age: 37 years
 Weight: 102 lbs.
 Height: 4' 10"
 Hair: Black, invariably worn in upsweep
 Complexion: Unusually fair
 Build: Stocky, but thin legs.

Referral/Consult

JACOB BROEISS ARONOFF

Reference report indicates that one JACOB B. ARONOFF one time acted as attorney for ADAMS when he was conducting a business known as TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, INC., which first maintained offices at 165 Broadway and then was listed at 1775 Broadway.

As previously indicated in the account of the physical surveillances, ADAMS has frequently visited 29 East 11th Street at which address JACOB B. ARONOFF resides.

The records of Local Draft Board #17, New York City, reflected that ARONOFF is registered with this board having serial number 1284. It is further indicated that he was born March 26, 1896 at Lodz, Russian Poland. He indicated that he was self-employed as a lawyer at 80 Broad Street. The individual who would always know his whereabouts is one ISAAC ARONOFF at 1101 Carroll Place, Bronx, N. Y.

The following description of JACOB ARONOFF was obtained from these records:

Height: 5' 3"
 Weight: 155 lbs.
 Color: White
 Eyes: Gray
 Hair: Brown
 Complexion: Ruddy

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In an occupational questionnaire filed March 9, 1942, ARONOFF indicated that he has a college education and that he is divorced. He also stated that he is a lawyer of 24 years experience and is employed as a proprietor hiring two paid workers. He indicated that he has been engaged in general legal practice doing corporation work, administration and legal matters connected with the buying and selling of plants, equipment, etc.

At the offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, it was indicated that ARONOFF had made application for citizenship and that he had made frequent trips to Toronto, Canada, from 1932 to 1936.

At the Bronx County Supreme Court, the following information concerning ARONOFF's citizenship status was obtained by Special Agent HERMAN W. MADDOX.

ARONOFF filed petition for naturalization #29596 dated January 23, 1922 in the Supreme Court of New York, Bronx County. At that time he gave as his residence 654 Castor Street, New York, occupation-lawyer, and indicated that he was born March 14, 1896 at Lodz, Poland (Russia). He immigrated to the United States from Bremen, Germany, on May 24, 1905 arriving at the Port of New York on June 6, 1905, on the SS FREDERICK WILHELM.

On June 23, 1917 ARONOFF declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in the Supreme Court, Bronx, N.Y. His petition reveals that he renounced his allegiance to the Republic of Poland and on the declaration of intention filed by him renounced his allegiance to the "present government of Russia". Witnesses to his petition were listed as ABON ARONOFF, a salesman, 654 Castor Street, and ISAAC ARONOFF, manufacturer, of the same address. An oath of allegiance was noted dated May 15, 1922 and an Order admitting petitioner on May 5, 1922. It was also indicated that ARONOFF's certificate of naturalization bore No. 1671937.

Inquiry at the New York County Clerk's office, New York Supreme Court Building, revealed that business certificate No. 11174 was filed on September 25, 1940 by JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF of 60 Broad Street, New York City, which certificate indicated that ADAMS is conducting business under the name of TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

Reference to the Martindale-Hubbel Law Director for 1944.

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reveals that JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF, born in 1896, is a graduate of Columbia University and received his law degree from Fordham University, New York City.

JULIUS HEIMAN

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that ADAMS frequently telephonically contacted JULIUS HEIMAN at the Esplanade Hotel and has previously indicated ADAMS has personally contacted him on at least one occasion.

Confidential Informant T-3 has advised that JULIUS HEIMAN resides with his wife in a two-room apartment at the Hotel Esplanade, 305 West End Avenue. He came to this apartment September 14, 1942, having previously lived at 175 West 73rd Street. At the time he first took up residence at this hotel he listed as his references MILTON RAISBACH, 12 East 86th Street, and HENRY HOFHEIMER, 61 Broadway, and the following bank accounts: The Lawyers Trust Company, 135 Broadway, and the Manufacturers Trust Company in the Empire State Building where he is indicated to have had an account since 1923.

This informant further advised that HEIMAN was reported to have been engaged in some sort of a jewelry business previously but that there were indications there was something "crooked" about this. He also advised that he has numerous visitors most of whom are extremely rough looking characters often badly dressed. This informant also indicated that HEIMAN has two daughters one of whom resides in Washington, D.C. He is unable to furnish the names of these daughters.

It was ascertained that JULIUS HEIMAN was registered for Selective Service with Local Draft Board #735, Yonkers, N.Y. Inquiry made at this local board by Special Agent ARTHUR MILLER reveals that JULIUS HEIMAN was born August 12, 1881 at Vilno, Russia. He is a United States citizen with an eighth grade education. At the time of his registration he gave his address as 69 Landscape Avenue, Yonkers, New York. It was indicated that he presently resides at 305 West End Avenue, New York City. These records also indicated that HEIMAN is married, his wife's name being NELLIE, and he is employed as sales manager of the SUNRAY BAKING CORPORATION, Brooklyn.

The following description of HEIMAN was obtained from this record:

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Height: 5' 6"
 Weight: 157 lbs.
 Eyes: Brown
 Hair: Brown
 Complexion: Light
 Scars: None
 Race: White

Confidential Informant NYC-77 furnished information indicating that JULIUS HEIMAN and MILTON MANSBACH were engaged in business as partners January 20, 1942. This informant further advised that HEIMAN was employed by the PATROCUE PLYMOUTH MILLS CORPORATION, New York City, but he resigned in 1923 to enter the employment of MAREALOFF & COMPANY, jobbers of steel. HEIMAN was the Vice President and Secretary of this company being elected in 1933. The name of this company was changed to the CORCORAN STEEL COMPANY, 19 Rector Street, New York City. HEIMAN's wife, NELLIE, acted as Vice President of the company. The tangible net worth of the company was stated in 1940 to be \$225,543. HEIMAN was also indicated to be an officer of the J. B. KENDALL COMPANY, Washington, D.C., and Secretary-Treasurer of the EIDING HARDWARE COMPANY, wholesalers, at 99 Hudson Street, New York City.

MANSBACH was indicated as being 41 years of age and married. He resided at 187 East Bay Boulevard, Atlantic Beach. He is a graduate of Fordham Law School and admitted to the Bar in 1924. He has been connected with the firm of LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH as partner since January 1, 1923.

HEIMAN was also indicated to have been connected with LANDSCAPE REALTY COMPANY, owning two apartment houses at 315 West 21st Street and 421 West 21st Street, mortgages on these buildings being held by JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

On September 11, 1939 BENJAMIN GITLOW, at one time a prominent official in the Communist Party of the U.S., in an interview before the Dies Committee, was questioned as to whether he was acquainted with a man named JULIUS HEIMAN. Mr. GITLOW stated: "I know JULIUS HEIMAN very well. I know him from the beginning of the left wing in the Socialist Party up to the present time."

"JULIUS HEIMAN is a businessman holding down a very important position in a commercial corporation and during the early stages of the left wing organization of the Communist Party JULIUS HEIMAN supported the organization with funds, contributions of his own and

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"helped to maintain a monthly journal of the organization, known as the Class Struggle. When the left wing organized the Communist Party JULIUS HEIMAN was attached to that wing of the Communist Party which was organized by the Russian Federation of the Socialist Party. During the years 1920 and 1921 when the Party received diamonds and jewelry which had to be converted into cash, JULIUS HEIMAN is the man who made the business arrangements for the conversion of the diamonds and jewelry into cash for the Party. JULIUS HEIMAN was never known to the Party membership as a member of the Party. His membership was always kept secret and was known only to the top leaders of the Party. Nevertheless, he met with the top leaders of the Party on the most confidential matters concerning the Party organizations. Later when it became necessary to organize a system for receiving moneys by cable and cashing the cable for large amounts and converting the money in such a way that the Party would not be jeopardized and the source of the money hidden, JULIUS HEIMAN played a very important role in that respect and up to the present time JULIUS HEIMAN is in a very confidential position as far as the Party organization is concerned. His daughter BEATRICE HEIMAN is at the present time one of the most confidential and important secretaries of the Russian Embassy and acts as Secretary to the Ambassador himself. BEATRICE HEIMAN is a member of the Communist Party and today serves as a link between the Russian Embassy in Washington and the Communist Party in America."

The above information is recorded in the Dies Reports on Page 4687 and Page 4688.

Information in the New York Field office files reflects that BEATRICE HEIMAN, 2801 Adams Road, Washington, D.C., was an employee of the Tass News Agency, Washington, D.C.

Confidential Informant T-5 advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER that JULIUS HEIMAN, contact of ADAMS, is undoubtedly identical with the JULIUS HEIMAN referred to by BENJAMIN GITLOW in his comments before the Dies Committee in 1939.

Photographic copies of the handwriting and handprinting of JULIUS HEIMAN are being obtained and will be sent under separate letter to the FBI Laboratory for inclusion in its files and for appropriate comparison with other similar specimens previously submitted in connection with this and similar related cases.

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JAMES PERLOWIN

On September 6, 1944, ADAMS contacted JAMES PERLOWIN at his place of business, 113 West 42nd Street, New York City. A highly confidential source of information also indicated on August 8, 1944, ADAMS issued a \$1,000 check to JAMES PERLOWIN.

A check of the indices of the New York office reveals that one PAULA PERLOWIN, with aliases, the wife, of JAMES PERLOWIN, is the subject of a Security Matter C investigation, that JAMES PERLOWIN and his wife PAULA, reside at 877 East 24th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

JAMES PERLOWIN, was born February 12, 1913 in Brooklyn, and his parents were both born in Russia. In 1941 and 1942 he was employed by the War Department, U. S. Government, at right field, Dayton, Ohio. After that he was employed by LAUCKS & NOSLING, New York City, from April, 1942, to August, 1942. He was employed as an artist and technical animator making training films for the U.S. Government with this concern.

On August 24, 1942, he began working for the SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY, Brooklyn, and continued with them until April 6, 1944, at which time he voluntarily left to begin his own business. His work at the SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY was described as making of "exploded screw drawings" of all their instruments to be included in the parts lists used by the armed forces in the field for servicing, repairing and maintaining instruments in actual service. PERLOWIN is now operating his own business doing somewhat similar work preparing training manuals for the armed forces. His business consists of government defense contracts and he employs eleven people.

Investigation of PAULA PERLOWIN and her husband, JAMES PERLOWIN, was initiated because of information obtained from a confidential informant that PAULA PERLOWIN, who was employed as an advance agent of the WPA art project in New York City previous to 1941, was a notorious Communist in that group.

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KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC
522 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

As previously reported under physical surveillance of ADAMS, it has been noted that he frequently contacts KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC. What appears to be the principal office of this organization is located on the fourth floor at 522 Fifth Avenue. The door of this office bears the following inscriptions:

KEYNOTE RECORDINGS
BICKFORD BROS.

Referral/Consult

CHARLES C. HAGIN, M.P.I. (Music Products, Inc.)"



Information in the files of this office reveals that ERIC IRVIN BERNAY, also known as IRVIN ERIC BERNSTEIN, is the subject of a Security Matter C investigation in this office. In this investigation it was learned that a certificate of incorporation of KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC. was filed on October 7, 1940, with the New York County Clerk's Office, New York Court House, New York City. The purpose of this corporation was given as carrying on the business of manufacturing and dealing in sound records, music books, sheet music, etc. The corporation was to have a capital stock of \$20,000. The directors of the corporation were given as ERIC BERNAY, 133 West 44th Street, DAVID ZIMAND, of the same address, and ARTHUR MARCUS, also of the same address. MAURICE JOSEPHBERG, 152 West 42nd Street, was listed as an attorney for the concern.

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He attended elementary and high school in Montreal, Canada, and attended McGill University, Montreal, for one year and two months. He also attended the New York City College business school for one year. On September 13, 1943, DAVID ZIMAND was inducted into the U.S. Army.

ERIC IRVIN EERNAY, also known as IRVIN ERIC BERNSTEIN, residing at 160 Bennett Avenue, New York City, indicated on his Selective Service records, that he was born March 25, 1906 at New York City. His father, JULIAN BERNSTEIN, and mother, LENA, reside at 129 St. Marks Place, New York City. EERNAY indicated himself to be self-employed as manager and recording director of KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Mr. HAROLD PACKENHEIM, Vice President of DAZIAN FABRICS, INC., advised that he had known ERIC EERNAY over a considerable period of time and stated that EERNAY was a Communist interested in Communist activities generally. He added that he was formerly employed as an advertising manager of publications known as "The Nation" and the "New Masses".

It was ascertained that KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC. maintains a bank account in the uptown branch of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 6 East 45th Street, New York City. The account is also kept here under the name of ERIC EERNAY.

KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC. was ascertained to produce recordings of a Communist nature and also recordings concerning Russia. This company also handles recordings made by entertainers at Cafe Society, night club operated by EDON and PARNY JOSEPHSON.

Confidential Informant T-6 advised that he had been able to ascertain from persons in the recording business that ERIC EERNAY of the KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC. is not as active in the business as he formerly was; that ADAMS is now working for this company and handles the recordings for them. He stated he was unable to ascertain anything concerning the background of ADAMS or how he happened to become connected with the KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC.

ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA
45 West 18th Street, New York City

Reference report reflects that ADAMS contacted this concern and it was reported by the Chicago office that ADAMS in obtaining return reservations to New York City requested of the New York Central ticket

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agent that the reservations be made in the name of the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, indicating that he was employed by this concern and traveling for them. Also, as previously indicated, ADAMS was noted to contact the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION while under physical surveillance by agents of this office. The individual with whom ADAMS left the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION on this occasion has been tentatively identified as one CARL BRISTEL, with aliases: Samuel Becker, Solomon Aaron Becker. Information in the files of the New York office reflects that BRISTEL, was born November 8, 1913 in Chicago, the son of HYMAN BECKER, a native of Russia, and ROSE (EUTTMAN) a native of Austria.

In 1939, BRISTEL was business manager of the Communist weekly "New Masses" and later he became President of this magazine. It was ascertained on July 17, 1944, that BRISTEL is employed by the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 45 West 18th Street, New York City, Referral/Consult



It was also noted that when ADAMS traveled to West port, Connecticut under surveillance by agents of this office, he was met at the train by MOLLIE NOVICK, 91 Central Park West, New York City.

The records of Local Board #24, New York City, indicated that SAMUEL JOHN NOVICK, 91 Central Park West, New York City, is married to MOLLIE NOVICK of the same address. These records also reflected that SAMUEL NOVICK was born January 25, 1897 at Vitebsk, Russia, and that he is employed as President of the TRANSFORMER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, which is known to be the former name of what is now known as the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA. NOVICK also indicated himself to be manager of the Lafayette Radio Corporation of Illinois and Georgia, which company he indicated was engaged in supplying radio equipment to government agencies. NOVICK indicated that he had been a radio operator since 1920.

The following description was obtained in the Selective Service file:

Color: White
Height: 5' 5"

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Weight: 140 lbs.
 Eyes: Hazel
 Hair: Brown
 Complexion: Ruddy
 Social Security No: 069-03-9096
 Citizenship: U.S.
 Selective Service Serial No: 3324

His telephone number is listed as INdicott 2-4322.

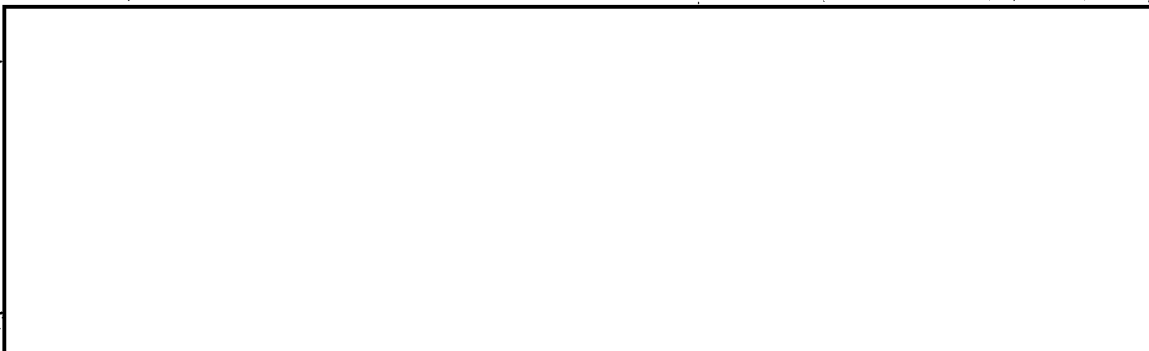
Confidential Informant T-4, who is familiar with the organization of the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, advised that at the present time, SAMUEL NOVICK is the President and main owner of the concern. S. W. BURKE, also known as BURKOWITZ, is manager of the Atlanta branch; LARRY BRAUN is in charge of purchases; FRANK LESTER is chief engineer; M. DANIELS is plant manager, and a Miss LIEBERMAN is in charge of bookkeeping. He stated that an individual, whose last name is FRIEDEL, and whose first name he did not know, is handling publicity and advertising for the concern. He added that this man shares offices with a PAUL TRAUOGTT. PAUL TRAUOGTT, he explained, is an engineer who has been working on various electrical experiments and who has been particularly successful with the new type of electrical medical instrument used to measure heart ailments and the like. He described TRAUOGTT as being avidly pro-Russian although he believed he was of American birth. This informant stated that he considers SAMUEL NOVICK, the President of the concern, to be thoroughly pro-Russian and recalled that he had made a trip to Europe yearly previous to the war. He also stated that on one occasion JOHANNES STEELE, who handles a news broadcast for the company, addressed a meeting of the workers in the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA on occasion.

This informant stated that at the V.P.R.M. .A. and the F.A.R.C.T. are the active unions in the organizations. He stated that in any situation the union was able to get whatever was requested from NOVICK. He stated that this concern was attempting to develop a South American trade before they became 100% a war industry. He stated that he believes the company has a good contact in Washington who has been able to get them their large defense contracts. He had no information as to who this individual might be and also was unable to furnish any information concerning contacts of SAMUEL NOVICK outside of the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION.

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Confidential Informant T-2 has advised that ADAMS has received considerable correspondence from a publication entitled "PLANNING".

Confidential Informant NYC-77 advised that GLENN GRISWOLD began publishing a weekly news letter entitled "PLANNING" in 1943 and in July, 1944, issued an additional confidential news letter entitled "Public Relations". This informant further advised that GLENN GRISWOLD has been a member of the staff of the Chicago InterOcean since 1908 and employed by the Chicago Examiner in 1910. He was also connected with the Chicago Journal of Commerce, 1920 to 1931, and acted as Vice President of Fox Film Corporation, 1933. He was connected with "Business Week" as editor from 1933 to 1938. In 1938 he began a public relations office which is organized as the GLENN GRISWOLD ASSOCIATES, 330 West 42nd Street, with a branch located at 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. This service acted as public relations counsel for the STUDEBAKER CORPORATION.

MISS H. BAIRD, Secretary to A. H. BRYSON, Personnel Manager of MC GRAW-HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 330 West 42nd Street, stated that GRISWOLD had been employed as editor for "Business Week" from September 1933, to November, 1938 and that while in the employ of the company he married his secretary, DORIS PRAGER. She stated that PRAGER claimed to be of German-American ancestry and indicated that she was of the Unitarian faith although she indicated she was possibly Jewish. At the time of her employment, she indicated she had been employed previously by FORBES Magazine, NBC BROADCASTING and the BROOKLYN EXPRESS, a newspaper. She indicated that she was conversant in German, French and Italian and received her education at Columbia University.

Mr. EHRLICH, publisher of "Business Week" advised that GRISWOLD came to the "Business Week" as an editor from the Chicago Journal of Commerce. EHRLICH described GRISWOLD as a very good journalist but not capable as an economist. He indicated that as editor of

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"Business Week" he naturally had good contacts in the business world but doubted that he would be in a position to obtain extremely secret or confidential information concerning new manufacturing processes, or information of a restricted nature concerning manufacturing developments in connection with national defense. He suggested that Mr. J. J. BERLINER, who publishes a news letter service in New York City might be able to give more current information concerning GRISWOLD's activities.

The records of Local Draft Board 32 reflected that GRISWOLD registered with this board on April 25, 1942, Serial No. 2683. At the time of registration he resided at 785 Park Avenue, New York City. It was indicated that he was born June 19, 1886 at Denton Harbor, Michigan. He indicated his employer to be the Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries, 110 East 42nd Street, and his work to be that of a public relations director.

It was ascertained from Mr. MC NALLY, President of CHARLES E. NOYES, real estate management, 295 Madison Avenue, New York City that GRISWOLD moved his publishing business from 299 Madison Avenue to his present address, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, on May 1, 1944.

It was ascertained from H. F. PURDY, 342 Madison Avenue, that GRISWOLD maintains a banking account at the Chase Bank, 42nd Street branch, and that his present home address is 815 Park Avenue.

It was ascertained that "PLANNING" is a weekly business letter which allegedly advises its subscribers of the very latest developments in manufacturing and business; particularly sets forth new developments of various companies, new inventions and new products. It can be subscribed to by any businessman and sells for \$25. per year.

DR. LOUIS MILLER

Information obtained through the physical surveillance of ADAMS, and from Confidential sources, indicates he contacts a Dr. LOUIS MILLER, 400 West End Avenue, New York City, frequently. There are indications that ADAMS is obtaining medical treatment from this individual who is known to be a medical doctor.

Information in the files of the New York Office indicates that Dr. LOUIS MILLER is a member of the National Executive Board, the National Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees, and also a member of the

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Executive Board of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, New York City, which board included Dr. EDWARD K. PARSKY and Dr. H. V. LEOF, well known Communists.

On December 12, 1941, Mr. EDWARD SIGERSON, 9 Highland Terrace, Verona, New Jersey, who is employed by the Allied Medical Laboratories, 451 West End Avenue, New York City, contacted this office in regard to Dr. LOUIS MILLER. He stated that Dr. MILLER, who resides at 400 West End Avenue, is a very active Communist and that he has two daughters who are members of the Communist Party. He added that one of Dr. MILLER's daughters is married to a man named BURK who was a student at Columbia University, five years previously, and was expelled from that university because of his Communist activity. He stated that approximately a year and a half previously he had been in Dr. MILLER's office and overheard him telling a colored patient how bad conditions were in the United States, and that he, Dr. MILLER, advocated a complete change. He stated that it was common knowledge that Dr. MILLER was a Communist and that he admitted to this fact.

