

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: Max Lowenthal

Part 7 of 7

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. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: MAX LOWENTHAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On May 7, 1943 Mr. Nichols reported a telephone call received from [REDACTED]. It was concerning this matter that you requested that a check be made to determine what position Lowenthal might be considered for. b7C D

On May 12, 1943 Special Agent [REDACTED] who, in handling Internal Security - Hatch Act inquiries, has had frequent contact with the Civil Service Commission, called [REDACTED] Investigations Office of the Commission on my instructions and was informed that an investigation is presently being made of Mr. Lowenthal for his employment with the Board of Economic Warfare. [REDACTED] stated the inquiry was pending completion by the Fourth Regional Office of the Commission and that it was not known to him what position Lowenthal would have with the Board of Economic Warfare.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
D. M. Ladd
[Signature]

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/26/92 BY 8123 [REDACTED] E

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15 MAY 24 1943			
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LBN: [redacted] b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE May 21, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Max Lowenthal

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

I talked to [redacted] an investigator of the Civil Service Commission this morning. His credentials carried his title as Investigator. By way of background, he stated that he was investigating Max Lowenthal who was employed at the Board of Economic Warfare, that he had been investigating this individual for about a month, that things did not look too good for him, that he was interested primarily in his ideologies, that many people had referred him to the FBI.

He stated that the Board of Economic Warfare is aware that the investigation is being made and he has talked to high officials and it impresses him that the BEW has an open mind and is somewhat in a quandary as to what to think of Lowenthal, that many people who are close to Lowenthal speak very highly of him whereas on the other hand, most of the people he has talked to regard Lowenthal as a dangerous individual, or at least questionable but have difficulty pinning down specific facts. He stated that he had talked to Senator Wheeler about Lowenthal, that Wheeler seemed to have a high regard for Lowenthal's ability but would not talk very much about him. He stated he had also talked to [redacted] of the Anti-Defamation League. [redacted] had given Lowenthal a bad send-off and stated that the good Jewish organizations were against Lowenthal and, in turn, Lowenthal hated them and described the B'nai B'rith as "a bourgeoisie organization." The fact that this terminology was used by Lowenthal is proof in the mind of [redacted] that Lowenthal has Communistic leanings if he is not an outright Communist.

Some of the people in BEW regard Lowenthal as definitely left-winger if not a Communist.

He stated that he had not conducted any investigation in New York but was going to conduct an extensive investigation. This was the substance of what [redacted] had to say during the conversation.

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DATE 3/26/92 BY 8/23 [redacted] b7c

12 JUN 7 1943 (INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION) 62-25733-3

OPM
v7c

In answering his inquiries regarding Lowenthal I pointed out that we had never investigated him, that we would be furnishing considerable information and the material which I was furnishing him was material which had been reported to us but for obvious reasons it would not be possible to name sources and that, of course, it was to be understood that anything we furnished was to be on a confidential basis to the Civil Service Commission pursuant to their request for material which we possessed.

In order that there may be a future reference I wish to relay briefly the substance of the information furnished to [redacted]. [redacted] pointed out that according to matters of public record Lowenthal was a General Counsel for the Russian American Industrial Corporation in 1923 which had as its purpose the placing of American capital in Russia and it appeared that certain concessions were being given by the Russian Government; further, that the Los Angeles County Grand Jury, if he would check the court records in Los Angeles, indicted six individuals for selling this stock although the indictments were later dismissed. However, the State Corporation Commission of California barred the sale of the stock. I further pointed out that Lowenthal had been Executive Secretary for the Wickersham Commission and in all probability [redacted] might be able to give him information. I further pointed out that there had been a rumo some years ago to the effect that the Department of the Interior had investigated Communists holding positions in the U. S. Government and that possibly there might be some information if he could get to this report. I further pointed out that he was the author of the book "The Investor Pays" [redacted] that apparently both of these organizations might be a source of information. He has the information of Lowenthal's connection with the International Juridical Association. I told him that since he had this information it was clear that he was apparently an associate of Carole King, the lawyer for Browder, Bridges and Lee Pressman and others. I then pointed out the Communist Party program in the fall of 1939, the details of the Communist meeting on February 6, 1940 held at 1337 7th Street, N. W., and that apparently one of the individuals who was at the meeting had done considerable talking since the details of this meeting appeared in the paper, that attempts were made to smear the FBI, that subsequently we had received a report on this, that at a meeting in New York on February 16 and 17, William Foster in addressing the National Committee of the Communist Party, in organizing the struggle for peace, attacked the FBI through the Detroit Royalist cases, stating that this was the way to apply pressure. [redacted]

I suggested that he study the "New Masses," "The Daily Worker" and other Communistic papers and magazines during that period; that at the time Senator Norris attacked the Bureau

b7D, C
FBI

[REDACTED]

I further suggested that he might contact

[REDACTED] here in Washington, who might have additional information although I did not know. I further pointed out that the New York Daily News and the Times-Herald attacked not only the FBI but the administration on the Pearl Harbor situation and that there was a rumor around town [REDACTED] had been used as a basis for this. I further referred him to the Pearson and Allen column in the Times-Herald on January 20, 1942, making references to Lowenthal and Pressman; that it was common gossip that Lowenthal was interested in blocking a house bill providing for the cancellation of citizenship of a naturalized citizen if his writings show him to be in favor of a foreign state.

FBI/b7D

open This, briefly, is the summary of the information furnished which you will note contains several leads. Either he or someone else in Civil Service will make a thorough investigation of Lowenthal in New York. He will have an investigation made in California on the Russian American Industrial Corporation and will also check Lowenthal year by year. He is also developing material on Lowenthal's close associates and friends.

He stated that as it appeared now if the investigation continued along the lines which it had developed that in all probability Lowenthal would be called before the Civil Service Commission and would be given a hearing. He stated that the bulk of our information was along the lines furnished by other individuals and sources which collaborated our data.

[REDACTED]

Respectfully,

N. B. Nichols
N. B. Nichols

b7D
FBI

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Beahm ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/92 BY 8123 b7c

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I called Mr. William Howard at the Civil Service Commission and told him that we had received another request for a name check on Max Lowenthal; that inasmuch as I had gone into this matter with him in detail I assumed that the matter had already been covered. He said this was definitely correct and that we can disregard the request for a name check.

I asked him how they were coming along on the investigation. He said they are hopeful of really tying Lowenthal up to a few things in New York but they have not as yet received a report from New York; that he has been ill for the last seven weeks and has not completed all his investigation. I asked him about various leads that he had. He said he had ascertained that Carol King had at one time been a law clerk of Lowenthal and is a very close friend of his. He openly attacked Robert Litchfield who passed out copies of the smear memoranda prepared by Lowenthal. Litchfield frankly admitted handling the memoranda and said he had been referred to in the papers as Lowenthal's stooge and he guessed that's what he was; that he had known Lowenthal for 15 or 20 years, had known him in New York, and knew him as an individual who was an extremely good source of information. [REDACTED] stated that Litchfield is a rather expensive type of person and in a conversation in the pressroom stated that Lowenthal had had lunch with five or six Justices of the Supreme Court a week or so ago. He further stated he had talked with several newspaper reporters who consider Lowenthal a good source of information, very shrewd and well-informed and that he definitely established so far as he was concerned that Lowenthal was the author of the memorandum which I hinted to him when I talked to him some time ago.

[REDACTED] said that Lowenthal takes the Communist lawyers' view point in matters. I asked if he thought Lowenthal had any particular place in the Nation Magazine articles castigating Civil Service. [REDACTED] said he personally feels that Lowenthal is back of these as does [REDACTED] principal investigator of the Civil Service Commission; that their reason for thinking this is that in the first article there were a number of instances cited which tied in with some of the investigations made over at OEW which had happened about that time. He emphasized there is no question but that Lowenthal is author of the smear memoranda directed against the Bureau.



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See Pg. 1 para Brackets

Re FOIPA 88,005 b7c

100-25733-34

[redacted] further stated he has established that Lowenthal had opposed the nomination of Justice Douglas and even had a Senator make a speech he had written; that at the present time Civil Service is investigating a number of Lowenthal's close associates in OEW who appear to be a bunch of radicals. He said he was trying to get hold of some of the memoranda which Lowenthal had written but has not been able to do so and wondered if we had any copies which he could look over. I told him I would check and let him know.

I recommend that we let [redacted] review the smear memoranda directed against the Bureau. In doing so I would show him some of the Nation, New Republic, Daily Worker and New Masses articles which came out at the same time which definitely follow the Party line laid down in Lowenthal's memorandum.

If approved, I will call [redacted] back and advise that we will make the information available on a purely personal and confidential basis.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
L. B. Nichols

9 think
OK

8-6 ✓

OK.

H. [unclear] [unclear]

April 27, 1945

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MAX H. LOEWENTHAL

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

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Sometime subsequent to Lowenthal's resignation from the Wickersham Commission, he was an Assistant to Ferdinand Pecora during the Stock Market Investigation.

(62-25733-20)

9
An article in the March 12, 1940, issue of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" of St. Louis, Missouri, describes Lowenthal as Counsel for the Railroad Financing Investigation being conducted by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. The article related that Lowenthal was the real brains behind the investigation and without his work the whole thing would have been without results.

(61-7559-7878)

In Walter Winchell's column of February 5, 1942, the statement was made that Senator Wheeler's man Lowenthal in addition to his Washington office, which he occupies at the taxpayer's expense, also has an office at 45 Broadway, New York City, the phone number of which, Digby 4-6790, is assigned to a government phone. The columnist then asked whether Wheeler had put the very rich man (meaning Lowenthal) on a Senate Interstate Commerce payroll.

(62-25733-22)

The Director, by memorandum dated May 1, 1942, to the Attorney General, in outlining his conversation with Mr. Milo Perkins of the Board of Economic Warfare advised that he was informed that Lowenthal was serving in an advisory capacity to the Board of Economic Warfare on a project that would probably be completed in 60 or 90 days. The Director outlined for Mr. Perkins in general some of Lowenthal's activities and Mr. Perkins asked whether it would be desirable for him to call Lowenthal in and make an issue of the matter, or to wait for the conclusion of the current project and then discontinue his services. The Director answered that he believed that it would be better to permit Lowenthal to conclude his present assignment and allow his services to terminate automatically.

(62-25733-22)

It is interesting to note that in May of 1943, Mr. Hugh P. Crowe of the Investigations Office of the Civil Service Commission advised that an investigation was then being made of Mr. Lowenthal in connection with his employment with the Board of Economic Warfare.

(62-25733-22)

Communist and Left Wing Associations

While to date no information has been received that Lowenthal is or was a member of the Communist Political Association there can be no doubt that he has been the associate and adviser of individuals ranging in description from "left wing" to "key figure" in the Communist Political Association.

~~SECRET~~

67D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 13, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEESALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/27/92 BY [REDACTED]

In accordance with the request of Supervisor [REDACTED] of the Bureau, a check was made at the Civil Service Commission regarding the above-captioned individual.

The Investigations Division of the Civil Service Commission conducted an investigation of one MAX LOWENTHAL, born February 26, 1888, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was investigated in 1943 for the position of consultant with the Board of Economic Warfare. No investigation of him has been conducted by that agency since 1943. Results of the investigation conducted are contained in two investigative reports, copies of which were made available by [REDACTED] Chief of the Release of Information Unit, Investigations Division. He requested that these reports be returned when they have served their purpose. These reports, which are being transmitted herewith to the Bureau, are listed as follows:

Report of [REDACTED] Investigator, CSC.
Report of [REDACTED] Investigator, CSC.
(Both made in 1943)

The service records of the Civil Service Commission reflect that MAX LOWENTHAL, born February 26, 1888, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, was employed by the War Department on August 26, 1946, for a period not to exceed six months on Problems of Internal Restitution and Disposal of Jewish Property, in Berlin, Germany. He was formerly employed with the Foreign Economic Administration. His legal residence is New York. No subsequent employment for this individual is shown.

The service records of the Commission also reflect that another MAX LOWENTHAL, born February 22, 1874, at San Francisco, California, was employed by the War Assets Administration as Marketing Specialist, CAF-11, at San Francisco, this employment being by transfer from the War Department on May 13, 1946. The Investigations Division of the Civil Service Commission has no record on this individual.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that MAX LOWENTHAL, 1 West 92nd Street, New York City, was a member of the National Lawyers Guild. Their records also reflect that "when he headed

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INDEXED - CC

17 JUN 3 1948

60 JUN 10 1948

15-25733-40

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: January 31, 1948

FROM : R. W. WALL *RWA*SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

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

Reference is made to the attached pink memorandum from Assistant Director L. B. Nichols suggesting a check of the Civil Service Commission be made concerning Max Lowenthal.

This is to advise that in accordance with the request of Mr. R. W. Wall, the Washington Field Office reviewed the file of Max Lowenthal at the Civil Service Commission. This file reflected that he was born February 26, 1888 at Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1942 he was employed as a consultant with the Board of Economic Warfare. On August 26, 1946 he was employed by the War Department for a period not to exceed six months. He was assigned to Berlin, Germany, where he worked on "Problems of Internal Restitution and Disposal of Jewish Property". The file reflects that he is not presently employed with the Federal Government.

It is to be noted that this Bureau has recently concluded a Loyalty investigation concerning one Max Lowenthal.

The above is furnished for your information.

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/2/00 BY 6122

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60 JUN 10 1948

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Declassify on: OADR

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August 29, 1947

MAX H. LOWENTHAL

BACKGROUND

OPM
The records of the Civil Service Commission reflect that Max H. Lowenthal was born on February 26, 1888, at an unknown place. His father was Nathan Lowenthal, born in Kansas, Lithuania. His mother was Certe Maskel, place of birth unknown.

Lowenthal attended the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, Minnesota, receiving his B.A. Degree in 1909. He received his LL.B. Degree from Harvard University in 1912.

The records of the Foreign Economic Administration reflect the following occupational data concerning Lowenthal:

From 1907 to 1909 he was a reporter on the "Minneapolis Journal", Minneapolis, Minnesota.

From 1912 to 1913 he was a law clerk for Judge Julian K. Mack, U. S. Commerce Court, at \$1800 per annum, Washington, D. C.

From 1913 to 1914 he was a law clerk for Calwalander, Wickersham and Taft, New York City, at \$1800 per annum.

In 1917 he was clerk or assistant to the embassy or mission in the State Department, Washington, D. C. and Europe.

From 1917 to 1918 he was assistant secretary and later secretary to the President's Mediation Commission, Washington, D. C.

In 1918 Lowenthal was an informal aide in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

From 1918 to 1919 he was assistant chairman for the War Policies Board.

From 1920 to 1921 he was an assistant secretary to the Second President's Industrial Conference, Washington, D. C.

From 1929 to 1930 he was an executive secretary for the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Observance, Washington, D. C.

From 1933 to 1934 he served as Research Director, U. S. Banking and Currency Commission, Washington, D. C.

From 1935 to 1942 he served as Chief Counsel for the U. S. Senate Commission on Interstate Commerce.

From May 16, 1942 to April 14, 1944, he served as a consultant for the Board of Economic Warfare, FEW, at a per diem salary of \$35.

During the periods not covered by the above he was engaged in the private practice of law and writing for magazines. / (65-56402-2294 p.258 - p.259 and following)

Information has been received by the Bureau from time to time concerning Lowenthal and his background. He is generally described as a very wealthy New York lawyer and at one time was a partner in the law firm of Lowenthal, Szold and Brandman, 45 Exchange Place, New York City.

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62-25733-41
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The article related that Lowenthal was the real brains behind the investigation and without his work the whole thing would have been without results.

(62-58277-1)

OPM
In Walter Winchell's column of February 5, 1942, the statement was made that Senator Wheeler's man Lowenthal, in addition to his Washington office, which he occupies at the taxpayer's expense, also has an office at 46 Broadway, New York City, the phone number of which, Digby 4-6790, is assigned to a government phone. The columnist then asked whether Wheeler had put the very rich man (meaning Lowenthal) on a Senate Interstate Commerce payroll.

(62-25733-22)

OPM
The Director, by memorandum dated May 1, 1942, to the Attorney General in outlining his conversation with Mr. Milo Perkins of the Board of Economic Warfare, advised that he was informed that Lowenthal was serving in an advisory capacity to the Board of Economic Warfare on a project that would probably be completed in 60 or 90 days. The Director outlined for Mr. Perkins in general some of Lowenthal's activities and Mr. Perkins asked whether it would be desirable for him to call Lowenthal in and make an issue of the matter, or to wait for the conclusion of the current project and then discontinue his services. The Director answered that he believed that it would be better to permit Lowenthal to conclude his present assignment and allow his services to terminate automatically.

(62-25733-22)

OPM
It is interesting to note that in May of 1945, Mr. Hugh F. Crowe of the Investigations Office of the Civil Service Commission advised that an investigation was then being made of Mr. Lowenthal in connection with his employment with the Board of Economic Warfare.

(62-25733-22)

COMMUNIST AND LEFT WING ASSOCIATIONS

While to date no information has been received that Lowenthal is or was a member of the Communist Political Association there can be no doubt that he has been the associate and advisor of individuals ranging in description from "left wing" to "key figure" in the Communist Political Association.

From 1923 until the present time various sources have made available to the Bureau different items of information which portray his interest in Communist affairs.

(62-25733-20) 101-663; 101-134-9-4

In support of the foregoing a review of pertinent items shows that in 1923, Lowenthal admitted to a Bureau Agent that he was General Counsel for the Russian American Industrial Corporation, 31 Union Square, New York City. In a prospectus published by this corporation for the purpose of raising capital, it is stated that the plan for the organization of a million dollar corporation as described in the prospectus was an outgrowth of the visit of Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to Russia in the summer of 1921. The stated purpose of the corporation was "to aid and assist in developing the resources of Russia, thereby furthering the economic progress of Russia and the American progress in that country."

(62-25733-20) b7D

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WASHINGTON INFLUENCE

[REDACTED]

No attempt has been made to verify this information but it was ascertained through a highly reliable source from April to September, 1943, that there was a very close and friendly association between Lowenthal and Justice Frankfurter. (62-25733-41) b7D

[REDACTED]

The allegation concerning Lowenthal's employment as an Assistant Attorney General has not been verified through records of the Department. (61-7559-7878) b7C, D

An article in the March 12, 1940, issue of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" of St. Louis, Missouri, describes Lowenthal as Counsel for the Railroad Financing Investigation conducted by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. The article related that Lowenthal was the real brains behind the investigation and without his work the whole thing would have been without results. (62-58277-1)

In Walter Winchell's column of February 5, 1942, the statement was made that Senator Wheeler's man Lowenthal, in addition to his Washington office, which he occupies at the taxpayer's expense, also has an office at 45 Broadway, New York City, the phone number of which, Digby 4-6790, is assigned to a government phone. The columnist then asked whether Wheeler had put the very rich man (meaning Lowenthal) on a Senate Interstate Commerce payroll. (62-25733-22)

OPM [The Director, by memorandum dated May 1, 1942, to the Attorney General, in outlining his conversation with Mr. Milo Perkins of the Board of Economic Warfare, advised that he was informed that Lowenthal was serving in an advisory capacity to the Board of Economic Warfare on a project that would probably be completed in 60 or 90 days. The Director outlined for Mr. Perkins in general some of Lowenthal's activities and Mr. Perkins asked whether it would be desirable for him to call Lowenthal in and make an issue of the matter, or to wait for the conclusion of the current project and then

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~~SECRET~~

WASHINGTON INFLUENCE

[REDACTED]

No attempt has been made to verify this information but it was ascertained through a highly reliable source from April to September, 1943, that there was a very close and friendly association between Lowenthal and Justice Frankfurter. (62-25733-41) b7D

[REDACTED]

The allegation concerning Lowenthal's employment as an Assistant Attorney General has not been verified through records of the Department. (61-7559-7378) b7C/D

An article in the March 12, 1940, issue of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" of St. Louis, Missouri, describes Lowenthal as Counsel for the Railroad Financing Investigation conducted by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. The article related that Lowenthal was the real brains behind the investigation and without his work the whole thing would have been without results. (62-58277-1)

In Walter Winchell's column of February 5, 1942, the statement was made that Senator Wheeler's man Lowenthal, in addition to his Washington office, which he occupies at the taxpayers' expense, also has an office at 45 Broadway, New York City, the phone number of which, Digby 4-6790, is assigned to a government phone. The columnist then asked whether Wheeler had put the very rich man (meaning Lowenthal) on a Senate Interstate Commerce Committee payroll. (62-25733-22)

OPM [The Director, by memorandum dated May 1, 1942, to the Attorney General, in outlining his conversation with Mr. Milo Perkins of the Board of Economic Warfare, advised that he was informed that Lowenthal was serving in an advisory capacity to the Board of Economic Warfare on a project that would probably be completed in 60 or 90 days. The Director outlined for Mr. Perkins in general some of Lowenthal's activities and Mr. Perkins asked whether it would be desirable for him to call Lowenthal in and make an issue of the matter, or to wait for the conclusion of the current project and then

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~~SECRET~~

OPM
discontinue his services. The Director answered that he believed it would be better to permit Lowenthal to conclude his present assignment and allow his services to terminate automatically. (62-25733-22)

It is interesting to note that in May of 1943, Mr. Hugh P. Crowe of the Investigations Office of the Civil Service Commission advised that an investigation was then being made of Mr. Lowenthal in connection with his employment with the Board of Economic Warfare. (62-25733-22)

A highly reliable confidential source disclosed during April to September, 1943, that Lowenthal was in frequent contact with officials of the Office of Economic Warfare and other agencies with reference to plans being formulated for postwar rehabilitation. He was shown to be very free with his advice to [REDACTED] at the Office of Economic Warfare.

[REDACTED] His contact with [REDACTED] of the latter agency, for the most part dealt with the meetings of the Coordinating Committee for Post war Rehabilitation which has been attended by representatives of the State Department, Office of Economic Coordination and the Office of Lend Lease Administration. Lowenthal did not appear to have attended all of these meetings but discussed at length the matters which were taken up at the meetings. He appeared to act in a "behind the scenes" capacity and his advice was constantly sought. (62-25733-2) b7C

During one conversation with [REDACTED] was discussed and Lowenthal questioned the appointment of a man "who isn't even known definitely to be a thorough liberal." (62-25733-2) b7C

[REDACTED]

(62-59238-6)

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher *HBF*
 FROM : Mr. V. P. Keay *VPK*

DATE: August 11, 1948

SUBJECT: REGIONAL LOYALTY BOARD
 NAME CHECKS FOR MR. J. E. HATCHER
 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

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

OPM
 Reference is made to a memorandum dated August 2, 1948, from Mr. J. E. Hatcher, Civil Service Commission, to Mr. Ladd, to which was attached a list of eleven names of individuals who are being considered as members of the Regional Loyalty Boards.

