### **ATTENTION**

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 05-24-2005 BY 60309 AUC TAM/MLT/TCG

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free Conducted See for Serial .

E01014714-6/2-1

DOCTOR THEODOR ADORNO Also known as: DOCTOR THEODOR WI September 11, 1903 Prankfurt/Main, Germany

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI concerning the captioned individual. However, a review of this Bureau's files reflects the following information which may pertain to the subject of your present request.

This Bureau's files reflect the receipt of information from a confidential source of known reliability advising that on September 15, 1944, the names of one Theodore W. Adorno, Hans Eisler, and others, appeared as on a committee to discuss music under Pascism. The Committee was reportedly sponsored by the University of California music department, and the "Musicians Congress." The informant, on September 10, 1944, advised that the "Musicians Congress" was mostly populated by Communist members, and that programs sponsored by this committee were an outlet for Communist propaganda.

It is noted that the Hans Eisler referred to above is the brother of Gerhart Elsler, the well-known Communist functionary.

In 1951, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Theodore Adorno was born Theodore Wiesengrund, but that he prefers to use the name Adorno. This source advised the following concerning Adorno.

"He is a philosopher, but belongs to those ingenious scholars who are pretty much at home in a good many fields. Adorno has written rather extensively on music, is a composer in his own rights, has done research in the field of

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politically active and during the years I have known him he was very clear in his appraisal of Communism and was interested in analyzing similarities of the national socialists and Soviet systems with regard to the treatment of the individual. I know that Adorno was a friend of Hans Eisler, a brother of Gerhart Eisler, and the two families, Eisler, and Adorno, met while they both were living in Santa Monica, California. Furthermore, Adorno and Eisler together worked on a study of film music. I have reason to believe that most of it, if not all, was written by Adorno. When the book was about to be published, the Gerhart Eisler story broke and Adorno decided not to have his name associated with that of Hans Eisler. The study, therefore, was published with Hans Eisler as the sole author.

The informant advised that "the mutual interest and friendship, as long as it lasted, between Eisler and Adorno must be explained on the basis of a common experience; both have been pupils of the outstanding modern composer Arnold Schoenberg and both were deeply interested in the b2 theoretical problems of modern composing."

The informant further advised that the impressions and the factual knowledge which he had of Adorno with regard to his loyalty might be summed up as follows:

"As far as I know, he was neither in Europe nor in the United States politically active with the Communist Party or any of its affiliates. I have never heard of him being connected with any front organization in this country. I have no reason to believe that he is not loyal to this country, and I know that he cherishes his American citizenship."

The foregoing information is furnished to you as the result of a request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a chearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

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**REPORTS** 

Volume VI
Numbers 5811-5825

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Washington, D. C. July 22, 1942

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Per blanket authority dtd 11-14-77

have been transferred to SOCIAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION, INC. (see below), which through various subsidiaries holds title to security and real-estate investments. Among the subsidiaries are SOCRES CORPO-RATION (see below), an investment trust which handles the funds of subject and Sires Realty Corporation (see below), which handles subject's real-estate holdings. All of the members of subject are German refugees and many still have relatives and contacts in various parts of the world. particularly in Switzerland. In view of subject's general background, it is felt that cable traffic should be watched.

Members of subject are as follows: HORKHEIMER, MAX, director.

POLLOCK, FREDERICK, Dr., assistant director. He is a native of Germany, but a naturalized United States citizen, and resides at 429 West 117th Street, New York City. He is a writer and lecturer, and is active in a number of refugee welfare organizations, including Selfhelp of Emigres From Central Europe, Inc., New York City (see report No. 524)). Pollock is president of Sires Realty Corporation and Greyrock Park-On-Sound, Inc., both of which maintain headquarters and administrative offices at 535 5th Avenue, and 90 Morningside Drive. New York City, respectively.

NSires Realty Corpora-

tion and Mrs. ALICE H. MAIER (see below) is secretary. Pollock is also president of Social Studies Association, Inc. Pollock employs one FREDERICK WILD (see below.)