IRENE MORRIS MILLER

Through a physical surveillance of ALAMS, it was ascertained that he has contacted a Miss MILLER who was ascertained to be employed as a buyer in Macy's Department Store, New York City.

Confidential Informant T-7 advised that IRENE MORRIS MILLER, 400 West End Avenue, New York City, is employed by the Macy Department Store as an assistant buyer. This informant further advised that she was born in January, 1905; that she speaks Polish, Russian and German. She graduated from Barnard College in 1928 and worked for the Gimbels Department Store from 1929 through 1934, and for Lord & Taylor Department Store in 1928. She indicated as reference BASIL M. BASS, 22 East 40th Street, a lawyer, and DAN COLENPAUL, 444 Madison Avenue. COLENPAUL is connected with the "Information Please" broadcast. It was also indicated that IRENE MILLER was an American citizen and resided at 240 West 75th Street, New York City, previous to her present residence.

The following description was obtained of this individual:

Name	IRENE MORRIS MILLER (nee MORRIS)
Height	5' 4"
Weight	118 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Olive

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Social Security #

133-16-1948

MRS. ZEL A BAKER MILLER

As previously reported during the physical surveillance of ADAMS, on October 8, 1944, he contacted a woman identified as Mrs. ZELMA BAKER MILLER of 9005 Seneca Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland, while she was in New York City between trains en route from Bedford Hills, New York, to Washington, D. C.

Referral/Consult

Information furnished by the Baltimore Office reflects that ZELMA BAKER MILLER resides at the above address; was born August 23, 1910 in Pittsburgh, Pa.; and is married to Major BENJAMIN FRANK MILLER, U.S.M.C., who is at the present time a tuberculosis patient at Montefiore Sanitarium, Bedford Hills, N. Y. The Millers have

b6
b7C

The MILLER family came to Bethesda in September, 1943 from Chicago, their previous addresses being 950 East 59th Street, and 6495 University Avenue, Chicago. Major MILLER was in the U.S.M.C. from 1929 through 1933. He was educated in Harvard University and M.I.T. He interned at the New York Hospital and Cornell Medical, and was employed as staff physician and surgeon at the Billings Memorial Hospital at Chicago and the Zoller Memorial Clinic, Chicago. He received a reserve commission as Major in the U.S.M.C. September 19, 1943, and entered the employ of the U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, as a surgeon.

Major MILLER was born September 10, 1907 at Fitchburg, Mass. His parents were born in Poland and his brother, HARRY H. MILLER, resides at 7-2 Merriam Avenue, Leominster, Mass.

Mrs MILLER is employed at the Naval Medical Research Laboratories at Bethesda as a bio-chemist since December 22, 1943. Her application form indicates she can speak French and German; that she worked at the University of Chicago for five years, the Akany Medical School for one year, and the Bio-Chemical Research Foundation at Philadelphia for three years. She obtained a Ph-D in 1934 at the University of Pittsburgh. It was indicated that Mr. MILLER is of the Jewish religion.

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It was indicated that Mrs. MILLER frequently calls her husband at Bedford Hills, New York, and also a Corporal KAY GARCZYNSKY of 1556 Superior Street, Detroit, Michigan, and the number STuyvesant 9-3998, apparently New York City. She also contacts a Miss EDITH BAKER, Baltimore, Maryland, Tuxedo 3842. Miss BAKER was indicated as being employed since December 13, 1943 at the GLENN L. MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, as time clerk in the Building and Field Department, Plant No. 2. Miss BAKER was born January 1, 1919 at Pittsburgh, Pa. and attended Carnegie Technical Institute for two years and the University of Chicago where she is believed to have graduated in 1940. She has been previously employed by Mrs. MARTIN GRUNWICK, Catholic Boys Welfare Club, probably at Pittsburgh, Pa. She was also previously employed as a file clerk with the Navy Department, OPA Building, Pittsburgh, from April, 1942 to August, 1943. Her residence in Pittsburgh was indicated as 1563 Tolma Avenue. However, she presently resides at 6007 Sycamore Road, Baltimore, Md. with Mr. and Mrs. MILTON SAETULI ZAPP. ZAPP is employed as route man for the Railway Express Co. It was indicated the Baltimore Office had no record concerning Miss BAKER or ZAPP.

Information furnished by the Chicago office reflects that Mrs. ZALMA BAKER MILLER has held appointments at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, 1930, the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, 1934 through 1937; the Albany Medical College, 1937 through 1938 and from September 1938 to October 31, 1943 in the Dental Department of the University of Chicago.

Dr. J. R. ELAYNE, head of the dental clinic, Billings Hospital, advised the Chicago office that Mrs. MILLER and Dr. BENJAMIN F. MILLER are members of the American Association of Scientific Workers, a "left wing organization" with predominant Jewish membership, and that both were interested in furthering their own interest. He also indicated that Mrs. MILLER was a very capable chemist.

The following description of Mrs. MILLER was obtained by surveilling agents:

Height	5' 7"
Weight	120 lbs.
Hair	Dark brown worn back over ears
Features	Jewish
Complexion	Dark
Face	Long and thin
Build	Slim
	Bow legged
	speaks with no accent

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JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN
LESTER BRAUNSTEIN

It will be recalled that ADAMS was observed by surveilling agents to have entered an automobile bearing New York license # N 47-67 after leaving 29 East 11th Street in company with an unidentified individual.

It was ascertained, through the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, New York City, that this license is registered to JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN who gave as his address 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The license was issued for a 1941 Chrysler sedan which had been purchased April 12, 1941 from the Chrysler Company at 1757 Broadway, New York City.

Confidential Informant NYC-77 advised that JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN is a tax consultant and that he has been connected with the INTERBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, finance, as Treasurer. This concern is presently out of business.

Miss RUTH ROSENBERG, Secretary of the GOODMAN WARD FIELD MENTAL AGENCY, 521 Fifth Avenue, stated that JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN is a tax consultant and spends a considerable amount of his time in Washington, D. C. She explained that LESTER BRAUNSTEIN and ALBERT A. JAMES occupy Room 1620 - 21 with JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN.

The description obtained of LESTER BRAUNSTEIN was ascertained by surveilling agents to fit the individual seen in the company of ADAMS at 29 East 11th Street as set forth under the physical surveillance of ADAMS.

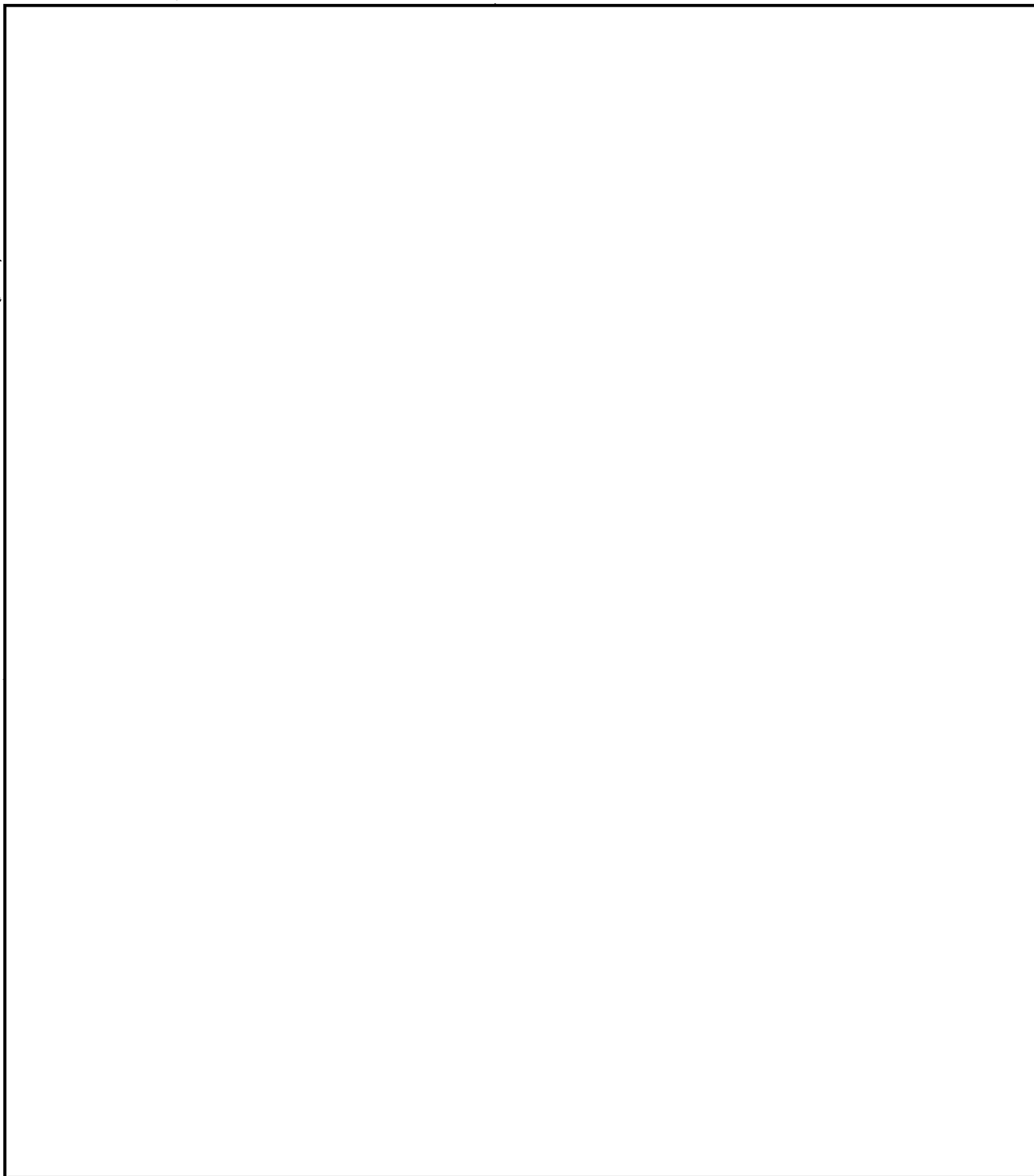
The following description of JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN was obtained from the Motor Vehicle License Bureau:

Born	March 22, 1897
Color	White
Height	5' 9"
Weight	160 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown, wears glasses
Has Washington, D. C. operator's license #387118.	

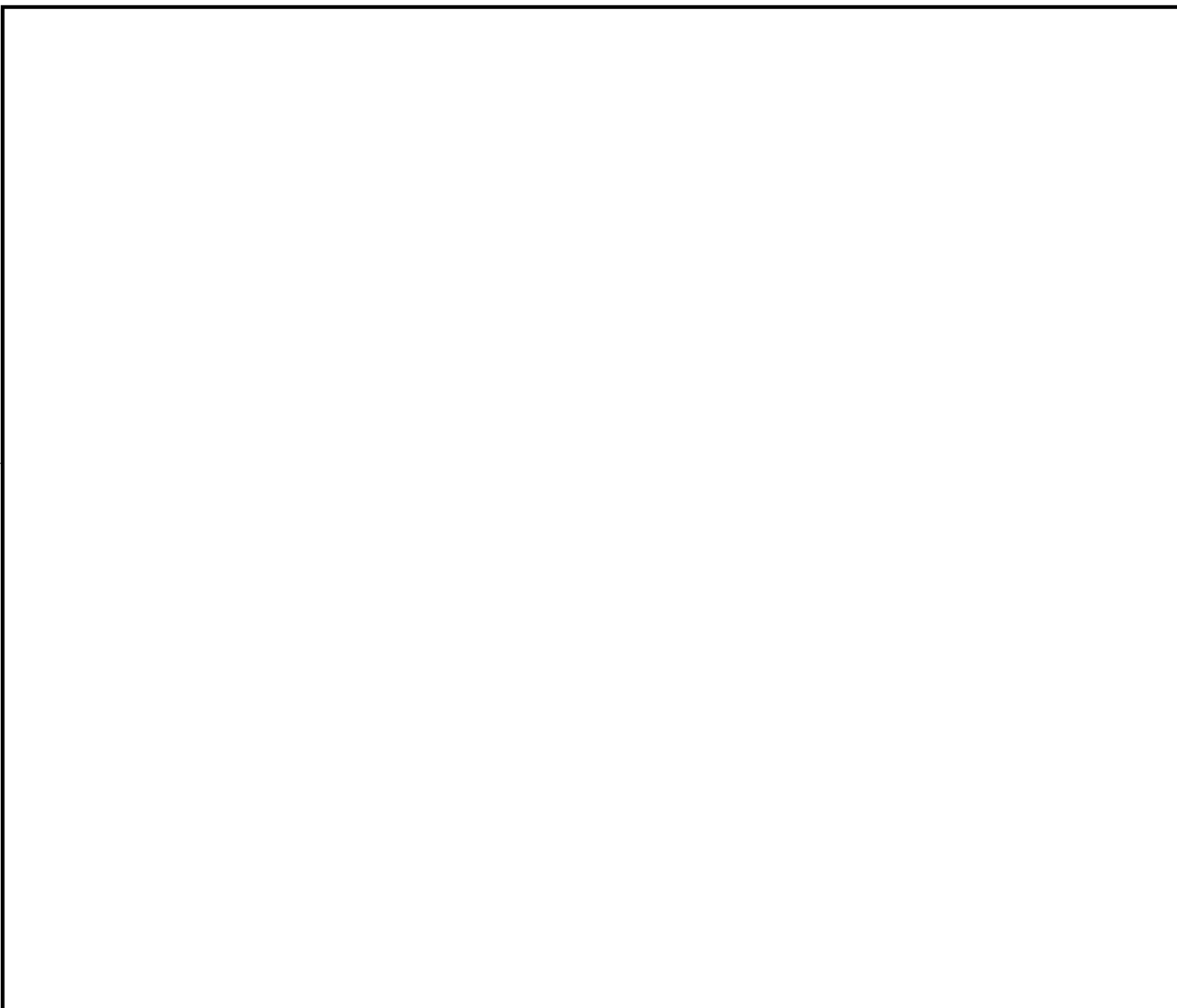


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Mr. DANIEL LEE, Manager of the Phi Gamma Delta Club, 106 West 56th Street, New York City, advised Special Agent THOMAS H. MOORE that MANNING was a member of this fraternity and that he had not resided there for a considerable period. He explained, however, that MANNING had addressed a letter to the Club on September 26, 1944 on stationery of the METALLURGICAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO in which he requested that a reservation of a low priced room be made for him on the following Friday or Saturday, that is September 29th or 30th. However, this reservation was never claimed by MANNING. Mr. LEE advised that MANNING did, however, receive mail at the club and called for it on October 4th and 5th.

On October 5th he visited the club in the company of a girl in her early twenties. MANNING appeared to be somewhat nervous. While MANNING was awaiting a telegram, the girl in his company made telephone

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calls to the following numbers the calls being charged to MANNING:

Plaza 8-1246

AT 9 - 7865

She also called a Port Washington number which was not obtained by the operator.

MANNING received his telegram which related to a plane reservation from Pittsburgh and left shortly thereafter stating that he was taking a 10:30 PM train. He left a forwarding address of Box 57, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. LEE also advised that MANNING had made telephone calls on September 30th to the following numbers:

HA 2-6300

EL 4-4300

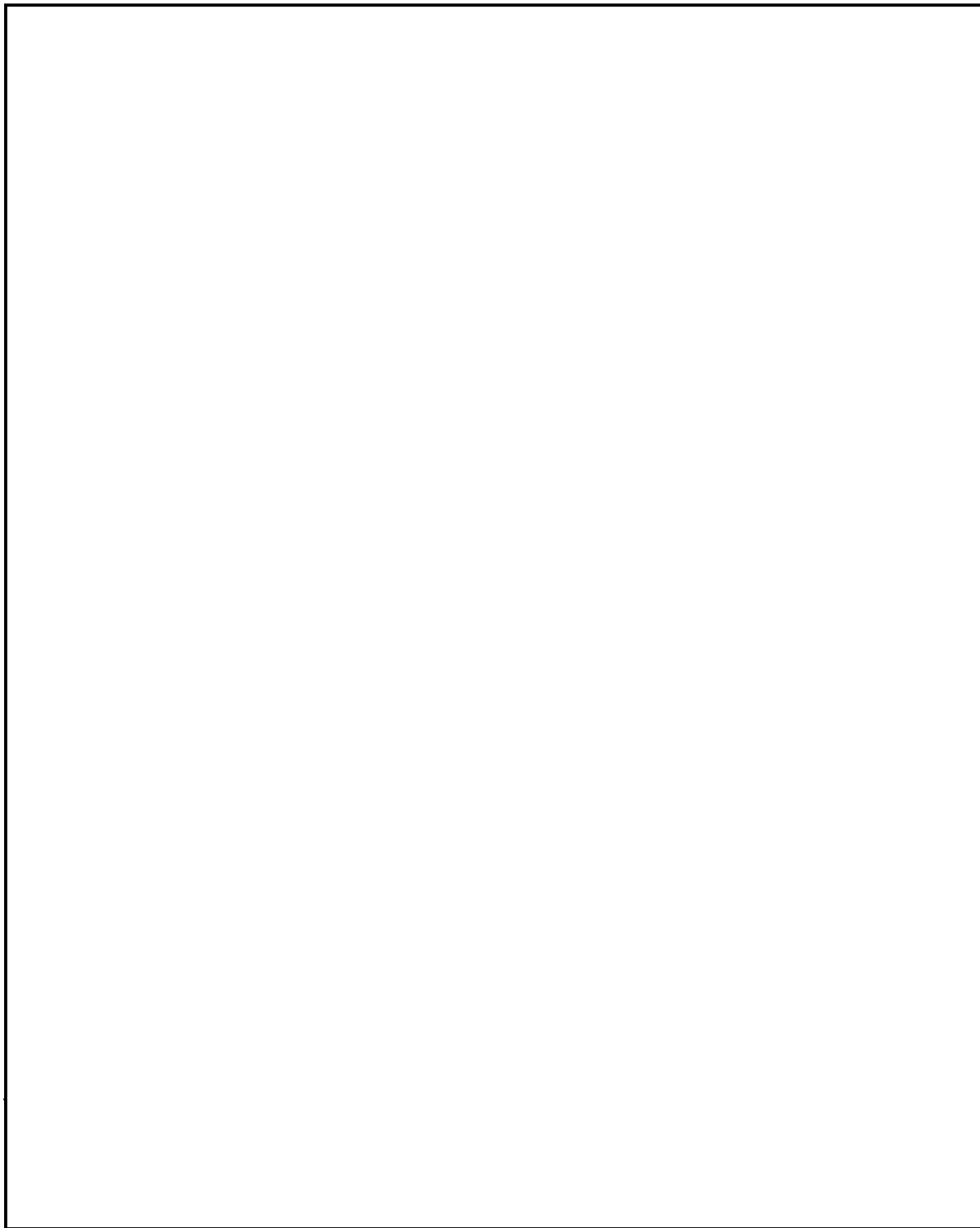
Referral/Consult

Information in the files of the New York office reveals that TAKASHI OHTA, author of the "The Golden Wind" served as a captain in the Communist Army in China and did revolutionary work in South America. He entered the United States illegally under an assumed name. He has been employed as a technician, artist and instructor of jiu-jitsu. When interviewed, he claimed not to be a member of the Communist Party and indicated that he had assisted editorially and financially with the Japanese publication "Do-No". His mother, three brothers and four sisters reside in Japan. He was indicated to be active in the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy.

Confidential Informant T-8 advised that he had known OHTA for some time and that he had been a contributor to the Japanese paper "Do-No". He also indicated that he believed OHTA had been elected chairman of the "Do-No" Society in New York City and stated that he did not consider him to be a loyal American.