It should be noted that one of the individuals mentioned in this list of names of Max Lowenthal (Loewenthal), and the following is all of the background information supplied by the Civil Service Commission on this individual:

OPM
 Max Lowenthal (Loewenthal), retired lawyer. Member of former and original Hoover Commission. Has held several positions with the Government. Very prominent and well-known New York Citizen.

see in 141
 A check of the Bureau files reveals a three volume report on Max H. Lowenthal, who is believed to be identical with the individual set out in the memorandum from the Civil Service Commission, above referred to. Bureau file No. 62-25733 contains the notation on the outside cover that inquiries on Max Lowenthal should be referred to the Security Division.

ACTION

It is suggested that this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security Section for preparation of suitable data for transmittal to the Civil Service Commission by Liaison.

bx
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/30/92 BY 8123

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 58 SEP 14 1948

Specimen in Congress
8/12/48
 RECORDED - 141

62-25733-42

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: October 13, 1948

FROM : Mr. E. H. Winterrowd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/92 BY BIZ

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

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

The Max Lowenthal who appears prominently in the Bureau files will be recalled as being closely associated with Communists and even members of the Communist underground in Washington. He will also be recalled as having had a very prominent and important part in the smear campaign against the Director and the Bureau in 1940.

The latest mention in the files with respect to Max Lowenthal, who is referred to immediately above and who was born on February 26, 1888, specifically with regard to his Federal Government employment, is contained in a memorandum dated January 31, 1948, wherein it is stated that a check of the file at the Civil Service Commission concerning him reveals that on August 26, 1946, he was employed by the War Department for a period not to exceed six months. At that time he was said to have been assigned at Berlin, Germany, where he was working on "problems of internal restitution and disposal of Jewish property." The file further reflected that at the time, January 31, 1948, Lowenthal was not presently employed with the Federal Government.

It is to be noted that a Loyalty of Government Employees Investigation was conducted relative to a Max Lowenthal, born [redacted] who was at the time employed by the War Assets Administration. These two are not identical. Consequently, it is to be seen that no Loyalty investigation has been conducted of the Max H. Lowenthal who is said to be presently working at the White House.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of Lowenthal's background and since he is said to be presently working at the White House and is presumably a bona fide Federal Government employee, it is recommended that an immediate check be made with the Civil Service Commission to determine if he is presently employed with the Federal Government. Thereafter, if it is ascertained he is so employed, it is further recommended that a review of the files be made looking toward the inauguration of a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation.

EHF:edm cc - Mr. Whitson

162-25733-44

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: October 15, 1948

FROM : MR. E. W. WALKER *RWW*

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

Supervisor Roach contacted [redacted] of the White House who advised that Lowenthal has no official position in the White House, and furthermore that he is not on the White House pay roll. [redacted] advised Mr. Roach that Lowenthal is a close friend of Matt Connolly, Secretary to the President, and frequently visits him. [redacted] further stated that the White House will be very interested in having any information indicating that Lowenthal is representing himself as being an Administrative Assistant to the President. *b7c*

OPM b7c
For your further information on contacting [redacted] of the Civil Service Commission, I was advised that Lowenthal is presently being considered by the Civil Service Commission for a position on a Loyalty Hearing Board of the Civil Service Commission.

In view of the fact that Lowenthal is not presently employed at the White House, it does not appear that a loyalty investigation would be in order.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/92 BY B123 [redacted]

RWW:

*Suggest we caution C & C
before they act.*

162-25733-45
FBI
3 OCT 25 1948

OPM b7c
ADDENDUM 10-18-48 (smr) Several months ago I advised Colonel James E. Hatcher confidentially of the background of Max Lowenthal. He stated he would put a stop in the file in order that he, Colonel Hatcher, would be contacted before any action was taken looking toward the appointment of Lowenthal for any position whatsoever.

In order to be doubly sure, I talked with [redacted] today and he stated the matter has been blocked quite effectively he thinks. At least for the present he is sure that Lowenthal will not be appointed to the Loyalty Hearing Board.

62 OCT 28 1948 *94*

b7c
162-25733-45

~~SECRET~~

OPM
discontinue his services. The Director answered that he believed it would be better to permit Lowenthal to conclude his present assignment and allow his services to terminate automatically. (62-25733-22)

It is interesting to note that in May of 1943, Mr. Hugh P. Crowe of the Investigations Office of the Civil Service Commission advised that an investigation was then being made of Mr. Lowenthal in connection with his employment with the Board of Economic Warfare. (62-25733-22)

A highly reliable confidential source disclosed during April to September, 1943, that Lowenthal was in frequent contact with officials of the Office of Economic Warfare and other agencies with reference to plans being formulated for postwar rehabilitation. He was shown to be very free with his advice to [redacted]

at the Office of Economic Warfare

his contact with [redacted] of the latter agency, for the most part dealt with the meetings of the Coordinating Committee for Postwar Rehabilitation which has been attended by representatives of the State Department, Office of Economic Coordination and the Office of Lend Lease Administration. Lowenthal did not appear to have attended all of these meetings but discussed at length the matters which were taken up at the meetings. He appeared to act in a "behind the scenes" capacity and his advice was constantly sought. (62-25733-2) b7C

During one conversation with [redacted]

discussed and Lowenthal questioned the appointment of a man "who isn't even known definitely to be a thorough liberal." (62-25733-2) b7C

[redacted]
(62-59238-6)

~~SECRET~~

b7D

Serial 46

~~SECRET~~

The Washington Daily News for August 8, 1930, indicated that Max Lowenthal, a noted lawyer, had resigned his position as secretary to former President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission because of "disappointment over the failure of the Hoover Law Enforcement Commission to adhere to its announced intention of making a scientific and impartial study of law violations and law enforcement." The article pointed out that Lowenthal served thirteen months without pay "in a position which he entered at the personal solicitation of George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the Commission" and quit in "disgust over what he regarded as its antics in the realm of political expediency." The article claimed that the breaking of the secrecy rule by various members of the Commission, bickering over the problem of prohibition, and breaches of common agreement precipitating several quarrels, caused Lowenthal great distress, and finally led to his resignation.

The New York Times index indicates that in the June 5, 1933, issue on page 18 there appeared a summary of the book written by Max Lowenthal, entitled "The Investor Pays."

[REDACTED]
(62-25733-6 p.3) b7D

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S)

(100-7049-146) b7D b7E

OPM [The Bureau was advised on September 2, 1948, that Max Lowenthal was being considered for possible membership on a Regional Loyalty Board. Information was received on October 18, 1948, that his appointment had been blocked and at least for the present Lowenthal would not be appointed to a Loyalty Hearing Board.

(62-25733-43 & 45)

19 -
~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: August 11, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont *AB*SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
(REVIEW OF CSC FILE)

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

PURPOSE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/92 BY 8123

To record a telephone call from [redacted] of the Civil Service Commission regarding additional information in the Civil Service Commission files concerning Lowenthal and to set forth the results of a review of this information.

BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to my memorandum dated August 8, 1950, setting forth the result of a file review at the Civil Service Commission regarding Lowenthal. [redacted] through whom the first review was made, subsequently telephonically contacted Supervisor Stanley and stated an additional "lead reference" had been found in their confidential files regarding Max Lowenthal and suggested that Stanley might desire to review the same. [redacted] stated he would be out of the office but would arrange for the file to be made available in the office of his assistant, [redacted]

Upon recontact with CSC, it was learned the additional information referred to pertained to two newspaper articles as follows: In the Washington Times Herald for July 8, 1947, an article written by Willard Edwards entitled "Dondero Lists Reds in Germany Occupation Zone," appeared. This article indicated that Edwards had named the editor of the Army newspaper and General Clay's aid. The article further stated that Representative Dondero (R), Michigan, exposed the Communistic affiliations of War Department personnel in the Army Occupation Zone in Germany in a House speech on July 7, 1947. The article criticized War Secretary Patterson for permitting a condition to exist which endangers the national security. Dondero allegedly gave the names and records of a number of officials, three of whom had been "forced to resign, but the others remained. Among the names were Heinz Norden, editor of "Heute" (Today), American Army newspaper in Occupation Zone. Dondero indicated this individual has a Communist record in the files of Navy and has collaborated with known Communists. Dondero also reportedly named George Shaw Wheeler, former Chief of Denazification Branch of War Relocation Authority in American Occupation Zone. The article reported Dondero as saying his record of Communist activities and affiliations is in the files of the FBI and CSC. Dennis Courtney, an associate of Wheeler, "a man of similar sympathies" was named. In addition to the above, the name of Max Lowenthal, Legal Advisor in the Occupation Zone, was listed. In describing Lowenthal the statement was made, "a record of Communist affiliation is in FBI files and he is a former General Counsel for the American Industrial Occupation, a Soviet approved enterprise." Among others named by Dondero was Robert M. Barnet, Personnel Advisor on General Clay's staff; Colonel Bernard Bernstein, former Director of Division of Investigation of Cartels and External Assets in the German Occupation Zone; Josiah Dubois, Jr.; Russell A. Nixon; Abraham L. Pomerantz and Richard Sasuly. The article concluded by stating that in Washington,

CHS

RECORDED - 60
EX-55

162-25722-51
162-25722-51

OPM
Dondero added that Patterson had a close Advisor, Brig. Gen. Edward S. Greenbaum, who was a witness in behalf of Carl Aldo Marzani. Further that the Communists were gaining powerful foothold in the unions in the American Zone in Germany.

The Civil Service Commission files also contained a notation that the Commission Second Regional Office in New York City reported under date of July 10, 1947, that the New York Herald Tribune under date of July 10, 1947, had carried an article entitled, "Army Red Aids Called Danger to U. S. Security." The article reported that one Max Lowenthal, identified as former Legal Advisor in the U. S. Zone of Germany, had been charged by Representative Dondero with having a record of Communist affiliations. Regarding the above newspaper articles, it is noted the Bureau files have a reference of a newspaper article in the New York Times for January 15, 1947, in which Dondero attacked General Clay, and named Lowenthal.

The above CSC file also contained a notation that under date of March 24, 1943, it was reported to the Commission by another Federal investigative agency that the May 23, 1942, issue of New Leader in its column "Inside and Out" stated that Lee Pressman, Communist Counsel for the CIO, was trying to push two people into key positions in Paul V. McNutt's Manpower Commission; that these two men were Nathan Green, who was to be General Counsel and Max Lowenthal, who was to be Executive Secretary. It was reported that the article further stated both of these men were on the Executive Board of the International Juridical Association which has been a "Communist Party instrumentality." In this connection, it is noted the Bureau's files contain considerable information relative to Lowenthal's affiliation with the International Juridical Association, of which Pressman was reported to be on the National Committee.

[REDACTED]

Further, Karasik's name appeared in the possession of Mary Jane Keeney. Joan Karasik also allegedly was associated with David Wahl, Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Max Lowenthal and Charles Kramer. It was observed the Civil Service file on [REDACTED] contained an interrogatory wherein [REDACTED] answered questions concerning her alleged association with Max Lowenthal, as well as the others mentioned above. Regarding Max Lowenthal, [REDACTED] states she met Mr. Lowenthal only twice in her life; the first time was early in 1947, when her husband told her he was inviting Mr. Lowenthal to their home after dinner. Mr. Lowenthal, she was told, had been appointed by the War Department as an Advisor to General Clay in Germany on matters having to do with restitution and displaced persons. She further stated her husband, who was working in the State Department on matters pertaining restitution, had been instructed to review the problem with Mr. Lowenthal. She claimed Mr. Lowenthal remained in her home for only one or two hours and the only other time she has seen him was in the summer of 1947, when her husband received a telegram in West Connecticut indicating Mr. Lowenthal was about to leave for Germany and requested him to again go over the restitution problem.

b7c

OPM
b7c

to David Wahl, [REDACTED] indicated she met Wahl through the Kilgore Committee, Herbert Schimmel having referred her to Mr. Wahl for possible work with the FEA. In connection with Mary Jane Keeney, [REDACTED] indicated she met this person for the first time when she was employed in the Enemy Branch of FEA. Extensive information is set forth in my memorandum of July 6, 1950, relative to Max Lowenthal's association with David Wahl, Charles Kramer and Herbert Schimmel in the Silvermaster case.

A notation was observed in the "lead file" at the Civil Service Commission indicating that the last Federal employment noted for Lowenthal was an excepted appointment on August 26, 1946, as Advisor on problems on Internal Restitution, Sequestration and Disposal of Jewish Property for the Office of Military Government, U. S. in Berlin. This file contained the notation that the name of Lowenthal had been "flagged" as a result of investigation on loyalty of [REDACTED] and his membership in the International Juridical Association as well as International Labor Defense. According to the Civil Service Commission, they have no further record of Lowenthal's employment. The Civil Service Commission indicated that should the name of Lowenthal be submitted to them, the above information would be picked up in a search of the Civil Service Commission files.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information. However, it is suggested that the files of the Army would possibly contain additional pertinent information relative to Lowenthal in view of his having been employed on General Clay's staff in the Occupied Zone in Germany.

~~SECRET~~

OPM
discontinue his services. The Director answered that he believed it would be better to permit Lowenthal to conclude his present assignment and allow his services to terminate automatically. (62-25733-22)

It is interesting to note that in May of 1943, Mr. Hugh P. Crowe of the Investigations Office of the Civil Service Commission advised that an investigation was then being made of Mr. Lowenthal in connection with his employment with the Board of Economic Warfare. (62-25733-22)

A highly reliable confidential source disclosed during April to September, 1943, that Lowenthal was in frequent contact with officials of the Office of Economic Warfare and other agencies with reference to plans being formulated for postwar rehabilitation. He was shown to be very free with his advice to [REDACTED]

at the Office of Economic Warfare.

His contact with [REDACTED] of the latter agency, for the most part dealt with the meetings of the Coordinating Committee for Post war Rehabilitation which has been attended by representatives of the State Department, Office of Economic Coordination and the Office of Lend Lease Administration. Lowenthal did not appear to have attended all of these meetings but discussed at length the matters which were taken up at the meetings. He appeared to act in a "behind the scenes" capacity and his advice was constantly sought. b7C

(62-25733-2)

During one conversation with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was discussed and Lowenthal questioned the appointment of a man "who isn't even known definitely to be a thorough liberal." b7C

(62-25733-2)

[REDACTED]

(62-59238-6)

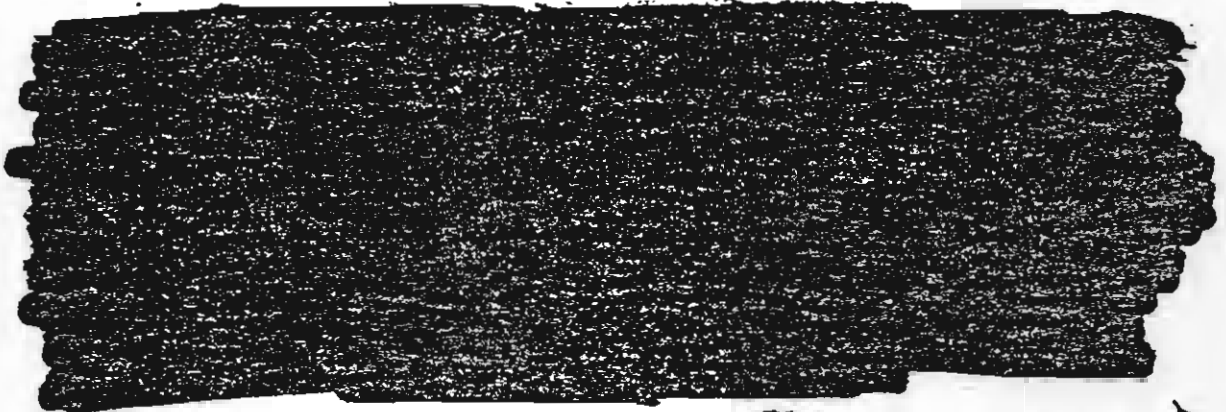
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The Bureau was advised on September 2, 1948, that Max Lowenthal was being considered for possible membership on a Regional Loyalty Board. Information was received on October 18, 1948, that his appointment had been blocked and at least for the present Lowenthal would not be appointed to a Loyalty Hearing Board.

62-25733-43 & 45.



121-19441-54.

b2b7c1D

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OPM/b7C

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd
FROM : A. H. Belmont

1-10-46
2781
77-14999
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-30-81 BY [redacted]

DATE: August 8, 1950

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
(REVIEW OF CSC FILE)

PURPOSE: [To set forth information concerning Max Lowenthal as contained in files of CSC, Washington, D. C.] (u)

BACKGROUND: Pursuant to your instructions, Supervisor of the Loyalty Section arranged through [redacted] of the Investigation Division at CSC to review the CSC file on Max Lowenthal on August 4, 1950. (u)

Investigation - 1943
See pg. 43 Brochure in par 5, 6 " " 3 Brochure in par 7 cm + c
According to the file, an applicant investigation was conducted by the CSC at the request of Mr. Francis R. Poore, Chief, Personnel Division, Board of Economic Warfare in 1943. The request stated that Lowenthal had been appointed to a position in the Board of Economic Warfare, subject to a favorable report on the character investigation to be conducted by the CSC. The file contained the following CSC report

1. Favorable report dated March 25, 1943, entitled Applicant: Max Lowenthal, 1 West Irving Street, Washington, D. C., Consultant, BEW, Place and date of investigation New York and Bronx, 3-20-22-43. Record Searches: New York City, MD; Naval Intelligence Office; Security index file, Second Region; Applicant file, Second Region - All "No record."

The above report listed several witnesses who had been interviewed but the results of these interviews had been previously incorporated in the report of [redacted], mentioned hereafter. At the conclusion of the above report the following summary was set forth: "No derogatory information was received. [redacted] all testified favorably to personal habits and morals, honesty and integrity, society and loyalty. The only reservation that some of them made was that with him on national politics. Believe enough witnesses contacted to indicate suitability of applicant for government employment."

2. Report of [redacted] Investigator, re Max Lowenthal, 1 Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Applicant consultant, BEW. Investigation at Washington, D. C., Chevy Chase, Maryland, from May 4, 1943, to May 31, 1943.

The report of [redacted] is a lengthy document and a photostatic copy is attached hereto. (This photostatic copy was obtained from the Washington Field Office since the CSC file indicated the Washington Field Office had previously borrowed the CSC report in connection with another investigation.)

3. Report of [redacted] Investigator, CSC; Applicant, Max Lowenthal (born 2-26-88) 1 West Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, Consultant, BEW. (\$35 per diem when actually employed, Public Law 28, 77th Congress.)

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OCT 17 1950

107-25733-58

OPM
b7C
Investigated at New York City, Brooklyn, Astoria, Long Island, New York,
September 27 - December 13, 1943.

A photostatic copy of [REDACTED] report was also obtained from the
Washington Field Office and is attached hereto as an exhibit.

Conclusion by CSC

It was observed that the top serial in the CSC file on Lowenthal was a copy
of a letter dated August 26, 1944, from L. A. Moyer, Executive Director and Chief
Examiner, addressed to Mr. Francis R. Poore, Administrative Assistant, Foreign
Economic Administration, Washington, D. C. This letter concerned Max Lowenthal, "who
received an excepted appointment on February 16, 1942, as Consultant, FEA." The
letter stated, "An investigation was conducted by the Civil Service Commission at
request of Foreign Economic Administration. The evidence secured as a result of the
investigation made by the Commission with respect to Mr. Lowenthal's loyalty,
suitability and fitness is favorable, and if the position to which he is appointed
were a Civil Service position the Commission would rate him eligible for appointment."

Affiliation with International Juridical Association

[The CSC file contained a copy of a letter dated January 19, 1935, on the
letterhead of the International Juridical Association, 100 5th Avenue, New York City.
This letterhead contained the names of "Isadore Golier, Executive Director, and
Carol King, Secretary." The letter further contained a list of what was described
as the "National Committee," broken down as to states. (u) The names on this committee
were as follows:

New York

[REDACTED]

Joseph R. Erodsky

[REDACTED]

Max Lowenthal (u)

[REDACTED]

California

[REDACTED]

Leo Gallagher

Colorado

[REDACTED]

District of Columbia

John Davis

Dr. Charles E. Houston

Georgia

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

Illinois

Isaac B. Ferguson

Louisiana

[REDACTED]

Maryland

[REDACTED]

Massachusetts

[REDACTED]

b7C
FBI

OPM
Michigan

Minnesota

Arthur DeSueur

New Jersey

Ohio

Oregon

Pennsylvania

Tennessee

Texas

Wisconsin

FBI
b7c

This letter was addressed to Honorable John W. McCormick, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., and was signed as follows, "Yours very truly, [redacted] Executive Director, Carol King, Secretary." This letter read as follows:

"We desire to express to your committee investigating un-American activities our disapproval of the use of the power of the Federal Government to suppress so-called radical propaganda.

"We wish to go on record specifically as opposed (1) to the proposal to bar from the mails all publications of Communist origin; and (2) to strengthen already too severe immigration and deportation laws so as to render Communists deportable as such; and (3) to the proposal to enact a Federal sedition statute under which mere opinion, beliefs or utterances could be penalized.

"We have watched such evidence as has come before the Committee with interest and believe that the testimony has shown that it is the force of reaction such as the Silver Shirts and the Friends of New Germany, and other Fascist organizations, which not only advocate but actually practice violence.

"At the present time, when five years of depression have stimulated discontent in the country, we feel it a particularly inappropriate time to stifle the views which represent a clear cut disagreement with the present organization of society.

"In our opinion the pressing problems of the Federal Government today should be concerned with bettering the conditions of those who are discontent rather than the suppression of that discontent."