NEUMANN, FRANZ LEOPOLD, 403 West 115th Street, New York City. He is a German who arrived in the United States in 1936 and has his second papers. He is a social scientist

He has recently

completed a book entitled "Behemoth: The Structure and Practice of National Socialism," which is strongly anti-Nazi in tone. Neumann is reported to have been a former member of the Berlin bar, who left Germany in 1933, and has since been engaged in research in England and the United States.

WITTFOGEL, KARL A., Dr., director of subject. DIO-3ND reports that he is German born and an economic historian who formerly resided in China, where he completed 2 years of study in social research. In 1937 he embarked for California but received a communication and left the ship suddenly. He indicated his destination to be New York, where he was to be affiliated with subject. He further indicated his intention to remain in the United States permanently and to become a citizen. He was a member of the Union of Proletarian Revolutionary Writers and German League Against Imperialism, both of which organizations have Communist affiliations.

WILD, FREDERICK, assistant to Dr. Frederick Pollock. He is a German who arrived in the United States in 1938 and is reported to have studied law in Germany and to have been a director of a German brewery. He is employed by Frederick Pollock (see above) and is connected with the Socres Corporation (see below) filed an application to transfer funds to

Lisbon, Portugal, to cover the shipment

of two trunks, from Lisbon to New York, belonging to both stateless Germans, reportedly related to Wild. Another cable to Wild from

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5813-5814 Cuba, indicated that the trunks should be sent to Kew Gardens, New York. WEIL, FELIX J. ADORNO, THEODORE W. OWENTHAL, LEO. MARCUSE, HERBERT. GROSSMAN, HENRYK GUMPERZ, JULIAN. He claims to be native born, but appears to have many relations and connections in Germany including his mother. For the past several years, he has been connected with the subject institution and it is reported that he handles some of the investments of the institution and that he represents the investments of certain Dutch interests. He is a treasurer and director of Marlow Equipment, Inc., 4401 Bronx Boulevard, Bronx, New York City, which acts as sales agent for a motor-driven exercising machine. His cable traffic reveals that he is concerned with aiding certain refugees/who appear to be friends or relatives trying to reach this country. He also appears to be associated with INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, 2 West 43d Street, which is reported to have definite communistic connections. SOCRES CORPORATION, 535 5th Avenue and 90 Morningside Drive, New York City. This corporation was formed in 1935 as an investment company and reported by Federal Reserve Bank to be a holding company for Societe Internationale de Recherches Sociales (see above). POLLOCK, DR. FREDERICK, president, treasurer, and director (see above). b7C He is a Netherlander who arrived in the United States in 1936 and who has his first papers. WILD, FREDERICK, assistant secretary (see above). MAIER, MRS. ALICE H. (see above), secretary and director. German born, naturalized United States citizen. JOSEPH MATER, her husband, is assistant editor of AUFBAU, a German Jewish weekly paper published by the NEW WORLD CLUB, INC., 67 West 44th Street, New York City. (CNY reports, 7/6/42, 5/26/42, and 7/14/42.)

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KELLNER, OLGA, 313 West 100th Street, New York City.

Subject was born in Estonia but is now a Russian citizen. She came to the United States in 1940 from Genoa, Italy, and has applied for her first papers. She has variously claimed to be a student, to be unemployed, and to have a private income. Her husband, ALEXIS KELLNER, resides at 119 John Street, Detroit, Mich., his occupation being unknown. He is reported to have been born in Cairo, Egypt, and is a naturalized German citizen, having resided in Berlin for many years

Subject sent a cable to Berne, Switzerland,

mentioning "Edward's American visa." Subject received a cable from Zurich, Switzerland, and the latter may be the

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#### ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of

Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation. ☐ FOIA/PA ☐ Executive Order Applied ☐ Litigation Requester: Subject: Subject: \_\_\_\_\_\_ Computer or Case Identification Number: \_\_\_\_\_\_ Title of Case: Section \* File Serials Reviewed: Release Location: \*File \_\_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review. Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted. Direct inquires about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit, (02 - 88217 Section 1) File Number: Serial(s) Reviewed: FOIPA Requester: FOIPA Subject: FOIPA Computer Number: 990223 File Number: Section \_\_\_\_\_ Serial(s) Reviewed: FOIPA Requester: FOIPA Subject: FOIPA Computer Number: File Number: Section \_\_\_\_ Serial(s) Reviewed: FOIPA Requester: FOIPA Subject: FOIPA Computer Number:

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iffice Mema GOVERNMENT TO DATE: October 3, 1951 :Mr. A. H. Belmont FROM : My. F. J. Baumgardner b7C SUBJECT b7D INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS 2184 (McCARRAN COMMITTEE) WINFORMATION CONTRACTO DO NOT DISSEMENATE FOREM IS UNCLASSIFIED 图18.3 19. 61. 103 PURPOSE: To consider the material set forth in two b7C concerning reports prepared by L the Institute of Social Research. These reports were furnished to the Bureau in the strictest confidence and the material may not be disseminated outside of the Bureau. BACKGROUND: In a memorandum from Mr. Laughlin to Mr. Ladd, dated August 13, 1951, and captioned as above, it was recommended that copies of reports concern: b7C reports-concerning the Institute of Social Research be secured since they were purported to contain information concerning the transfer of One Million Six Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,600,000) to the United States for use by the Institute of Social Research for the benefit of the Communist Party. These reports reflect the background information concerning the Institute of Social Research and indicate that it was financed by Herman Weil of the grain exporting house. Weil Hermanos & Cia. Buenos Aires and Rotterdam, The Institute Holland. and Dr. Felix J. Weil, the son of the founder of the bther organizations Institute, affiliated with the Institute, substantial sums of money were discovered to be under the control of individuals who appeared to be associated with the Institute of Social Research. However, there is no indication in these reports that these funds were used for any purpose other than the promotion of housing ventures and payment of the salaries and expenses incidental to the operation of the Institute of Social Researche Enclosure JAS:eis AS 63 DEC 18 1991



#### INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

This is an unincorporated association composed, with minor exceptions, of German-Jewish social scientists and philosophers, engaged in research work dealing with social and economic problems. It is located in one of the buildings of Columbia University at 429 West 117th Street, New York. It is not connected with the University except that in consideration of the use of the building, it is supposed to give the Department of Sociology the benefit of its researches. Its real aims and objectives are not known to the University authorities but these will be discussed later in connection with a consideration of the members and associates of the Institute, and their activities. Although denying any political activities or affiliations, the evidence developed indicates that it is a Communist organization of intellectuals operating under the clock of social and economic research, financed by an endowment created abroad.

Before proceeding further, however, we shall give a history of its background and of the manner in which it was established in New York as it is an outgrowth of an institute originally organized in Frankfurt, Germany, under the name of Institut Fuer Sozialforschung, which translated means, Institute for Social Research, and which we shall call the German Institute for purposes of convenience.

The German Institute appears to have been established in 1924 in affiliation with the University of Frankfurt where some of its members taught as professors of sociology. It was founded by a wealthy Jew named Herman Weil, a member of the large grain exporting house, Weil Hermanos & Cia, of Buenos Aires and Rotterdam, according to a synopsis of an FBI agent's report found in the file of the Naturalization Service on Franz L. Neumann. The FBI received information in 1942 from an unmamed confidential source that Felix Lucio Jose Weil, also known as Felix Weil and as Felix J. Weil, the son of Herman Weil, used his large fortune to finance the Communist Party of Germany and was presently financing an economic research organization in New York City which serves as an economic report centre for the Comintern through Karl August Wittfogel and Arkadij Gurland who acted as Soviet agents in the German Institute; that he was associated with the German Institute founded by his father at the University of Frankfurt. Whether this information is correct



files of the FBI or the District Intelligence Office of the Navy, we, of course, are not familiar with the evidence contained therein on which the Naturalization examiner's memorandum was based, or with the sources from which it was obtained.