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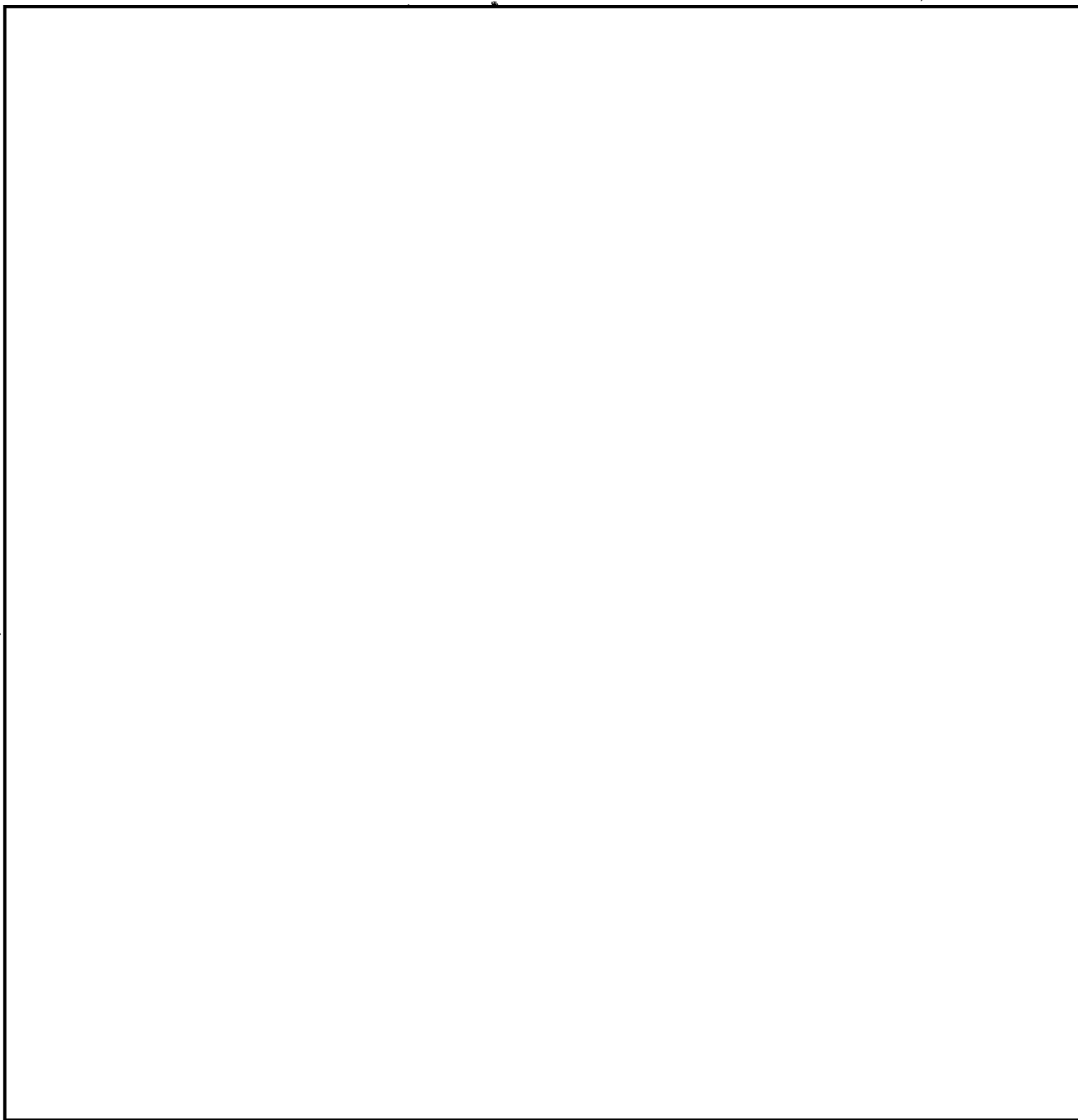
Referral/Consult



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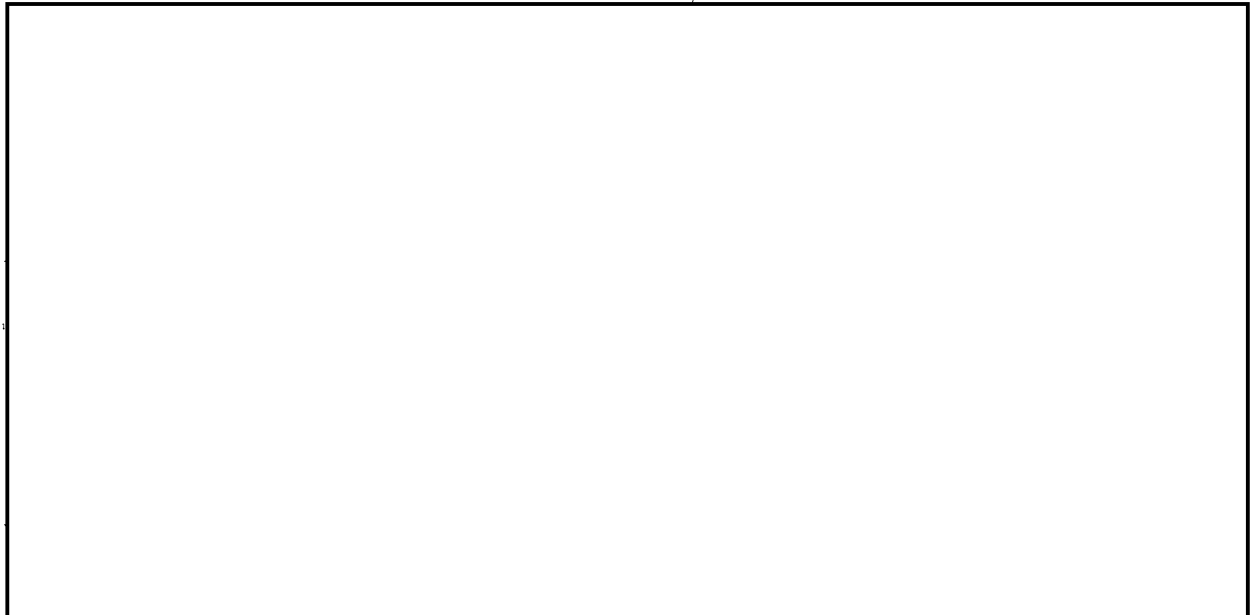
Referral/Consult

This informant also furnished the following items:



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A mail cover placed on the residence of ADAMS failed to reflect any information or contacts of his not previously developed through other sources other than to indicate on October 5, 1944 he received a letter from Washington, D.C., which bore no return address and did not reflect the name of the writer.

Physical surveillance of ADAMS reflected that he apparently has an account at the Central Savings Bank, 730 Broadway. Examination of this account indicated that it was opened December 30, 1942, with an initial deposit of \$3,489.70. There is presently a balance remaining of \$4,171.45. It was noted on October 2, 1944, ADAMS had withdrawn \$1,000. from the account. It was also noted that deposits had been made to the account at irregular periods usually being in substantial sums of \$500. or more and sums of \$500. to \$1,000. have been withdrawn at irregular intervals also. The number of ADAMS' account is 263659.

Information concerning ADAMS' account at the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, 1 East 42nd Street branch, was set forth in reference report. Confidential Informant T-9 made available a detailed record of the account since it was opened in October, 1942 with an initial deposit of \$1,500.

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ACCOUNT OF ARTHUR ADAMS
 AT: CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
 1 East 42nd Street, N.Y.C.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Checks</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
1942		\$1,500.00 (cash in bills)
Oct. 9		
" 27	55.75	
	4.00	
Nov. 10	101.95	
	87.30	
Dec. 5	100.00	
" 10	115.00	
" 30		500.00 (cash in silver)
1943		
Jan. 4	93.04	
	25.80	
Feb. 9	3.13	
Mar. 4	86.31	
" 22		550.00 (cash in bills)
Apr. 8	85.34	
May 14	77.50	
June 1	1.00	
" 3	77.50	
" 7	10.22	
" 30	5.00	
July 6	77.50	
" 7		500.00 (cash in bills)
Aug. 13	93.44	
" 16	5.60	
" 19	3.00	
" 20	50.00	
" 21	22.20	
" 24	35.00	
" 25	2.00	
Sept. 2	38.94	
	16.61	
" 9	2.15	
" 16	30.00	
" 21		400.00 (cash in bills)
Oct. 13	84.47	
" 15	5.70	
" 16	4.00	

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Checks</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
(1943 - continued)		
Oct. 19	.75	
" 21	35.00	
Nov. 10	5.00	
" 17	1.50	
Dec. 4	86.63	
	2.80	
	3.00	
Dec. 8	1.00	
" 21	35.00	
1944		
Jan. 7	3.00	
	177.77	
" 8	2.20	
" 17		200.00 (cash \$75.70 - 2 checks \$61.65 ea.)
" 24	3.00	
Feb. 10	84.90	
" 14	1.60	
" 18	25.00	
" 23	.50	
Mar. 9	86.16	
	5.00	
" 13	1.25	
" 14	48.64	
" 15	1.60	
" 16		493.20 (8 checks \$61.65 each)
Apr. 12	87.12	
" 14	3.00	
" 20	22.43	
May 2	41.78	
" 3	40.20	
" 5	3.75	
" 6	83.90	
	1.70	
" 12	7.53	
" 20	2.98	
" 23	3.00	
	1.50	
" 31		801.45 (13 checks \$61.65 each)
June 2	5.00	

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<u>Payee</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Checks</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
1944 - Continued			
	June 3	85.46	
	" 30	3.20	
	July 8	83.00	
	" 6	85.05	308.25 (5 checks \$61.65 ea.)
	" 12	60.00	
	" 17	4.20	
	" 18	10.00	
	" 19	35.00	
	" 25	77.15	
	Aug. 5	5.00	
	" 8	82.03	
	" 9	1,000.00 (JAMES PERLOWIN)	
	" 12	3.50	
	" 23	1.00	
	Sept. 1	15.00	
	" 7		2,254.85 (1 check \$17.00 9 checks \$61.65 each)
	" 8	83.92	
	" 9	2.35	
	" 19	500.00	
	" 25	92.95	
	" 25	5.00	
9/28/44 Stevens Hotel (Chicago)	Oct. 2	19.74	
10/2/44 Peter Cooper Hotel (NYC)	" 6	84.99	
10/2/44 M.J. Saunders, 130 E. 39th St. NYC	" 7	2.00	
10/9/44 ARTHUR ADAMS, 130 E. 39th St. NY 16 NY	" 9	1,000.00	275.20 (4 checks \$61.65 each; 1 check \$28.60)
10/3/44 Treas. of Museum of Natural History	" 11	4.00	
Last Balance on Acct. Sheet			1,950.54

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Inquiry of Charles Noyes Rental Agency, 1775 Broadway, revealed that ADAMS came to this address from 250 Monroe Street where he had been connected with the Belmont Products Company. He occupied Room 839, at 1775 Broadway, from March, 1940 to January, 1941, when he moved to Room 2210 at 80 Broad Street. No information was available concerning the nature of the business conducted by ADAMS under the title of TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES at this address. He gave as reference the two banks previously referred to as his banking connections.

Confidential Informant NYC 77 advised that they had no information concerning ADAMS other than his name and address and this informant provided similar information regarding the TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

Referral/Consult

Mr. ANTONIO GOMES DE CRUZ CHAMBEL, who resides at the Bristol Hotel, and who was employed by the Berlitz School of Languages advised that he did not know ADAMS and failed to recognize any photograph of ADAMS. Mr. CHAMBEL indicated that very little information was obtained from students at the school and it would be unlikely that any information would be available concerning ADAMS during the time he was attending the Berlitz School of Languages at 630 5th Avenue, New York City.

Reference report indicates that ADAMS had some contact with a Dr. SIMON RUSKIN. Information in the files of the New York office reveals that Dr. SIMON RUSKIN is an individual famed for his research for treatment of the common cold. It was also reflected that RUSKIN, together with Dr. JOSEPH HESS, a patent expert and refugee from Vienna, attempted to produce the Bren gun in the United States. This gun is a light machine gun, 303 calibre, invented by VACLAV HOLEK of the ZEROJAVKA WORKS at Brno, Czechoslovakia. It is an anti-aircraft and anti-tank gun and was produced in England after the German invasion of Czechoslovakia. HESS represented the Czechoslovakian interests in America and contacted Dr. RUSKIN who was an old friend. Dr. RUSKIN, in turn, contacted Mr. STERNBERGH, who brought in Mr. S. KRIEGER of the STAFFORD INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, Fall River, Mass.

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JEAN MUSA, allegedly Secretary to the Vichy French ambassador at that time - GASTON HENRI-BAYE - is reported to have tried to obtain information concerning the Bren Gun.

Confidential Informant T2 has advised that ADAMS appears to be friendly with a woman by the name of COLETTE HICKS who resides in Room 809 in the Peter Cooper Hotel. This informant advised that HICKS made a telephone call to Mexico collect but it was refused and she later paid for the call. She also called San Antonio and the conversation was in French.

This informant has also advised that during ADAMS' absence from the hotel while visiting Chicago, his room was occupied by a Mr. SCHEIN. This individual had in his possession a key to ADAMS' apartment and received mail at the hotel during his stay in ADAMS' apartment.

Confidential Informant T-10, who was recently contacted, advised that he has obtained no previous information not already known about ADAMS but had indicated he will be able to develop information in the near future.

Photographs of ADAMS have been obtained and copies are being kept in the file of the New York Office. Handwriting and signature specimens of ADAMS have also been obtained and copies of those are being retained in the New York office. Photographs and handwriting specimens of ADAMS have been previously forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover letter. Attempts are being made to obtain additional samples of ADAMS' handwriting, printing, signature and samples of typing from his typewriter.

NY 100-63983

CONTACTS AND ACTIVITIES ASCERTAINED BY SHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF ARTHUR ADAMS

Spot check surveillances of ADAMS were begun on August 25, 1944 and carried on through September 21, 1944, at which time he left New York City for Chicago. On ADAMS' return to New York on September 29, 1944, surveillance was again instituted and has been in progress up to date.

AUGUST 25, 1944

ADAMS boarded a Long Island train to Far Rockaway. He left the train at Far Rockaway at 2:45 P.M. and walked to the summer cottage of Dr. LOUIS MILLER, located on the corner of Seagirt Avenue and Beach 26th Street.

SEPTEMBER 5th

At 12:30 P.M. ADAMS met an unidentified girl, who handed him a package marked "Special Delivery", which package was approximately 4" x 8" x 5". This package was addressed to Dr. LOUIS MILLER. The unidentified girl then made a telephone call at a pay station and deposited a week-end bag in a locker in the station. ADAMS and this girl then left the station and walked to the corner of Macy's Department Store where they stood and talked for about twenty minutes.

This unidentified girl proceeded to the AMERICAN LITHOGRAPH COMPANY, 1452 East 19th Street, where she entered.

After leaving this girl, ADAMS proceeded to the VICTORIA STONE JEWELRY COMPANY, 510 Madison Avenue. While in the jewelry store he was noted talking to a woman who was subsequently identified as VICTORIA STONE.

At 6:00 P.M., ADAMS and STONE left the store and walked arm in arm to the New York Women's Exchange Building where they entered the New York Exchange Restaurant and had dinner.

SEPTEMBER 6th

ADAMS left the Peter Cooper Hotel carrying a large package wrapped in brown paper. The package appeared to be heavy and about 24" x 8" x 5", and was bound with heavy cord. ADAMS was observed entering room

NY 100-63983

1502 of the building located at 113 West 42nd Street. It was ascertained that this was the office of JAMES PERLOWIN. It was also noted that this room number was also listed on the building directory for the All States Theatre Syndicate.

ADAMS then proceeded to 522 Fifth Avenue, where he entered the offices of the KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC., which is located on the fourth floor of this building.

SEPTEMBER 7th

ADAMS left the Peter Cooper Hotel carrying with him a roll of what appeared to be drawing paper. He walked to the Corn Exchange Bank, 1 West 42nd Street, where he made a deposit.

ADAMS then proceeded to the office of JAMES PERLOWIN carrying with him the above-described roll of paper and also what appeared to be a business check book, which he had secured at the bank. When ADAMS left PERLOWIN's office, it was noted that he carried neither check book nor roll of paper with him, but was carrying a box 8" x 5" marked "Super Speed Ortho Portrait."

ADAMS then proceeded to the VICTORIA STONE jewelry store and later to 39 West 55th Street, where it is known that VICTORIA STONE has an apartment.

SEPTEMBER 8th

ADAMS left the Peter Cooper Hotel carrying two large cardboard boxes approximately 36" x 18" x 8", which packages were tied by string and appeared to be heavy. He proceeded by taxi to 29 East 11th Street where he entered, and it was believed that he proceeded to the apartment located on the third floor front. It was ascertained that a JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF lived in an apartment on the third floor of this building.

When ADAMS left this address it was noted that he did not have the package with him.

SEPTEMBER 9th

ADAMS left the Peter Cooper Hotel carrying a small suitcase. He walked to the Grand Central Station where he boarded a train for

NY 100-63983

Westport, Connecticut. Upon his arrival at Westport he was met by two women in a green sedan bearing New York license 3Q9286. It was subsequently ascertained that this license was listed to one MOLIE NOVICK, 91 Central Park West, New York City.

SEPTEMBER 11th

ADAMS was observed in the company of a woman who was subsequently identified as MARCIA HISKEY. After having dinner with this party at the Hotel Bedford they separated and ADAMS returned to his hotel. Later that day, ADAMS visited the office of the KEYNOTE RECORDING COMPANY and the VICTORIA STONE jewelry store.

SEPTEMBER 12th

At 12:45 P.M. ADAMS left the hotel and proceeded to the corner of 56th Street and Sixth Avenue. He then walked to 106 West 56th Street, which is the address of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity House.

At 5:15 P.M. ADAMS left the fraternity house in company with a person subsequently identified as EDWARD T. MANNING. MANNING had two traveling bags in his possession. They secured a taxicab and drove to the Pennsylvania Station where MANNING boarded a Long Island train.

SEPTEMBER 13th

At 2:00 P.M., ADAMS was observed leaving the Peter Cooper Hotel in the company of EDWARD T. MANNING, where they proceeded to Longchamps Restaurant, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street, where they had lunch.

At 3:00 P.M. they left the restaurant and returned to the Peter Cooper Hotel. MANNING was observed leaving the hotel alone at 4:00 P.M.

SEPTEMBER 15th

ADAMS was observed leaving 521 Fifth Avenue with a man identified as JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF.

ADAMS was observed later in the day entering the VICTORIA STONE jewelry store and then walking with VICTORIA STONE to her apartment at 39 West 55th Street.

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SEPTEMBER 19th

At 7:30 P.M. ADAMS was observed leaving the Peter Cooper Hotel and proceeding to 618 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, where he entered the apartment located on the ground floor. It was subsequently ascertained that this is the apartment of MARCIA SANDS HISKEY.

SEPTEMBER 20th

ADAMS was observed proceeding to 400 West End Avenue. It is known that this is the address of Dr. LOUIS MILLER, who was previously contacted by ADAMS at Far Rockaway.

At 5:00 P.M. that day Adams left the hotel and proceeded to 510 Madison Avenue. He was noted to have in his possession a manila envelope which had apparently been received by him from the GENERAL ELECTRIC CORPORATION and which seemed to contain papers and a book.

Later on in the evening ADAMS was observed giving a book to VICTORIA STONE while they were having dinner.

At 6:55 P.M. ADAMS and STONE left the New York Exchange Restaurant and walked to her apartment at 39 West 55th Street.

At 7:40 P.M. ADAMS left 39 West 55th Street and proceeded to Fifth Avenue and 12th Street. After making several purchases he proceeded to 29 East 11th Street where he opened the door with a key which he had in his possession. It was noted that he still had the manila envelope in his possession when he entered this address.

At 8:00 P.M. a young man approximately six feet tall and probably in his twenties, entered this same address.

At 9:20 P.M. ADAMS and this unidentified young man left 29 East 11th Street, each carrying a large cardboard box which appeared to be rather heavy and appeared to be the same two boxes which ADAMS had previously taken to this address. ADAMS was noted to no longer have the manila envelope with him. ADAMS and the unidentified man placed the packages in the rear compartment of an automobile. It is believed that this automobile bore New York license number N 47-67. It was ascertained subsequently that this automobile is registered to JACQUES BRAUNSTEIN, 521 Fifth Avenue, former address 176 Irwin Street, Brooklyn.

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SEPTEMBER 21st

At 2:40 PM. 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 that office has advised that ADAMS' main contacts in Chicago were one DR. DEBORAH DAUBER, an alleged Communist sympathizer, and JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, a D.S.M. employee working at the University of Chicago.

The Chicago Office advised that on September 25, 1944, ADAMS contacted JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, who resides at 4330 South Drexel Boulevard in Chicago, and that one of the agents noted something being passed between ADAMS and CHAPIN, but was unable to ascertain the nature of this article.

SEPTEMBER 29th

ADAMS arrived at New York City and was observed in the company of JACOB B. ARONOFF. After having dinner with ARONOFF, ADAMS entered 522 Fifth Avenue to the KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, INC. ADAMS was later observed in the company of VICTORIA STONE.

SEPTEMBER 30th

ADAMS proceeded to the VICTORIA STONE jewelry store. That evening ADAMS left his hotel and proceeded to 618 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, the residence of MARCIA HISKEY.

OCTOBER 1st

ADAMS was observed entering the residence of VICTORIA STONE.

OCTOBER 2nd

ADAMS was observed entering the Central Savings Bank, 73rd Street and Broadway, and it was noted that he had in his possession a black zipper briefcase which appeared to be filled. It was subsequently ascertained that he withdrew \$1,000.00 in cash on this occasion which he placed in the briefcase together with his bank book. He then proceeded to the store of VICTORIA STONE, and he was observed opening his briefcase while he was

NY 100-63983

talking to her. When he left the jewelry store it was noted that the briefcase appeared to be empty.

At 1:15 P.M. ADAMS was observed leaving 39 West 55th Street carrying his briefcase and an instrument which carried the name "Cound Scriber". He then proceeded to 29 East 11th Street where he stayed until 2:30 P.M. When he left this address it was noted that he no longer had the instrument referred to with him, but he did have his briefcase. ADAMS then proceeded to the ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 45 West 18th Street.

Later on that evening ADAMS was observed entering 41-29 46th Street, Sunnyside, Queens, Long Island. It was ascertained at a later date that the apartment he entered was rented by one NATHAN ABUJEL, who was employed by the CROWN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 419 4th Avenue as an editor.

OCTOBER 3rd

ADAMS was observed entering 29 East 11th Street using his own key. It was noted that he spent approximately five hours at this address.

OCTOBER 4th

At 11:30 P.M. ADAMS left VICTORIA STONE's residence, 39 West 55th Street and mailed a letter at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and 55th Street. This letter was subsequently ascertained to be addressed to the U.S.S.R. Consulate General, 7 East 61st Street, New York 21, New York. The envelope was typed and bore no return address, and appeared to be of a good grade paper. The envelope was of ordinary social stationery type. After mailing, ADAMS returned to VICTORIA STONE's apartment, 39 West 55th Street.

OCTOBER 5th

ADAMS was observed entering the office of the KEYNOTE RECORDING COMPANY and later on in the day in the company of VICTORIA STONE.

OCTOBER 6th

ADAMS was observed entering Room 10, 50 Fifth Avenue, which is occupied by the MALVIN WATCH COMPANY. In the evening ADAMS was

NY 100-63923

observed entering 29 East 11th Street, and it was noted that he was carrying a large brown envelope approximately 9" x 12".

OCTOBER 7th

ADAMS was observed leaving the Peter Cooper Hotel at 2:45 P.M., with a woman identified as MARGIA HISKEY. They proceeded together to Macy's Department Store where they purchased clothing for a small boy. After leaving the store they were observed entering Schrafft's Restaurant on Fifth Avenue between 35th and 36th Streets. While standing outside of the restaurant talking, ADAMS opened a small black address book and pointed out something therein to MARGIA HISKEY. They separated after this and ADAMS proceeded to his hotel.