[The Civil Service file contained a second letter on the letterhead of the International Juridical Association which contained the names [redacted] Editor, [redacted] Executive Director, [Carol King, Secretary,] and [redacted]

(4)

DPM

b7C
FBI

Business Manager. [This letter or bulletin was dated May 18, 1942] (u)
The name of the person to whom this letter had been addressed was blocked out.
The contents of the letter concerned subscriptions to what appeared to be the
bulletin of the International Juridical Association. It was interesting to
note that under the heading of [National Committee the following names appeared
for Washington, D. C.] (u)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Dr. Charles H. Houston

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Max Lowenthal
Leo Pressman (u)

In addition to the above named Washington National Committee, the
following names were also listed under the heading of National Committee:

New York

[REDACTED]
Joseph L. Brodsky
[REDACTED]
Professor Herman A. Gray
Professor Robert L. Hale
[REDACTED]
Paul J. Kern
[REDACTED]
Shad Polier
Justine Wise Polier
[REDACTED]

California

[REDACTED]
Leo Gallagher
[REDACTED]
Robert W. Kenny
Carey McWilliams

District of Columbia

Same as in previous letter

Illinois

Kansas

Louisiana

Maryland

Massachusetts

David K. Miles
[REDACTED]

Michigan

Patrick H. O'Brien
[REDACTED]

Minnesota

New Jersey

Ohio

Oregon

Pennsylvania

OPM
Texas

Wisconsin

b7C
FB

Vermont

Washington

Personal History Statement

The CSC file contained a Personal History Statement for Max Lowenthal dated February 24, 1943, which had apparently been executed by Lowenthal. This statement contained the following information: Address, 1 West Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Place of birth, Minneapolis, Minnesota, date not shown. Father, Nathan Lowenthal; mother, Gertie Haskel, both born in Lithuania, both deceased. Education, University of Minnesota - Liberal Arts course, B.A. 1905 to 1909; Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1909-12, LL.B. Employment, Minneapolis Journal, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1907 to 1908 or 1909; U. S. Commerce Court, Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, October, 1912, to September, 1913, for Judge Julian W. Mack, New York City; firm of Strong and Caldwell for Henry Taft, 40 Wall Street, as law clerk, Fall of 1913 to December, 1914; Private practice, January 1915 to 1917, New York City; U. S. State Department Mission clerk or assistant, 1917 to 1917, Washington, D. C., and Europe. Under the heading of supervisor or associate the name of Felix Frankfurter, member of mission, was set forth. Assistant Secretary, later Secretary, President's Mediation Commission, October 1917 to 1918, Washington, D. C., and elsewhere. Supervisor or associate, John H. Walker, member - Illinois. War Labor Policy Board, Assistant to Chairman (Felix Frankfurter, Chairman), April 1918 to 1918, Washington, D. C. Second President Conference, Assistant Secretary, 1920 or 1921, Washington, D. C. Under supervisor or associate the name of Stanley King, member of Conference, now Amherst College, was shown. Private practice 1919 to 1929; New York City. National Committee on Law Observance and Enforcement, Executive Secretary, May, 1929, to August 1930, Washington, D. C. Private practice 1930 to 1933, New York City. U. S. Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, Research Director (Ferdinand Pecora, Chief Counsel), June 1933 to Spring 1944, Washington, D. C. Private practice 1934 to 1935, New York City. U. S. Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, 1935 to 1942, Chief Counsel, Washington, D. C. Under the name of supervisor or associate the names of Senators E. K. Wheeler and Harry S. Truman, Washington, D. C., are listed. Board of Economic Warfare, February 1942 to date of Personal History Statement, which was February 24, 1943, as Consultant. Under associate the name of Milo Perkins, Executive Director and Howard M. Starr were shown.

OPM
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Under the heading of "List of Members of Family in Foreign Country," Lowenthal noted, "Only cousins or more remote relatives in England, Palestine Russia and/or Lithuania; I do not have their names at present." Lowenthal answered in the negative the question: "Are you a member of any Communist or German Bund organization or any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States or do you have membership in or any affiliation with any group, association or organization which advocates or lends support to any organization or movement advocating the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States?"

The Personal History Statement was certified by Lowenthal as being true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief on February 24, 1943. b7C/FBI

During the review of the CSC file on Lowenthal, it was noted that the file had apparently been reviewed by both the State Department and the War Assets Administration. The notation indicated that the State Department employee reviewing the file was [REDACTED] of CSA, Department of State, who reviewed it on January 28, 1947. The notation indicated [REDACTED] Chief, Confidential Information Section, War Assets Administration, was the person reviewing the file.

RECOMMENDATION: None. This is for your information. Photostatic copies of the CSC reports, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] mentioned above have been previously furnished to Mr. Nichols.

- C -

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/92 BY 8123

INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION
REGION OF ORIGIN: CENTRAL OFFICE

Name of Applicant: MAX LOWENTHAL
Address of Applicant: 1 W. Irving St., Chevy Chase, Md.
Investigated at: New York City, Brooklyn, N. Y. and, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
Investigated on: September 27th to December 13, 1943, intermittently.
Investigated by: [REDACTED] Investigator.

POSITION: Consultant, Board of Economic Warfare, \$35 per diem when actually employed, Public Law 28, 77th Congress.
(Central Office Experience Brief dated March 4, 1943 indicates applicant entered on duty February 16, 1942.

OPM
b7c

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: Investigation in this case was conducted in accordance with a Brief from the 4th Regional Office, dated June 7, 1943, File: INV;4R;WJH, which states as follows:

APPLICANT	POSITION	DATE OF BIRTH
Max Lowenthal	Consultant-Board of Economic Warfare	February 26, 1888 Minneapolis, Minnesota.

It is requested that the following witnesses be interviewed:

[REDACTED]

OPM
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D

The following facts have been developed which make the above requested contacts necessary:

About 1923, [REDACTED] in connection with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the ostensible purpose of the organization which was incorporated in Delaware, was to manufacture and sell in

OPM
b7c

clothing in Russia, the investment of the Corporation and its income being guaranteed by the Russian Government. According to Gitlow, the funds of the RAIC were actually used to finance the Communist Party in the country, and it has been established that the State of California, after an investigation of the concern, indicted its officials, but later quashed the indictments and banned the sale of RAIC securities. The applicant was attorney for the Amalgamated, its Bank, and the RAIC, holding stock in the RAIC along with his wife.

Mrs. Lowenthal is the former Eleanor Mack, niece of Judge Julian W. Mack, and it is reported that the Judge is familiar with the radical leanings of the applicant who is his former secretary, and has expressed satisfaction with him.

Until about 1929, Lowenthal engaged in the practice of law in New York, at which time he became counsel for the Wickersham Committee, retaining this position for about a year when he resigned in a huff because the FBI, it is alleged, would not let him have free run of its files. About 1933 or 1934, he wrote a book on the reorganization of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, which was entitled the "Investor Pays," and which dealt harshly with Kuehn Loeb, the firm dominating the reorganization. It is quite possible that Kuehn Loeb will have information of the subject.

The applicant since early in its life, if not from its very inception, had been associated with the International Juridical Association, of which the Secretary is the applicant's former law clerk, Carol W. King. The applicant's wife has been known in one instance to have done research for the IJA Bulletin, and Mr. Lowenthal, himself, appears to have exchanged opinions, prepared memoranda, and worked with Carol W. King. The subject has a penchant for preparing memoranda on various subjects, the great body of which have been on the FBI apparently, and which are fed through various members of the National Press Club who publicize them by using material from them in stories they write.

Even though the applicant worked for seven or eight years for Senator Wheeler, he has not been the same type of isolationist as the Senator. While he was against Lend-Lease, when it was initiated, he was a strong interventionist by the latter part of 1941, although it has not been established that he switched during the crucial days of 1941, June. It has been alleged that the subject, Judge Jerome Frank, and Sigmund Hertzberg, were the brains behind the "America First" organization. Judge Frank is on the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Foley Square, New York, and should be interviewed in addition to the parties mentioned above. The IJA Bulletin followed the Party Line to a much better defined extent, declaring in 1940 that it was a period of "War hysteria" and in 1942 quoting Paul Robeson to the effect that "This is a war for freedom," and also opposing the Burke-Wadsworth bill and other war measures.

[REDACTED]

This memorandum, it should be understood, is in no way binding, and it is felt that further leads will be developed and explored in the New York inquiry.

By direction of the District Manager;

Very truly yours,

Acting Principal Investigator

OPM/btc

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INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: Inasmuch as this case was originally submitted in short form by Investigator [REDACTED] of this office on March 23, 1943, it is felt advisable to incorporate in this report the testimony of the witnesses listed in such report, as taken from the notes attached thereto.

WITNESSES

[REDACTED]
Interviewed March 20, 1943, by Investigator [REDACTED]

He was here quite a while ago. He has left a forwarding address 2 W. Irving St., Chevy Chase, Md. Mr. Lowenthal is a man about 50 or more, and he lived here with his wife and two children. He certainly seemed to be all right while they were here, so far as I know. Of course, all I know of them was that they came and went quietly and never seemed to bother anyone. He had apartment 16-A, an 8 room apartment. I don't know where they lived before they came here. You had better contact the renting agent and that will be a tough job because there has been many of them in the meantime.

No, there isn't anyone up there now, who lived here when Lowenthal had their apartment.

[REDACTED] has the building now. Their office is at 2095 Broadway. Perhaps Wood Dolson Company would know of his residence here.

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FBI

[REDACTED] Real Estate Brokers, 2095 Broadway, New York City,
Interviewed March 20, 1943 by Investigator [REDACTED]

We now have the building at 322 Central Park West, but we took the place over in December of 1942. I suggest that you see the Wood-Dolson Company at 241 W. 72nd Street.

[REDACTED], Agent for Wood-Dolson, Real Estate Brokers, 241 W. 72nd St., New York City,
Interviewed March 20, 1943, by Investigator [REDACTED]

We took the building at 322 Central Park West over in December 1st of 1940. When we took the building over, Apartment 16A was vacant. We bought the place from the Hanover Bank and Trust Company who had just foreclosed on the property. [REDACTED] owned the building before we obtained it from the bank. [REDACTED] is still living at 322 Central Park West in Apartment [REDACTED]. He should be able to give you some information about Mr. Lowenthal.

[REDACTED], New York City,
Interviewed March 20, 1943 by Investigator [REDACTED]

Yes, I remember Max Lowenthal living here. I have just called my office and they have advised me that he left here on September 16, 1940 after having lived here 2 years. He was satisfactory as a tenant. We had a little trouble with him once over the payment of a half month's rent, but it was all over a technicality of the law. He has an attorney by the name of Stroock, down in the Wall Street area. I believe the address is 61 Broadway.

I never heard of him being connected with any organizations excepting the Zionist organization. He is very active in that. He must be in the money, because he was paying around \$1800 or \$2000 for his apartment here. He has two boys. The only trouble we ever had was one time when Rex Beach, the writer, who lived above them, complained because the boys played the piano too much and he couldn't concentrate.

I would say Lowenthal is a man about 50 years of age.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Broadway, New York City,
Interviewed March 22, 1943, by Investigator [REDACTED]

Mr. Lowenthal is a wonderful man. That's about the only way to describe him. He's just about perfect. He was general counsel to the sub-Committee on Interstate Commerce in the investigation of railroads pursuant to Resolution #71. He was a national expert on the subject of railroads. He has written books on the subject. He has a very good book called, "The Investor Pays".

His main job here was an overall study of the investigation of the St. Paul Railroad. I was assigned by the Railroad Retirement Board to work with Mr. Lowenthal. He was chosen by the U. S. Senate Committee as Chief Counsel to work on railroad investigations and I was assigned by the Railroad Retirement Board to work with him.

The Sub-Committee has been out of existence since last Congress and now the Railroad Retirement Board project is being liquidated. They want me to come out to Chicago now where the Board has moved, but with my family and the draft on my hands I can't do it.

I think that Mr. Lowenthal is just above the top of the world. I knew him over 3 1/2 years. I know he is a New Dealer, but I don't think he is Communistically inclined at all. I think for anything personal about him, you should see some of the City's Attorneys and business men who know him well. My connections with him have all been entirely business and in connection with the railroad business.

As to every trait of his character, I think he is really the greatest man I ever met. Years ago, he used to be connected with Mr. Szold of the firm of Szold and Brandvick. Judge Mack of the Federal Court is, I think, his father-in-law.

He started here with this company in 1936. He is a man about 52 or 53 years of age. He is married and I think has two children. His pay here was only nominal. There was a rule in the Senate limiting his salary to about \$3600.

I know of no scrapes or difficulties he has ever been in. A man of his record and caliber I would suppose would never be interested in that sort of thing (note: reference to Communism or Fascism).

His job here was a Congressional appointment. The committee was under the chairmanship of Senator Wheeler. Yes, this was a full time job. His connection, through the investigation, were more with banking and insurance than of the railroads. He is one of the leading writers of the country on the subject of railroads.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Broadway, New York City.

Interviewed March 22, 1943 by Investigator [REDACTED]

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I have never met Mr. Max Lowenthal, but I know who he is, because we had a mutual friend in Mr. Justice Cordozo. My father, who is now dead, knew Mr. Lowenthal. I have read Mr. Lowenthal's work in connection with the railroad Senate Hearing. That's about all I know of him except that I knew my father had a high regard for him and his abilities. My father used to speak very highly of him and of his exceptional legal mind. Mr. Lowenthal is a Harvard man. I believe that my father did some legal work with him, but that was before my connections with the firm.

[REDACTED] Broad St., New York City.

Interviewed March 22, 1943 by Investigator [REDACTED]

I have known Max Lowenthal for about 20 or 25 years or more. He and I went to Harvard Law School together. Both of us graduated Cum Laude. We were both on the Harvard Law Review. He was secretary to Judge Mack about 1913. About 1920 [REDACTED] formed the law firm of Lowenthal and Szold. A few years later R. W. Perkins came in [REDACTED] Max is married to a niece of Judge Mack. The judge is an old and sick man now and I doubt if you could see him. Max finally left the firm and retired. He is pretty well heeled so far as money is concerned. His wife will inherit well. He's not the Communist type at all. He has always had things pretty much his own way. Of course, I will say he is a drastic New Dealer, but I can go all the way down the line for his true Americanism. I am sure, and I know him through and through, that he has never been connected with anything Communistic. And, of course, his background precludes any possibility of Nazism, or Fascism. He has never been in any sort of difficulties. He is a very able, liberal fellow and greatly devoted to public service.

I give him this good recommendation without reservation and I would definitely not be responsible for a recommendation like this if I wasn't sure of him, because of my own past history. In 1915 [REDACTED] and following that I was then [REDACTED]

He has written a book called "The Investor Pays".

I think [REDACTED] of the Bear-Stearns Brokerage firm and also [REDACTED] of the E. F. Drew and Company could also tell you all about him.

[REDACTED] Wall St., New York City,

Interviewed March 22, 1943 by Investigator [REDACTED]

Yes, I have known Max Lowenthal for at least 20 years. He has been with the Wheeler Committee. We have copies of all their hearings in which Max was Chief Cross Examiner of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

He married a niece of Fred Mack, [REDACTED]. I am surprised that the Commission doesn't know all about him. He has been in Washington quite a while now. He is a very brilliant and capable fellow, but he is one of the Harvard gang in Washington that I just don't agree with. He is intimate with Justice Frankfurter, and with that Cohen and Cochran outfit of New Dealers down there and I hate their guts. The fact is, I hate Max's guts too, but that is because of his political views and not because of any personal qualifications which are unblemished. He is mixed up with that Harvard extreme New Deal outfit and I just don't follow their line of thinking. However, this man Lowenthal is a brilliant man and knows his business,

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and is a legal light whom I am sure has no disloyal connections. He is just disgustingly liberal.

He has so many big connections that I am just surprised that the Civil Service Commission doesn't know enough about him so that an investigation wouldn't be necessary.

~~Mr. Max Lowenthal~~, Real Estate Agent, 371 E. 149th St., Bronx, N. Y.

Interviewed March 22, 1943 by Investigator M. ~~Max Lowenthal~~

We had Mr. Max Lowenthal for a tenant at 322 Central Park West for about two years from October, 1938 to September, 1940. We were sorry to see him go. I know he had some kind of business with the government that took him to Washington frequently. He had an 8 room apartment that cost him about \$2000 a year with us. He always paid his rent regularly. I don't know where he was before that. I couldn't tell you anything about any of his business or social connections. We never had any cause to think he ever had any inclinations or connections with any of the "Iams". My recommendation for him is A-1. He is a very well educated man. I think he is a Harvard man.

We never had any liquor problem insofar as he was concerned. I have no reason to doubt any of his qualifications for government service.

~~Mr. Max Lowenthal~~, Misenberg & Fine, Real Estate Agents, 371 E. 149th St., Bronx, N. Y.

Interviewed March 22, 1943 by Investigator ~~Max Lowenthal~~

When we had the building at 322 Central Park West, I had the opportunity to become pretty well acquainted with Mr. Max Lowenthal. He is a very unusual intellectual type of man. His connections, I believe, are mostly in Washington. He was on some Senate committee and his business was quite a bit in Washington.

I have never had any reason to suspect him of being anything but a good American citizen. You can come to that conclusion from the work he does and the people he works with.

He has connections in Congress because he has been on some Senate Committee for a long time. He has a fine family, also. He owes us no money. He was always prompt in his payments of rent.

He never showed any evidences of the use of liquor or anything of that nature. I thought he was really a responsible man.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: On October 4, 1943, your investigator obtained the following news items from the files of the New York Times at 43rd Street and Broadway, New York City.

New York Times, May 31, 1929, Washington, D. C.,

Although this was a holiday the Special Commission (Wickersham) appointed by President Hoover to deal with law enforcement worked all day, just as it did yesterday, and took several important steps.

In the first place it officially named itself, "The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement". ...

In addition the commission elected Max Lowenthal of New York City as secretary.

Mr. Lowenthal who was elected secretary, is a 1909 graduate of the University of Minnesota and of Harvard Law School in 1912. He served for one year as secretary to Julian W. Mack of the U. S. Court of Commerce and afterward was employed for a year in the law offices of Caldwell, Wickersham and Taft of New York. He was assistant to Mr. Wickersham as special counsel for the City of New York in the Port of New York Terminal rate case before the Interstate Commerce Committee.

He was Assistant Secretary of President Wilson's Mediation Commission in 1917; Assistant Secretary of the War Labor Policy Board in 1918 and of the President's second Industrial Conference in 1919--1920, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law in New York. He is one of the trustees of the 20th Century Fund.

New York World, August 8, 1930.

LOWENTHAL QUIT HOOVER LAW BODY SEEKING IDEAL LOST

"Disappointment over the failure of the Hoover Law Enforcement Commission to adhere to its preannounced intention of making a scientific and dispassionate study of law violation and law enforcement, and disgust over what he regarded as its antics in the realm of political expediency, caused the resignation of Max Lowenthal of New York as the commission's executive secretary, The World learned yesterday from informants close both to Mr. Lowenthal and to members of the Commission.

Mr. Lowenthal resigned July 30th. He had served thirteen months without pay in a post which he entered at the personal solicitation of George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission.

A lawyer of such unusual ability that he had been able to make, in fifteen years, a fortune sufficient to enable him to retire from active practice, and of such liberal and public-spirited convictions that he has for many years given the greater part of his time and his abilities to public and quasi-public affairs, Mr. Lowenthal was induced to become the commission's secretary, it was learned, by representations that it would attempt something which thoughtful lawyers had hoped for for years--a comprehensive, authoritative, fact-find inquiry into the increasingly serious problem of law enforcement.

President Hoover, who originally had promised to create a board for the study of the prohibition problem specifically--a promise made in the course of his Presidential campaign, when the liquor question was causing much political maneuvering and squirming--commissioned the board to study, not prohibition alone, but the whole broad field of law enforcement. He gave assurances that no report would be expected within two years, and obtained funds sufficient to carry on the first year's investigation and research work.

With this prospect Mr. Lowenthal was induced to move his residence to Washington, discontinue virtually all of his business and professional connections in New York, and give his full time--without pay--to the task of giving executive direction to the commission's inquiry.

In this position he was in charge of the administration of the offices, the supervision of the work of all the commission's many research experts and investigators, and the expenditure of the commission's subsidy from Congress.

His friends said yesterday--and it was confirmed by persons intimately informed of the secret workings of the commission--that Lowenthal was soon disillusioned both as to the scope and scientific quality of the inquiry and as to its intent.

At the outset the commission bound itself to the rule that no member was to reveal any of the board's workings or discuss its problems, hopes or plans; that all statements were to come from the chairman, Mr. Wickersham, and then only after consultation among the members and with their joint consent.

This one rule was quickly broken, first by Mr. Wickersham (although apparently innocently) in the publication of his letter to Governor Roosevelt suggesting that the states might share in the burden of prohibition enforcement, and afterward by several other members, notably [redacted] Chicago civic reform leader; Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick, and [redacted] president of Radcliffe College.

These breaches of a common agreement precipitated several quarrels within the membership, it is an open secret, as well as causing violent partisan criticism in Congress and among the wets and dries.

But a greater cause for distress to Mr. Lowenthal and to several others of his type who had given their services to the commission was the departure of the commission from the standards on which it had commenced work.

In spite of the President's assurance that it would not be required to make any hasty or ill-prepared reports, political expediency demanded that a preliminary report be made when the commission was only six months old. This report, designed to prevent congressional criticism of inaction by the commission, was composed so hastily that it contained many ambiguities and inaccuracies of statement and fact, it is said, and drew upon the commission a considerable amount of hostile criticism.

A supplementary report, issued several months later, did little to remedy the situation created by the commission's political self-consciousness.

Meantime, within the commission itself dissension had arisen among several of the members who were naturally antagonistic on many of the points under consideration and examination. Particularly was this true of the prohibition problem, and a series of quarrels between the so-called "liberal wet" group, of which Mr. Wickersham is supposedly the leader, and the extreme dry faction led by Federal Judge Kenyon of Iowa, probably has brought about a situation where a unanimous recommendation in regard to the prohibition law and its workings will be impossible.

Mr. Lowenthal is said to have discussed the matter of his resignation as long ago as six months, when he perceived, according to his intimates, that the supposedly scientific study of law enforcement was vanishing in a welter of political bickerings, but he was persuaded to remain at his post until mid-summer when, after hostile threats on the part of the Senate, the commission finally obtained a new appropriation of \$250,000.