To get some idea of the nature of the researches being conducted by the Institute, we examined a copy of Vol. IX of the journal, "Studies in Philosophy and Social Science," published in April, 1941, which is in two parts. One part contains articles on mass communication by radio, one of which is by Professor Paul F. Lazarsfeld of Columbia University's Office of Radio Research who is identified with the Institute, together with reviews of books such as one by Herbert Marcuse of John Dewey's "Theory of Valuation," two by Franz L. Neumann on Edgar Bodenheimer's work, "Jurisprudence" and on David W. Fetegorsky's work, "Left-Wing Democracy in the English Civil War," one by Henryk Grossman, a member of the Institute on Joseph A. Schumpeter's book, "Business Cycles" described as a theoretical, historical and statistical analyses of the capitalist process. The other part contains, among others, an article by Frederick Pollock on "State Capitalism," en article by Otto Kirchheimer, also a member of the Institute on "Changes in the Structure of Political Compromise;" an extiele by Max Horkheimer on "Art and Mass Culture" and additional reviews of books such as one by Felix Weil of Thurman Arnold's book, "Bottlenecks of Business;" Myron Watkins' book, "Public Regulation of Competitive Practices in Business Enterprise" and Kemper Simpson's book on "Big Business: Efficiency and Fascism;" a review by Paul W. Massing of Anna Rochester's book, "Why Farmers are Poor" and reviews made by Franz L. Neumann of John I. Griffin's book, "Strikes," Morris Cooke's and Phillip Murrey's book, "Organized Labor and Production, " Malcolm Sharp's and Charles Gregory's book, "Social Change and Labor Law."

We are particularly interested in Pollock's article on "State Capitalism" in which he seems to advocate a democratic form of state capitalism as distinguished from the totalitarian form which would have the complete management in control of all instrumentalities used in the production and distribution of goods by the Government including prices, wages, income, the regulation of production and the allocation of labor pursuant to an all plan in which a private capitalist would be reduced to a mere rentier. A resume of this article is contained in our report on Pollock, Case No. CC 4016, in which we express the opinion that his philosophy as disclosed in this article follows communistic lines.

In an effort to further develop the fact that the Institute is a communistic organization we looked into the character and activities of most of its members. Two of whom (Herbert Marcuse and Franz L. Neumann) are in the service of the OSS, and other persons whom we found to be identified with it. As far as we could bearn, the following is a list of the members with their addresses:

Franz L. Neumann Frederick Pollock 17 West 82nd Street, NYC 90 Morning side Drive, NYC

Henryk Grossman
Frederick Wild
\*Siegfried Lorris
Felix Weil
Eric Fromm
Leo Lowenthal
Theodore W. Adorno
Herbert Marcuse
Karl August Wittfogel
Julian Gumperz
Max Horkheimer
Arkadij Gurland
Otto Kirchheimer
Faul W. Massing
\*Paul F. Lazersfeld

521 West 111th St., NYC
90 Morningside Drive, NYC
Great Neck, Long Island, N.Y.
54 Riverside Drive, NYC
320 Central Park West, NYC
929 West End Avenue, NYC
290 Riverside Drive, NYC
218-18th St., Santa Monica, Cal.
420 Riverside Drive, NYC
50 Central Park West, NYC
13 Gramercy Park, NYC

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17 West 82nd Street, NYC 252 West 85th St., NYC.

With the exception of Wittfogel and Massing, who are Germans, the members are German-Jews except Lazarsfeld, who is an Austrian-Jew, and Gurland, who is a Russian-Jew. They arrived in this country at various times since 1934 and lost little time in applying for American citizenship.

According to a letter written by Pollock to the Guaranty Trust Company on June 27, 1935, the American members of the Institute were Professors and Robert S. Lynd of the Department of Sociology at Columbia University; Professor Charles A. Beard, head of the American Sciences and Professor Lewis L. Lorwin, formerly in Vashington and then American economic adviser of the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland.