OCTOBER 8th

ADAMS was observed leaving his hotel and carrying several packages which were wrapped in gray and brown paper and entering 39 West 55th Street. That night ADAMS was observed leaving this hotel and walking to Grand Central Station where he met a New York Central train arriving from Bedford Hills, New York, at 10:45 P.M. ADAMS met a woman leaving this train, who was later identified to be ZELMA BAKER MILLER of Bethesda, Maryland.

OCTOBER 9th

ADAMS was observed entering the office of KEYNOTE RECORDINGS, I.A.S.

He was later observed at the Pennsylvania Cafe Rouge in the company of an unidentified woman who was subsequently identified as IRENE WILDE.

ADAMS was observed in the company of IRENE WILDER. Later in the afternoon ADAMS was observed entering the Esplanade Hotel, 305 West End Avenue. It is known that JULIUS KESLER, who has been contacted by ADAMS previously, resides at this address. In the evening ADAMS left his hotel at 7:50 P.M., and proceeded to the Central High School for Needle Trades on West 24th Street where he met MARGIA HISKEY. He then proceeded by subway to 235 West 4th Street entering this building at 8:45 P.M., and later left in the company of MARGIA HISKEY and another girl to 591 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. After a few minutes they all proceeded to the home of MARGIA HISKEY, 618 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn. The automobile that they

NY 100-63983

traveled in bore license number NY 9 N 24-25 as registered to CARMINE D. ANGELO, 312 Humbolt Street, Brooklyn. It was indicated to be a 1939 Oldsmobile car.

OCTOBER 11th

ADAMS was observed in the company of VICTORIA STONE.

OCTOBER 12th

ADAMS contacted JULIUS HEIMAN at the SUNRAY BAKING COMPANY, 130 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, New York at 1:35 PM. At 2:25 PM. they left this address and walked to a nearby tavern, 493 Myrtle Avenue, where they sat while talking and eating. After finishing the meal they returned to the SUNRAY BAKING COMPANY and after a short time they left the bakery and proceeded by taxi to the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Avenue and 20th Street, New York City. On this date it was also ascertained that VICTORIA STONE visited the hospital, leaving the hospital by cab. Later on this date ADAMS visited IRENE MILLE, previously mentioned, at Macy's Department Store and after contacting her, proceeded to VICTORIA STONE's apartment, 39 West 55th Street, where he spent the night.

- PENDING -

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LW:KA

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RECORDED

SAC, Washington

December 20, 1944

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ARTHUR ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Floyd L. Jones dated at Washington, D. C., December 15, 1944.

The Washington Field Office should arrange to obtain from the Passport Division of the Department of State copies of the most recent passport photos for Victoria Singer Stone and Maurice Blumlein.

cc - New York
San Francisco

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/89 BY SP6 BJA/gcl
#239,315

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 22 1944
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1045
SF

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-203591-3695

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **100-16821**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 12/15/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/8; 12/6, 8/44	REPORT MADE BY FLOYD L. JONES	FLJ:BR
TITLE ARTHUR ADAMS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~
REFER 5 IS

Records of Passport Division, U. S. State Department fail to disclose that a passport was applied for by or issued to **JULIUS HEIMAN**. According to passport file at U. S. State Department, **VICTORIA SINGER STONE** was issued passport #555949 on June 17, 1938, for a contemplated trip to France and England. She was born May 24, 1905, at Montreal, Canada. State Department file reveals that according to an affidavit executed on January 6, 1939, **VICTORIA SINGER STONE** is the same person as **REBECCA VICTORIA SINGER**. **MAURICE BLUMLEIN** issued U. S. passport on June 9, 1934, for a contemplated trip of 12 months duration to Great Britain and other European countries for health and travel. Last known residence is 22 Dewey Avenue, New Rochelle, New York. **BLUMLEIN** born November 13, 1881, at New York City. Photographs of **BLUMLEIN** being forwarded New York Field Division.

- RUC -

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913 SP/ia
ON 4-5-78
3/7/89 SP6 BJA/GCE #239,315

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent **FLOYD L. JONES** dated November 30, 1944, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 5-30-78

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPY DESTROYED

R 260 JAN 6 1950 COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 - Bureau
- 3 - New York (Enclosure)
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 2 - Washington Field

COPY IN FILE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-203581-3112

WFO - 100-16821

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR., on November 8, December 6 and 8, 1944.

RE: JULIUS HEIMAN

Confidential National Defense Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau advised that a check and recheck of the records of the Passport Division of the Department of State failed to disclose that a passport was applied for by or issued to JULIUS HEIMAN. b7D

RE: VICTORIA STONE

Confidential National Defense Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, made available the passport file of VICTORIA SINGER STONE and the following information was noted therein. b7D

Passport #555949 was issued to VICTORIA SINGER STONE on June 17, 1938, for a contemplated trip of one month's duration to France and England for travel. She intended leaving New York in June, 1938, via an unnamed vessel. In her passport application, she stated she was born May 24, 1905, at Montreal, Canada, that she emigrated to the United States in 1905 and was naturalized by virtue of her father's naturalization. Her father, BENJOIN SINGER, was born in Russia and was naturalized before the Common Pleas Court of Camden, New Jersey, on September 25, 1911, and was furnished naturalization certificate #185848. Her father resided at 714 South 3rd Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and VICTORIA STONE resided at 163 East 36th Street, New York City.

The customary affidavit of an identifying witness was executed by one ANTONETTE GARRAMONE, 748 Rosedale Avenue, Bronx, New York, who stated that she had known STONE for three years. There is also contained in the file an affidavit of STONE's father which he executed on January 6, 1939, and in which he stated that he is the father of REBECCA VICTORIA SINGER, who uses the name of VICTORIA STONE. There is likewise an affidavit by one RUBIN GOROBETZ, 325 Rockaway Avenue (659 Rockaway Parkway), Brooklyn, New York, in which he states he is the uncle of STONE and that REBECCA VICTORIA SINGER is the same person as VICTORIA SINGER STONE.

There is also contained in her file a report of a Special Agent of the Department of State dated July 13, 1940. This agent reports that he interviewed RUBIN GOROBETZ and that he advised that STONE's father was a teacher in a Jewish school but was now an invalid. He also advised that

WFO - 100-16821

STONE did not use the passport she procured in 1938. He stated that VICTORIA STONE operated the Chico Gems, Room 806, 562 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and employs one ANTONETTE GARRAMONE.

RE: MAURICE BLUMLEIN

Confidential National Defense Informant [] made available the passport file of MAURICE BLUMLEIN and the following information in addition to that already furnished by the Bureau in its letter to the New York Field Division dated November 4, 1944, was noted therein. b7D

The last passport issued to MAURICE BLUMLEIN was issued to him on June 9, 1934. This was passport #116278 and was issued for a contemplated trip of 12 month's duration to Great Britain and "various European countries" for health and travel. He intended leaving New York on June 13, 1934, via the SS LaFayette. From October, 1921, to March, 1932, MAURICE BLUMLEIN resided at Lausanne and Davos, Switzerland, for the purpose of his health, having contracted lung tuberculosis. During this period, numerous passports were issued to BLUMLEIN for his foreign residence and other European travel. He did, however, make several trips to the United States. Passports were issued to BLUMLEIN in 1907 and 1914. His last legal residence was given as 22 Dewey Avenue, New Rochelle, New York. However, in none of the more recent passport applications did he ever list an occupation.

The following references were given by BLUMLEIN:

1923-
MAX MAIER
128 Water Street
New York City

1928
Dr. HOFHEIMER
125 West 76th Street
New York City

1928
JOSEPH MICHAELS
Attorney
165 Broadway
New York City

WFO - 100-16821

1928
DAVID ZOEGLIN
40 West 84th Street
New York City

1932
Dr. M. MICHAILOVSKY
18 East 41st Street
New York City

BLUMLEIN's passport applications reflected that he was born on November 13, 1881, at New York City; that his father was ABRAHAM BLUMLEIN, born at Schweinfurt, Germany, in 1842; that he emigrated to the United States in 1870 and died in 1903.

Information previously reported concerning BLUMLEIN in the Bureau letter to the New York Field Division dated November 4, 1944, will not be repeated at this time.

ENCLOSURES FOR THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

2 photographs of MAURICE BLUMLEIN

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN. -

WFO - 100-16821

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

THE PHILADELPHIA FIELD DIVISION

Two copies of this report are being furnished to the Philadelphia Field Division in order to assist them in conducting investigation as requested in Bureau letter to the New York Field Division dated November 4, 1944.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **100-3943**

JSG

REPORT MADE AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 12/15/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/27/44	REPORT MADE BY MARCUS B. CALHOUN
TITLE ARTHUR ADAMS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R REFER 5 IS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Confidential informants of New York Field Division advised subject ADAMS received correspondence from one Z. S. DIAMOND, 563 Parkway Drive, NE, Atlanta in May 1944. Investigation at Atlanta reveals that 563 Parkway is the residence of one LOUIS SEITZ. ZOSIA SEITZ DIAMOND, wife of Captain PAUL DIAMOND, U.S. Medical Corps, is a daughter of LOUIS SEITZ and visited him during May and June of 1944. Departed Atlanta, June 15, 1944, leaving as forwarding address 139 Landing Road, Glen Cove, Long Island, New York.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent HUGHITT H. HINDEBAKER, dated October 27, 1944 at New York City;
Report of Special Agent HUGHITT H. HINDEBAKER, dated November 11, 1944 at New York City.

DETAILS:

At ATLANTA, GEORGIA:

Reference report of Special Agent HINDEBAKER dated October 27, 1944 indicates that Confidential Informants of the New York Office have advised that subject ADAMS received correspondence from one Z. S. DIAMOND, 563 Parkway Drive, NE, Atlanta on May 6, 1944.

The Atlanta city directory indicated that 563 Parkway Drive, NE is the residence of one LOUIS SEITZ, who is employed as a clerk by the Joseph Seitz Wholesale Grocery Company, Peters Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPY DESTROYED JAN 6 1960 COPIES OF THIS REPORT	100-331280-15	RECORDED
5 Bureau 3 New York (1 Lt. Martin Webb, SID, Man. Eng. Dist., 255 B'way, NYC) 2 Atlanta	DEC 18 1944	INDEXED
COPY IN FILE		EX-33

29 DEC 26 1951

Atlanta

100-3943

Informant T-1 advised that SEITZ had resided at 563 Parkway for at least four years. T-1 stated that during May or June of 1944 Mrs. ZOSIA SEITZ DIAMOND, the wife of Captain PAUL DIAMOND, U.S. Army Medical Corps, and the daughter of LOUIS SEITZ, had visited LOUIS SEITZ at 563 Parkway Drive. Informant T-1 stated that ZOSIA SEITZ DIAMOND had received considerable mail from New York City and from her husband who at that time was stationed at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. He advised that she had departed Atlanta on June 15, 1944 leaving as a forwarding address 139 Landing Road, Glen Cove, Long Island, New York.

The records of the Credit Service Exchange, Volunteer Building, Atlanta, indicated that PAUL DIAMOND, a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, resided temporarily at 563 Parkway Drive, NE, Atlanta. This report indicated that Captain DIAMOND was twenty six years of age, was married to ZOSIA SEITZ and had one child. Prior to entering the Army he was a practising physician in New York City and had resided at 10 Monroe Street, New York City.

The following is a description of ZOSIA SEITZ DIAMOND as furnished by Informant T-1:

Age	28
Height	5'10"
Weight	160
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Rugged
Complexion	Dark
Characteristics	Heavy eyebrows and eye lashes
Race	Obviously Jewish
	Habitually wears slacks

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Atlanta 100-3943

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Informant T-1:

Mr. [REDACTED] Atlanta.
Mr. [REDACTED] employed by the U.S. Post Office.
He is being carried as a confidential source at his
specific request.

b7D

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Suite 1729 - 111 Sutter Street
San Francisco 4, California
November 18, 1944

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

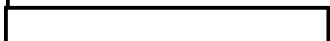
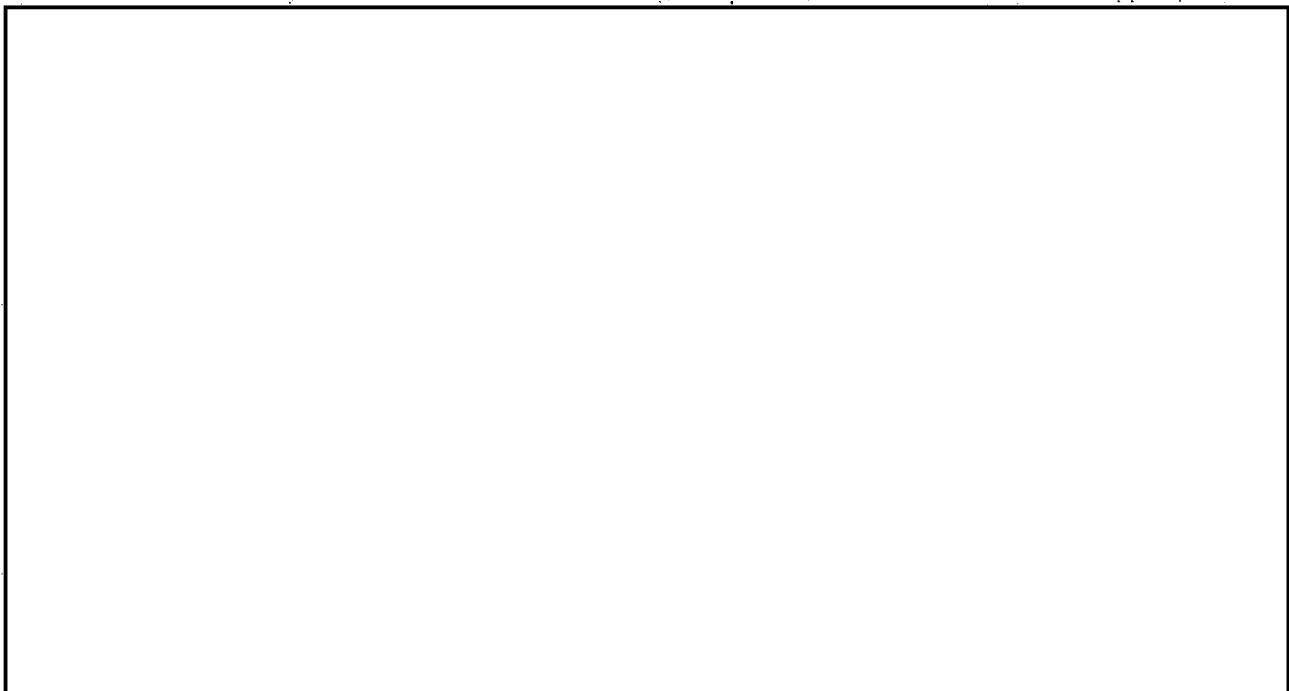
Director, FBI

Re: **OWEN**

Referral/Consult

Dear Sir:

① The report of Special Agent WENDELL H. HENDERSON in the case captioned "ARTHUR ADAMS, INTERNAL SECURITY - R," dated October 27, 1944, at New York, sets forth certain notations found among ARTHUR ADAMS' effects and furnished to the New York Office by a highly confidential source.



RECORDED

100-331280-116



NOV 20 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPY FILED IN 100-331280-116

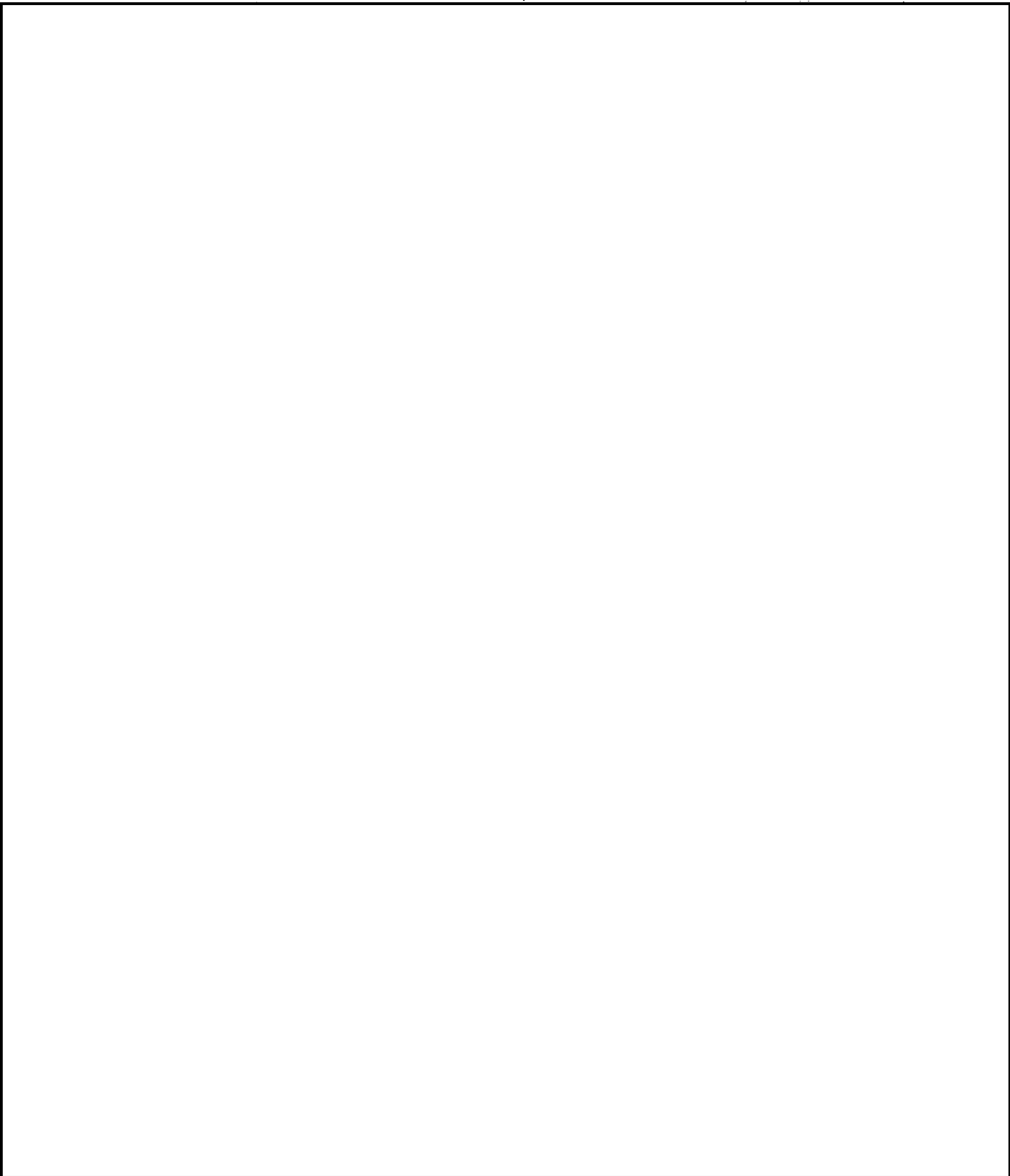
803 js

Director, FBI, from SAC, San Francisco

November 18, 1944

Re: CIRAD

Referral/Consult



803 k3

Director, FBI, from SAC, San Francisco

November 18, 1944

Re: CENRAD

Referral/Consult

In accordance with the Bureau instructions furnished by teletype dated November 10, 1944, the ADAMS case in all of its aspects was not discussed with Captain JOHNSON or Major FEUER.

Offices receiving copies of this letter are being furnished them for their information in connection with the CENRAD investigation.

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. FISHER
SAC

cc - New York, AMSD, Registered
Chicago, Air Mail, Registered
Knoxville, Air Mail, Registered
Los Angeles, Air Mail, Registered

RAJ:ech
100-16900

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Suite 1729 - 111 Sutter Street
San Francisco 4, California
November 13, 1944

AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: Supervisor LISH WHITSON

Re: COMINTERN APPARATUS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Referral/Consult

Reference is made to San Francisco teletype to the Bureau and New York dated November 13, 1944, and to New York teletype to the Bureau and San Francisco dated November 14, 1944, relating to remarks made at the San Francisco Office by [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]



NOV 15 1944
RECORDED

5-11

Director, FBI, from SAC, San Francisco

November 18, 1944

Re: COMINTERN APPARATUS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R



the San Francisco Office. That this was not done is probably due to a misunderstanding among the offices as to the manner of reporting in CINRAD, COMRAP, and in individual case files on suspected persons. It is further submitted that this office should have been furnished copies of all communications in which New York requested surveillances or investigation regarding ADAMS and others suspected with him. The New York Office is requested to review its files and furnish any such correspondence not sent to this office, since we are completing a comprehensive summary report on the COMRAP and CINRAD cases and need full information from all offices for this purpose in matters occurring within the period date of the summary report.