Then with the announcement that "family reasons made further residence in Washington impracticable," he resigned the secretaryship and returned to his summer home at New Milford, Conn.

He himself refused to discuss the matter in any way yesterday. The commission's original ruling that no statements were to be made except by the chairman still bound him, he said, and he felt he must refuse to give either confirmation or denial to the reasons reported by his friends for his resignation.

"The only person who can make any statement about this is Mr. Wickersham," he said. "I shall not discuss it now or later."

Mr. Lowenthal was born in Minnesota and was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1909, but after his graduation, Cum Laude, from the Harvard Law school in 1912, and a year as secretary to Judge Julian W. Mack of the U. S. Court of Commerce he entered the offices of Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft here and later became senior partner of the law firm of Lowenthal, Szold and Perkins.

Although he had a large practice, he gave much of his time to public service, even before his virtual retirement three years ago, and served with Mr. Wickersham as special counsel for the City of New York in the Port of New York terminal rate case, assisted in the formation of the Amalgamated Bank and was active in labor and industrial affairs.

New York Times, February 9, 1931

The 20th Century Fund has transferred its headquarters from Boston to this city. It was established in 1919 by Edward A. Filene, president of the William Filene's Son Co. of Boston. 4 of the 9 members of the Board of Trustees are residents of New York and as the activities of the fund expanded, it was found desirable to centre them here.

The New York Trustees of the fund are Bruce Bliven, MAX LOWENTHAL, James J. McDonald, and Owen D. Young. The other members of the board are Newton D. Baker, Henry S. Dennison, John H. Fahey, Edward A. Filene, and Roscoe Pound. Evans Clark is the Executive Director.

The fund has confined its donations almost entirely to the economic field and has been chiefly known to the public for its interest in the Credit Union movement and in maintaining higher standards of consumer credit generally, as well as for its contribution to the promotion of scientific management through its support of the International Management Institute.

New York Times, Book Review, June 25, 1933.

"A SIGNIFICANT CASE STUDY OF BIG BUSINESS AND THE BANKERS."
By Gardiner C. Means.

"The Investor Pays," 389 Page Book by Max Lowenthal.

(Preface) For the purpose of making the subject clearer to the average security holder a concrete case (The receivership of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company) has been chosen. This case is the biggest receivership in American history. By and large its story is typical of most reorganizations of companies in which bondholders and stockholders have their money. Some of the men active in that case participate in most large corporate reorganization and in great measure set the conduct of all such cases in every section of the country.

Throughout the book the author emphasizes the typical character of bringing out the parallel between the legal steps actually taken and those recommended as good

receivership practice by one of the leading lawyers in the case in a series of public lectures.

The course of the receivership is set forth almost entirely in excerpts from court and commission proceedings, public lectures and published documents.

In them the bankers and their lawyers speak directly, and the full interest of conflicting personalities and involved situations is thereby obtained. By the skillful handling of this material the author causes the whole development of the receivership to stand out from the mass of material and of legal technicality. He makes it appear as a campaign on the part of the bankers to obtain control of the St. Paul and the prerequisites of such power without assuming enforceable responsibility to the security holders or to the general public with respect to the property.

The receivership of the St. Paul is itself a cause celebre. By 1925, the date of the receivership, the road had become a tremendous network of 11,000 miles, with assets of 3/4 of a billion dollars and over 40,000 security holders. The receivership involved most of the large banking houses in Wall Street and the bulk of the great corporation's law firms. At the center of the stage stood the bankers, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Co., and an imposing array of lawyers. Rarely has such a host of financial and legal talent been organized in a single cause. ...

Mr. Loventhal goes on to tell how, when the financial condition of the St. Paul became increasingly more precarious, the bankers discouraged the formation of the usual protective committee on the ground that such action would be premature. Then, without announcement to the public, plans were made for an immediate receivership. According to the testimony of their lawyers, the banking group managed to have the receivership come before a judge satisfactory to them. ...

Mr. Loventhal only sketches the final stages of the reorganization--the transfer of the property to a new corporation at a sale; the issuance of new securities; the fees to the bankers and their lawyers, amounting to over six million dollars, and finally the retaining of banker control over the new company by a voting trust. ...

From the point of view of the layman, this book is a most readable and exciting resume of a great receivership. From the social point of view, the book is of even greater significance. It points directly to what must be one of the major problems of the modern corporation ---- the development of power without responsibility.

Implicit in the book is an indictment not only of current reorganization practice, but also of all banking activity which aims to obtain irresponsible powers.

New York Times, August 26, 1933.

Max Loventhal, attorney, who has been working recently with Ferdinand Pecora in the Senate Investigation of Banking, has made available his services as consultant to the subcommittee of the House of Representatives assigned to investigate federal and equity receiverships in New York, it was announced yesterday.

New York Times, August 12, 1937.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was accused before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce today of questionable activities dating back --

The views of the Committee were submitted to Mr. Young (Robert R. Young, head of the syndicate controlling railroad lines and other properties within the Van Sweringen system) in summary form by Max Lowenthal, the Committee's chief counsel.

New York Times, November 11, 1937.

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, now investigating plans for the reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, introduced into the record this afternoon a list of insurance company officials and bankers who, it was asserted, are supporting or have acquiesced in the so-called debtor or Alleghany Corporation reorganization plan now pending before the Interstate Commerce Committee. All of those named, it was declared, were on a J. P. Morgan & Company "preferred list" and as such received from that firm substantial blocks of Alleghany stock at a price well below the market price prevailing at the time the securities were allocated. ...

The insurance companies named on the list were the Metropolitan Life, New York Life, Prudential Life and John Hancock Mutual Life. The banks were The Bank of New York and Trust Company; Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Bankers Trust Co.; New York Trust Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company.

[REDACTED] Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life and [REDACTED] Treasurer of New York Life, were the witnesses under examination when Max Lowenthal, Chief Counsel for the Senate Committee, read the list into the record. Neither [REDACTED] nor [REDACTED] was on the list, but [REDACTED] father of [REDACTED] was on it. The elder [REDACTED], who is Chairman of the Board of the Metropolitan Life, was allocated 1,000 shares of Alleghany stock, and, according to the committee, the price he paid as well as all the others named was \$20 a share, the market price at the time being \$35. [REDACTED] the committee said, realized a profit of \$15,500.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] made no effort to conceal their resentment at the testimony. [REDACTED] made it plain that there was not the remotest excuse to interpret as improper his father's acceptance of the Morgan and Company allocation. It was, he explained, a transaction entirely outside his father's connection with the Metropolitan Life. [REDACTED] denounced the production of the evidence as an insinuation that persons prominent in the management of insurance companies and banks had been guilty of taking bribes. Mr. Lowenthal insisted that he was making no insinuations, but was simply putting into the record certain facts that had come into the possession of the Senate Committee.

Once in the controversy involving the production of the list, Senator Truman, acting Chairman of the Committee, remarked that if such a transaction involved public officials, it would be labelled "graft". ...

New York Times, April 13, 1939.

An 11 man committee to make a study and recommend legislation to govern referees in bankruptcy, trustees in bankruptcy and receivers named by federal courts was appointed today by Attorney General Murphy.

The Attorney General has been eager especially since Judges Manton and Thomas were investigated to reform the receivership system. ...

Members of the committee are Solicitor General Jackson, Judge Robert P. Patterson of the 2nd Circuit Court, Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the R. F. C., Edward

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H. Foley, Acting General Council of the Treasury, Jerome Frank of the S. E. C.,
Willard L. Thorp of the Department of Commerce and MAX LOWENTHAL.

The committee will meet soon, and establish offices and a staff to collect information, especially that available from Congressional Committees which have investigated the receivership system.

New York Times, April 29, 1939.

Max Lowenthal, Counsel for the Senate's investigation of railroad finances, urged the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today to approve tighter safeguards against a conflict of interest on the part of persons handling railroad bankruptcy matters.

Mr. Lowenthal testified at hearings on legislation to revise the present procedure for reorganization of insolvent railroads, legislation which he assisted in preparing. The investigation which he directed, he told the committee, showed a need for provisions in the pending bill designed to assure independent trustees, receivers and counsel during reorganization of insolvent roads. ...

[REDACTED], B'Nai B'rith Anti Defamation League, [REDACTED],
[REDACTED], New York City.

Interviewed September 27, 1943.

I have been here a number of years, but I do not know Mr. Max Lowenthal. The only material which we have in our files with respect to the man whom you are investigating is the following item in Walter Winchell's Column in the New York Daily Mirror as of February 5, 1942.

" ... Senator Wheeler's man, Max Lowenthal, in addition to his Washington office (which he occupies at taxpayers' expense) also has an office at 45 Broadway, New York, the telephone number of which is Digby 4-6790--which is a U. S. Government phone number! How come? Did Wheeler finally put the very rich man on the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee payroll? "

[REDACTED] President of B'Nai B'rith, is located in Omaha, Nebraska.
[REDACTED] National Secretary of the B'Nai B'rith is located at 1003 K St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Someone who might be able to give you some information is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Regional Secretary of the B'Nai B'rith at 11 W. 42nd Street.

[REDACTED] Madison Ave., New York City.

Interviewed September 27, 1943.

I have known Max Lowenthal for about 20 years, and between us we have always called each other [REDACTED] and Max. In recent years I haven't seen much of him.

I first knew him when he was secretary to Judge Julian Mack. He married Judge Mack's daughter. As you perhaps know, Judge Mack just recently died. He was a very able, brilliant, and successful lawyer and made all of his money in law. However, he hasn't been practicing law for some time. For a long time he was connected with Senator Wheeler on the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Mr. Lowenthal is incorruptible and wouldn't sell out to a labor union or to the National Association of Manufacturers for money. However, I wouldn't trust his

basic loyalty. I wouldn't place him in a confidential policy making or any position of trust in the government for anything on earth. I would always wonder who he is talking to on the side. I know that if he ever disagreed with anything or anyone in a governmental agency, he would undermine the agency before resigning. That's the sort of a man he is. I wouldn't dream of placing him in a confidential governmental position.

My conclusions are not based on a hell of a lot of facts, but I don't trust him.

He tried to undermine the Federal Bureau of Investigation and I think, also, the Civil Service Commission. It wouldn't surprise me at all if he wrote those articles in the Nation magazine about the F. B. I. investigators and the Civil Service Commission investigators, in which you were held up to ridicule as to how you conducted your investigations. Get the Federal Bureau of Investigation file on him. That will tell you what I have in mind. I can't tell you anything more about that. All you have to do is get the file at the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have talked to Edgar Hoover about him. That's all I can tell you. FBI/b7C

You might go to see [redacted] about Lowenthal, but don't tell [redacted] that I told you to see him. Max Lowenthal was the one who is supposed to have written many of the letters of the Senators who were opposed to the appointment of William Douglas to the Supreme Court.

Max is anti-Fascist, and perhaps has been sucked in at times by the Communists, but he is no Communist. I think he has been strongly for the war effort. He isn't one of those who supported Marcantonio in opposition to the Conscription Bill or in the picket of the White House. O.P.M. b7C

As to his personal life, he is married and has a couple of children. His personal habits are above reproach. If Senator Morris was around, he would give you a good account of Lowenthal, as he thought well of him.

[redacted] District #1, B'Nai B'rith, [redacted]
[redacted] New York City.

Interviewed September 27, 1943. FBI/b7C

I have been working in this position for the last 8 years and I never heard of Max Lowenthal. This district embraces all of the New England states. Mr. Lawrence White is now on a field trip and he will be back in about a week. Someone whom you might see about Max Lowenthal is [redacted] who is an important person in the B'Nai B'rith, maintains close relations with the State Department and handles many of our Army and Navy matters. You might also see [redacted] who is president of our district.

[redacted] B'Nai B'rith,
[redacted] New York City.

Interviewed September 27, 1943.

The name Max Lowenthal does not strike a familiar chord in my memory.

Have you checked the files at the Anti-Defamation League? They certainly would

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have a record of it if anyone had ever approached an official of B'Nai B'rith to try and undermine the F. B. I. I have just called [redacted] Chief, Investigations Division, of the Anti-Defamation League, and he is going to check our inner confidential file.

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[redacted] B'Nai B'rith Anti
Defamation League, [redacted] New York City.
Interviewed September 28, 1943.

We do not have anything in any of our files on Max Lowenthal except that news item which Walter Winchell had in his column. [redacted] Walter Winchell's secretary, may be able to furnish you with some additional information on him, or can tell you where you can get it. Winchell may well know plenty about Lowenthal. He is very well informed.

Someone that I suggest you might see is Rabbi Paul Riskman, who is director of the Anti-Defamation League in Washington, D. C. His address in Washington is 1003 K St. N. W. and the telephone number is District 7131.

[redacted] B'Nai B'rith,
[redacted] New York City.
Interviewed October 4, 1943.

I don't know Max Lowenthal and have never heard of him. Have you checked our records at the Anti-Defamation League? You might see Charles Korowitz, who is Counsel to the District and a former president of this District.

[redacted]
B'Nai B'rith, [redacted] New York City.
Interviewed October 4, 1943.

I do not know anyone by the name of Max Lowenthal. I never heard of anyone ever proposing to us that we attack the F. B. I.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: This call was made after a record search form had been returned with the following notation thereon:

"Confidential Informant A-2" a "Max Lowenthal", a known Communist, member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association, 100 Fifth Ave., New York City."

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT A-2, Interviewed October 4, 1943.

Our records indicate that we have a report from Confidential Informant A-3 dated April 27, 1943, the number of which I am not at liberty to give you, which states that Mr. Max Lowenthal as of June, 1942 was shown to be a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association in the District of Columbia. He was also listed as a member of the New York Executive Committee of the International Juridical Association as of May 29, 1933.

Our files show that the Executive Committee of the International Juridical

Association as of May 29, 1933 was composed of the following members in New York:

Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, Professor Paul F. Brissenden, Joseph R. Brodsky, Oswald K. Frankel, Professor Jerome Frank, Henry T. Hunt, Professor Earl Llewellyn, Max Lowenthal, Roy Wilkins, Philip Wittenberg, Professor Leo Wolman.

The International Juridical Association with headquarters at 100 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. was originally a branch of a like organization in Germany. Since the Hitler regime came into power in Germany, the New York Branch became the official headquarters of the association. It was formed on May 2, 1933 by lawyers of New York City who have a leaning towards Communism. This is a legal organization said to be attached to the International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., New York City, a known Communist affiliate. Mrs. Carol Weiss King is Secretary.

It is not known whether this association is a member of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., but it is believed that they are closely associated with them in supplying lawyers for its defense in court.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: Page 375 of Mr. Eugene Lyons' Book "The Red Decade" states that the International Juridical Association is listed by the Committee for Cultural Freedom as of April, 1940 as being under "outright Communist control".

Pages 65 and 66 of the report of [REDACTED] in the matter of the investigation of the City Council into the affairs and conduct of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of the City of New York and Honorable [REDACTED] Its President, states in part as follows:

"The bulletins of the International Juridical Association from its very inception show that it is devoted to the defense of the rights of the Communist Party, Communists and radical agitators and that it is not limited merely to legal research, but to sharp criticism of existing governmental agencies and defense of subversive groups."

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: Your investigator is incorporating into this report at this point the results of a record search by our Liaison Investigator with Confidential Informant A-3 which states as follows:

November 2, 1943.

MEMORANDUM TO: [REDACTED] Investigator.

FROM: [REDACTED] Investigator

SUBJECT: Record Search at Confidential Informant A-3 in the case of Max Lowenthal.

Pursuant to your request, this investigator made a record search at the New York Office of Confidential Informant A-3, which disclosed the following information:

(1) Max Lowenthal (no addresses or identifying data) is a member of the

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National Committee of the International Juridical Association.

No further information."

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Brooklyn, N. Y.
Interviewed October 4, 1943.

[REDACTED], no longer has his office here as he is now employed as an attorney by the Office of Dependency Benefits at Newark, N. J. [REDACTED] address is [REDACTED], Brooklyn.

[REDACTED], Brooklyn, N. Y.
Interviewed October 4, 1943.

I am now employed at [REDACTED]. The material which I obtained [REDACTED] was secured from a former informant in the Communist Party, but for the main part the subversive material which I obtained came as a result of considerable research work at the Public Library. I was never a member of the Communist Party.

I can't seem to recall the name of Max Lowenthal. I am confident I do not know him. His name may have appeared in my report, but I don't know anything about him. In reviewing my report now, I can't seem to locate his name being referred to in any of the organizations that [REDACTED] was a member of.

I spent considerable money and research work in obtaining letter heads of organizations with which [REDACTED] was identified. I didn't list all of the individuals I outlined on these various letter heads in my report. I took the names of the more prominent individuals and those which appeared consistently throughout the organizations so that the political complexion of the individuals and [REDACTED] could be clearly shown.

For a long time I had these letter heads and material in my apartment here, but it was cluttering up my place so I threw it all into the incinerator.

I don't know of anyone who might be able to give you some information about Max Lowenthal. I'm sorry I can't be of more help to you.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: New York Public Library, 42nd St. & Fifth Avenue, New York City, contacted October 3, 1943. The Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature was checked from January, 1929 to June, 1942 and indicated that the applicant wrote the following articles:

Harper's Magazine, December, 1934, "Case of the Missouri Pacific."

Harper's Magazine, November, 1934, "Wall Street and the Investor".

New Republic Magazine, August 22, 1934, "Wall Street Kisses Congress Goodbye".

New Republic Magazine, October 17, 1934, "\$30 in Wall Street".

The card files at the New York Public Library indicated that the applicant wrote the book, "The Investor Pays",

which is the story of the receivership and reorganization of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: Your investigator reviewed the above articles and there was nothing in them which reflected anything adversely on the applicant insofar as his loyalty was concerned. As the titles of the articles indicate, they were criticisms of Wall St. practices.

Your investigator reviewed the International Juridical Association monthly bulletin from May 1st, 1932 until December, 1942, on which later date the bulletin stated, "Next month, bi-monthly thereafter, the bulletin will be published by the National Lawyers Guild as an integral part of the Lawyers Guild Review."

The April, 1942 issue of the International Juridical Association monthly bulletin had a letterhead with the various members of the National Committee of the Association listed by states on the left hand margin.

The District of Columbia had the following individuals on the National Committee:

[REDACTED]

Max Lowenthal,
Lee Pressman,

[REDACTED]

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The August, 1940 issue of the bulletin in reviewing the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill concluded in part as follows:

"It is scarcely conceivable that defense interests are properly served by peacetime regimentation destructive of confidence in American Democracy. ..."

The June, 1942 issue of the bulletin states in part as follows:

"Despite widespread protest against the disruptive tactics and anti-Democratic tendencies of the Coudert Committee's work, Governor Lehman approved a \$50,000 appropriation for continuance of its work in investigation of "subversive" activities in New York schools."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], New York City,
Interviewed October 5, 1943.

You were fortunate in finding me in the city, as I have been abroad for the past two years. At present I am on a 10 day furlough.

In speaking of Mr. Max Lowenthal, I want you to bear two things in mind. First, I am not speaking in my capacity as a naval officer and second, I am prejudiced against the man.

I can say conservatively that I have known him for about the past 15 years. I know him best in 1936 when he was counsel on the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. At that time I was questioned considerably in Washington by him and others on the Committee in connection with our activities. He was in this office weeks on end looking into our books from 1896 on.

He is just the wrong kind of a man for the government to take any important position. I know thousands of people who would lose respect in anything he would turn up in. He has a typically destructive type of mind and fancies he knows all about economics. Personally, I don't think he knows much about economics. I would not have a great deal of confidence in anything he had anything to do with. I don't think that he has a constructive mind at all. His is the kind of mind that undermines confidence in the administration. He has an insatiable lust for publicity. He will write an article on anything. I wouldn't want him running the economics of this country while I am out on a cruiser.

Our firm realizes that we have made mistakes in the past. Hindsight is always better than foresight. These mistakes have always been mistakes of judgment. In the early 1930's Max Lowenthal wrote a book called "The Investor Pays" in which he bitterly attacked us in connection with our handling of the financial reorganization of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad. It was a book about 300 pages long and in it he pictured us as playing loose and being dishonest. A lot of people said that we should have sued him for libel, but we didn't, as that is what he would have wanted us to do.

He also wrote some of the dirtiest, most scurrilous articles on things that he knows to be untrue. I recall that one of these articles was in Harper's Magazine. He is a very insincere fellow and is the kind of a man that runs with the hares and hunts with the hounds. He will write an article with his eye on the cash register. I think you could hire him for \$10,000 to write an article for you on any subject. This firm wouldn't say a good thing about him. He has a brilliant mind, but it is a completely destructive type of mind.

My objection to him is that he is completely intellectually dishonest. I don't think the government helps itself much by employing a man like Max Lowenthal. J. P. Morgan & Co. would give you a worse story about him than us. He is just a mental sadist.

Lowenthal is a great one at mud slinging. He is one of the most sneering, arrogant individuals I know.

I have a wholesome respect for some of the people who have investigated this firm. I don't know of anyone who has been investigated by Max Lowenthal who didn't come out with the feeling that he is intellectually dishonest. Justice Ferdinand Pecora investigated us and I thought that he was honest and fair about it. Mr. Talbot Taylor of the Wheeler Senate Interstate Commerce Committee did a good job. However, this fellow Lowenthal doesn't even have good manners.

We caught him stewing in his own juice a couple of times. One day he was questioning me in Washington all day long. Immediately at the conclusion of the day's

hearings, Senator Wheeler got up and started to read a summary of the day's proceedings to the press. This summary did not tally with what had transpired during the day, and I asked Senator Wheeler if I could see the statement. Senator Wheeler showed me the mimeographed statement and I asked him how he was in a position to have the day's proceedings summarized immediately after the conclusion of the hearing. The press did not publicize the day's proceedings, as they realized that the summary they just received was prepared in advance. I am certain that Max Lowenthal had done this.

Senators Truman and Wheeler know him damn well.

It has been years since he has had a private practice. He was formerly with the law firm of Lowenthal, Szold and Broadwell. The firm did considerable legal work for minority stockholders. He made all of his money on receiverships and bankruptcies, many of which cases were assigned to him by Judge Julian Mack whose niece he married.

I know that Senator Wheeler took quite a shine to him.