Lowenthal and Massing are the Subjects of investigations and information as to them will appear in our reports, Case Numbers 10468 and 10812, respectively.

No previous investigation appears to have been made of Neumann by us. The file on him at the Naturalization office, however, disclosed that the New York office of the United States Civil Service Commission wrote to the Naturalization Service on December 24, 1942, that a thorough investigation failed to disclose any information regarding Neumann which would have an adverse bearing on his eligibility for naturalization. On of its representatives examined the Naturalization Service file on September 10, 1942.

In his preliminary form for Declaration of Intention filed April 24, 1936, he stated that he arrived on April 2, 1936, from Southampton, on an immigration visa; that he was born in Kattowice (Kattowitz) Poland, which, prior to the restoration of Foland had belonged to Germany, on May 23, 1900; that he was a research assistant; that his race is Hebrew

that he filed the preliminary form for his Declaration of Intention on June 3, 1938, giving his residence as 129 West 117th Street. In connection with the same, he stated he arrived at New York on a tourist visa on October 11, 1937; that his last foreign address was in London; that he was absent from the United States from April o to May 10, 1936, in Havana, Cuba, and re-entered on May 10, 1938; that he was examined by the Immigration officer at Havana and that the person to whom he was coming was Max Horkheimer. He stated that he was born in Grakow, Poland, on April 11, 1861; that he was a divorced man and the name of his former wife was Janina Reicher. She was born in Alexandrow, Poland, in 1803, and they were married in Vienna on December 2, 1908. He stated that his race was Hebrew and his nationality, Polish. His occupation was that of an economist. He stated that he had who were in Warsaw, Poland.

According to the records, he has not up to this time filed a Petition for Naturalization and the above information is all that is contained in the file.

except that he is a social philosopher on the staff of the Institute and a contributor of articles to thepublication, "Studies in Philosophy and Social Science." One of his articles appears in Part II, Vol. IX, of said sublication already referred to under the title, "Spengler Today," in which he discusses the force of "Swald Spengler's philosophy by comparing some of his theses with our new situation. We will not undertake to summarize this article but simply wish to say to one point the author mentions that Spengler's paradoxical prognosis that the era to which Spengler refers is that of contending states and is followed by a period that is historyless. It is clearly paralleled by the tendency of the present economy to eliminate the market and dynamics of competition and where the labor of others is appropriated without any intermediary process by those in command of the means of production and the life of those who do the work is maintained planfully from above. He asks in a footnote to compare Pollock's article on "State Capitalism."

In the records of the Naturalization office we found that the file on Adorno was sent to Los Angeles in February, 1943. Presumably, he has been associated with Max Horkheimer in the operation of the Los Angeles branch of the Institute since that time and proceeded with his naturalization in that city. Incidentally, the above records showed that Adorno's real name had been Theodore Ludwig Missengrund but there was nothing to show when he changed his name.

As to Siegfried Lorris, the Naturalization Service file on him showed that he filed his Declaration of Intention on November 30, 1934, in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Minsola, as he resided at 9 Ridge Drive, Great Neck, L.I. In connection therewith he stated that he arrived at Hoboken, N.J. from Rotterdam on September 25, 1933; that