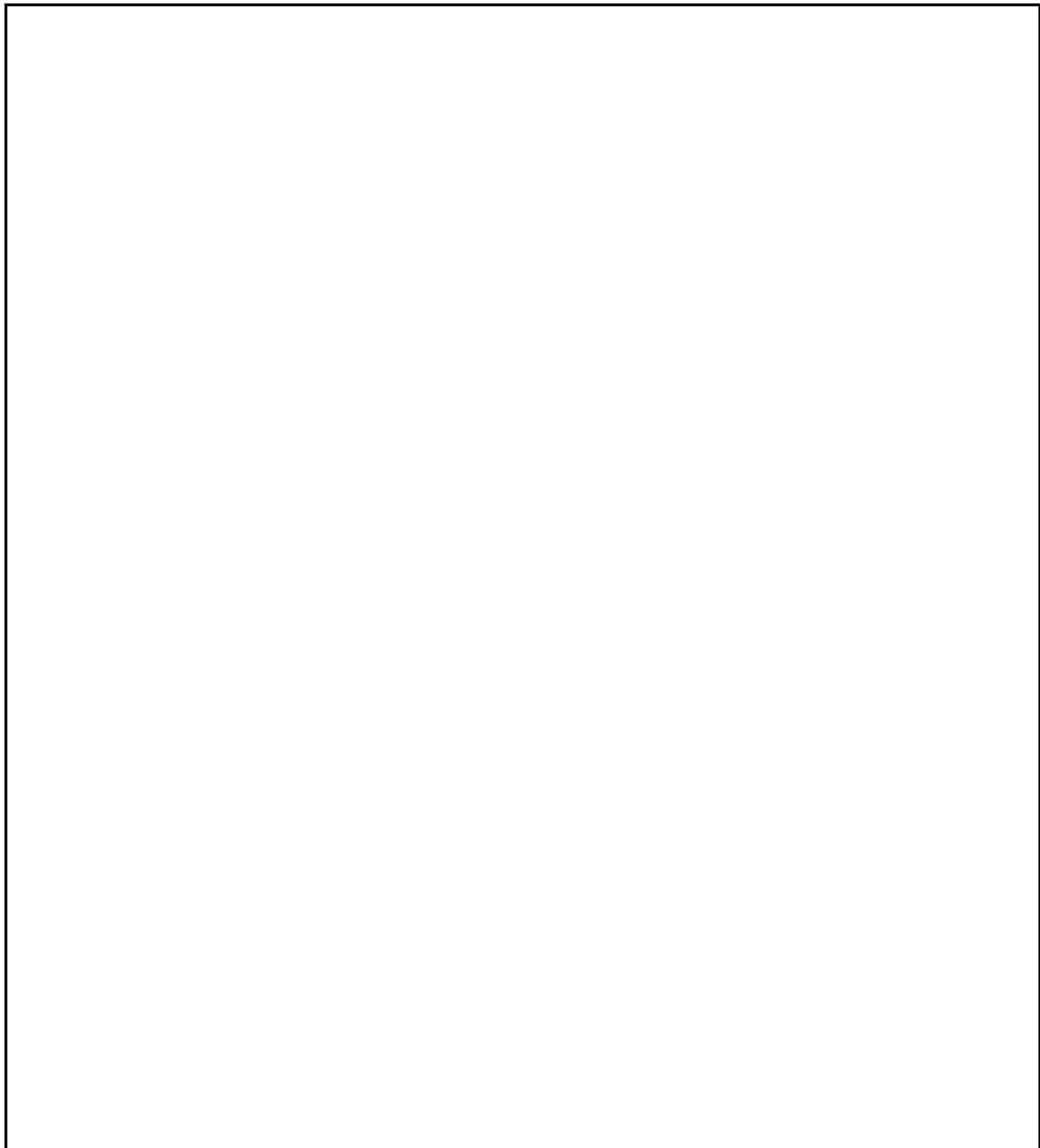


Director, FBI, from SAC, San Francisco

November 18, 1944

Re: COMINTERN APPARATUS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

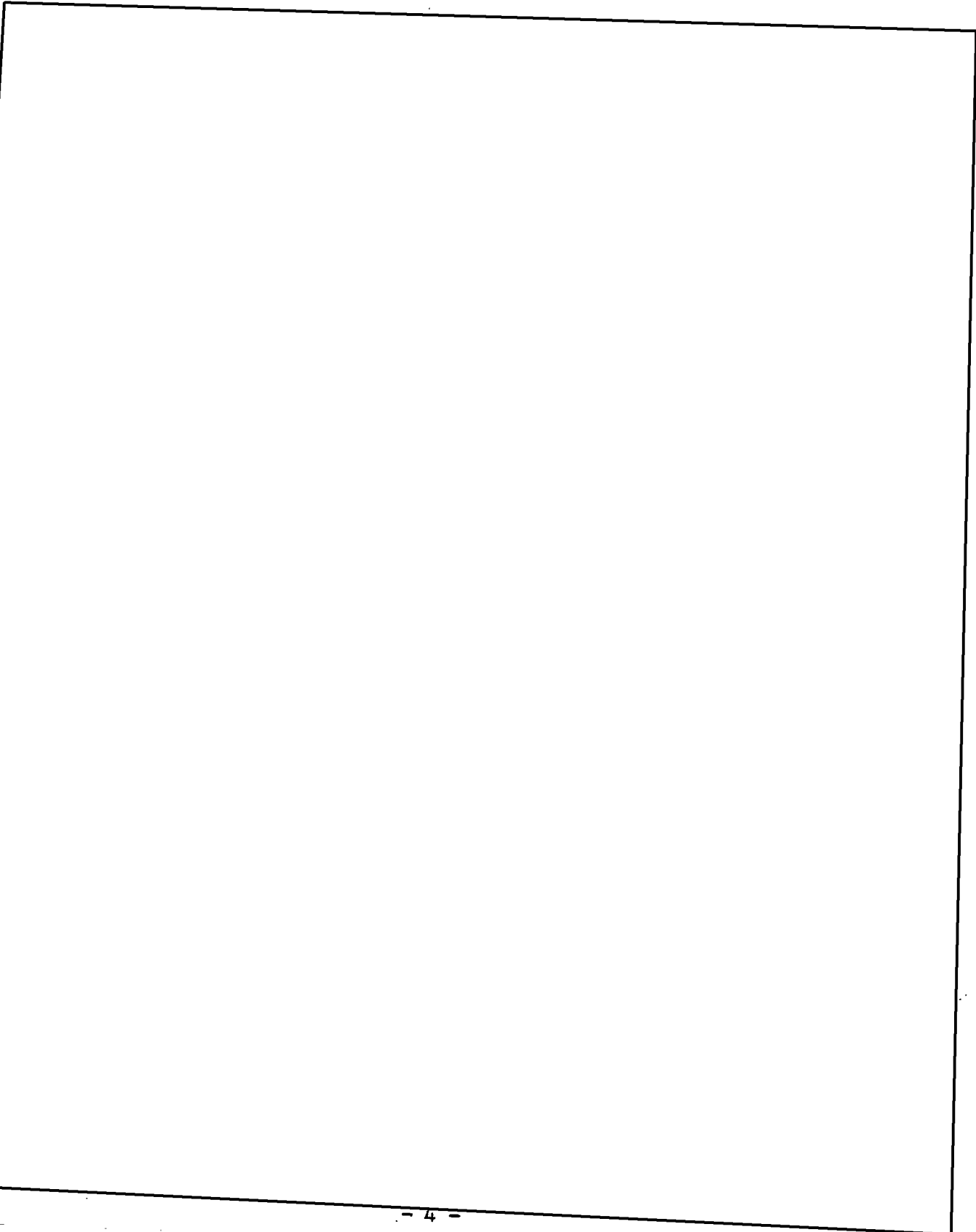
Referral/Consult



Director, FBI, from SAC, San Francisco

Referral/Consult November 18, 1944

Re: COMINTERN APPARATUS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R



Director, FBI, from SAC, San Francisco

November 18, 1944

Re: COMINTERN APPARATUS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Referral/Consult

In order to promote more effective reporting with less confusion, it is requested that the Bureau consider instructing all interested offices to open case files on each individual suspect in the COMRAP case and to set forth in these cases all information developed regarding such individuals, including background and any activities of a general nature which might be of assistance in determining whether they are, in fact, engaged in espionage or otherwise assisting in the Comintern Apparatus; to set forth all leads concerning each individual in his own case file in order to avoid confusion in following these leads; and to furnish to this office one copy of each report in which there is information of interest to the MED detachments, such as meetings with DSM employees, etc., as was reported in the ADAMS case; that whenever such cases on individuals require leads to be set forth by letter or teletype, a copy of the communication should be sent to this office; that this routine be followed, especially where the information expected to be developed pertains directly or closely to the COMRAP case; that where leads are requested by telephone, the San Francisco Office receive a memorandum regarding such leads as soon as possible.

The foregoing is suggested because of recent letters from the Bureau to various offices instructing that matters relating to activities involving present and past personnel of the various DSM projects in meetings with suspected persons be reported in CINRAD. We, of course, do not investigate DSM personnel; therefore, the CINRAD file carries only reports from the MED detachments regarding activities of their personnel. There have also been reports in CINRAD from various Field Divisions merely reporting contacts with army personnel at plants doing work for the project and these pertained to the possible Communist infiltration of such plants.

The procedure of each office opening files on suspects in its own area is recommended because such an arrangement permits the more important


Director, FBI, from SAC, San Francisco

November 18, 1944

Re: COMINTERN APPARATUS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

data developed to be channelized from the individual cases into the COMRAP file. Naturally, many leads in each individual case will result in either negative information or data of no interest in the COMRAP case. The disadvantage of this method, of course, is that this office is limited to some degree in its supervision of COMRAP because each office of origin may set out leads calculated to serve first the interest of their own case rather than the COMRAP matter; therefore, this office would appreciate any further instructions the Bureau might desire to give concerning the handling of cases on individuals of interest in the COMRAP case, and would further appreciate any suggestions from the Bureau as to means whereby better liaison may be further effected among the various field offices and closer liaison established with the MED detachments.

Very truly yours,


N. J. L. PIEPER
SAC

*Appropriate
with how far
would be taken
OK*

NJLP/ech
100-17879

cc - New York

803 l3

United States Department of Justice

POST OFFICE BOX 812
CHICAGO, 90, ILLINOIS

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913APM
ON 4-5-86

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 27, 1944

DIRECTOR, FBI
109 # 87-135
CLASSIFIED BY SP20W/tes
DECLASSIFY ON 8-13-87

RE: ARTHUR ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
REFER 5-I-S.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Dear Sir:

The Chicago "Tribune" on December 18, 1944, printed an article entitled "Chance for 'In' on F-M Scented by Communists." A review of this article discloses that the Peoples Radio Foundation had been formed for the purpose of obtaining the right to use F-M radio broadcasting. This article states that JOSEPH BRODSKY, Communist lawyer, had organized the corporation and that a five-man Board of Directors had been appointed, which included ROCKWELL KENT and CORLISS LAMONT. In addition to BRODSKY there was also listed as an incorporator, FAY SIEGARTEL. SAMUEL NOVICK, President of the Electronic Corporation of America, was listed as a Director, as was LEVERETT GLEASON. CARL A. BRISTEL was listed as Public Relations Chief of the Electronic Corporation.

Inasmuch as ARTHUR ADAMS claims to be employed by the Electronic Corporation of America, records of Confidential Informant [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau, were searched in an effort to ascertain additional data concerning the Electronic Corporation and also the Peoples Radio Foundation. CARL A. BRISTEL in 1940 was Business Manager of the "New Masses" and President and Treasurer of the "New Nation" in 1941.

LEVERETT S. GLEASON was listed on the letterhead of the United American Spanish Aid Committee as a member of the Executive Board. He was Business Manager of "Scoop" in 1941, which was formerly the "Friday" Magazine. In May, 1942, GLEASON was Publisher and Editor of "Picture Digest." FAY SIEGERTAL was reported to be a holder of one share of stock in the Morning Freiheit Publishing Company.

Records of [redacted] show that the Electronic Corporation publishes a booklet entitled "A Plan for America at Peace" and this informant advised that a copy of the booklet is in his possession and was purchased in the Modern Book Store, Communist Political Association bookstore in Chicago.

On December 22, 1944, [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, obtained a copy of this booklet at the Modern Book Store, and such a booklet was presented to the informant free of charge. A copy of this booklet is being submitted to the Bureau as an enclosure to this letter.



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AND FIELD OFFICES
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Page 2
Director, FBI
RE: ARTHUR ADAMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
REFER 5 I&S.
Chicago File 100-17493

It is also noted that the "Herald-American" issue of December 26, 1944, carried an article by WESTBROOK PEGLER concerning the Electronic Corporation, wherein WILLIAM S. GALLMOR, News Commentator for the Electronic Corporation of America, is accused of having Communist ideas. This article also sets out data concerning the President of the Electronic Corporation, SAMUEL J. NOVICK of New York.

The above information is being submitted for the information of the Bureau and interested offices, and any further data which comes to the attention of this office concerning the Electronic Corporation, will be submitted to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

S. J. Drayton
97

S. J. DRAYTON
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure (1)

WLR:JR

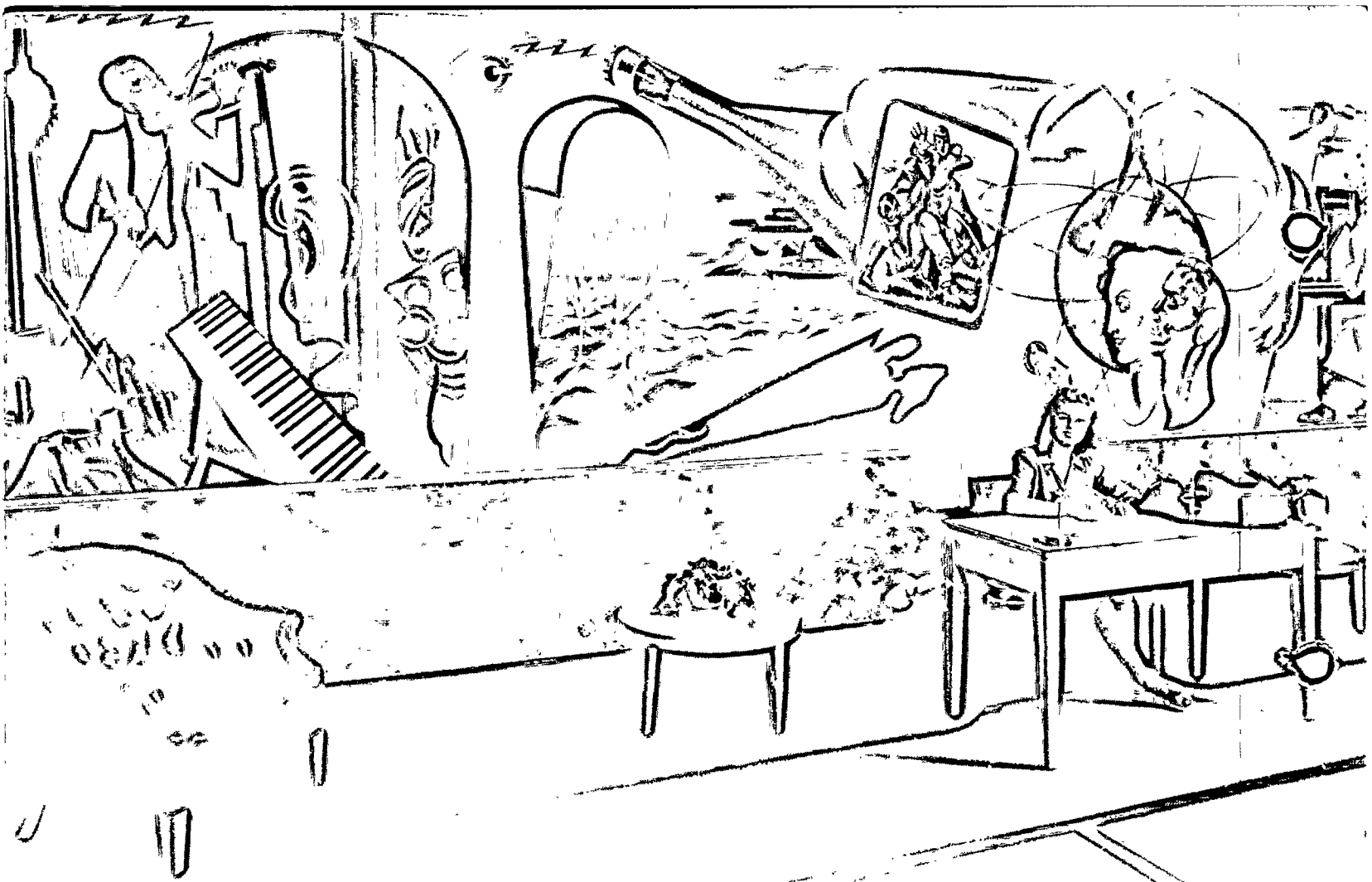
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CC: New York
San Francisco

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



RECEPTION ROOM AT THE ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA

As a Public Service,

The Electronic Corporation of America is pleased to present this new and timely booklet entitled: "A PLAN FOR AMERICA AT PEACE."

We have prepared and published this plan as our modest contribution to the earnest discussion that is taking place throughout our nation. While the booklet does not pretend to answer all of the perplexing questions about the future, it does, we believe, provide food for considerable thought.

Please accept the enclosed copy with our compliments. We would appreciate any comment you would care to make.

Sincerely yours,

Electronic Corporation of America

Electronic Corporation of America
45 West 18th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Foreword

America today is a land of epic achievement, epic stories. Never in its history has there ever been written such a story of a nation merged into a single unit with a common purpose, for a cause greater than anything man has ever lived for.

We here at the Electronic Corporation of America have watched these achievements, have helped write these stories. In our own modest way we have helped cross the t's and dot the i's in the country's inspiring saga of victory. As an industrial unit — a community of engineers and technicians — we have planned, blue-printed, created weapons to help destroy the Axis. In our own plants we have seen our workers, men and women, Negro, white, Christian, Jew, Republican, Democrat, liberal and conservative — seen them working together, hoping and striving as Americans together.

They have inspired this booklet. It is for them and their kin at the battlefronts, for millions like them all over America that ECA has felt it necessary to contribute its collective thought in the shaping of the postwar future.

First Printing, October 16, 1944.

© By Electronic Corporation of America, 45 W. 18th St., New York 11, N. Y.

This Is ECA

In peacetime we build radio and electronic equipment. In war we throw our engineering, technical and laboratory experiences into the job of winning the war. With victory, Electronic Corporation of America will help make life happier, easier, more creative — for home and industry. This, simply, is ECA.

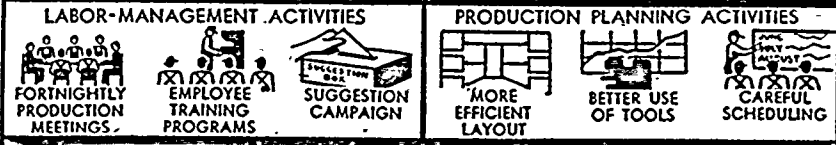
In 25 years we have learned many lessons, but none so deep and permanent as that experienced in this struggle for existence against the most brutal, destructive force the world has ever known. Because we feel that these lessons must be the ABC's of peaceful, prosperous survival for many generations to come after this war, we are publishing this pamphlet.

America has produced materials for war to insure the objectives of peace. The kind of peace that will never know a Hitler, that will mean jobs for all, education, good homes, sound bodies and eager minds. Because we are certain that America can fulfill the promise of men's hopes for tomorrow, we submit this pamphlet to constructive-thinking Americans in the interests of a brighter future for our nation.

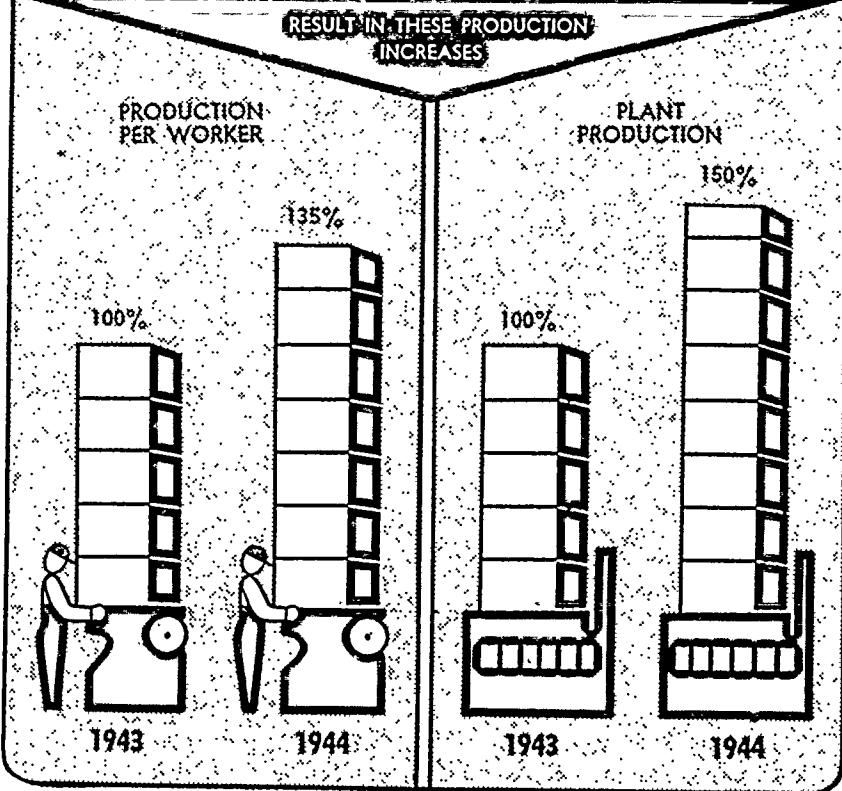
It would be presumptuous for ECA to discuss a proposal for postwar America if it had not first succeeded in shaping its own organization. With the test of war, Electronics, like all industry, was challenged beyond anything it had ever faced before. Only a plan carefully drawn, decisively followed through and based on the needs of the war, could meet such a test. Having pledged ourselves — every man and woman, tool and machine — to a total victory, we discovered that only through a smooth-functioning labor-management committee could these pledges be kept. On the ECA front we carried forward the principles of the Allies on the global front: cohesion, teamwork, unity of purpose. We discovered a new concept of industrial relationships, a new companionship of ideals and energies between executive and worker.

There was nothing unrealistic about a labor-management committee at ECA. It has worked. This form of cooperative understanding increased our production from hundreds of thousands of dollars to millions in a single year. It advanced new labor-saving ideas and technological improvements which not only proved vital to the war effort, but which will

HOW MODERN METHODS INCREASED PRODUCTION AT ECA



RESULT IN THESE PRODUCTION INCREASES



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certainly aid our postwar projects. Our labor-management committee stimulated creative effort from planning room to assembly line.

On the ECA front the war has been a succession of victory communiques. Production and blood donations, blueprints and bond purchases became

one job. For the employee, it brought substantial and deserving rewards, paid for by management: Health benefits, medical insurance, recreational services, morale meetings where leading spokesmen from labor, government and industry discussed every phase of the war — resulting in better understanding and increased production.