As to his loyalty to this country, I wouldn't damn him on that. I know he has no loyalty to people. As to whether he has any Nazi or Fascist sympathies, I would say completely no. I don't think much about his economic tenets, but whether he is a Communist or fellow traveler I have no way of judging that.

So far as I know his personal habits are O. K. I am sure he doesn't drink or take drugs.

One of my partners, [redacted] of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C. knows more about his background than I do. Young [redacted] of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is now in the Army, could tell you something about Lowenthal. The older [redacted] of J. P. Morgan would probably know him. Someone whom you might see of reputation is Mr. John W. Davis, former presidential candidate of the law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardner & Reed. Also, [redacted] of the law firm of Cravath, DeGersdorff, Swaine & Wood.

[redacted], N. Y.
Interviewed October 7, 1943.

I can't seem to remember Max Lowenthal who was counsel on the Wheeler Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. I was [redacted] in Washington during 1938 and 1939, and I have appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, but I can't seem to place Mr. Lowenthal.

Recently, six different governmental investigating agencies have contacted me in connection with people identified with Wheeler. I think it is because Wheeler's daughter at one time was playing around with a Communist Party member, [redacted] who was placed [redacted] by Joe Curran and Rathboun. [redacted] was a good looking chap, became acquainted with Wheeler's daughter and took her to party affairs, etc. At about that time, Wheeler introduced some Communist sponsored radio bill. I was never a member of the party, but knew what was going on.

If you have any suspicions that Lowenthal may be subversive, you might see [redacted] of the Amalgamated Bank. [redacted] used to be manager on the Hill in Washington for Labor's Non-Partisan League. He was Sidney Hillman's executive assistant in Washington when Hillman was a big-shot down there [redacted] is no friend particularly of Wheeler's. [redacted] is politically reliable. The Communists made it hot

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for him in Washington by such men as Gardner Jackson, so he had to leave. You can tell [redacted] that you saw me. The League had lists of the different political figures and how they stood, and he might be able to tell you something about Loventhal.

[redacted]

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: Your investigator called at the offices of the Phelps-Dodge Oil Company at 40 Wall St., New York City, on October 4, 1943, and was informed that they did not have anyone by the name of [redacted] in their employ. During the interview, [redacted] did not indicate where he is presently employed. He did not particularly impress your investigator as being altogether reliable. He was friendly and endeavored to be co-operative, but his mannerisms did not inspire confidence. He resides with his wife and a small child in two small rooms on the second floor of a run-down frame house. These two rooms presented a picture of squalor at the time your investigator called.

[redacted]

[redacted] New York City.
Interviewed October 7, 1943.

I never had any association with or know anything about Mr. Max Loventhal. I think that [redacted] auditor of the bank, knows him.

[redacted]

[redacted] New York City.
Interviewed October 7, 1943.

[redacted] I have known Max Loventhal for many years. He was one of the original directors of this bank. He helped to organize it and acted in the capacity of an attorney.

In the 1920's and early 1930's Mr. Loventhal used to represent bond holders and minority stockholders in appropriate reorganization work. I was [redacted] of these committees which his law firm represented. He is a very brilliant and capable attorney.

I haven't seen him in the past six months. He came in here about that time for a visit.

He has been counsel to the Senate Investigating Committee on railroads. He was handling for some time the investigation of the Missouri, Pacific Railroad, years ago, when the government was looking into it. He made quite a reputation as counsel for the government of the Missouri, Pacific Railroad and wrote a book on it.

He is one of the Felix Frankfurter boys and has been in Washington since the New Deal came in. He has been living in Washington since the start of Roosevelt's administration. He is one of these Harvard men and graduated with all kinds of honors. He is supposed to be an expert on railroads and reorganization work. That was the kind of law work which he specialized in.

I know he does not drink. Mr. Loventhal is a very quiet, very fine man with a fine personality. He is devoted to his family, I know. I used to see him quite often

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when he was with the bank, but he dropped out of the Board of Directors about 5 or 6 years ago. He has been in Washington on a permanent basis and makes his home there. When he went into government work, he left his law practice altogether. Nothing of a scandalous or irregular nature of any kind has ever been connected with Mr. Loventhal's name. In fact, I never heard anyone say anything bad about the man. That is unusual, but that is the type of man he is. Mr. Sidney Hillman, President of the union could tell you something about him. Many of the officers of the bank can give you a good account of him. Mayor LaGuardia was also connected with the bank the same time that Loventhal was and they know each other well. [REDACTED] president of the bank can give you a good account of him.

From my association with Mr. Loventhal, he has never said anything that would intimate to me that he has subversive tendencies or connections. In our years of association I would have been bound to have noticed that if he had such inclinations. He never expressed any views that might indicate he wanted to overthrow our form of government. There is no question that he is anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist, because he is (reference to religion). He is a liberal man and very liberal in his ideas, but that is not to be confused with Communism. I am certain that all of his background is opposed to the totalitarianism of Communism. He is a great supporter of President Roosevelt, and that is why he landed where he is.

I would unqualifiedly recommend him for any position in the government. OPM
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[REDACTED]
New York City.

Interviewed October 7, 1943.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: This witness is [REDACTED], which is a right-wing labor group in New York City. He has a reputation of long standing of being anti-Communist and is frequently attacked in the Communist press. In this connection he and the Jewish Labor Committee were castigated last spring by the Communist press because of its activity in protesting the execution by the Soviet Union of Henry K. Ehrlich and Victor Alter, Polish Socialist labor leaders.

[REDACTED] Max Loventhal was one of the organizing committees which created this bank and was on the Board of Directors for many years from 1923 to about 1933. That was when he retired to write his book about railroads.

He was secretary to Senator Wheeler's Interstate Commerce Committee and was heart-broken over Wheeler's anti-War stand. That is why he left Wheeler. Politically he is a rabid New Dealer, and leans towards the Wallace category. That would be my judgment. He has never told me, but I have a suspicion that he writes some of Wallace's speeches.

I can consider Mr. Loventhal a man of the highest integrity, and absolutely reliable. In my opinion, in talking of Mr. Loventhal, you are dealing with one of the first citizens of the country. He has a keen sense of fairness and the rights of people, according to his views. One cannot always agree with him, but one must always respect him, without fear of contradiction. He has courage, has convictions, and isn't afraid to state them. He is really a man. He is the kind of a fellow that gets burned at the stake.

He has a wife and 2 or 3 children. I think his boy is a lieutenant in the Army. I received a letter of inquiry about his boy recently. Mr. Loventhal comes from a nice family out in Minneapolis. He married a very nice woman. I think, she at one time, worked in the Research Department upstairs in the union.

Mr. Loventhal was attorney for the union and also for the bank. He is a Harvard graduate and after he graduated became secretary to Judge Mack. During and after the last war he held down a number of important positions in Washington. Then he became a member of the firm of Loventhal, Szold and Perkins. Then Mr. Loventhal stepped out to write his book on the St. Paul Railroad which showed how Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was milking the investing public. After he retired from the firm it became known as Szold, Perkins and Brandvorn. Mr. Szold is now in Palestine on some economic mission. Mr. Szold's sister, Karietta Szold, is head of Hadassah. This law firm which Mr. Loventhal was a member of, is a large one. He was one of the best minority stockholder lawyers in the country, on account of his bull-dog tenacity. I have read a number of his reports of the Wheeler Senate investigating work, and they are marvelous pieces of work.

When he retired, he had quite a bit of money.

There is no question in my mind that Mr. Loventhal is anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist. He is no Communist. I would call him a real left-wing New Dealer and I am not saying that in a Communistic sense. I am saying that as distinguished from some of the Southern New Dealers. He is not a Communist and has never been connected with any Communist outfits to my knowledge. If he has, he has kept them very secret. That would not run in line with his thinking. He might probably fight for free speech with the Communists, just as I might. That would go along the line that I don't agree with what the Communists say, but would stick up for their right to say it.

Mr. Hillman is not in town as he is on a speaking tour this month throughout the country. If he were around you could get a good opinion of Mr. Loventhal from him. If Judge Mack were alive he would give you a similar opinion of Mr. Loventhal.

Justice Felix Frankfurter in Washington is a close friend of Mr. Loventhal.

The Russian-American Industrial Corporation was started up in 1921 and liquidated in 1924. It was started to help Russia in its clothing industry going. It enabled them to purchase machinery in this country and model their clothing industry along the American model. In 1924 when Russia changed its policy and decided not to have any outside capital, the corporation was liquidated and paid off dollar for dollar. There was approximately \$400,000 in that fund. Mr. Loventhal was in the corporation. It had no connection with the Communist Party, except that it was very friendly to Russia.

I would recommend Loventhal very highly to the government in any position.

~~_____~~
New York City,
Interviewed October 8, 1943.

I have known Max Loventhal since 1910. At the Harvard Law School he was one year ahead of me, so I saw quite a bit of him at Harvard. During the last war, Max did some government work. Then, in 1921, I became a member of the law firm of Loventhal & Szold ~~_____~~. That relationship

Max Lowenthal was formerly associated with the law firm of Lowenthal, Seold and Branden, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. This firm has also been referred to as Lowenthal, Seold and Perkins.

[REDACTED] b7D

He was connected with the Amalgamated Bank in New York City, which bank was controlled by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, under the direction of Sidney Hillman. Lowenthal and Hillman have been closely connected in the past. Lowenthal was a member of the board of directors of the Amalgamated Bank in New York City.

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. Nathan _____

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Coffey _____

Mr. Egan _____

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Harbo _____

Mr. Lester _____

Mr. Hendon _____

Mr. McGuire _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Pennington _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Mr. Eiler _____

Mr. Files _____

Mr. Room _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Mr. Gandy _____

Another confidential source has furnished information to the effect that Lowenthal was formerly "liaison officer between the White House and the Jewish bankers in New York City."

From the same source information was received to the effect that Lowenthal was responsible for the appointment of Dr. Ernest Gruening as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Possessions and Territories of the Department of the Interior.

In 1936 Lowenthal was a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association. This organization has on its membership rolls a number of attorneys who have been identified at times with Communist and similar activities.

December 28, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/26/92 BY 8123

RAY LOWENTHAL

79175

RAY LOWENTHAL, [REDACTED] is associated with SENATOR BURTON K. WHEELER of Montana and maintains offices with the Senator. It has been stated that LOWENTHAL is the real brains behind the recent investigation conducted by SENATOR WHEELER regarding railroads. b7C D b7D

It has been reported that in 1923 LOWENTHAL and his wife subscribed to stock of the Russian American Industrial Corporation which had contracts with the Soviet Union. In January of 1923, LOWENTHAL contacted the New York Office of the Bureau and stated that he was General COUNSEL for the RUSSIAN AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION.

In 1929 LOWENTHAL was Executive Secretary of the WICKERSHAM COMMITTEE, which was conducting a survey with respect to crime conditions in the United States. In connection with his duties on this Commission he requested considerable information from the Bureau, including detailed information with respect to the Bureau's operation, the courses of instruction given and the procedures and investigative technique followed by Bureau Agents. At this time he requested copies of the Bureau's Manual of Instructions and also copies of personnel rating sheets and inspectors' reports. It is stated that he resigned in disgust from this Committee in 1930 after having served with it for thirteen months, due to what he regarded as the Commission's antics in the realm of political expediency.

RECORDED & INDEXED

He was Assistant to FERDINAND PECORA during the stock market investigation. 62-75733-8 b7D DOJ

In 1935 Mr. LOUIS L. GLAVIS, Head of the Investigative Division of the Department of the Interior, conducted an investigation relative to Communists holding positions in the United States Government. GLAVIS' report contained information

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-19-81 BY SP7

SP7 [REDACTED] 9-16-75

#88.444 b7C

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He is author of a book entitled "The Lawless Days" [redacted]
He was formerly associated with the [redacted]
New York City. b7c, d

He is author of a book entitled "The Innermost Days" [redacted] He was formerly associated with the [redacted] firm of Leitch, Wood and Baldwin, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. b7c, d

In 1936 he was a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL JUDICIAL ASSOCIATION which is an organization devoted to the promotion of the interests of ultra liberal groups.

WALTER WINCHELL's column on March 25, 1940, contained the statement that (Mr.) LOMBARD and (Robert) LITCHFIELD were responsible for the "unsub" attacks against the Bureau and Mr. SCOTCH.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 28, 1942

5/26/92

Classified by 8123

Declassify on: OADR

~~MEMORANDUM~~

Re: Max H. Lowenthal

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The current Washington, D. C., telephone directory reflects that Max Lowenthal, who is associated with Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and maintains offices with the Senator in the Senate Office Building, resides at 1 West Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, telephone Minnesota 3266.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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Lowenthal was formerly associated with the law firm of Lowenthal, Szold and Brandson, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. This firm has also been referred to as Lowenthal, Szold and Perkins.

[REDACTED]

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- Tolson _____
- E. A. Tamm _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Tracy _____
- Nease _____
- Jarson _____
- Jeffay _____
- Jordan _____
- Glavin _____
- Winn _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Mr. Gandy _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED
INDEXED
10 MAR 2 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DOI

In 1935, Mr. Louis Glavis, Head of the Investigative Division of the Department of Interior, conducted an investigation relative to Communist holding positions in the United States Government. The report of Mr. Glavis contained certain information relative to a Jewish lawyer named Max Lowenthal who was then maintaining an office with Senator Burton K. Wheeler in the Senate Office Building and acting in some capacity as one of the Senate's railroad committees. It was reported that Lowenthal was responsible for the appointment of Dr. Ernest Gruening as Chief of the Bureau of Indian Possessions and Territories of the Department of the Interior, which appointment was made without the consent of Secretary Lakes. According to report, personal differences between Lowenthal and Lakes arose because of this incident. At the time of Mr. Glavis' investigation there were rumors to the effect that Lowenthal was acting as a liaison affector between the White House and Jewish bankers in New York City. It was reported that Senator Bridges of New Hampshire attempted to get a copy of Mr. Glavis' report and was told that it was not available in the Senate. It might be noted also that the report allegedly disclosed that when Lowenthal was associated with the Kleckheim Commission he was characterized by Moscoe Pounds, the former Dean of Harvard Law School, as a "pervior Socialist."

In 1936, Lowenthal was a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association which is a radical lawyers organization. In a report dated February 11, 1942, on this Association which was submitted by the New York Office there was enclosed a copy of the most recent available letterhead of the organization. This reflects Max Lowenthal as being a member of the National Committee representing the District of Columbia. He previously was carried on the letterhead as being from New York.

(100-258)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c,D

FROM
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

TO
Official indicated below by check mark

MEMORANDUM

Solicitor General Fahy
Assistant to the Attorney General Rowe
Assistant Attorney General Arnold, Anti-Trust
Assistant Attorney General Clark, Tax
Assistant Attorney General Shea, Claims
Assistant Attorney General Little, Lands
Assistant Attorney General Berge, Criminal
Assistant Solicitor General Cox
Mr. Hoover, Director, FBI
Mr. Bennett, Director of Prisons
Mr. Schofield, Immigration and Naturalization
Mr. Crowley, Director of Alien Property
Mr. Ennis, Director of Alien Enemies
Judge Martin, Director, War Risk Bureau
Mr. Lawrence, Director, Bond and Spirits
Mr. Quinn, Administrative Assistant
Mr. Smith, Special Defense Unit
Mr. Townsend, Special Assistant
Mr. Holtzoff, Special Assistant
Mr. Lyons, Pardon Attorney
Mr. Palmer, Director of Personnel
Parole Board
Mr. Donaldson, Chief Clerk
Mrs. Plunley, Appointment Clerk
Mr. DiGirolamo, Division of Records
Mr. Adler, Division of Supplies
Mr. McKavitt, Librarian
Mr. Carusi
Mr. Gilford
Mrs. Johnson
Miss Lanke
Miss Coulson
Mr. Frenke
Mr. Coffey

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. Mohrman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

March 20, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

I spoke to Wallace today about Max Lowenthal,
and if he is employed by Milc Perkins, I think the
Vice President will take prompt steps to have him
removed.

frb.
Francis Biddle
Attorney General

RECORDED
&
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MAR 26 1942

31 APR 9 1942

Handwritten notes and signatures in the top right corner, including a large signature and several initials.

Large black redaction mark.

*b7c
FBI*

JAN 1
5-1-42

MAY 1 1942

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With reference to the attached letter which was addressed to you by the Vice President, I wanted to advise you that I conferred on April 7th, with Mr. Milo Perkins, who called to discuss with me the situation concerning Max Lowenthal.

Mr. Perkins briefly outlined the fact that Lowenthal was serving in an advisory capacity to the Board of Economic Warfare on a project that would be probably completed within the next sixty or ninety days, at the most. I outlined to Mr. Perkins generally some of the activities of Lowenthal and Mr. Perkins inquired as to whether I thought it would be desirable for him, Mr. Perkins, to call Lowenthal in and make an issue of this matter, or to await the conclusion of the current project and then discontinue his services. I told Mr. Perkins that frankly I thought it would be inadvisable for him to discuss the matter with Lowenthal because of the almost fanatical attitude which Lowenthal has manifested, in carrying on his campaign against the FBI, and that I believed the end would be best served by his permitting Lowenthal to conclude his present assignment and then not to renew the arrangement for his services. Mr. Perkins indicated that he would follow the suggestion.

Respectfully

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

I ENCL. 18

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. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

ON 20140
SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 7:12
DATE 5/1/42
BY [REDACTED]

DECLASSIFIED BY B123
ON 3/26/92

RECORDED

62-25712-22
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
18 MAY 2 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

c
o
p
y

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

Apr. 1, 1942

The Honorable,

The Attorney General

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Both Lilo and I are sorry that he did not get to see Mr. J. Edgar Hoover last week about the matter which you spoke to me about at Cabinet. We now find that both you and Mr. Hoover are out of town for a week but Lilo is ready to see Mr. Hoover at once upon his return and I hope this delay does not inconvenience you too much.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Wallace

17-25733-22

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. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: MAX LOWENTHAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On May 7, 1943 Mr. Nichols reported a telephone call received from [REDACTED]

It was concerning this matter that you requested that a check be made to determine what position Lowenthal might be considered for. b7C D

On May 12, 1943 Special Agent [REDACTED] who, in handling Internal Security - Hatch Act inquiries, has had frequent contact with the Civil Service Commission, called [REDACTED] Investigations Office of the Commission on my instructions and was informed that an investigation is presently being made of Mr. Lowenthal for his employment with the Board of Economic Warfare. [REDACTED] stated the inquiry was pending completion by the Fourth Regional Office of the Commission and that it was not known to him what position Lowenthal would have with the Board of Economic Warfare.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
D. M. Ladd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/26/92 BY 123 [REDACTED]

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&
INDEXED
153

62-25733-32	
F	B I
15 MAY 24 1943	

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107 JUL 31 1964



55 JUN 1 1943

62-25733-32

LBN: [redacted] b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE May 21, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Max Lowenthal

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

I talked to [redacted] an investigator of the Civil Service Commission this morning. His credentials carried his title as Investigator. By way of background, he stated that he was investigating Max Lowenthal who was employed at the Board of Economic Warfare, that he had been investigating this individual for about a month, that things did not look too good for him, that he was interested primarily in his ideologies, that many people had referred him to the FBI.

He stated that the Board of Economic Warfare is aware that the investigation is being made and he has talked to high officials and it impresses him that the BEW has an open mind and is somewhat in a quandary as to what to think of Lowenthal, that many people who are close to Lowenthal speak very highly of him whereas on the other hand, most of the people he has talked to regard Lowenthal as a dangerous individual, or at least questionable but have difficulty pinning down specific facts. He stated that he had talked to Senator Wheeler about Lowenthal, that Wheeler seemed to have a high regard for Lowenthal's ability but would not talk very much about him. He stated he had also talked to [redacted] of the Anti-Defamation League. [redacted] had given Lowenthal a bad send-off and stated that the good Jewish organizations were against Lowenthal and, in turn, Lowenthal hated them and described the B'nai B'rith as "a bourgeoisie organization." The fact that this terminology was used by Lowenthal is proof in the mind of [redacted] that Lowenthal has Communistic leanings if he is not an outright Communist.

Some of the people in BEW regard Lowenthal as definitely a left-winger if not a Communist.

He stated that he had not conducted any investigation in New York but was going to conduct an extensive investigation. This was the substance of what [redacted] had to say during the conversation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/26/92 BY 8123

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-25788-3

12 JUN 7 1943

INFORMATION - MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION 62-25788-3

OPM
b7C

In answering his inquiries regarding Lowenthal I pointed out that we had never investigated him, that we would be furnishing considerable information and the material which I was furnishing him was material which had been reported to us but for obvious reasons it would not be possible to name sources and that, of course, it was to be understood that anything we furnished was to be on a confidential basis to the Civil Service Commission pursuant to their request for material which we possessed.

In order that there may be a future reference I wish to relay briefly the substance of the information furnished to [redacted]. I pointed out that according to matters of public record Lowenthal was a General Counsel for the Russian American Industrial Corporation in 1923 which had as its purpose the placing of American capital in Russia and it appeared that certain concessions were being given by the Russian Government; further, that the Los Angeles County Grand Jury, if he would check the court records in Los Angeles, indicted six individuals for selling this stock although the indictments were later dismissed. However, the State Corporation Commission of California barred the sale of the stock. I further pointed out that Lowenthal had been Executive Secretary for the Wickersham Commission and in all probability [redacted] might be able to give him information. I further pointed out that there had been a rum some years ago to the effect that the Department of the Interior had investigated Communists holding positions in the U. S. Government and that possibly there might be some information if he could get to this report. I further pointed out that he was the author of the book "The Investor Pays" [redacted]

[redacted] that apparently both of these organizations might be a source of information. He has the information of Lowenthal's connection with the International Juridical Association. I told him that since he had this information it was clear that he was apparently an associate of Carole King, the lawyer for Browder, Bridges and Lee Pressman and other. I then pointed out the Communist Party program in the fall of 1939, the details of the Communist meeting on February 6, 1940 held at 1337 7th Street, N. W., and that apparently one of the individuals who was at the meeting had done considerable talking since the details of this meeting appeared in the paper, that attempts were made to smear the FE that subsequently we had received a report on this, that at a meeting in New York on February 16 and 17, William Foster in addressing the National Committee of the Communist Party, in organizing the struggle for peace, attacked the FBI through the Detroit Royalist cases, stating that this was the way to apply pressure. [redacted]

I suggested that he study the "New Masses," "The Daily Worker" and other Communistic papers and magazines during that period; that at the time Senator Norris attacked the Bureau

b7D, C
FBI

[REDACTED]

I further suggested that he might contact

[REDACTED] here in Washington, who might have additional information although I did not know. I further pointed out that the New York Daily News and the Times-Herald attacked not only the FBI but the administration on the Pearl Harbor situation and that there was a rumormongering around town [REDACTED] had been used as a basis for this. I further referred him to the Pearson and Allen column in the Times-Herald on January 20, 1942, making references to Lowenthal and Pressman; that it was common gossip that Lowenthal was interested in blocking a house bill providing for the cancellation of citizenship of a naturalized citizen if his writings show him to be in favor of a foreign state.