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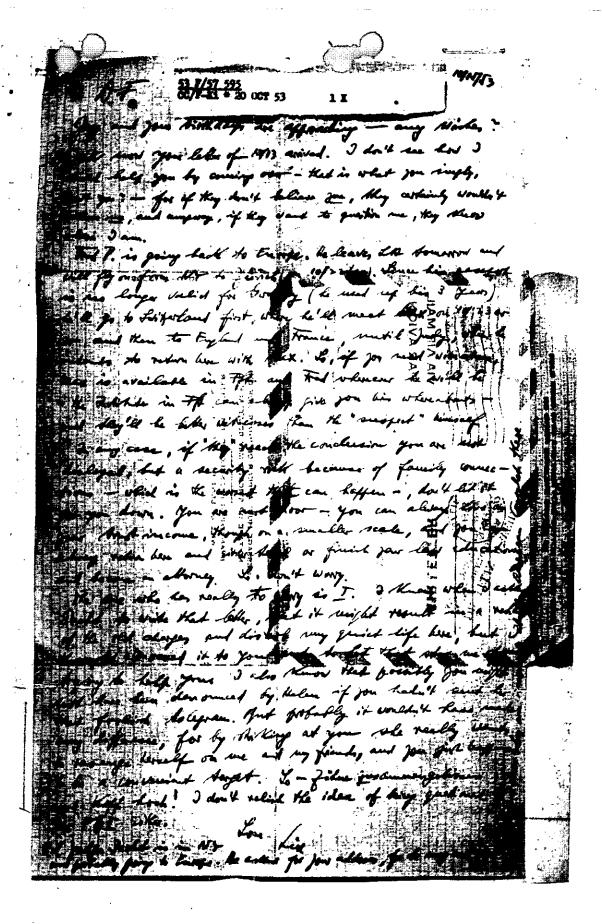
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#### NEIGHBORHOOD

90 Morningside Drive New York, New York b7C advised SA LOWENTHAL ave resided at the captioned residence for about six or seven years. He advised that, based upon his associations with the LOWENTHAL family, he considers them to be persons of good character, reputation, loyalty and associates. He stated that he had never seen nor heard anything which would reflect upon them in any manner. for five years, advised that he only knew Mr. LOWENTHAL on a casual basis. He stated that Mr. LOWENTHAL and his family impressed him as being average individuals who have never given him any b7C reason to doubt their character, reputation, loyalty and associates. Rental Office, 119 Morningside Drive, which handles records for 90 Horningside Drive, advised SAL b7C was unable to ascertain how long a period of time ir. LOWENTHAL has resided at 90 Morningside Drive due to the fact that Apartment 5A, in which Mr. LOWENTHAL resides, is rented under the name of FREDERICK FOLLOCK and apparently Mr. LOWENTHAL sublets from POLLOCK. was re-contacted and advised that it is his understanding that Mr. LOWENTHAL has sublet from POLLOCK who formerly resided in Apartment 5A. advised that about two weeks ago Mr. LOWENTHAL b7C advised that POLLOCK presently rents Apartment 1M and that who works in this apartment and who is to Mr. POLLOCK, advised him that if any of the following individuals or organizations receive mail at this building. it is to be forwarded to Apartment 1M:

b7C

Dr. F. POLLOCK

Dr. MAX HORKHEIMER
Dr. FELIX J. WEIL
Dr. PAUL MASSING
Socres Corporation
Sires Realty Corporation

Institute of Social Research Social Studies Association, Incorporated Herman Weil Memorial Fund	
Implementation Committee on Television  Dr. T. W ADORNO  Dr. HERBERT MARCUSE	b7C
stated that the above organizations received a large amount of mail and cables from overseas, particularly from Germany. He stated that Dr.	b7C
POLLOCK and LOWENTHAL are close friends and that  works in Apartment 1M. He advised that Dr. POLLOCK is presently in Germany teaching at a university and that  who works at the Medical Center, is closely acquainted  with  as they both came from the same town in Germany and she might have knowledge of her present whereabouts.	State Section 4
in Genetics and Obstetrics,  College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, 622 W. 168th  Street, New York, New York, advised SA  90 Morningside Drive. She stated that she first met Mr. LOWENTHAL  soon after they arrived in the United States in 1934 or  1935 from Germany and she stated that she visited with them on two occasions during those years after which she lost complete contact with them until about three years ago when she happened to met Mr. LOWENTHAL on the elevator of their house at 90 Morningside Drive.	b7C
Since that time related she has had only superficial contact with Mr. LOWENTHAL through short conversations in the elevator and short visits in his apartment. She pointed out that she definitely is not an intimate friend nor even a close acquaintance. advised, however, that LOWENTHAL comes from the same town in Germany as she does. She advised that in the summer of 1951 had taken a trip to Israel. After several months sha returned and almost immediately She stated that she naturally never inquired as to the reason but it was her impression that they had become	b7C
very interested in Jewish and Zionist activities while Mr. LOWENTHAL. was not and	