For management such enlightened harmony in wartime spotlighted important lessons. It enlarged its vision of the postwar problem, bringing management flush up against the challenge of finding the answers. In meeting the greater responsibilities of wartime, management, through its experiences on the joint committee, is prepared to share its obligations to the future.

This pamphlet is ECA's first step in meeting this obligation and helping American industry and labor to share the immense responsibilities at home.

Part One

With the treacherous blow at Pearl Harbor, the die was cast. The issue of survival for America had long before been apparent. The government, alert to the menace, had thrown its power into the fray two years previously, but the stark shadow of enslavement by a fascist-dominated world faced millions of Americans for the first time.

The Right to Boo the Umpire

We entered the war because we faced death. We fight because fascism means the end of civilized society. There were men who would not believe this even as late as December 7, 1941. There were a few men who did not care. But the American people cared. They proved with an amazing display of unity, resourcefulness and courage that if ever there was a cause for which to fight and die, this war was it.

A soldier has been quoted from the battlefield as saying that he is fighting for the right to go home and "boo the umpire." In its typically forthright Americanism, the right to "boo the umpire" means to express ourselves as free men, the right to worship, the right to an education, to a job, to a democratic way of life. Long before Japan struck, we had seen the

Axis handiwork, nation after nation enslaved, whole peoples exterminated, tradition and culture and wealth destroyed. If there were those who were cynical or pessimistic about the spirit, the innate strength of America, they have long been silenced or enlightened. With few and infamous exceptions, American industry, American labor, American agriculture, American science and the American home joined the battle.

With the complete destruction of the enemy almost within grasp, with the vast domestic and international problems of postwar already on the agenda of every thinking mind in the nation, it is well to glance quickly over the American scene and refresh ourselves with its promise. There is a great deal of reason to feel optimistic about postwar America.

Fighting as a United Nation

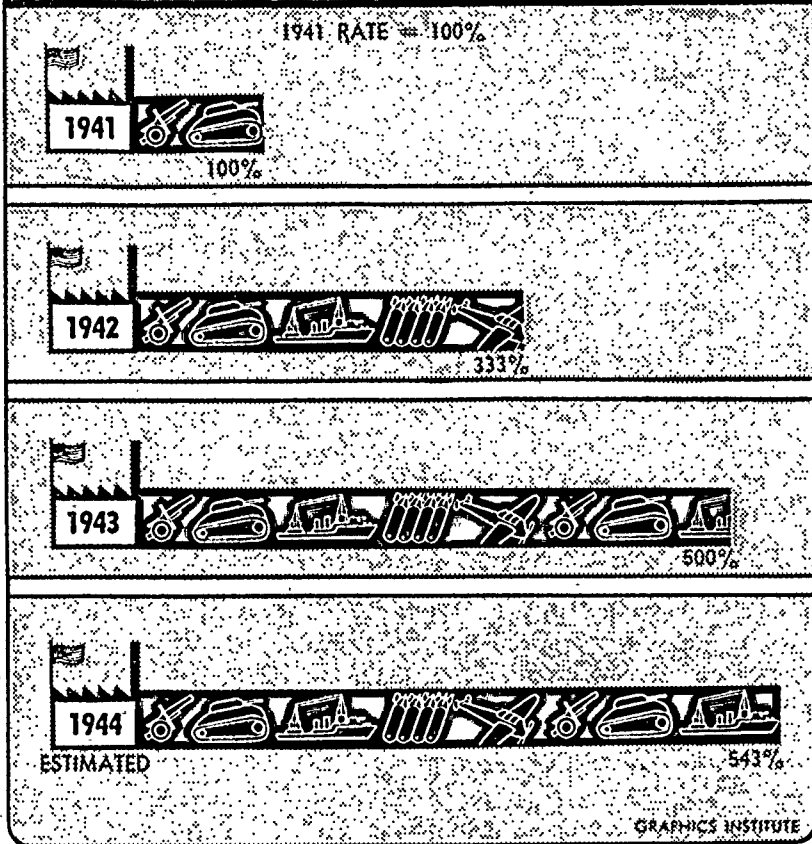
We have been fighting this war as a united nation. This is the greatest lesson America has learned. Government, industry and labor, in assembly-line teamwork, forged new weapons, promoted new hopes. True, there were confusions and even gaps in the structure. But never did the gap become too wide to halt the march toward victory. The government's staggering goal in planes, tanks, guns, ships and every weapon of war was considered an impossible figure, a fantasy in planning. The Axis jeered. Even some patriotic citizens felt crushed by the immensity of the task. But the government's faith in industry, the worker and the farmer was more than justified. It was based on a sound understanding of the resources of the nation and the will of its people.

Industry performed feats which our allies termed miracles. By 1943, American industry was out-producing the three Axis powers combined. By October of that year, we were producing six and a half times as many weapons as produced in the month preceding Pearl Harbor.

The Production "Miracle"

Let us take two industries — aircraft and shipping — to get a picture of what American industry achieved. President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress on January 6, 1942, called on industry to turn out 60,000 planes in 1942, 125,000 planes in 1943. Industry was staggered. Could it attain those figures? In 1939 America had produced only 2,600.

THE MIRACLE OF U. S. WAR PRODUCTION



In 1942 aircraft plants rolled off the assembly lines 49,000 planes. By the end of 1943 America was producing planes at the rate of 100,000 a year, despite overnight changes in airplane design and new emphasis on large bombers which demanded more manhours and more material than the lighter fighter planes.

In merchant and naval shipping construction, the miracles of production are even more astounding. The U. S. Maritime Commission has reported that by the end of 1944, the United States will have a merchant fleet of

between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 deadweight tons. This is triple the total deadweight tonnage of our merchant fleet in 1939!

Before Pearl Harbor, it took six months to build an ocean cargo vessel; early in 1942 Liberty ships were being built in 105 days. By January 1943, there were some 79 Liberty ships that had been finished in an average of 56.2 days.

In rubber we built an entire new synthetic industry overnight. In petroleum fuels we have long since surpassed the 150,000 barrels of super-test gasoline a day, a goal which the industry was given before Pearl Harbor and which was four times the 1941 output. The basic economy of the electronics industry rose tenfold from 1941 to 1944. In 1943 the government spent 4 billion dollars for the production of all electronic equipment, as much as was spent for the production of automobiles and textiles in our greatest pre-war year!

It Is Men Who Make the Steel

In noting these achievements of industry, we must not underestimate the part played by labor. Only the joint efforts of management and labor



could have produced this magnificent record. This point must be made for the benefit of some short-sighted or prejudiced people who have fallen out of step in the ranks of national unity. The records prove that labor quickly pledged its men, money and total energy for the winning of the war. For labor understood the stakes involved in the conflict. Labor had seen trade unions and social gains trod under the Nazi heel and laboring men swore that they would fight to the death against that same fate here.

It is men who make the steel, the B-29's, the aircraft carriers. It is men who stoke the fires of merchant ships and fuel the mills of Pittsburgh and turn out the jeeps in Detroit. It is men who unselfishly give their skill and their zeal to their jobs that made possible the stupendous production feats of America. And behind these men are their trade unions — and it is to the great credit of these unions, CIO and AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods, that the machines of war were fueled, shipped, harnessed to the armies of the United Nations.

Labor provided creative ideas for increased production, offered government and industry new ideas on production planning which saved dollars and man-hours.

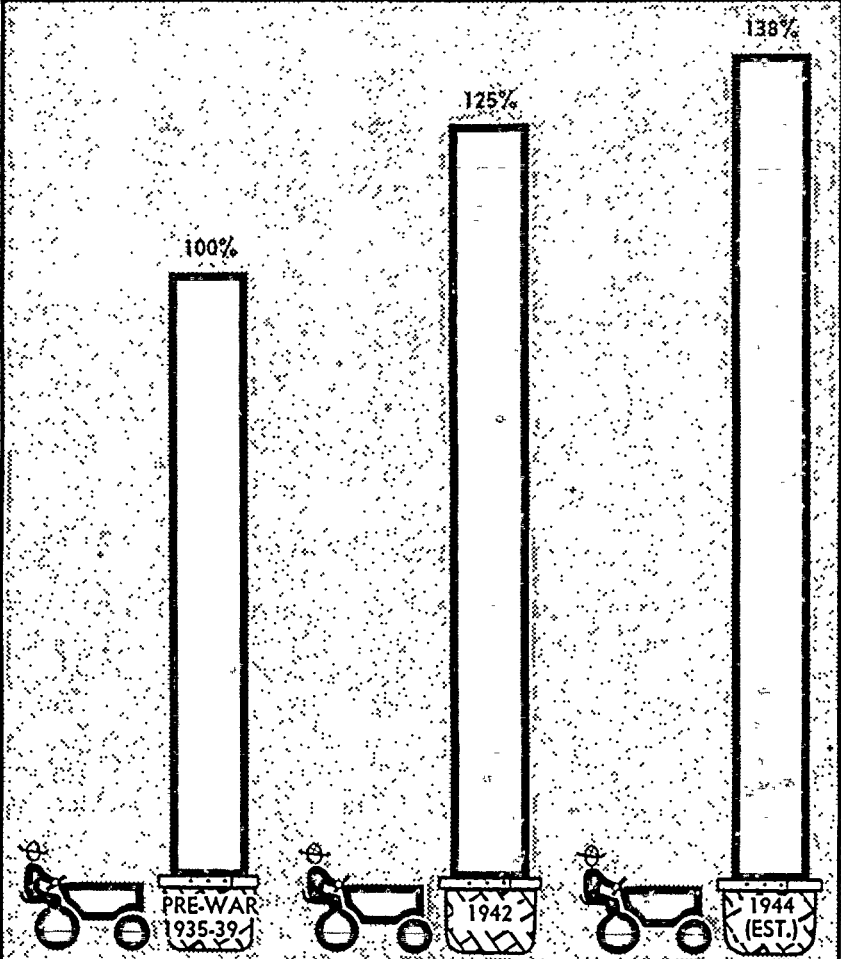
To insure full production, labor voluntarily gave up its right to strike. The output of industry has, in the final sense, been the work of millions of American workers.

The Farmer Has Kept Our Granaries Filled

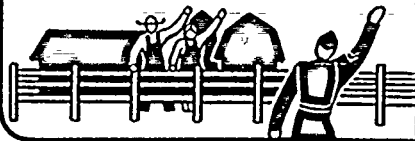
Paying tribute to labor, the story of America against the Axis must include the farmer. In terms of manpower, the American farmer has had perhaps the toughest task of all in meeting the huge food demands of the Army, the civilian population and the hungry Allied peoples. The farmer had to work longer hours with less help, with a heavy drain on his already worn machines — and he has kept our granaries filled.

Food, one of the most vital factors in winning the war, by 1944 increased in production 38 percent over the pre-war average. Plagued at critical periods by the adversities of weather, drought and other misfortunes of nature, the farmer has shown his resiliency and capacity to meet the needs of every war front. If Americans eat better today than any other nation

U. S. FARMERS HAVE INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION



DESPITE LABOR SHORTAGES . . .



. . . AND WORN-OUT MACHINERY



GRAPHICS INSTITUTE

in the world, if there are no long queues for food in American cities, if there are eggs and milk and oranges and the staples of life on every American kitchen table—then praise the farmer. He has done a magnificent job to help win the war.

Small Business—A Hero, Too

In this galaxy of production heroes, the small merchant, the retailer, the small business man has his place up front too. He has cooperated completely with government; he has reconverted his limited facilities to small-scale, yet vital production; he has been a front-line soldier without whose aid our war effort would have suffered.

With this backdrop of America at war and the closing stages of the conflict at hand, it is little wonder that people are asking: What will the future be? It is no longer a matter of discussion that the United States has facilities, machinery, manpower adequately to house, clothe and feed every American. The people have seen the nation do that in wartime. They will expect that with peace, it will continue to do the same.

Aside from the basic demands and instincts of people for fundamental things, there is the idealism inherent in the war itself. The postwar world is being hammered out on the field of battle from the Pacific to the roads leading to Berlin. The bright but hitherto uncertain picture of a world at peace, permanently at peace, is being pledged with the sacrifices and valor of United Nations soldiers. Peace, the cornerstone of all our future plans and hopes, is something we can at last grip in firm hands.

But however inspiring the peace, it must come from secure jobs decently paid, good homes and expanded living. Thomas Paine, at another period of American history when the stakes were freedom or slavery, said, "We have it in our power to begin the world over again." His prophetic challenge was never so apt and so possible of realization as it is today.

The Challenge of Our Pre-War Standards

The experiences of the depression years should equip us to understand and solve our postwar problems. It is a sad commentary that the wealthiest of modern nations suffered during the early '30s an unbroken record of

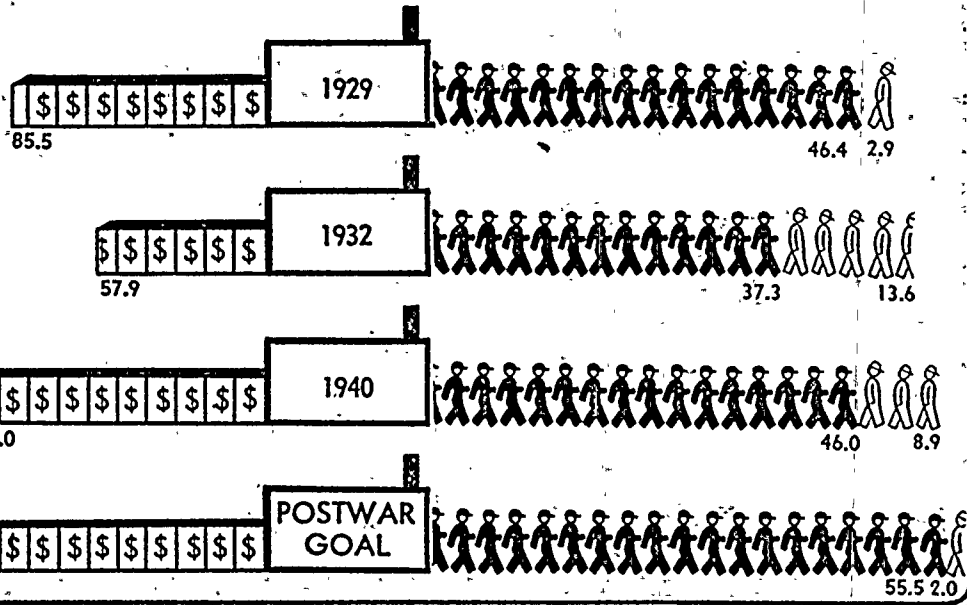
CAPACITY PRODUCTION MEANS FULL EMPLOYMENT



GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCTION
(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS—IN 1940 PRICES)



CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENT
(IN MILLIONS)



~~business bankruptcies and untold privations among its people.~~ The human miseries that went with sickened minds and weakened bodies provide a haunting dread that America is determined shall not recur.

In December 1940, a year before Pearl Harbor, despite an already large and steadily expanding war industry, we had 46 million employed and 7.1 million eligible workers unemployed. This single poignant statistic offers the nation an insistent challenge. The pressing demand of the day is to build into our national structure a policy of full employment. Only in this way can we break with the pre-war standards of millions of jobless. The heart of such a policy is national planning and the power behind it is the joint and willing cooperation of industry, labor, agriculture and government.

Part Two

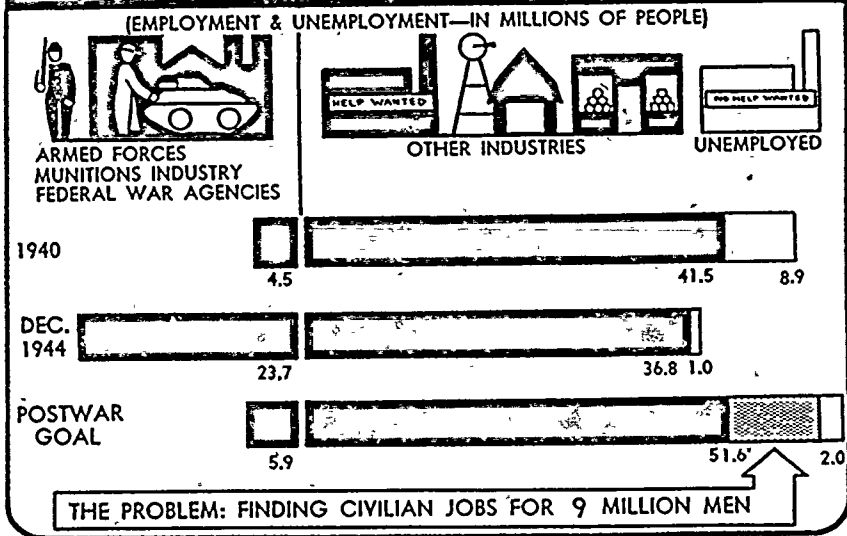
Any constructive plan to maintain our stupendous wartime national income after the war must be geared to a long-range view. But the immediate period following the collapse of Germany, for at least two and a half to three years, will be the transitional period when the nation will be readjusting itself. It is this immediate transitional period—or the short-haul plan—which must take first place in our national thinking.

For almost a year, legislative consideration and serious discussion among all sections of the nation have centered on the need quickly to reconvert our war production to peace consumption, if the vast army of returning servicemen and displaced war workers is to be absorbed. This consideration has gone hand in hand with the problems of demobilization. It is obvious that these two problems are the major postwar tasks for America and that unless we solve them, the long-range reconstruction of our national economy will be severely handicapped.

The Statistics of Full Employment

There are at present about 62 million people employed in America, which includes the 11 million men in the armed forces. This labor force comprises every type of worker, including agricultural labor and an

THE DEMOBILIZATION PROBLEM



estimated 1 million temporarily unemployed. It represents the highest total of employed the nation has ever had.

According to Army demobilization estimates as given by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institute, at the Senate postwar planning and economic policy hearings in Washington last May, the return to civilian life will be gradual and extend approximately over a 2½ year period. This process will begin with the end of the European phase of the war and will continue until we reach the limits of the final peacetime armed force, which Mr. Moulton estimates will be about 1½ to 2 million.

The ultimate manpower exodus from the army into civilian life will be from 9 to 9½ million. The demobilization phase of the armed forces will be accompanied by a corresponding displacement in war industries. Consider these figures as revealed by the Senate hearings:

Including men in the army and war workers, the first year following the victory in Europe will see some 6.4 million men demobilized.

During the first six month period following the defeat of Japan, 6.9

million more men will be released from army and industry. The second six months after total victory will see about 2½ million men demobilized, with some 2 million more to be returned to civilian life in the final ½ year period.

These figures on demobilization do not of course include the farmers, who, though engaged in war work, are not likely to shift their activities with the end of the war. The nation is confronted then with a new labor force of some 17.8 million men for which it must either find jobs, or provide a livable unemployment compensation.

The employment needs of the postwar period are further influenced by the wartime manpower bulge of women, old men and youth, which will be reduced to a large extent in the immediate postwar period (though in the case of the 4.3 million women wage earners in all manufacturing industries, a great percentage is expected to remain in the active labor force).

It is all these assumptions plus the army estimate that as many as 2 million men may remain in uniform at the end of this transition period, that provides the 57 million postwar civilian labor force. Of this number there is anticipated a "normally" unemployed figure of 2 million—unemployed through long illness, seasonal slack, minor industrial dislocations and the normal shifting from job to job.

The reconversion and employment problem for America as compared with 46 million employed in 1940 means, therefore, that we will have to plan for absorbing some 11 million more workers into industry. We will need at the very least about 9 million more jobs than we had in 1940 if we assume that even with full employment, there will be a "normal" unemployed force of 2 million.

Our National Income—Key to Prosperity

If, in 1940, 46 million workers produced a national output in goods and services of 97 billion dollars, then in terms of 1940 prices, the 55 million postwar manpower army *should* yield a gross national product of 116 billion dollars. But increased labor productivity and new technological advances should make it possible to expand the national product to a still greater volume provided we can maintain full employment and full

HOW FULL PRODUCTION WOULD RAISE OUR STANDARD OF LIVING

AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME



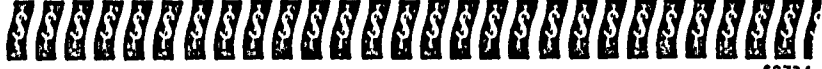
PRE-WAR



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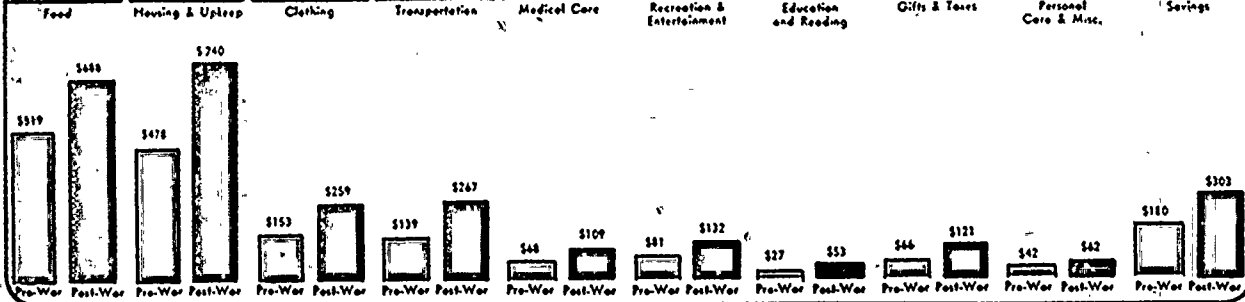


POST-WAR



\$2734

HOW THAT INCOME MIGHT BE SPENT



industrial activity. Actually, economists estimate as a practical possibility a postwar national product totalling at least 140 billion dollars at 1940 prices, or 168 billion dollars at current prices.

However, there are shoals ahead for the nation if this postwar national income is to be achieved on the 1940 wage and price structure. True, it would mean that we had increased our total employment by about 20 percent and our production by 45 percent, but neither our increased labor productivity nor technological successes will fill the great unsatisfied wants of the people. Why? The key to prosperity is not increased total volume of employment alone, nor is it increased production alone. The key is the pocket increase enjoyed by the people—the ratio of wages to profits, which enables the people to buy the goods produced. To the goal of full employment must, then, be added the principle of a high annual wage for American labor, made possible by industry-wide agreements and by a steady and peak turnover of goods yielding smaller profits on each production unit, but a greater overall profit on total production.