FBI/STKD

OPM
This, briefly, is the summary of the information furnished which you will note contains several leads. Either he or someone else in Civil Service will make a thorough investigation of Lowenthal in New York. He will have an investigation made in California on the Russian American Industrial Corporation and will also check Lowenthal year by year. He is also developing material on Lowenthal's close associates and friends.

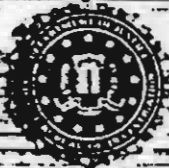
He stated that as it appeared now if the investigation continued along the lines which it had developed that in all probability Lowenthal would be called before the Civil Service Commission and would be given a hearing. He stated that the bulk of our information was along the lines furnished by other individuals and sources which collaborated our data.

[REDACTED]

Respectfully,

[Signature]
N. B. Nichols

67D
FBI

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Evers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

August 5, 1943

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/26/92 BY 8223

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I called [redacted] at the Civil Service Commission and told him that we had received another request for a name check on Max Lowenthal; that inasmuch as I had gone into this matter with him in detail I assumed that the matter had already been covered. He said this was definitely correct and that we can disregard the request for a name check.

I asked him how they were coming along on the investigation. He said they are hopeful of really tying Lowenthal up to a few things in New York but they have not as yet received a report from New York; that he has been ill for the last seven weeks and has not completed all his investigation. I asked him about various leads that he had. He said he had ascertained that Carol King had at one time been a law clerk of Lowenthal and is a very close friend of his. He openly attacked Robert Litchfield who passed out copies of the smear memoranda prepared by Lowenthal. Litchfield frankly admitted handling the memoranda and said he had been referred to in the papers as Lowenthal's stooge and he guessed that's what he was; that he had known Lowenthal for 15 or 20 years, had known him in New York, and knew him as an individual who was an extremely good source of information. [redacted] stated that Litchfield is a rather expansive type of person and in a conversation in the pressroom stated that Lowenthal had had lunch with five or six Justices of the Supreme Court a week or so ago. He further stated he had talked with several newspaper reporters who consider Lowenthal a good source of information, very shrewd and well-informed and that he definitely established so far as he was concerned that Lowenthal was the author of the memorandum which I hinted to him when I talked to him some time ago.

[redacted] said that Lowenthal takes the Communist lawyers' line point in matters. I asked if he thought Lowenthal had any particular place in the Nation Magazine articles castigating Civil Service. [redacted] said he personally feels that Lowenthal is back of these as does [redacted] principal investigator of the Civil Service Commission; that their reason for thinking this is that in the first article there were a number of instances cited which tied in with some of the investigations made over at OEW which had happened about that time. He emphasized there is no question but that Lowenthal is author of the smear memoranda directed against the Bureau.



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JUL 11 1964

See Pg. 1 para Brackets
Re FOIPA 88,005 b7c

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102-25733-34

[redacted] further stated he has established that Lowenthal had opposed the nomination of Justice Douglas and even had a Senator make a speech he had written; that at the present time Civil Service is investigating a number of Lowenthal's close associates in OEW who appear to be a bunch of radicals. He said he was trying to get hold of some of the memoranda which Lowenthal had written but has not been able to do so and wondered if we had any copies which he could look over. I told him I would check and let him know.

I recommend that we let [redacted] review the smear memoranda directed against the Bureau. In doing so I would show him some of the Nation, New Republic, Daily Worker and New Masses articles which came out at the same time which definitely follow the Party line laid down in Lowenthal's memorandum.

If approved, I will call [redacted] back and advise that we will make the information available on a purely personal and confidential basis.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
L. B. Nichols

I think
OK
8-6 ✓

OK.
H. [unclear] [unclear]

April 27, 1945

67C
MAY H. LOWENTHAL

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Marital Status	1
Washington Contacts	1
Federal Employment	2
Communist and Left Wing Associations	3
Anti-Bureau Activities	6
Connection with Harry S. Truman	9

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/26/92 BY 2123

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

191 62-25733-37

JUN 12 1945

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

✓ 36 SWIF
13 7-31-64
107
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JUN 23 1945

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102-25733-37

SECRET

Sometime subsequent to Lowenthal's resignation from the Wickersham Commission, he was an assistant to Ferdinand Pecora during the Stock Market Investigation.

(62-25733-20)

2
Drift
(61-7559-7878)
An article in the March 12, 1940, issue of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" of St. Louis, Missouri, describes Lowenthal as Counsel for the Railroad Financing Investigation being conducted by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. The article related that Lowenthal was the real brains behind the investigation and without his work the whole thing would have been without results.

(62-58277-1)
In Walter Winchell's column of February 3, 1942, the statement was made that Senator Wheeler's man Lowenthal in addition to his Washington office, which he occupies at the taxpayer's expense, also has an office at 45 Broadway, New York City, the phone number of which, Digby 4-6790, is assigned to a government phone. The columnist then asked whether Wheeler had put the very rich man (meaning Lowenthal) on a Senate Interstate Commerce payroll.

(62-25733-22)
The Director, by memorandum dated May 1, 1942, to the Attorney General, in outlining his conversation with Mr. Milo Perkins of the Board of Economic Warfare advised that he was informed that Lowenthal was serving in an advisory capacity to the Board of Economic Warfare on a project that would probably be completed in 60 or 90 days. The Director outlined for Mr. Perkins in general some of Lowenthal's activities and Mr. Perkins asked whether it would be desirable for him to call Lowenthal in and make an issue of the matter, or to wait for the conclusion of the current project and then discontinue his services. The Director answered that he believed that it would be better to permit Lowenthal to conclude his present assignment and allow his services to terminate automatically.

adm
(62-25733-22)
It is interesting to note that in May of 1943, Mr. Hugh P. Crows of the Investigations Office of the Civil Service Commission advised that an investigation was then being made of Mr. Lowenthal in connection with his employment with the Board of Economic Warfare.

(62-25733-22)
Communist and Left Wing Associations

While to date no information has been received that Lowenthal is or was a member of the Communist Political Association there can be no doubt that he has been the associate and adviser of individuals ranging in description from "left wing" to "key figure" in the Communist Political Association.

SECRET

- 3 -

b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: October 7, 1946

FROM : E. G. Fitch

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

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

Colonel Forney, MID, has requested the Bureau to make a file check on Max Lowenthal. Supervisor [REDACTED] has ascertained from Colonel Forney that Max Lowenthal was recently appointed by the War Department as General Counsel to General Clay. In this position Lowenthal is to be sent overseas as an adviser on problems of internal restitution, sequestration, and disposal of Jewish heirless property found in Germany. MID has advised that before being employed by the War Department Lowenthal was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare and employed in some capacity by the United States Congress. His home address is 467 Central Park, West, New York City. Colonel Forney advised that Max Lowenthal has asked the War Department specifically for [REDACTED] as his secretary. According to Colonel Forney, Lowenthal has made this request although [REDACTED] has never worked for him before. [REDACTED] parents are Russian and she was formerly employed by OSS. She has resided at [REDACTED]

The War Department is very much interested in this file check. It has been labeled "Handle with Care" in the War Department.

You will recall that the Bureau has considerable information on a Max Lowenthal who appears to be identical with the subject of this request by the War Department.

ACTION:

If you approve, a summary of information concerning Max Lowenthal will be prepared by the Liaison Section for personal delivery to Colonel Forney by Supervisor [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/26/92 BY B122 [REDACTED]

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

46

58 NOV 8 1946

38

SECRET

Classified by 8123
Declassify on: OADR

Re: Max Lowenthal

See pg. 2 of Enc. Bawinski
in FOIPA 88,905

Max Lowenthal has been described as a middle-aged, very wealthy New York lawyer and a close time partner of the big firm, Lowenthal, Gould and Brodsky, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

Recently his home address was listed as 467 Central Park West, New York City.

He is known as a former associate of and adviser to Senator Burton K. Wheeler and among others has been reportedly friendly with [redacted]

Information received from a confidential and reliable source disclosed that Lowenthal was in frequent contact with officials of the Office of Economic Warfare and other agencies with reference to plans being formulated for post-war rehabilitation. It has been said that Lowenthal acts in a "behind the scenes" capacity and his advice has been constantly sought by representatives of various government agencies. One informant advised that in one instance when the appointment of a director of rehabilitation for the Balkan area was being discussed with Lowenthal, Lowenthal questioned the appointment of a man "who wasn't even known definitely to be a thorough liberal."

Lowenthal has appeared from time to time as a Federal employee of various governmental agencies and bureaus. He was Secretary of the National Commission of Law Observance and Enforcement (the MacArthur Commission). Subsequent to this he was an assistant to Ferdinand Picora during the stock market investigation.

In March 1940, Lowenthal was reported to have held several positions in the New Deal Administration among them being the position of Special Attorney for the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Rail Inquiry. Lowenthal had been reported to have been the author of the Wheeler Railroad Act which provided for the creation of a special court for rail reorganization as a "break" against "trading" among the parties to a suit. An article in the March 12, 1940 issue of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" of St. Louis, Missouri, describes Lowenthal as Counsel for the railroad financing investigation being conducted by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. The article related that Lowenthal was the real brains behind the investigation and without his work the whole project would have been without results.

Original
delivered
to Col.
Foner, 10/19/46

ENCLOSURE

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]
The Federation was known as a Communist front group.

[REDACTED]
organization was known to have been subject to communist influence.

This
b7D

b7D

(S)
In November 1944, Max Lowenthal, residing at 467 Central Park, West, New York City, was reported to be in friendly contact with [REDACTED]

b1

b7C

(C)
In August 1946, information was received from a highly confidential source that a statement was made to Erna Rosenberg, wife of Allan R. Rosenberg, to the effect that one Mack was leaving for Europe the latter part of August as a special legal counsel to General Lucius Clay on a special problem and that "Mack" was "taking just one or two people but he wants them like Allan Rosenberg." Allan Rosenberg has been reported to be a Communist Party member and a member of an underground Soviet group.

b1

DOA
Your attention is directed to the Weekly Intelligence Summary prepared by Headquarters, Military District of Washington, dated 23 August 1946, wherein the following statement appears: "Information reveals that Max Lowenthal has been appointed General Counsel to General Lucius Clay, Allied Military Government, Berlin, in which capacity he will be in a position to advise and pass on matters of highest importance regarding military control in Germany. Reliable confidential reports indicate Lowenthal to have been an active Communist and discloses previous associations with Communist members and Communist controlled organizations."

b7C

- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

F39

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM
FROM : D. M. LADD
SUBJECT:

DATE: November 8, 1946

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

Fred Lyon of the State Department advised that the State Department had just learned that Max Lowenthal was being appointed General Counsel to General Lucius Clay and that the State Department was very much concerned by reason of the fact that he would be advisor to the Allied Military Government of Germany. Mr. Lyon requested a summary of any information in the Bureau's files on Lowenthal.

There is attached hereto a summary memorandum which it is proposed be furnished to Fred Lyon in the event you approve.

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/27/92 BY 8123

DML: [redacted]

GK.
H.
also advise Allen.

62-25733-39
EX-10
44 19

Summary memo and
Lyon's personal notes
delivered to Mr. Lyon
11/12/46 by R. R. Walsh

Memo sent to George Allen

bK [redacted] 11/12/46

58 NOV 21 1946

62-25733-39

~~SECRET~~

F39A

4/10/92
Classified by 8123
Declassify on: OADR

November 23, 1946

~~MAX LOWENTHAL~~

Max Lowenthal has been described as a middle-aged, very wealthy New York lawyer and a one time partner of the law firm, Lowenthal, Spald and Branden, 13 Exchange Place, New York City.

Recently his home address was listed as 467 Central Park, West, New York City.

He is known as a former associate of and advisor to Senator Burton K. Wheeler and among others has been reportedly friendly with

Information received from a confidential and reliable source disclosed that Lowenthal was in frequent contact with officials of the Office of Economic Warfare and other agencies with reference to plans being formulated for post-war rehabilitation. It has been said that Lowenthal acts in a "behind the scenes" capacity and his advice has been constantly sought by representatives of various government agencies. One informant advised that in one instance when the appointment of a director of rehabilitation for the Balkan area was being discussed with Lowenthal, Lowenthal questioned the appointment of a man "who wasn't even known definitely to be a thorough liberal."

Lowenthal has appeared from time to time as a Federal employee of various governmental agencies and bureaus. He was Secretary of the National Commission of Law Observance and Enforcement (the Wickersham Commission). Subsequent to this he was an assistant to Ferdinand Pecora during the stock market investigation.

In March 1940, Lowenthal was reported to have held several positions in the New Deal Administration among them being the position of Special Attorney for the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Rail Inquiry. Lowenthal has been reported to have been the author of the Wheeler Railroad Act which provides for the creation of a special court for rail reorganization as a "brake" against "trading" among the parties to a suit. An article in the March 12, 1940, issue of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" of St. Louis, Missouri, describes Lowenthal as Counsel for the railroad financing investigation being conducted by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. The article related that Lowenthal was the real

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Perry
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

~~SECRET~~

62-25733-39a

~~SECRET~~

203
In August 1946, information was received from a highly confidential source that a statement was made to Ethel Rosenberg, wife of Allan R. Rosenberg, to the effect that one Mack was leaving for Europe the latter part of August as a special legal counsel to General Lucius Clay on a special problem and that "Mack" was "taking just one or two people but he wants them like Allan Rosenberg." Allan Rosenberg has been reported to be a Communist Party member and a member of an underground Soviet group.

Information was received on August 23, 1946, that Lowenthal had been appointed General Counsel to General Lucius Clay of the Allied Military Government in Berlin. It was stated that this position is such that he will be provided with the opportunity of being fully advised in matters of the highest importance regarding the military control of Germany and will have extensive opportunities to influence policies and decisions in that regard.

- 4 -

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

-DATE: January 13, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEESALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/81 BY 60322

In accordance with the request of Supervisor [redacted] of the Bureau, a check was made at the Civil Service Commission regarding the above-captioned individual.

The Investigations Division of the Civil Service Commission conducted an investigation of one MAX LOWENTHAL, born February 26, 1888, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was investigated in 1943 for the position of consultant with the Board of Economic Warfare. No investigation of him has been conducted by that agency since 1943. Results of the investigation conducted are contained in two investigative reports, copies of which were made available by [redacted] Chief of the Release of Information Unit, Investigations Division. He requested that these reports be returned when they have served their purpose. These reports, which are being transmitted herewith to the Bureau, are listed as follows:

Report of [redacted] Investigator, CSC.
Report of [redacted] Investigator, CSC.
(Both made in 1943)

The service records of the Civil Service Commission reflect that MAX LOWENTHAL, born February 26, 1888, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, was employed by the War Department on August 26, 1946, for a period not to exceed six months on Problems of Internal Restitution and Disposal of Jewish Property, in Berlin, Germany. He was formerly employed with the Foreign Economic Administration. His legal residence is New York. No subsequent employment for this individual is shown.

The service records of the Commission also reflect that another MAX LOWENTHAL, born February 22, 1874, at San Francisco, California, was employed by the War Assets Administration as Marketing Specialist, CAF-11, at San Francisco, this employment being by transfer from the War Department on May 13, 1946. The Investigations Division of the Civil Service Commission has no record on this individual.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that MAX LOWENTHAL, 1 West 92nd Street, New York City, was a member of the National Lawyers Guild. Their records also reflect that when he headed

121-238

RECORDED - 60

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17 JUN 3 1948

60 JUN 10 1948

121-25733-4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: January 31, 1948

FROM : R. W. WALL *RW*SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

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

Reference is made to the attached pink memorandum from Assistant Director L. B. Nichols suggesting a check of the Civil Service Commission be made concerning Max Lowenthal.

This is to advise that in accordance with the request of Mr. R. W. Wall, the Washington Field Office reviewed the file of Max Lowenthal at the Civil Service Commission. This file reflected that he was born February 26, 1888 at Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1942 he was employed as a consultant with the Board of Economic Warfare. On August 26, 1946 he was employed by the War Department for a period not to exceed six months. He was assigned to Berlin, Germany, where he worked on "Problems of Internal Restitution and Disposal of Jewish Property". The file reflects that he is not presently employed with the Federal Government.

It is to be noted that this Bureau has recently concluded a Loyalty investigation concerning one Max Lowenthal.

The above is furnished for your information.

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-10-01 BY 6032

RECORDED - 60

INDEXED

62-25733-40X2

31 FEB 9 1948

EX-63

60 JUN 10 1948

1.7-25733-40X

4/24/47
Classified by 87123

SECRET

August 29, 1947

Declassify on: OADR

RAY H. LOWENTHAL

BACKGROUND

0 PM
The records of the Civil Service Commission reflect that Ray H. Lowenthal was born on February 25, 1888, at an unknown place. His father was Nathan Lowenthal, born in Kansas, Lithuania. His mother was Corlie Knab, place of birth unknown.

Lowenthal attended the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, Minnesota, receiving his B.A. Degree in 1908. He received his LL.B. Degree from Harvard University in 1911.

The records of the Foreign Economic Administration reflect the following occupational data concerning Lowenthal:

From 1907 to 1909 he was a reporter on the "Minneapolis Journal", Minneapolis, Minnesota.

From 1912 to 1915 he was a law clerk for Judge Julian K. Mack, U. S. Commerce Court, at \$1800 per annum, Washington, D. C.

From 1915 to 1916 he was a law clerk for Calvesader, Wickersham and Taft, New York City, at \$1800 per annum.

In 1917 he was clerk of assistant to the secretary or mission in the State Department, Washington, D. C. and Europe.

From 1917 to 1918 he was assistant secretary and later secretary to the President's Mediation Commission, Washington, D. C.

In 1918 Lowenthal was an informal aide in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

From 1918 to 1919 he was assistant chairman for the War Policies Board.

From 1920 to 1921 he was an assistant secretary to the Second President's Industrial Conference, Washington, D. C.

From 1923 to 1930 he was an executive secretary for the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Observance, Washington, D. C.

From 1933 to 1934 he served as Research Director, U. S. Banking and Currency Commission, Washington, D. C.

From 1935 to 1942 he served as Chief Counsel for the U. S. Senate Commission on Interstate Commerce. *p. 31*

From May 16, 1942 to April 16, 1944, he served as a consultant for the Board of Economic Warfare, REA, at a per diem salary of \$35.

During the periods not covered by the above he was engaged in the private practice of law and writing for magazines. *(65-56402-2284 p. 258 - following)*

Information has been received by the Bureau from time to time concerning Lowenthal and his background. He is generally described as a very wealthy New York lawyer and at one time was a partner in the law firm of Lowenthal, Beale and Brandman, 48 Exchange Place, New York City.

SECRET

62-25733-41

enclosure

SECRET

The article related that Lowenthal was the real leader behind the investigation and without his work the whole thing would have been without results.

(62-58274-1)

In Walter Winchell's column of February 5, 1962, the statement was made that Senator Wooler's son Lowenthal, in addition to his Washington office, which he occupies at the taxpayer's expense, also has an office at 46 Broadway, New York City, the phone number of which, Blight 6-6770, is assigned to a government phone. The columnist then asked whether Wooler had put the very rich man (meaning Lowenthal) on a Senate Interstate Commerce payroll.

(62-25735-22)

The Director, by memorandum dated May 1, 1962, to the Attorney General in outlining his conversation with Mr. Ellis Perkins of the Board of Economic Warfare, advised that he was informed that Lowenthal was serving in an advisory capacity to the Board of Economic Warfare on a project that would probably be completed in 60 or 90 days. The Director outlined for Mr. Perkins in general some of Lowenthal's activities and Mr. Perkins asked whether it would be desirable for him to call Lowenthal in and make an issue of the matter, or to wait for the conclusion of the current project and then disseminate his services. The Director answered that he believed that it would be better to permit Lowenthal to conclude his present assignment and allow his services to terminate automatically.

(62-25735-22)

It is interesting to note that in May of 1945, Mr. Hugh F. Owens of the Investigations Office of the Civil Service Commission advised that an investigation was then being made of Mr. Lowenthal in connection with his employment with the Board of Economic Warfare.

(62-25735-22)

COMMUNIST AND LEFT WING ASSOCIATIONS

While to date no information has been received that Lowenthal is or was a member of the Communist Political Association there can be no doubt that he has been the associate and adviser of individuals ranging in description from "left wing" to "far right" in the Communist Political Association.

From 1923 until the present time various addresses have made available to the Bureau different items of information which portray his interest in Communist affairs.

(62-25735-20)

In support of the foregoing a review of pertinent items shows that in 1923, Lowenthal admitted to a Bureau Agent that he was General Counsel for the Russian American Industrial Corporation, 21 Mullan Square, New York City. In a prospectus published by this corporation for the purpose of raising capital, it is stated that the plan for the organization of a million dollar corporation was described in the prospectus was an outgrowth of the visit of Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to Russia in the summer of 1921. The stated purpose of the corporation was "to aid and assist in developing the resources of Russia, thereby furthering the economic progress of Russia and the American progress and the country."

(62-25735-20)

SECRET

CONTACTS WITH HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

MISCELLANEOUS

The G-2 report for August 23, 1946, points out that Lowenthal had been appointed General Counsel to General Lucius Clay, Allied Military Government, Berlin, Germany, in which capacity he would be in a position to pass on matters of highest importance regarding military matters. The report points out that reliable informants had indicated Lowenthal to have been an active Communist and to have had previous associations with Communist controlled organizations.