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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<del></del>	UREAU		FILE NO.	123-436
REPORT MADE AT  LOS ANGELES	9/25/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/28;9/22,25/	REPORT MADE BY	l emd b
TITLE COLLEGE	3/23/30	50	<u> </u>	J OMG
<i>)</i>			SPECIAL INQUIRY	- STATE
LEO LOWENTHAL			DEPARTMENT, Pub.	lic Law 402, 80th
			Congress (VOICE	OF AMERICA)
YNOPSIS OF FACTS:				b
		icant because o	expressed concern of his associates arch, New York Ci	connected
Los	eau File No. 123 Angeles letter eau teletype to	to Bureau 8/4/5		
		was intervi	lewed by SA	
at min in Ame	Los Angeles, adv d as to the loya the position of rica, and as suc York City.  state er being prepare	ised that he had been we do he has been we	ol, University of ad some doubt created some doubt created to the State Department of the State Department of the State Department of the State Department of the State of the State of the State Department of State Departme	ated in his spresently g, Voice of rtment in
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SBHOOL	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACE	s (6.32)
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copies of this R 3 - Bureau AMSD	REFORT	\$50.2000 3	ţ.	INDEXED - 128

	point out that he did not mean that MASSING is pro-Communist and that he would be for the Soviet or Stalinist Communismstated he characterizes Communism in Russia as actually not Communism at all but Fascism. He explained that his feeling is that MASSING might be for theoretical Communism and that probably State Socialism would be more in line with MASSING's actual political views.	b7C
	During MASSING's argument and attack against his paper, stated LOWENTHAL appeared to get the drift of which way MASSING's arguments were taking, and LOWENTHAL suddenly cut MASSING off sharply by saying in effect, "Oh, you don't know what you're saying." MASSING promptly subsided and that was the end of the argument. received the definite impression that LOWENTHAL's rebuke had the effect of "shutting MASSING up."  could not recall that LOWENTHAL indicated any agreement with MASSING's argument, nor could he attribute to Mr. LOWENTHAL any specific statement which would take to indicate disloyalty to American principles.	
<del>/</del>	Stated the real basis for his doubt concerning LOWENTHAL is based on the fact that LOWENTHAL, together with certain individuals, is connected with an organization known as the Institute of Social Research, which is affiliated with Columbia University and located at the same address as LOWENTHAL, at 90 Morningside Drive, New York. He advised that the principal figures in this Institute are in addition to LOWENTHAL, Dr. MAX MORKHEIMER; THEODOR MORNO; the above-mentioned PAUL MASSING; and FREDERICK POLLOCK, who is the Economist of the group. According to all five of these individuals are Germansdews who fled from Germany at the time of ADOLPH HITLER, and are real scholars and intellectuals. He stated that they believe there is no difference between HITLER and STALIN as to purpose and tactics. He advised that he had been previously acquainted with HORKHEIMER, ADORNO, and POLLOCK, all of whom reside in the Los Angeles area. He stated HORKHEIMER is presently in Germany.	b70
	reported that he believes that all of these individuals are extremely close together in their work and their views and that they think alike and stand for the same concepts.  reported that he expects that anyone or all of these men might, like KLAUS FUCHS, the recently convicted scientist, regard themselves as so intellectuall ahead of everyone else that they might take it on themselves to decide what is best for the world.	у 670
	which to base the doubt in his mind concerning LOWENTHAL other than he is closely associated with the individuals mentioned in the Institute of Social Research.  stated that he understood from LOWENTHAL that	