In any case, while a national income of 168 billion dollars for the immediate postwar period will be greater than that of any preceding peacetime year in our history, it remains the absolute minimum—and a very insecure minimum—beyond which we dare not fall. For, if we went back to our production level of 1940, the number of jobless men would reach close to 15 million, as compared with the 8.9 million unemployed in 1940. It becomes even more dismal a study in failure and unplanned economy in the light of the gross national income for 1943—186.5 billion dollars. Government estimates on the production of goods and services for 1944 are close to 200 billion dollars.

The government, foreseeing the need to tide over the transition between war and postwar, sponsored the Baruch-Hancock report on reconversion. This was the opening gun in the battle to prepare the nation for the readjustment. The Baruch-Hancock report strikes the positive note that “preparations for demobilization are inseparable from the actual conduct of the war.”

Preparing the Nation for Reconversion

Legislation aimed at cushioning the dislocation of industry from war to peacetime is urgently needed. The necessary steps for such a

reconversion plan fall into two categories: the successful termination of war contracts and the retooling of plants for peacetime production, and the assurance to servicemen and displaced war workers that they will get livable unemployment compensation.

Two of the most logical and immediate proposals are a centralized Office of War Mobilization to plan the demobilization with a view to full employment and a government agency with equal representation of labor, industry and agriculture to help prepare plans for all-out postwar output. The complicated procedure of finding work for discharged soldiers and reshifting civilian workers to new labor-shortage areas is another necessary constructive step in meeting the reconversion problem.



The servicemen and the war workers in the period of readjustment should be given adequate unemployment compensation in sums considered an absolute minimum for a normal process of rehabilitation. Here, at least, is the minimum bridge to help span the transition.

A great step forward was taken when Congress enacted the GI Bill of Rights which provides financial aid for the demobilized veteran until he is absorbed in private industry. In its educational, vocational training and rehabilitation programs, it marks one of the most heartening trends for the postwar period that we have yet witnessed.

Reconversion Is a Human Problem

Reconversion is a human problem that goes beyond machines and tools and unemployment grants.

All America must enjoy the fruits of victory. We must extend — and consider it as part of the reconversion responsibilities of government — our social security system. Old age and sickness benefits, maternity and death benefits, a national medical and hospitalization fund — these are irreducible factors in adjusting our economy to the long road ahead. Such a comprehensive social security system providing for shock absorbers that will cushion the rough road from a war to a peace economy, will cost us money and lots of it. But if there are any economy-minded men in public life who would wreck a legislative program for the reconversion and postwar periods because it will cost too much, it would be well to recall to them the hard facts of the Great Depression: a loss of 70 billion dollars in investments and 145 billion dollars in consumer purchasing power!

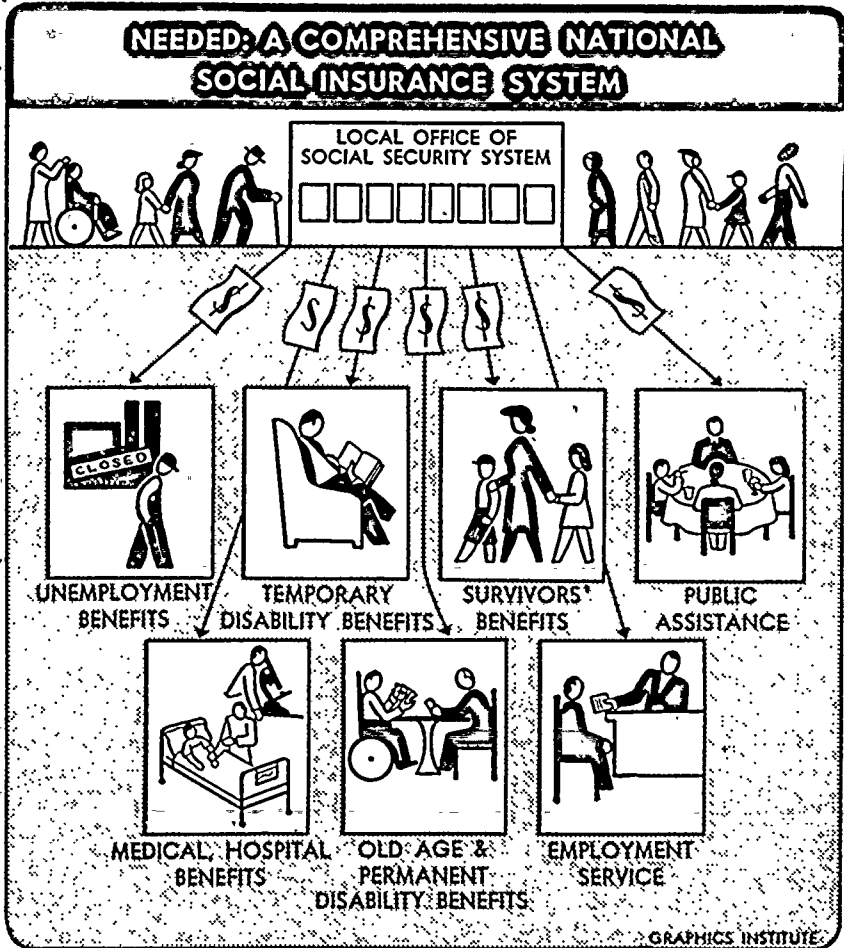
The reconversion fight — and achievement — holds a significant hope for the farmer and the small business man. The first looks forward to total employment and increasing purchasing power as his most valuable ally for the disposal of agricultural products. The latter, for whom the war meant a retooling and readjustment of his minimum resources behind the war effort, will expect government aid in reconverting his plant to consumer production.

In both instances, swift federal financial measures and planning with

the support of farm and small business groups is essential to maintain the high pace these two vital sections of American economy established during the war.

The Transition—A War in Itself

The extent of our reconversion success will depend on the full measure of unity given to the task by all sections of the people. Just as the war brooked no partisanship, no political plays for party advantage, so the



~~postwar-readjustment-problem-is-a-national-problem-which-belongs-to-all~~
parties and all peoples.

Reconversion will be a war in itself, a battle to be won as decisively as any fought against the Axis. There can be no petty or selfish interests involved in so great an issue. The Electronic Corporation of America feels strongly about this. We have noted earlier that the progress and stability of our own industrial machine was built on joint enterprise — with management and labor shouldering the wheel for a cause greater than the narrow interests of either group.

Part Three

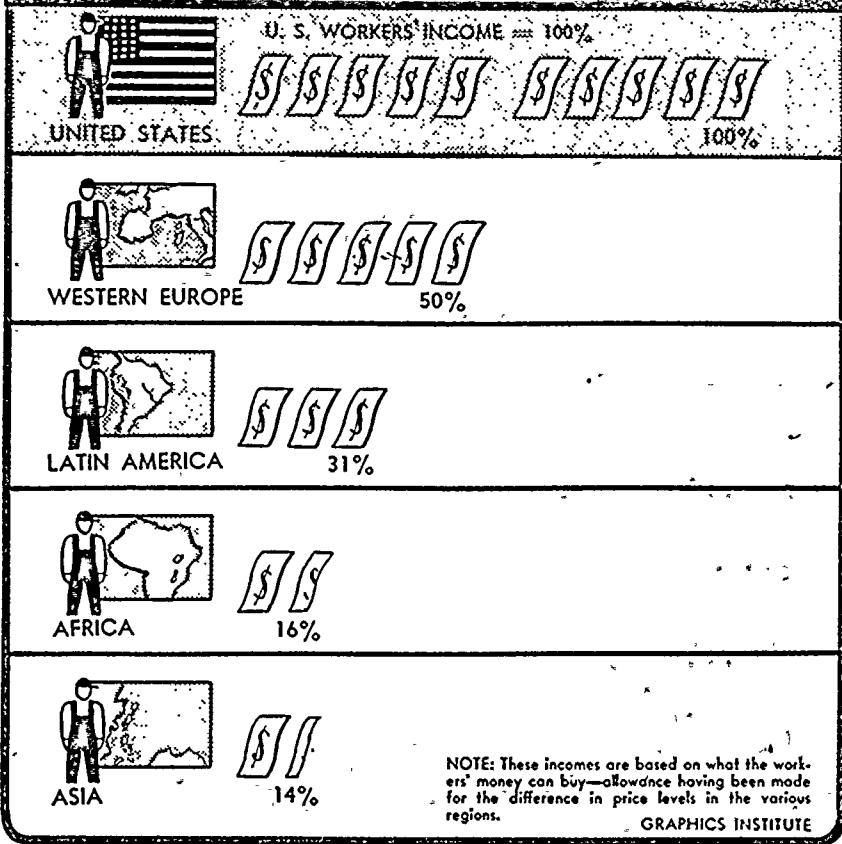
The legislative aids to ease our reconversion and demobilization programs — federal aid to small business, social security, mustering-out pay — are merely the adrenalins to sustain the productive heart of America. A picture of abundant economy for our citizens, of full-scale, non-stop consumer production and of an increased standard of living, is impossible unless we plan for the long pull.

All constructive economists, government planners and industrial and labor spokesmen are of one mind on this score — America will flourish only when the seeds of foreign trade are planted from pole to pole. Expanded foreign trade is the answer to a permanently prosperous country.

We Must Look Beyond Our Domestic Market

The Federal Reserve Bank has provided some interesting figures to prove that we must look elsewhere than our domestic market to take care of the huge increase in our production. Setting its goal at keeping unemployment in America down to a "normal" 2 million, the Federal Reserve Bank says that we will have to produce and consume 170 billion dollars in goods and services. It lists federal, state and municipal spending at 30 billion dollars with private business providing the additional 140 billion dollars in purchasing power. It breaks down the figures further: 113 billion dollars of this 140 billion dollars for consumer goods and 27 billion dollars for housing, industrial expansion and foreign trade.

HOW STANDARDS OF LIVING IN OTHER COUNTRIES COMPARE WITH THE U. S. A.



It is in that 27 billion dollars which includes the foreign market that we come to an impossible situation (that figure, remember, also includes public construction and new capital investments).

The American people in 1941 — the greatest consuming year in our history — produced 3,700,000 automobiles, 13,700,000 radios, 3,500,000 household refrigerators, 2,000,000 electric washing machines, to mention some of the most common consumer goods. In order to keep unemploy-

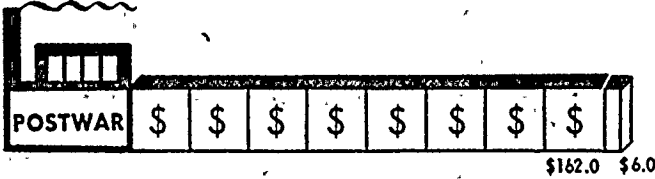
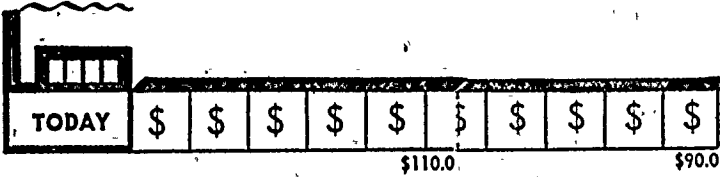
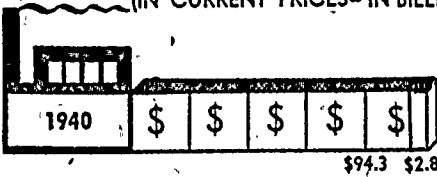
TODAY ALMOST HALF OF OUR PRODUCTION GOES FOR WAR



PRODUCTION FOR CIVILIAN USE

PRODUCTION FOR WAR USE

(IN CURRENT PRICES— IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



GRAPHICS INSTITUTE

ment down to the 2 million level that the Federal Reserve hopes for, America will have to sell 50 percent more of these and all other goods than it did in 1941.

This 50 percent increase, or a 170 billion dollar national product, as Federal Reserve sees it, is, however, based on a limited though expanded foreign trade. Can we rely on such a widened purchasing power on the domestic front, to consume this huge increase in our production?

When we stop producing for war, slow up our machines making goods for our Allies, halt the great flow of shipments to nations, ports and peoples all over the world as part of the global war demands, what will happen to our markets? If we fail to find and develop new ones, if we consider our pre-war trade with nations as the index for our postwar exchange, then we face 1930 all over again. A great volume of goods, overproduction amid a scarcity of buyers and the inevitable collapse of our national economy.

We can expand our domestic economy, true. The aids to demobilized soldiers and war workers, our increased social security benefits, the 7.6 billion dollars in small denomination bond savings, a great public works program, are all important in keeping up a high level of purchasing power even after the current foreign war markets have gone. But these factors alone, while cushioning the transition period, cannot solve the long run problem.

When we get down to essentials, our problem is how to expand our domestic market by enabling the great bulk of Americans to buy what they need and want.

As we point out above, the government is already on the road—on a short-haul road—to achieve that during reconversion. But again we stress—there can not be too much emphasis on this—that we can hardly expand our domestic investments to a degree which will make up for the lost war markets. War plant capacities are already near the maximum. What we produced in 1943 and what we will produce in 1944 (186.5 billion dollars and approximately 200 billion dollars, respectively) must find new peoples, new outlets for consumption.

Estimates of Foreign Trade

Estimates of our postwar foreign trade range all the way from 7 billion dollars upwards. In all these various estimates, it is interesting to note that though the economic approach to the problem is based on different viewpoints, there is a common denominator of outlook.

Robert M. Nathan, former chairman of the Planning Committee of the War Production Board, in his book "Mobilizing for Abundance," says:

~~“Buying power is derived out of production. Therefore, increased production in foreign countries will enlarge their domestic markets for their own goods and for our goods as well.”~~

He says further, that “only the United States will be in a position to provide” the wartorn world with needed machines and industrial replacements to build up the economy they will need.

We will cite another expert, Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economics Administrator. In January of this year, he told a meeting of the Commerce and Industries Association in New York City that “an expanding volume of world trade offers the greatest hope for a peaceful and prosperous world.”

“One of the surest ways to achieve the full-scale employment here at home — something that we are all seeking — is to open up world markets. This does not mean the exploitation of one country by another. The most advanced countries economically are those that trade the most. The restoration of the economy of Europe, Asia and other parts of the world after the war will offer a tremendous challenge to American production and an expanding market for American products.

“Industrial development and construction and reconstruction in Russia, China and other countries will open up vast markets. Such construction and reconstruction will help lay the sound economic foundation for a secure peace. It will raise the standard of living abroad and enlarge the capacity of the peoples abroad to buy what we have to sell.”

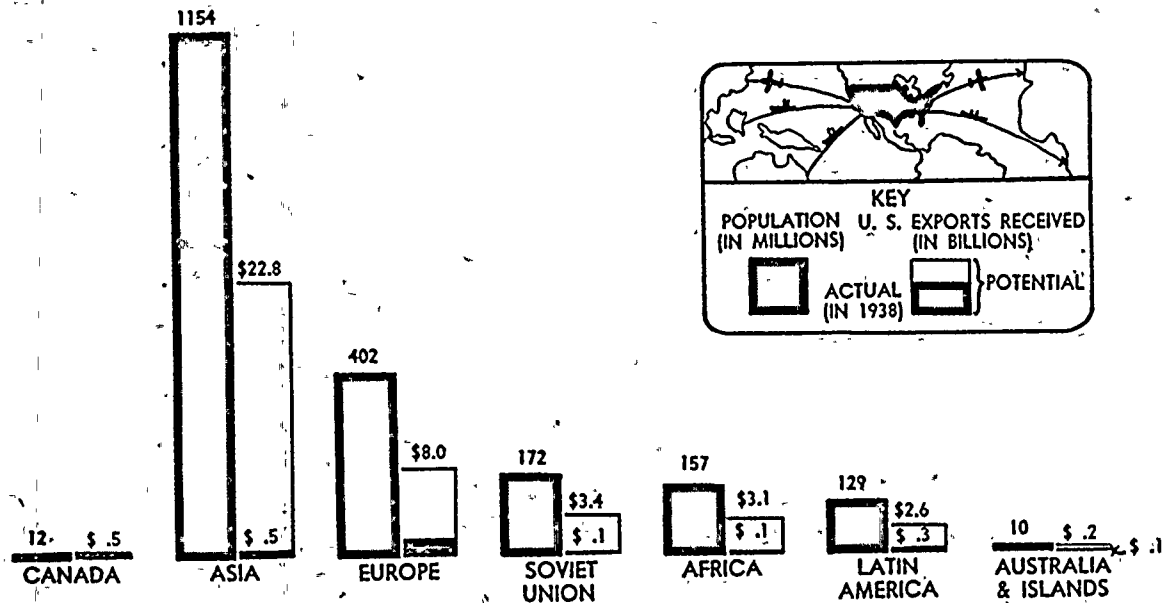
We have given an extended quotation from Mr. Crowley’s speech, because it tells eloquently the story of our need for a vast postwar foreign trade increase.

The only question remaining in the minds of industrialists and government is: how much expansion?

Suppose we begin with our 1944 income, about 200 billion dollars — of which 85 billions are actual war orders. In other words, we are already producing 115 billion dollars in civilian goods in wartime, more than our total national income for 1940. There won’t be any substantial

OUR EXPORT POTENTIAL

IF WE EXPORTED ONLY HALF AS MUCH TO THE REST OF THE WORLD, IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, AS WE DID TO CANADA IN 1938



Total U.S. Exports Can Reach \$40 Billion Annually

GRAPHICS INSTITUTE

war orders when peace comes. Assuming that half or more than half of that 85 billion dollars will be absorbed by a domestic market buying more cars, more radios, more washing machines, we must still find new outlets for the remainder. We must replace the balance in foreign markets if we hope to sustain our long-range program of an abundant economy.

We are not here seeking to determine the exact amount America must produce and sell in foreign markets after the war. We are concerned only with the absolute truth of the picture; that our pre-war foreign market of 5 billion dollars is unthinkable and that the figure must be increased to a constant between a 25 billion dollar and a 40 billion dollar external market. We do not like the kind of thinking that represents the 7 billion dollar figure because, while it represents expansion, it is obviously inadequate and cannot solve our postwar problems.

Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction

The most obvious sources for our immediate postwar export market are the 3 R's—Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction—for our allies in Europe and Asia.

The war has devastated the cities, ruined the countryside, ravished the economy, left millions of people destitute in many of the United Nations. They will need quick relief in food and clothing and medicine. They will need heavy machinery and raw materials and new equipment for their industries and their farms. It will be up to America, for the most part, to supply this relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, which alone will run into billions of dollars:

The new frontier of our economy is every corner of the globe where backwardness, poverty and undeveloped resources still exist. It includes those semi-developed nations and colonies which, with the help our machines and goods can give them, can become self-producing and prosperous customers. It includes all the stricken nations of Europe, desperately in need of our vast surplus and productive capacities. It is such a horizon that must be the postwar perspective of government, industry and labor. We must conceive of our postwar trade in terms that up to now might have been termed fantastic, but which tomorrow will be the hard-headed realism of forward-looking American business men.

In a booklet published this year, "World Trade and Employment," the Committee set forth the following viewpoint:

"Employment is more than a national problem. It is an international question, the solution for which can be found only in an expansion of world trade and economic cooperation. . . . The traffic must be two-way. Trade is a two-way street. . . . The great industrial countries, and many of the vigorous agricultural exporting countries, are now geared to outputs that can be absorbed only by a peaceful world of expanding trade and rising living standards. . . ."

The report by the Committee warned that "the moment is at hand to sweep away the *nationalistic* political devices by which international trade in the recent past has been made an instrument of economic warfare."

This group of leading industrialists and economists pointed out yet another striking lesson for America. It is as sharp a reminder to those forces in private business who still shudder when they hear "federal subsidies" as it is to all groups in America who refuse to accept the fact that times have changed. The lesson is that "there is a universal demand that mass unemployment shall not be allowed to develop in the postwar period as it did in the depression which began in 1929. That demand is as insistent as it is widespread. Governments will not ignore it. If private enterprise flags, they may be expected to take internal measures to sustain and promote employment."

The New Language — Promise of a New World

This cool, sharp and practical talk from cool, sharp and practical industrialists is the new language of America. It follows the ideals which have been consecrated in battle and pledged to the postwar world in the historic conference of Teheran. It means that with a democratic approach to industrial problems and foreign trade, there must inevitably come a higher standard of living for all nations. With such a new economy, the upsurge of democracy in colonial nations, in Asia, in the Pacific, must also come. And a wave of enlightenment and cultural achievements will spread from the great powers to the most remote sections of the world.

This is the promise of the new world of tomorrow.

Our Pre-War Foreign Trade

When our export market was in the 5 billion dollars bracket, we were confronted by the following contradiction:

Asia has three times the population of Europe. But in 1938 Europe, exclusive of the Soviet Union, bought from us 37.8 percent of our exports and Asia only 16.7 percent.

Australia and her surrounding islands have 10 million people. They purchased 3 percent of our pre-war exports. But Africa, with a population of 157 million people, absorbed only the same amount — 3 percent.

Canada had 12 million inhabitants in 1938. South America had 88 million. Canada bought 15.4 percent of our pre-war goods; South America, 9.7 percent.

Perhaps the most striking figure of all is the 1938 foreign trade with the Soviet Union. We sold this great nation which comprises one-sixth of the entire globe and whose population is greater than all North America combined, only 2 percent of our total export that year!

Establishing an Intellectual Springboard

That most intelligent American industrialists envisage a boom trade with the Soviet Union is evident in the comprehensive discussions going on among them. In the opinion of Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, who recently visited the Soviet Union, we can expect a vastly increased trade between the two countries.

If we end forever the stuffed-shirt concept that Africa is a land of barbarians; that the South Pacific islands are just places on the map for movie travelogues; that our neighbors to the south are peons, who don't want refrigerators and automobiles — we will have established the proper springboard for a sound political and economic development.