(100-7660-3904 p.7)

- 18 -
SECRET

sum 041

Truman
Frankforter~~SECRET~~

It was pointed out that Max Lowenthal worked for President Harry Truman or at least with Truman on the Truman Committee. The records of the Civil Service Investigative Division revealed that President Truman was interviewed by a Civil Service Investigator in connection with the Civil Service Commission's investigation of Lowenthal, date not given. The Civil Service Commission file revealed that Truman was quoted as follows:

"I think that Max is as fine and loyal an American as you would find. I know nothing of his interest in any organizations or activities that would be against him. I have never known him outside of his work for us. He had a pretty free hand in setting up his staff and he brought in a number of young attorneys and they were all very bright young fellows. I don't think you could go wrong on Max. He was the General Counsel for my Committee on matters pertaining to the war, in fact when the Committee was organized, I tried my best to get him to be our attorney and I found that he was just not available."

From other fragments of this interview, it appeared that Lowenthal worked for Senator Burton K. Wheeler and that he was thus known to the President.

Informant [REDACTED] was not identified. ^{b2} ^{b7D}

Washington Field Office Memo, 2-10-50

Re: [REDACTED] with aliases;

Espionage-R

101-3411-88

(9)

b7C

No connection was shown in the above memo between Lowenthal and [REDACTED] although in referenced report it was reported that Lowenthal was friendly with [REDACTED]

b7C

~~SECRET~~

420

b7C

4-20-48

~~SECRET~~

DPM
b7c

On 4-20-43, [REDACTED] who was under investigation for the position of [REDACTED] Interior Department, [REDACTED] was given a special hearing by the Civil Service Commission, in Washington, D. C. During this hearing [REDACTED] was asked the extent of his association with Max Lowenthal. [REDACTED] answered:

"Up until very shortly before I joined the staff of the Senate Committee to work for Mr. Lowenthal I didn't know him at all. After that I got to be very - - He was working very closely, as I did later, with Dr. Foreman - we got to be very good friends and I saw considerable of him. We worked together long hours. I have had him at my house and I have been to his house. I have kept in touch with him, I haven't seen much of him since I left the Committee."
(page 11)

[REDACTED] also indicated that he was formerly an assistant to Mr Clark Foreman the Director of the Power Division of the F.W.A.

Photostat of above hearing enclosed with WFO report 6-26-48
Re: [REDACTED]
LGE"
121-1816-22
(37)

b7c

~~SECRET~~

X1

~~SECRET~~

OPM

This reference contains a form received from the Civil Service Commission relative to the appointment of Max Lowenthal, 1 W. Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, as a consultant on the Board of Economic Warfare with a salary of \$35.00 per diem. This material contains numerous abbreviations which were not identified, therefore, no attempt is being made to summarize this material.

Letter from United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., dated November 21, 1947, with above information as enclosure. 62-17890-607. Page 2947 (6)

[REDACTED]

b7c

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OPM
b7c

The files of the Civil Service Commission reflect that [REDACTED] in making application for Federal employment August 8, 1945, gave as a reference: Rudolph Speiser, [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]
was employed by the Photographic Division, Civil Aeronautics Administration, #1 Thomas Circle, Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C. Report, 3-29-48

Re: [REDACTED]

"AEAA"

116-66487-11

(5)

b7c

[REDACTED]

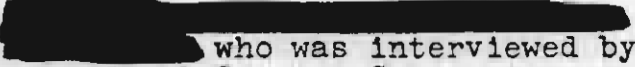
b7c

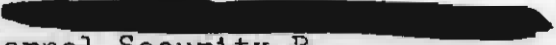
~~SECRET~~

435

~~SECRET~~

OPM
b7c
D [ identified Charles Flato as a protege' of Max Lowenthal and others whom the Washington Field Office knew to be active in Communist activities. (Date not given.)

b2
b7D  who was interviewed by the Civil Service Commission as reflected in the files of that Agency.

San Francisco Report
July 7, 1948
Re: 
Internal Security-R
77-14177-27
(18)

b7c


b7c

~~SECRET~~

431

SECRET

OPM
Reference was made in this serial to memorandum dated August 2, 1948, from J. E. Hatcher, Civil Service Commission, to Mr. Ladd, to which was attached a list of eleven names of individuals who were being considered as members of the Regional Loyalty Boards. The name of Max Lowenthal, (Loewenthal) appears on the list.

This reference states that the Internal Security Section had previously furnished a blind memorandum containing verified information, as well as additional unverified information, on Lowenthal. This data on Lowenthal was furnished Mr. Hatcher by Mr. Tracy.

Memorandum from H. B. Fletcher to
D. M. Ladd, 8-30-48
Re: "Regional Loyalty Board Name
Checks for J. E. Hatcher, Civil Service
Commission"
121-3-131
(4, 38)
SI 121-3-130
(4, 38)

SECRET

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: January 5, 1954

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

Tolson
Ladd
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sitton
Miss Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

On December 30, 1953, the Director asked if we had any lead on certain information pertaining to a Mr. X (identified as Lowenthal) appearing in Victor Riesel's syndicated column dated December 26, 1953, entitled "Inside Labor." The column stated that Mr. X had overworked himself after the Russian revolution to put Russia on its feet; in doing so, he organized the Russian-American Industrial Corporation (RAIC) and bought stock in this corporation. Bureau files show that Lowenthal had been affiliated with the RAIC and the Twentieth Century Fund, described as organizations working towards the furtherance of Soviet Russian interests. The RAIC, investigated by the Bureau from September, 1922, until May, 1925, was organized on June 2, 1922, by Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to aid in the regeneration of Russia through the sale of capital stock in the United States. Lowenthal and his wife reportedly owned stock in this corporation. On January 23, 1923, Lowenthal advised the Bureau that he was then General Counsel for the RAIC.

No investigation of the Twentieth Century Fund conducted by the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

COPIES DESTROYED
23 AUG 3 1964

RECORDED-67

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/94 BY SP-7

b7D b7C

162-25733-380

162-25733-353

JAN 7 1954

EX-122

LIAB 16/54

Memo to Mr. L. L. d
from A. H. Belmont

M. LOWENTHAL

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
(61-7559-7878, p. 4)

b7c
b7c

dm [The files of the Civil Service Commission reflect that Lowenthal, as of February 9, 1931, was one of the New York Trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund. (62-25733-58, p. 22)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
(62-25733-102)

b7D

[Handwritten signature]

SECRET

CORRELATION SUMMARY

(Supplemental - see Correlation Summary dated 1-28-53 and Supplemental Summaries dated 8-28-53, 3-2-54, 8-12-54, 1-26-55 and 8-2-55)

SUMMARY

Main File No: 62-25733
65-56402

Date: *January 7th, 1956*

Subject: *Mar* Lowenthal

Date Searched: 1-10-56

Found As: *Mar* Lowenthal
Mar Loenthal

Mar Loewenthal

Also Searched As:

Mar H. Lowenthal
M. Lowenthal
Marie Lowenthal
Marx Lowenthal
Maurice Lowenthal

Lanny Lowenthal
L. Lowenthal
M. Loewenthal
Mar Lowenthal
One Lanny

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. No attempt has been made to exhaust all possibilities as to the names and aliases by which the subject may have been known. All references under the above names containing data identical or possibly identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed. The term "SI" preceding a serial number shown in the block indicates that the serial so designated contains the same information as the foregoing serial. However it should be realized that the information in these serials may differ somewhat in detail although the facts are basically the same.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. Except where stated otherwise the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

RECORDED 62-25733-384

INDEXED

Analyst COPIES DESTROYED
20 JUL 31 1954

Coordinator

JAN 26 1956

Approved

32 FEB 1 1956

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D

A. H. Belmont memo to L. V. Boardman
dated 8-19-55

Re: [REDACTED] SM-C

101-1169-50

(1)

b7C

[REDACTED]

St. Louis replied to some of the inquiries stating that files requested by Washington Field had been sent to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., pursuant to request dated on or about August 8, 1955. It was noted that Fuchs testified before the HCUA and furnished names of individuals he could recall as CP members prior to this date. b7C b7D

OPM [REDACTED]

On 8-31-55 it was determined from Albert R. Hunsberger, Release of Information Section, Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., on a confidential basis, that a list of names had been sent to St. Louis, Mo. by the Civil Service Commission requesting Civil Service Commission files. This list, which contained the name, Max Loenthal, was based on what Hunsberger ascertained was a "Congressional inquiry."

[REDACTED]

Washington Field Airtel dated 9-1-55 b7C b7D

Re: [REDACTED] SM-C

101-1169-54

(2)

b7C

~~SECRET~~

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

Washington, DC 20224

► Mr. J. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOT/PA Section Rm. 6296
J. Edgar Hoover Bldg.
10th & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20535

Attn: Vicki McKay

Person to Contact:

J. Bryant

Telephone Number:

(202) 622-6250

Refer Reply to:

94-2100

Date:

SEP 16 1994

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

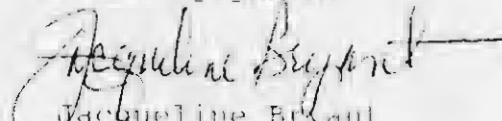
We are returning the document(s) your agency forwarded to our office concerning the Freedom of Information Act request from James H. Lesai (FOT/PA 296.005).

We have reviewed the information in the enclosed document(s). We consider the deleted information to be exempt from the disclosure requirements of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, in accordance with the following exemption(s):

[XX] (b)(3), pursuant to 26 USC 6103
[] (b)(7)(A)
[] (b)(7)(B)
[] (b)(7)(C)
[] (b)(7)(D)
[] (b)(7)(E)

We recommend that you cite the above exemption(s) with respect to the information being withheld from the document(s).

Sincerely yours,


Jacqueline Bryant
Tax Law Specialist
FOIA Branch

Enclosure(s)

~~SECRET~~

~~M. Loewenthal~~
~~Max Loewenthal~~
~~Maria Loewenthal~~

~~M. Loewenthal~~
~~Max Loewenthal~~
~~Maria Loewenthal~~
~~One Lanny~~

CORRELATION SUMMARY

Main File Nos: 62-25733
65-56402

Date: January 28, 1953

Search - 12-31-52

Subject: Max Loewenthal

Found as: Max H. Loewenthal
Max Loewenthal
M. Loewenthal
Marie Loewenthal
Max Loewenthal

M. Loewenthal
Max Loewenthal
Max Loewenthal
Marie Loewenthal
One Lanny

Also searched as: Maurice Loewenthal
Lanny Loewenthal
L. Loewenthal

Classified by ~~SE-10~~ 67C
Declassify on: OADR

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all references to the subject contained in Bureau files except main file references. All references containing data identical or probably identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not being reviewed. No interpretation or alteration of the facts set forth in the original material has been made except as set forth in footnotes.

It will be noted that the serial number of each reference is contained in a "source block", setting forth in most instances, a description of the serial and the original source of the information reported therein. The number appearing in parentheses beneath each source block is the page number of the search slip on which that reference is listed. The term "SI" preceding a reference indicates that the serial so designated contains the same information as the foregoing serial. Unless there is a statement to the contrary, such information originated from the same source.

FEB 25 1953

RECORDED-62

INDEXED-62

JAN 30 1953

~~SECRET~~

SE

67C

CORRELATION SUMMARY

(Supplemental - see Correlation Summary dated 1-28-53 and Supplemental Correlation Summaries dated 8-28-53 and 3-2-54)

62-25733
65-56402

Date: *August 18, 1954*

Date Searched: 7-23-54

Subject: Max Lowenthal

Found As: Max Lowenthal

SUMMARY

Also Searched As: Max H. Lowenthal, M. Lowenthal, Maxie Lowenthal, Marx Lowenthal, Maurice Lowenthal, Lanny Lowenthal, L. Lowenthal, Max Loewenthal, M. Loewenthal, Max Lowenthall, Max Loenthal, One Lanny.

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. No attempt has been made to exhaust all possibilities as to the names and aliases by which the subject may have been known. All references under the above names containing data identical or possibly identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed. The term "SI" preceding a serial number shown in the block indicates that the serial so designated contains the same information as the foregoing serial. However it should be realized that the information in these serials may differ somewhat in detail although the facts are basically the same.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. Except where stated otherwise the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

INDEXED
RECORDED

62-25733-385

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

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23 AUG 3 1964

2 SEP 1 1954

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/94 BY SP-1

August 11, 1954
Zimler on this application.

Washington Field Office
memo dated January 29, 1954
Re: [REDACTED]
Esp - R., [REDACTED]
was, IS-Cⁿ
100-364413-178
(4) -

b7c

[REDACTED]

This reference also sets out background information on Lowenthal which will be found in the following serials of the main file: 359, p. 416; 374X1, p. 1, 14; and 382, p. 3.

Washington Field Office
memo dated March 1, 1954
Re: [REDACTED]
SM-Cⁿ
100-66573-114
(2) -

b7c

RE: MAX LOWENTHAL.

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-16-83 BY SP7

Max Lowenthal is associated with Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and maintains offices with Senator Wheeler in the Senate Office Building.

He was counsel for the Vickersham Committee and

although this statement would appear to be wrong in view of the fact that he resigned from the Vickersham Committee, as will be shown later in this memorandum.

Several years ago Lowenthal wrote a book entitled "The Investor Pays."

He was formerly associated with the law firm of Lowenthal, Esold & Brandman, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. This firm has also been referred to as Lowenthal, Esold and Perkins.

Lowenthal was the organizer of the Ambrogio Bank in New York City several years ago and was a member of its Board of Directors.

In 1936 he was a member of the

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/92 BY 2123

62-5733-4X

There appeared a news item in the Washington Daily News for August 8, 1930, disclosing that Max Lowenthal, a noted lawyer, had resigned his position as secretary to former President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission because of "disappointment over the failure of the Hoover Law Enforcement Commission to adhere to its pre-announced intention of making a scientific and dispassionate study of law violation and law enforcement." The article pointed out that Lowenthal served thirteen months without pay "in a post which he entered at the personal solicitation of George W. Vickersham, Chairman of the Commission" and quit in "disgust over what he regarded as its antics in the realm of political expediency." The article claimed that various members' breaking of the secrecy rule by the Commission, bickering over the problem of prohibition, and breaches of common agreement precipitating several quarrels, caused Lowenthal great distress and finally led to his resignation.

In 1923 Lowenthal was General Counsel for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation.

It has been confidentially reported that during May 1935 Louis L. Glavis, then head of the Investigative Division of the Department of the Interior, conducted an investigation concerning Communists in Government positions at the request of Secretary Ickes. The report submitted by Glavis is said to contain information concerning Max Lowenthal. The report allegedly discloses that when Lowenthal was associated with the Vickersham Commission he was characterized by Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard University as a "parlor Socialist."

Information is at hand which, of course, has not been verified, indicating that Lowenthal was formerly liaison officer between the White House and the Jewish bankers in New York City.

Lowenthal is reportedly responsible for the appointment of Dr. Ernest Gruening as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Possessions and Territories of the Department of the Interior.

The files contain a memorandum dated August 8, 1929 (62-21747-17) written by the Director concerning an interview with Max Lowenthal on August 6, 1929, at which time Lowenthal made a request for the following items of information:

The names of fifteen Chiefs of Police who might be considered for designation on Committees to function on matters in which the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is interested.

The name of the Associate Editor of the Annals of

Max Lowenthal as
of Hartman and maintaining offices with
Office Building.

was counsel for the Wickham Committee and although this statement
would appear to be wrong in view of the fact that he resigned from
the Wickham Committee, as will be shown later in this memorandum.

Several years ago Lowenthal wrote a book entitled "The
Investor Pays."

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

RECORDED & INDEXED

He was formerly associated with the law firm of Lowenthal,
Seald and Branden, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. This firm has
also been referred to as Lowenthal, Seald and Perkins.

MAILED 101 201
J 2 18 64
(4 copies made)
This piece of mail
is being sent through
to complete my file
orig. not on file
4/40

TOLSON
FOUR
NICHOLS

674

National Committee of the International Juridical Association, is a radical lawyers organization. There is no reference to Lowenthal in "Who's Who in America" and in "Who's Who in American Society."

There appeared a news item in the Washington Daily News for August 8, 1930, disclosing that Max Lowenthal, a noted lawyer, had resigned his position as Secretary to former President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission because of "disappointment over the failure of the Hoover Law Enforcement Commission to adhere to its pre-announced intention of making a scientific and dispassionate study of law violation and law enforcement." The article pointed out that Lowenthal served thirteen months without pay "in a post which he entered at the personal solicitation of George W.ickersham, Chairman of the Commission" and quit in "disgust over what he regarded as its antics in the realm of political expediency." The article claimed that various members' breaking of the secrecy rule made by the Commission, bickering over the problem of prohibition, and breaches of common agreement precipitating several quarrels, caused Lowenthal great distress and finally led to his resignation.

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Information is at hand which, of course, has not been

per-Clad, indicating that Lowenthal was formerly Station Officer between the White House and the Jewish bankers in New York City. Lowenthal is reportedly responsible for the appointment of Dr. Ernest Gruening as Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Investigations and Territorial of the Department of the Interior.

The file contains a memorandum dated August 8, 1929 (62-21767-27) written by the Director regarding an interview with Max Lowenthal on August 6, 1929, at which time Lowenthal made a request for the following items of information:

The names of fifteen Chiefs of Police who might be considered for designation on Committees to function on matters in which the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Enforcement is interested.

The name of the Associate Editor of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, who has charge of the forthcoming publication dealing with crime and law enforcement; also the editor of the Table of Contents for this publication.

A memorandum setting forth the percentage of time spent by the Agents and accountants of the Bureau on the more important phases of the Bureau's investigative work, such as, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, White Slave Traffic Act, Mail to Defraud, Theft from Interstate Shipment, Antitrust violations, Bankruptcy violations, etc.

A memorandum of the course of instruction followed at the training school for special agents and special accountants.

A memorandum of the procedure followed in the selection of special agents and special accountants.

A memorandum of the procedure and technique of investigation of applicants for appointment as United States Judges and District Attorneys; this memorandum to cover the procedure in the past and at the present and any suggestions for improvement.

A memorandum on the procedure followed to check the

b7c

MEMORANDUM

RE: MAX LOWENTHAL

Max Lowenthal is associated in some capacity with Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana. He can be found in the offices maintained by the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission, Hearing Room G. He played a part in the recent Senatorial investigation conducted by Senator Wheeler relative to railroads.

According to a confidential informant, [REDACTED]

b7D

In 1923 Lowenthal was general counsel for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, with headquarters at 31 Union Square, New York City. In a prospectus published by said corporation, for the purpose of raising capital, it is stated that the plan for the organization of a million-dollar corporation, described in this prospectus, was an outgrowth of the visit of Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to Russia, in the summer of 1921. The prospectus referred to Soviet concessions consisting of six factories in Petrograd and three factories in Moscow, for the making of material, and stated that the control over the concessions would be vested in representatives of the Supreme Council of National Economy of the Soviet Government and of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation.

Among the purposes of this Corporation, according to the prospectus is the following:

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nathan _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Lester _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. McIntire _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Files _____
 Mr. Files _____
 Mr. Room _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Gandy _____

"(1) To aid and assist in developing the resources of Russia, thereby furthering the economic progress of Russia and the American progress in that country."

There is printed in this prospectus a note of congratulations from Felix Frankfurter.

There is also printed in the prospectus a communication addressed to Sidney Hillman by "Rykoff, Acting Chairman, Council Labor and Defense (Substitute for Lenin)."

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[REDACTED]

MR. LOWENTHAL, [REDACTED] is associated with SENATOR BURTON K. WHEELER of Montana and maintains offices with the Senator. It has been stated that LOWENTHAL is the real brains behind the recent investigation conducted by SENATOR WHEELER regarding railroads. b7C D b7D

It has been reported that in 1923 LOWENTHAL and his wife subscribed to stock of the Russian American Industrial Corporation which had contracts with the Soviet Union. In January of 1923, LOWENTHAL contacted the New York Office of the Bureau and stated that he was General COUNSEL for the RUSSIAN AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION.

In 1929 LOWENTHAL was Executive Secretary of the WICKERSHAM COMMITTEE, which was conducting a survey with respect to crime conditions in the United States. In connection with his duties on this Commission he requested considerable information from the Bureau, including detailed information with respect to the Bureau's operation, the courses of instruction given and the procedures and investigative technique followed by Bureau Agents. At this time he requested copies of the Bureau's Manual of Instructions and also copies of personnel rating sheets and inspectors' reports. It is stated that he resigned in disgust from this Committee in 1930 after having served with it for thirteen months, due to what he regarded as the Commission's antics in the realm of political expediency.

RECORDED & INDEXED
He was Assistant to FERDINAND PACORA during the stock market investigation. 62-25733-8 b7D DO I

In 1935 Mr. LOUIS L. GLAVIS, Head of the Investigative Division of the Department of the Interior, conducted an investigation relative to Communists holding positions in the United States Government. GLAVIS' report contained information

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one of the Senate's railroad committees. It was reported that [redacted] was responsible for the appointment of DR. ERNEST GRUENING as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Possessions and Territories of the Department of the Interior, which appointment was made without the consent of SECRETARY HICKS and as a result thereof, personal differences had arisen between the two men. Information at this time was to the effect that LOWENTHAL was acting as a liaison officer between the WHITE HOUSE and Jewish bankers in New York City. It is understood that Senator Bridges endeavored to get a copy of this report and was told that it was not available in the Senate.

[redacted]
[redacted] He is author of a book entitled "The Investor Pays" [redacted]
[redacted] He was formerly associated with the law firm of LOWENTHAL, SEIDMAN and BRANDEN, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. b7C D

[redacted] b7D
In 1936 he was a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION which is an organization devoted to the promotion of the interests of ultra liberal groups. [redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7C D
WALTER WINCHELL'S column on March 25, 1940, contained the statement that (Max) LOWENTHAL and (Robert) LITCHFIELD were responsible for the "sneer" attacks against the Bureau and Mr. HOOVER. [redacted] b7D

Re: Max H. Lowenthal

b7c

The current Washington, D. C., telephone directory reflects that Max Lowenthal, who is associated with Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and maintains offices with the Senator in the Senate Office Building, resides at 1 West Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, telephone Wisconsin 3255.

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

Lowenthal was formerly associated with the law firm of Lowenthal, Sgold and Brundson, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. This firm has also been referred to as Lowenthal, Sgold and Perkins.