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Office	Memor indi	um • uniti	ED STTES GO	VERNMENT
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то :	Director, FBI		DATE: Au	gust 4, 1950
	Director, Thi			Mr. Harke
GROM:	SAC, Los Angeles		CO Mesto est	Mr Petron
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SUBJECT:	LEO LOWENTHAL SPECIAL INQUIRY -	STATE DEPARTMENT	DECLASSIFIED	11-21-76
P	Public Law 402, 80		4417 - 56	Miss France
<i>t :</i>	(VOICE OF AMERICA)	)		
	Bureau file 123-24	108		Berkelbild 2011/01/11 Ingrapy - model vision-model
		and the second		ş <sup>o</sup>
	On July 28, 1950,	***	**************************************	
<i>]/</i> /,	Los Angeles,			lly communicate
with th	is Office, stating th	nat he had a matte	r which he regard	ed as urgent
which h	e desired to furnish	to a Bureau repre	sentative persona	ııy.
	It may be noted th	nat		
at the	Medical School at the	e University of Ca	lifornia at Los A	ngeles, was
a compl	ainant on another mat	tter some months a	go, which was the	subject of
my pers	onal and confidential	l letters to the E	ureau dated March	2, and 6,
1950, i	n regards HERBERT BIH	BERMAN, INTERNAL S	ECURITY - C, Bure	المراهدية
100-244	99. For the identifi	pectively made to	page 5 and pages	3 and 4
of thes	e referenced letters		tage a man tage	18
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		personally contact		
Office	on the date of his to ing which he wished	elephonic contact.	He said that a .	matter recterized
as not	particularly specific	and possibly a	witch hunt". but	that there of
was eno	ugh doubt in his own	mind about a top	flight Government	official
to make	him feel that the Bu	ireau should be fi	rnished the infor	mation for
🥈 what it	was worth. He said	he had been think	ing about the mat	ter for
about t	wo weeks and had call	led the FBI reluct	antly because he	might be M
ontirei	y in error in his sus nce in the Bureau's p	spicions, nowever,	its information c	onfidential
along w	ith its ability to ge	et at the facts ar	nd, therefore, he	felt that
	ere wrong, no one wou			
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	ubt had been created			WENIDAL
WIIO III	said was presently in	s such is attached		artment in
New Yor	k City. Thereafter		ished the followi	
	esti :			
	For some years		orking on researc	h for a
paper b	eing prepared by him	on the subject of		3
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EX-71

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LA 123-436

	IN 129-430		
	the impression that he was, in a veiled way, anti-capitalistic and pro-socialist - even possibly pro-Communist; however, went on to point out that he did not mean that MASSING is pro-Communist in that he would be for the Soviet or Stalinist Communism.  himself characterizes Communism in Russia as actually not Communism at all but Fascism. He explained that his feeling is that MASSING might be for theoretical Communism and that probably State Socialism would be more in line with MASSING's actual political views.		b7C
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1	any specific statement which would take to indicate disloyalty to American principles.  The real basis for doubt concerning LOWENTHAL is based on the fact that LOWENTHAL, together with certain other individuals, is connected with an organization known as the institute of Social Research, which is affiliated with Columbia University and located at the same address as LOWENTHAL, at 90 Morningside Drive, New York. The principal figures in this Institute are in addition to LOWENTHAL, Dr. MAX HORKHEIMER; THEODOR ADORNO; the above-mentioned PAUL MASSING; and FREDERICK POLLOCK, who is the Economist of the group. According to all five of these individuals are German Jews who fled from Germany at the time of ADOLPH HITLER; all are real scholars and intellectuals; all believe there is no difference between HITLER and STALIN as to purpose and tactics.	· Cristana	b7C
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Γ	regard themselves as so intellectually ahead of everyone else that they might take it on themselves to decide what is best for the world.  again admitted that he had nothing specific upon which to base the doubt in his mind concerning LOWENTHAL other than that he is so closely associated with the other individuals mentioned in the Institute of Social Research.  understands from LOWENTHAL that hundreds of secret documents of the State Department cross his desk and it is opinion, therefore, that if LOWENTHAL is not completely loval		b7C