A fitting conclusion to this discussion is the argument advanced by the Committee on International Economic Policy, composed of such men as Eric Johnston, Robert M. Gaylord, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, A. L. M. Wiggins, president of the American Bankers Association, and some 50 other industrial and educational leaders.

Part Four

A postscript to this world of tomorrow and its interlocking world peace and abundant economy for all nations, is the recognition by democratic nations that the old cartel system of divide and spoil at the expense of the smaller nations is impossible in such a world.

In its own way, the important Bretton Woods international monetary conference held in New Hampshire last July was economically decisive to postwar relations. The conference at Bretton Woods set up an International Monetary Fund to help rehabilitate nations devastated by war, stimulate foreign trade, furnish a common exchange value and eliminate restrictions hampering the growth of world trade.

Here, too, is the new world emerging — in dollars and cents, in practical ideals and human brotherhood.

Perhaps in few plants in the nation is the vision of a postwar life with its new joys and its new opportunities for leisure, health, enjoyment and culture so nurtured as at the Electronic Corporation of America. Our immediate world is one of science and of technical advancement. We have harnessed the electron with powers for war; we will take these powers and shape them into peacetime commodities to make life a more buoyant, expansive experience.

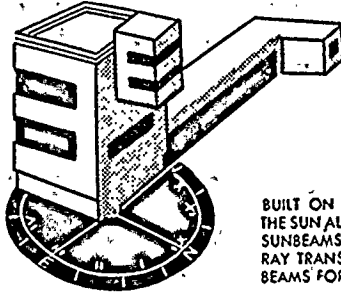
Our Dreams Coming True

The wonders of America's industrial and scientific machine, the genius of its craftsmanship and the skill of its workers, has already in the very furnace of war forged instruments of good living that men dreamed of, but never believed possible in their lifetime.

The farmer in the postwar year may be able to plan his harvesting not only for the next year but as far ahead as 1960. Electronic tubes which record the quantity of sunfall on land will compile weather tables and charts for long-term forecasts.

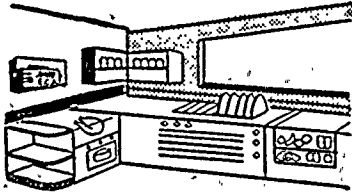
BETTER LIVING IN THE

THE HOUSE OF TOMORROW



BUILT ON A TURNTABLE WHICH TURNS TO FACE THE SUN ALL DAY LONG, THIS HOUSE WILL CAPTURE SUNBEAMS THROUGH ITS 'SPECIAL' 'ULTRA-VIOLET' RAY TRANSMITTING WINDOWS—AND USE THESE BEAMS FOR HEALTH AND HEATING.

THE KITCHEN OF TOMORROW



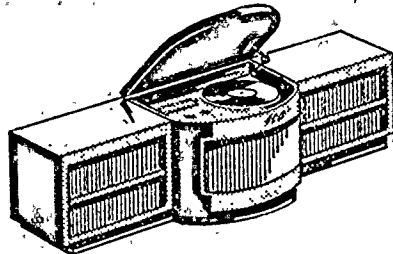
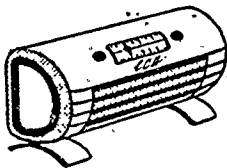
GLASS ENCLOSED OVENS WILL ENABLE FOOD TO COOK IN PLAIN SIGHT, WHILE REFRIGERATORS—BUILT INTO THE WALLS—WILL HAVE QUICK FREEZING COMPARTMENTS. AIR CONDITIONING WILL CARRY OFF ODORS, WHILE ELECTRIC DISHWASHERS AND GARBAGE DISPOSERS WILL LIGHTEN THE KITCHEN'S BURDEN.

THE LIBRARY OF TOMORROW



CENTRAL FEATURE WILL BE THE RECEIVING SET CAPTURING AND PROJECTING TELEVISION, AND FACSIMILE NEWSPAPERS.

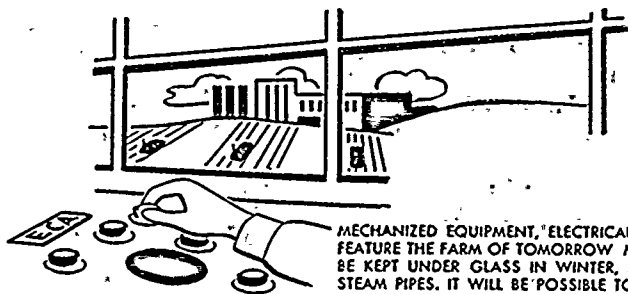
ECA EQUIPMENT FOR THE



OUT OF A BACKGROUND OF EXPERIENCE AS OLD AS RADIO ITSELF, WILL COME "ECA—THE RADIO MAN'S RADIO"—THE KIND OF SET THE MAN WHO KNOWS RADIOS' BEST CHOOSES FOR HIS PERSONAL USE. ECA RADIOS WILL BE AVAILABLE IN A VARIETY OF MODELS—PORTABLES, TABLE SETS, CONSOLES, RADIO-PHONOGRAPH COMBINATIONS, HOME RECORDING UNITS—IN AM AND FM. THEY WILL BE OFFERED TO YOU IN CABINET STYLES TO HARMONIZE WITH MODERN OR PERIOD FURNITURE... AND WILL BE PRICED SO THAT THOSE OF EVEN THE MOST MODEST BUDGETS MAY ENJOY THEM.

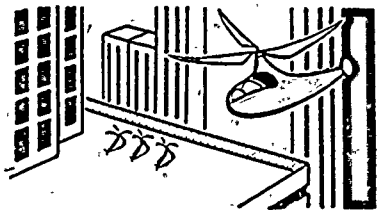
WORLD OF TOMORROW

THE FARM OF TOMORROW



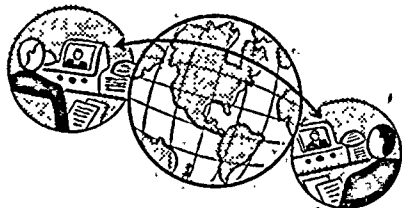
MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT, ELECTRICALLY CONTROLLED, WILL FEATURE THE FARM OF TOMORROW. MUCH CROP LAND WILL BE KEPT UNDER GLASS IN WINTER, HEATED BY ELECTRICAL STEAM PIPES. IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO GROW SIX TO EIGHT CROPS OF VEGETABLES A YEAR.

THE COMMUTER OF TOMORROW



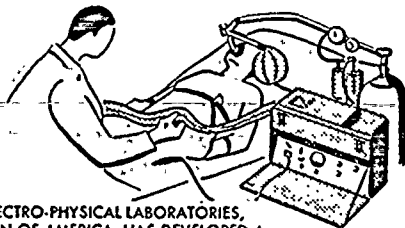
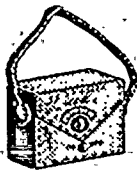
YOU WILL BE ABLE TO LIVE 100 MILES FROM WORK, YET COMMUTE IN SUBWAY RIDER'S TIME—WITH THE NEW HELICOPTER. SAFE AND EASY TO HANDLE, IT WILL BE PARKED ON SPECIAL SKYSCRAPER LANDING FIELDS.

TOMORROW'S COMMUNICATIONS



TELEVISION WILL COMBINE WITH THE RADIO, TELEPHONE TO ENABLE YOU TO SPEAK TO FRIENDS OR BUSINESS CUSTOMERS HALF WAY AROUND THE WORLD—AND SEE THEM, TOO.

WORLD OF TOMORROW



IN THE FIELD OF ELECTRO-MEDICAL ANALYSIS, THE ELECTRO-PHYSICAL LABORATORIES, INC., A DIVISION OF THE ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, HAS DEVELOPED A NUMBER OF INSTRUMENTS FOR USE IN HEART, BRAIN AND THERAPEUTIC DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. WE OFFER THEM TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN THE HOPE THAT THEY WILL PROVE BENEFICIAL TO DOCTOR AS WELL AS PATIENT.

~~Electronics—a word that is shaping an immense promise, a revolution that is only now becoming apparent in the first reverberation of its marvels, will enable man's eyes to see disease germs now hidden from anything but the most powerful microscopes.~~

“The electron tube, so innocent and so mysterious to a layman's eyes, will touch you, in the years to come, wherever and however you live—your sight, hearing and taste, the food you eat, the healing of your body, the safety of your home, and the tremendous progress of your business, wherever it may be.” Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company and former vice-chairman of the War Production Board, made that postwar promise. This promise is likely to be kept much sooner than scientists and technicians had first dared to hope.

The new world of tomorrow presents us with dreams of automobiles made from plastic durable as a Flying Fortress; amazing speed from tiny engines; cars shaped like an elongated egg with upholstery made from perhaps soy beans, or glass, or synthetic fibers, which will defy any form of stain, drippings, burn or tear.

We see a world with housing made in sections and put together in a few hours. Plumbing, refrigerators, windows, floorings, ceilings—everything that a modern house needs with all its accompanying conveniences will be erected in less than a day. For how much? One such four-and-a-half-room model equipped with winter and summer ventilating systems, with windows from floor to ceiling, made of sun-ray glass, is being planned for mass production to cost from \$1,700 to \$2,500.

The list of postwar wonders is long. Some are for the period long after the postwar, many are virtually in the assembly line stage. From the “next automobile” to food, household equipment, helicopters and the farm of tomorrow—there will be startling new reasons for bountiful living.

We Want Such a World

The face of the world is changing—politically, economically and in the field of science, technologically.

We want such a world. It is in our hands to mould, keep, preserve. It

depends on us, on you, on every man and woman in America, every group and every class to stand up and be counted as the new world begins to emerge.

Business Has a Tremendous Stake

The responsibility of industry will be to cooperate with government and with labor, to keep its machines going, to expand its production, to take the economic leadership with constructive force. Large industry, the backbone of the nation's greatness, has shown its adaptability, its immense capacities in marshalling the tools of war.

If it is to continue great and constructive, it must join with the new army of progressive citizens and leaders; it must recognize that government has the right, the duty to help supervise and adjust its potentials for the national good.

Big business has traditionally been looked upon as a fattened and greedy power, selfish and obstinate, isolated and complacent. This picture changed drastically in the war. Big business converted. Big business enlisted governmental aid. Big business showed it, too, had a heart and that it was peopled by human and alert minds.

The obligation of industry must be, first and unchallenged, the prosperity of the nation and the development of its democratic heritage. It must accept trade unionism. It must accept federal responsibility to solve differences between capital and labor, and if it is wise, it will continue to sponsor and utilize the already-proven labor-management committee.

Its nonpartisanship in the fundamental activities of the nation—for planned economy, for social improvements, for federal controls—cannot be discarded after the war. For the peacetime problems will be of terrific strain and their solutions will impose on industry the most calculated and patriotic efforts.

Big business has a tremendous stake in the postwar. It can assure itself of the respect and cooperation of all sections of America, only if it shows the willingness and devotion to duty that it showed in the war.

Small business, too (there are 2,000,000 businesses with fewer than

WHICH DO

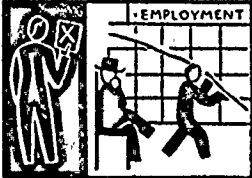
IF YOU WANT THIS . . .



THEN . . .



- 1 BE AN OSTRICH — DON'T BOTHER TO THINK ABOUT AMERICA'S POST-WAR FUTURE



- 2 VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN WHO STAND FOR "NORMALCY" AND PLANLESSNESS— WHO BELIEVE IN THE INEVITABILITY OF PERIODIC DEPRESSION



- 3 LET ISOLATIONISTS CUT US OFF FROM UNITED NATIONS' COOPERATION AND FRIENDSHIP FOR THE REALIZATION OF WORLD PEACE AND PROSPERITY

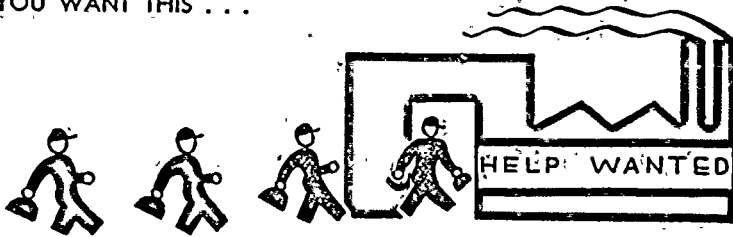


- 4 ALLOW ALL GOVERNMENT-OWNED PLANTS TO BE SHUT DOWN AFTER THE WAR

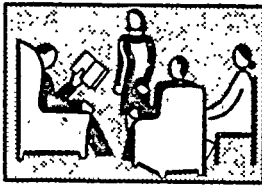
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CHOOSE?

IF YOU WANT THIS . . .



THEN . . .



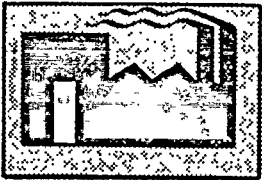
- 1 STUDY AND DISCUSS AMERICA'S POST-WAR POTENTIALITIES.



- 2 VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN WHO FEEL IT IS THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP ACHIEVE EMPLOYMENT AND FULL PRODUCTION.



- 3 SUPPORT MEASURES WHICH WILL CONTINUE THE UNITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR POST WAR WORLD PEACE AND PROSPERITY.



- 4 MAKE SURE THAT GOVERNMENT PLANTS WHICH CAN MAKE PEACETIME GOODS ARE OPERATED FOR JOBS AND PRODUCTION AFTER THE WAR.

100 workers each), faces its greatest test in the years to come. Of the total business employment in the United States, approximately 45 percent is engaged by these 2,000,000 small firms.

All firms, large and small, should plan boldly and intelligently so that the high levels of employment and production can be maintained in peacetime. Though many of the problems of a small business are common to all industries, it is true that 2,000,000 small businesses are one of the nation's greatest laboratories for new products and ideas. This is a responsibility that small business must continue to grasp.

Government Holds the Scales

Government, in the final analysis, is the structure on which national policy depends. It is federal government which holds the scales balancing our resources and our manpower, our capital and our labor.

Whatever the political divergencies of the people and whatever political conviction holds sway, it is the government which controls the destinies of the nation. As such it is responsible to every single man, woman and child in the nation.

Our government proved itself resourceful, aggressive, statesmanlike in war. It achieved a stature the United States has never had in all its history. It achieved it with the cooperation of men of all political shades.

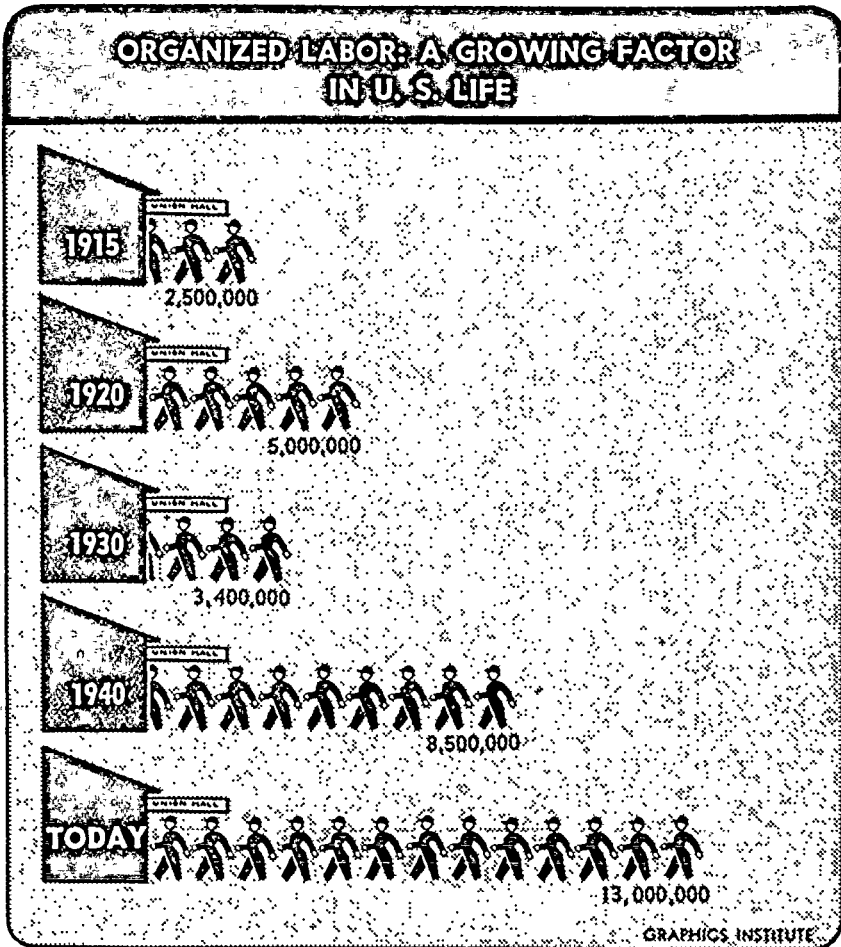
The federal responsibility in peacetime to the welfare of its people and its industries will be no less demanding than it was during war. It must see to it that the progressive revolution of production and buying power, of aids to small business and protection to the worker, of curbs in profiteering and subsidies to the farmer, of the thousand and one statutes which welded the nation into an invincible unit, must be retained and expanded.

In its international policies, we look to the government to strengthen our Allied relations, to promote good will with our neighbors, to build its future and that of the world, on the foundations of our international commitments.

When we talk of OUR government, we talk of OUR America. The postwar world must make those two words synonymous.

Labor—An Articulate Power for Good

Labor with its more than thirteen million trade unionists can become one of the most influential factors for good after the war. The great majority of unionists and their leaders know that. They have given ample evidence of their patriotism and their courage.



~~Labor has provided example after example to underline its own~~
oft-expressed slogan that it has no interests other than that of the people and progressive government. There is no reason to doubt that. With the exception of such unrepresentative elements as John L. Lewis, labor leaders have been up to the hilt for victory, impressive demonstrators for a peacetime program of abundance and full employment.

Their obligation to the nation is to continue that policy. The post-war period, one of great struggle in transition, can be tipped into chaos by irresponsible and vengeful labor leaders. It is to be hoped and anticipated that labor will not swerve from its patriotic course.

In cooperation with industry and government, labor has dug deep roots for postwar harmony. We are confident that the roots will nourish our economy, will help our nation flourish. We are confident that labor will play its great role.

Mr. and Mrs. America—Postwar Model

To Mr. and Mrs. America the promise of victory has been synonymous with the promise of a new kind of world. Americans born of Mayflower ancestry and Americans who speak the tongues of many foreign countries, Americans of all creeds and races and colors have been heroes.

To them the whole world owes a rich debt. The people will in turn repay the valor of their allies in this war with a greater understanding of their countries, their systems, their problems. The postwar American should be a more alert American, keenly aware of the fact that what happens in Addis Ababa casts its reflection in Oshkosh.

He can be counted on to be as vigilant and two-fisted in his defense of democracy anywhere in the world after the war, as he was brave and ingenious in his battle against the Axis. He should be a more tolerant American, a more politically mature American, an American conscious of his strength and his responsibilities.

These are the tests of Mr. and Mrs. America in the postwar.

If peace and world prosperity are to be indivisible—and they will be—then the job remains up to us.

Whether we be a businessman, worker, farmer, government employee, doctor, nurse, teacher, or industrial magnate, the interests in progressive government and world stability will be common to us all. The war was won by great and small nations banding together in a joint crusade against evil and destruction. We are winning that battle, winning it because we remain united, because we never lost sight of the crusade and the riches in its victory.

At home, there will come periods of confusion and distress, perhaps. There will be sharp political struggles. There will be disruptive groups seeking to undermine our harmony, confuse our minds, promote class discord and race prejudice.

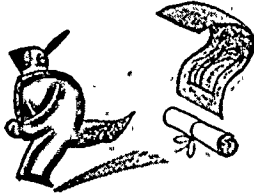
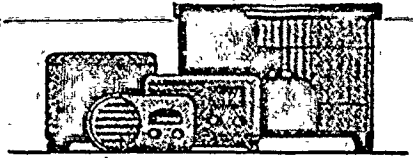
These groups must be weeded out, isolated, quarantined from American life.

To all of us, then, there is the common problem of making our country stable, prosperous, contented; of making the world secure, peaceful, democratic. If we jointly accept this problem the eras ahead for our children are literally golden ones.

To these aims, we of Electronic Corporation of America dedicate ourselves, our thoughts, our energies and our resources.

The ECA STORY

For almost a quarter of a century, most of the principals and personnel of ECA have had the opportunity to grow and expand with electronics. We've had experience producing many different types of highly specialized apparatus—including sound systems, test equipment and other electronic devices.



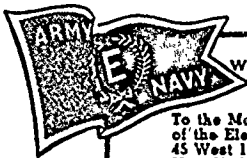
ECA engineers, designers and technicians are all accustomed to working to exacting laboratory standards. Rich in the fundamentals of radio and electronics, we can approach any problem with full confidence that the ultimate result will prove eminently satisfactory.

Naturally, during these crucial war years, our entire production is devoted to materials needed by the Armed Forces. Much of this equipment is of an extremely delicate and precise nature. All require maximum attention to design and construction to meet the standards of ECA as well as the government.



While devoting our working time 100% to war production, we have not forgotten home front activities. The Electronic Corporation of America is proud that each succeeding war bond drive has been over-subscribed, and we're equally proud of the blood donor award given to us by the American Red Cross.

Regularly at ECA, representatives of management meet with representatives of labor to discuss company policy, to fix production quotas, and to look after the needs of the individual worker. We have found that harmonious labor-management relations stimulate the output, efficiency and progress of our organization.



WAR DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

23 September 1944

To the Men and Women
of the Electronic Corporation of America
45 West 18th Street
New York, New York

This is to inform you that the Army and Navy are conferring upon you the Army-Navy Production Award for high achievement in the production of war material.

Your patriotism, as shown by your remarkable production record, has helped our country along the road to victory. May I extend to you men and women of the Electronic Corporation of America my congratulations for accomplishing more than what once seemed reasonable or possible.

In conferring this award, the Army and Navy will give you a flag to fly above your plant and will present to every individual within it a lapel pin symbolic of leadership on the production front.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Pitt
Under Secretary of War



high achievement in the production of war mater

TRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERI

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