[REDACTED]

b7D

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- To: _____
- E. A. Tamm _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Tracy _____
- Belmont _____
- Cannon _____
- Connelley _____
- Harbo _____
- Hendon _____
- Hottel _____
- Quinn Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

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States Government. The report of Mr. Glavis contains information relative to a Jewish lawyer named Max Lowenthal who was then maintaining an office with Senator Burton K. Wheeler in the Senate Office Building and acting in some capacity on one of the Senate's railroad committees. It was reported that Lowenthal was responsible for the appointment of Dr. Ernest Gruening as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Possessions and Territories of the Department of the Interior, which appointment was made without the consent of Secretary Ickes. According to report, personal difference between Lowenthal and Ickes arose because of this incident. At the time of Mr. Glavis' investigation there were rumors to the effect that Lowenthal was acting as a liaison officer between the White House and Jewish bankers in New York City. It was reported that Senator Bridges of New Hampshire attempted to get a copy of Mr. Glavis' report and was told that it was not available in the Senate. It might be noted also that the report allegedly disclosed that when Lowenthal was associated with the Wickersham Commission he was characterized by Roscoe Pound, the former Dean of Harvard Law School, as a "parlor Socialist."

In 1936, Lowenthal was a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association which is a radical lawyers organization. In a report dated February 11, 1941, on this Association which was submitted by the New York Office there was enclosed a copy of the most recent available letterhead of the organization. This reflects Max Lowenthal as being a member of the National Committee representing the District of Columbia. He previously was carried on the letterhead as being from New York. (100-258)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: Max Lowenthal

There appeared a news item in the Washington Daily News for August 8, 1930, disclosing that Max Lowenthal, a noted lawyer, had resigned his position as secretary to former President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission because of "disappointment over the failure of the Hoover Law Enforcement Commission to adhere to its pre-announced intention of making a scientific and dispassionate study of law violation and law enforcement." The article pointed out that Lowenthal served thirteen months without pay "in a post which he entered at the personal solicitation of George W. Vickersham, Chairman of the Commission" and quit in "disgust over what he regarded as its antics in the realm of political expediency." The article claimed that various members' breaking of the secrecy rule by the Commission, bickering over the problem of prohibition, and breaches of common agreement precipitating several quarrels, caused Lowenthal great distress, and finally led to his resignation.

In 1923 Lowenthal was General Counsel for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation.

It has been confidentially reported that during May 1935 Louis L. Glavis, then head of the Investigative Division of the Department of the Interior, conducted an investigation concerning Communists in Government positions at the request of Secretary Ickes. The report submitted by Glavis is said to contain information concerning Max Lowenthal. The report allegedly discloses that when Lowenthal was associated with the Vickersham Commission he was characterized by Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard University as a "parlor Socialist."

Information is at hand which, of course, has not been verified, indicating that Lowenthal was formerly liaison officer between the White House and the Jewish bankers in New York City.

Lowenthal is reportedly responsible for the appointment of Dr. Ernest Gruening as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Possessions and Territories of the Department of the Interior.

The files contain a memorandum dated August 8, 1929 (62-21747-17) written by the Director concerning an interview with Max Lowenthal on August 6, 1929, at which time Lowenthal made a request for the following items of information:

The names of fifteen Chiefs of Police who might be considered for designation on Committees to function on matters in which the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is interested.

The name of the Associate Editor of the Annals of

11-116-1204115-71

National Committee of the American Bar Association is a radical lawyers organization. There is no such thing as "Who's Who in America" and in "Who's Who in American Law."

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Information is at hand which, of course, has not been

verified, indicating that Lowenthal was formerly Madison officer between the White House and the Jewish bankers in New York City. Lowenthal is reportedly responsible for the appointment of Dr. Ernst Krumpholtz as Chief of the Bureau of Jewish Peacekeepers and Surveillance of the Department of the Interior.

The Elms contains a memorandum dated August 8, 1929 (62-21767-27) written by the Director concerning an interview with Max Lowenthal on August 6, 1929, at which time Lowenthal made a request for the following items of information:

The names of fifteen Chiefs of Police who might be considered for designation on Commissions to function on matters in which the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Enforcement is interested.

The name of the Associate Editor of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, who has charge of the forthcoming publication dealing with crime and law enforcement; also the willing of the Table of Contents for this publication.

A memorandum setting forth the percentage of time spent by the Agents and accountants of the Bureau on the more important phases of the Bureau's investigative work, such as, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, White Slave Traffic Act, Rials to Defraud, Theft from Interstate Shipment, Antitrust violations, Bankruptcy violations, etc.

A memorandum of the course of instruction followed at the training school for special agents and special accountants.

A memorandum of the procedure followed in the selection of special agents and special accountants.

A memorandum of the procedure and technique of investigation of applicants for appointment as United States Judges and District Attorneys; this memorandum to cover the procedure in the past and at the present and any suggestions for improvement.

A memorandum on the procedure followed to check the

MEMORANDUM

RE: MAX LOWENTHAL

Max Lowenthal is associated in some capacity with Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana. He can be found in the offices maintained by the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission, Hearing Room C. He played a part in the recent Senatorial investigation conducted by Senator Wheeler relative to railroads.

According to a confidential informant, [REDACTED]

In 1923 Lowenthal was general counsel for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, with headquarters at 31 Union Square, New York City. In a prospectus published by said corporation, for the purpose of raising capital, it is stated that the plan for the organization of a million-dollar corporation, described in this prospectus, was an outgrowth of the visit of Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to Russia, in the summer of 1921. The prospectus referred to Soviet concessions consisting of six factories in Petrograd and three factories in Moscow, for the making of material, and stated that the control over the concessions would be vested in representatives of the Supreme Council of National Economy of the Soviet Government and of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation.

Among the purposes of this Corporation, according to the prospectus is the following:

"(1) To aid and assist in developing the resources of Russia, thereby furthering the economic progress of Russia and the American progress in that country."

There is printed in this prospectus a note of congratulations from Felix Frankfurter.

There is also printed in the prospectus a communication addressed to Sidney Hillman by Rykoff, Acting Chairman, Council Labor and Defense (Substitute for Lenin)."

Mr. Tolson

Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Carson

Mr. Egan

Mr. Gurnea

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Pennington

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Nease

Mr. Gurnea

Mr. Egan

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Carson

Mr. Egan

Mr. Gurnea

Mr. Hendon

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...as the Michersham Committee, and following his departure from this connection he retired and writes a book. In his work entitled "The Investor Pays" Mr. Lowenthal flayed Kuehn Loeb and Company in particular and Wall Street in general. Thus we see the pretty picture of the applicant on the one hand writing a book damning Wall Street skulduggery and all that it stands for and on the other hand, acting as general counsel for a concern that, so far as investment qualities are concerned, could not come within telescopic distance of the average or even sub-average Wall Street concern. Not only did the applicant prostitute his legal abilities to the prosecution of the program of the RAIC, but he and his wife, along with Lenin and other Communists of lesser calibration, held stock in this concern, and joined in an effort to hold the stock out to the general public as a reliable commercial venture. So far as the Communists are concerned, the applicant's conception of sound business practice appears to vary markedly from his idea of what Wall Street business practices are and should be. It does not appear that he would be of such dual opinion if there were not some ulterior motive involved. It may be said that he was out for the legal fee involved, and that may be true, but it appears hardly likely that he owned stock in the concern as an investment, knowing what he is bound to have known about its organization. He must have had a desire some where in his makeup to aid the Communist Party and its openly declared intentions of that date to destroy this Government by violence.

For over seven years prior to being employed by the Board of Economic Warfare, the applicant was with the Senate Interstate Commerce Sub-Committee on Railroads. Here he set up an organization to do research work on railroads, and apparently did a very good job. In his employees for this project, he had as his secretary in his New York office, a Miss Simons, a Communist petition signer, who is with him now at the Board of E. Warfare. He also had a Mr. Ungar, who had Communistic Connections, and for a while, he employed a Mr. Kovner, who at about the same time was editor of the IJA Bulletin. Who else he employed has not been established, no list of the employees of the Committee being available. It appears safe, though, to assume, that a liberal sprinkling of communists and ultra-liberals were included, and a number of these same employees are still with him, and where they no longer appear, we find such faces as that of the ~~known~~ Communist, Charles Flato.

The applicant's work with the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate does not appear to be so important in this investigation as some of his extra-curricular activities. While he was thus engaged vocationally or professionally for Senator Wheeler, and the rest of the Committee, he had the clever avocation of memoranda writing. It would probably be impossible to ascertain what all the applicant has dealt with in his multifarious memoranda, but it cannot be gainsaid that a goodly portion of them have been on the FBI. The method of circulating them was rather novel, in that the applicant apparently used as his stage, soon after coming to Washington and renewing acquaintances with him, Robert O. Litchfield, Litchfield, after being approached in an apparently covert manner, circulated the anonymously written matter of the applicant. They seem to have worked chiefly on the FBI, though Mr. Lowenthal appears to have a highly productive penchant for writing on anything that concerns civil rights, or his version of civil rights.

...now about civil rights as they are involved by wiretapping, the Detroit arrests, and various other topics. In fact, it appears that Mr. Lowenthal has furnished a goodly portion of the thought that has gone into Communistic publications regarding the FBI, and has pumped his venom into the arteries of the press by means of his stealthy operations at the National Press Club. Furthermore, he has apparently exchanged writings with the IJA, through Carol King, his allegedly former law clerk, and has had his wife doing research for this organization on one of the hottest and most highly agitated questions of this labor age--the right of seamen to strike. With regards to the Detroit arrests and the hullabaloo raised after them, it appears that the applicant furnished the brains for most of this agitation. The ostensible leader in this drive to free the Michigan Communists was the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, of which the Michigan Civil Rights Federation is a part.

If it is not indicated of the possession of accurate knowledge of the Federation, it at least indicates a desire on his part to build up the Federation into something of consequence. The National Federation has been branded as sub-versive by the Attorney General of the United States, and it for a long time has been the foundation of the Communist legal arm in the United States. It may be said with a great deal of supporting substance that the IJA, and its publication, the Bulletin, are the Keystone of the communist legal arch erected on this foundation. The applicant furnished the brains and did much of the writing on the Detroit question, which was handled by the National Federation. It would seem that on this performance alone, he accredited himself as a Communistic lawyer. When we consider his National Committee membership with the IJA, and his close relationship with it, he has a much more difficult time escaping this classification.

This investigation has not produced with regards to the applicant the clock-work following of the party-line which was demonstrated by the devotees of the Party in June 1941, when, upon the invasion of Russia, they changed over night from intervention, to rabid interventionism. However, to say that Max Lowenthal consorts with those who follow the party line is putting it mildly, and when we consider that he was against Lend-Lease when it was first started, and is alleged to have had an important hand in organizing The American First movement, only to later change and to become sold on intervention prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, we have established within bounds the following of the party-line. This conclusion is strengthened when we consider that the International Juridical Association, which is as well loaded with Communists as a Moscow subway, followed the same general pattern, as manifested by its Bulletin, and examined in detail above.

Today the subject is head of an organization which deals with reoccupation, etc., and which apparently is having a hard time recruiting personnel acquainted with the value of Works Councils. He has there with him a number of Communists, or at least, ultra-radicals, who form a coterie that may well be viewed with wide-eyed suspicion. The applicant has for a long time manifested interests, and maintained connections, which, if not of an outright Communistic nature, are at best unwholesome for the viewpoint of a virile democracy. Any one devoted to our form of Government, may well subscribe to Voltaire's statement: "I disagree wholly with what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it," but it makes the performance seem somewhat ulterior and/or out of place to out shout those whom you protect in such rights. Lowenthal, like all the Communists, employs an undercover, sly, and usually unfair method of implementing democracy. If we all followed his and their methods, democracy would soon be a sham.

Respectfully submitted

SUBJECT:

MAX LOWENTHAL

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DATE 3/31/92 BY B122

Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Baumgardner

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7D
b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C/D

In checking our files I find that we had a name check from the Army on both Lowenthal and [REDACTED] We furnished a good summary on Lowenthal. We had nothing of any substance on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Another item of interest - I noted in the Civil Service report on Lowenthal that Ben Gitlow had stated, and the report does not show to whom he stated, that the funds of the Russian-American Investment Company were actually used to finance the Communist Party in this country. You will recall that this was the organization which Sidney Hillman headed and of which Max Lowenthal was counsel. b7c

[REDACTED]

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

LOWENTHAL born February 26, 1888, Minneapolis, Minnesota; received A.B. University of Minnesota, 1909, and LL.B. Harvard, 1912. Employed as newspaper reporter and law clerk prior to entering private law practice, New York City. Employed by United States Government various capacities 1917 - 1921, 1929 - 1930, 1933 - 1944, and 1946. Subject known to be close associate of persons identified as either Soviet agents or prominent Communists. LOWENTHAL member National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Lawyers Guild, and International Juridical Association. Subject described both as Communist and as "left wing new dealer" - also as publicity seeker.

Informants advise LOWENTHAL opposed to FBI since 1930's and engaged in determined effort to undermine the FBI since 1939 - 1940; author of book entitled "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," an alleged expose of the FBI.

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Declassify on: OADR

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>C. W. [Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑤ - Bureau 1 - New York (Info) 3 - Washington Field		ENCLOSURE 162 - [Signature] JUN 9 1946	RECORDED - 23 INDEXED - 88

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DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

OPM
[Confidential Informant] another Government agency conducting personnel and security investigations, has advised that MAX LOWENTHAL was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on February 26, 1888, the son of NATHAN LOWENTHAL (deceased), who resided in the United States from 1880 - 1927 and who formerly resided at Kovno, Russia. According to the Informant, MAX LOWENTHAL resided at One West Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, during World War II, at which time he was employed as a Consultant by the Board of Economic Warfare. According to the Informant, LOWENTHAL resided in New York City and practiced law there prior to the time that he accepted his position with the aforementioned Board.

The personnel files of the Foreign Economic Administration reflect that MAX LOWENTHAL was employed in the following capacities up to and including the time that he accepted his position with the Board of Economic Warfare:

1907 - 1909	Reporter on the Minneapolis "Journal"
1912 - 1913	Law clerk to Judge JULIAN W. MACK, United States Commerce Court, Washington, D. C.
1913 - 1914	Law clerk for the firm of Calwalander, Wickersham, and Taft at New York City
1917 -	Clerk or Assistant to Emissary or Mission, State Department, Washington, D. C., and Europe
1917 - 1918	Assistant secretary and secretary to President's Mediation Commission, Washington, D. C.
1918 -	Informal Aide, War Department, Washington, D. C.

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1918 - 1919

Assistant Chairman, War Labor
Policies Board

1920 - 1921

Assistant secretary, Second
President's Industrial Conference,
Washington, D. C.

1929 - 1930

Executive secretary, National
Commission on Law Enforcement and
Observance, Washington, D. C.

1933 - 1934

Research Director, United States
Banking and Currency Commission,
Washington, D. C.

1935 - 1942

United States Senate Commission on
Interstate Commerce as Chief Counsel,
Washington, D. C.May 16, 1942 to
April 14, 1944Consultant, Board of Economic
Warfare.

The personnel record mentioned above also indicates that MAX LOWENTHAL attended the University of Minnesota graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1909 and it also indicates that he received his Bachelor of Laws degree from Harvard in 1912. According to the file, while in Washington LOWENTHAL resided at One West Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and his home telephone number was Wisconsin 3255.



[Confidential Informant] has advised that on August 26, 1946, the Subject was employed for a period not to

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The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that MAX LOWENTHAL, One West 92nd Street, New York City, was a member of the National Lawyers Guild and the files also reflect that when the Subject was the Head of the Rehabilitation and Recovery Division of the Foreign Economic Administration, his staff included ALLEN ROSENBERG, an attorney, described in 1947 as a person actively defending Communist organizations and individuals in Washington, D. C. The House Committee on Un-American Activities files also indicate that MAX LOWENTHAL of New York was listed as a member of the National Committee, International Juridical Association.

It is to be noted that the National Lawyers Guild has been cited as a Communist front in House Committee on Un-American Activities reports dated March 29, 1944 and House Report 3123, dated September 21, 1950. In addition, it is to be noted that the Washington Book Shop has been cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On August 26, 1946, a physical surveillance conducted by Special Agents EARL L. FUOSS and KENNERLY CORBETT on DAVID WAHL indicated that WAHL and MAX LOWENTHAL met for lunch. This surveillance indicated that WAHL lunched with the Subject and the Subject's wife at the Cosmos Club and that at 6:30 P.M. on the same day, WAHL took the Subject and the latter's wife to the Air Transport Command in his car. Further investigation by the surveilling agents reflected that MAX LOWENTHAL was proceeding to Berlin, Germany, on temporary duty for the War Department as an Adviser on Internal Restitution, Sequestration and Disposal of Jewish Property.

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[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b2 b7D

On December 10, 1945, Special Agents J. J. DANAHEY, J. H. DOYLE, C. H. FISCHER, and P. V. HAGAN conducted a surveillance on ALLAN R. ROSENBERG, who in the company of one WARREN R. SHAFERMAN, entered the Harvard Club in New York City at 2:20 P.M. and asked for one MAX LOWENTHAL. It was subsequently reflected that this person was probably MAX LOWENTHAL, an attorney residing at 467 Central Park, West, New York City.

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The personnel file on [REDACTED] maintained by the Civil Service Commission reflects that in his application for the position of principal attorney with the Board of Economic

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Warfare he named MAX LOWENTHAL of the Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, D. C., as a reference.

During the summer of 1947, [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the Subject and ALLAN ROSENBERG maintained a continuing contact. The Informant was unable to furnish any further details regarding the specific nature of these contacts. b7D

It is to be noted that according to information furnished by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, a self-confessed former Soviet Espionage Agent, ALLAN ROSENBERG was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C., and New York in the early 1940's. According to Miss BENTLEY, ROSENBERG was a close contact of Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers and for a period was a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. She has advised that he was also a contact for an admitted Soviet Espionage Agent.

[redacted]

It is to be noted that the remarks of Representative BUSBEY appearing in the Congressional Record for May 14, 1947, identify WILLIAM T. STONE as a member of the Editorial Board of Amerasia from 1937 to November, 1941. According to BUSBEY, the chairman of this Board was FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, now a regular columnist for the "Daily Worker" and a member of the Communist Party. Mr. BUSBEY also pointed out that the managing editor of the publication was PHILIP JACOB JAFFE, who had been indicted and fined for the possession of confidential Government documents. b1

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6PM It is also to be noted that the "Daily Worker" is described as an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

b2 b7D/FBI [Confidential Informant] has advised that MAX LOWENTHAL is a close associate of CAROL KING described by the Informant as an attorney who has represented HARRY BRIDGES, West Coast labor leader, and GERHART EISLER.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

It is to be noted that [REDACTED] of known reliability has identified LUCIEN HILMER as a contact of MARY JANE KEENEY who has been previously described. b2 b7D

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b2 b7C, D

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[REDACTED] b2 b7D

A letterhead of the ~~International Juridical Association~~ reflects that among the members of the ~~National Committee~~ were the following named persons who have been previously described: [REDACTED] and LEE PRESSMAN. CAROL KING, who has been previously described, was identified as the secretary of the association. In addition, the letterhead indicates that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were also members of the National Committee. b7C

OPM [REDACTED] According to [REDACTED] PEARL M. HART was described as a Vice Chairman of a Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, which organization has been cited by the Attorney General as falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835 in that it is a Communist organization. The "Daily Worker" for March 5, 1941, identifies [REDACTED] as one of the signers of a statement urging the President and Congress to defend the rights of the Communist Party. b2 b7D / FBI b7C

OPM ABRAHAM ~~ISSERMAN~~ was also mentioned in the "Daily Worker" article referred to above and he has also been identified by [REDACTED] as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. It is also to be noted that [REDACTED] b7C

OPM [REDACTED] b2 b7D / FBI [REDACTED] has furnished information concerning the bulletin published by the International Juridical Association reflecting that the bulletin followed the Communist Party line by declaring in 1940 that we were undergoing a period of "war hysteria" while in 1942 the bulletin quoted PAUL ROBESON as saying "This is a war for freedom" and by indicating its support for various war measures. b7C

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OPM C b1
The records of the United States Civil Service Commission reflect that CARL PRESTON GREEN had been employed in October, 1942, as a Senior Economic Analyst with the Board of Economic Warfare under the supervision of MAX LOWENTHAL. [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised in June, 1946, that DAVID WAHL was interested in getting a job for GREEN. (U) b2 b7D

[REDACTED] (U)
The Attorney General has advised that the American-Russian Institute of San Francisco falls within the purview of Executive Order 9835 in that it is a Communist organization. b2 b7D

OPM C b1
The Form 57 of WILFRED ATTWOOD BEARDSLEY located in the files of the Civil Service Commission reflects that BEARDSLEY was employed as a Senior Economic Analyst, Board of Economic Warfare, under the supervision of MAX LOWENTHAL. It is to be noted at this point that BEARDSLEY named BOWEN SMITH, who has been previously identified, as a personal reference on this Form and it is also to be noted that [REDACTED]

The application for employment with the Anti-Trust Division, Department of Justice, signed by SAMUEL KARP listed the Subject as a reference. [REDACTED] personnel record at the National Recovery Administration included a letter from MAX LOWENTHAL requesting [REDACTED] service in connection with a railroad investigation to be conducted by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. KARP's file at the Civil Service Commission reflects that he entered on duty with the Railroad Retirement Board November 1, 1938. b7C

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OPM
b2/b7D/FBI [redacted] advised that during April, 1943, the subject, while employed by the Board of Economic Warfare, was interviewed in connection with a matter concerning Mrs. MABLE FOY LEVIN and according to the Informant, the Subject reported favorably as regards Mrs. LEVIN. [redacted] has advised, however, that its files indicate that MABLE FOY LEVIN served as a Medical Organizer and Technician in hospitals in Loyalist Spain during the Spanish Civil War although she has denied any Communist or Fascist interests.

[redacted] has further advised that when approached for information concerning CHARLES FLATO, LOWENTHAL recommended FLATO very highly adding that there was no question in his mind regarding FLATO's absolute loyalty to our democratic form of Government.

[redacted]

OPM
b2/b7D/FBI Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that MAX LOWENTHAL resigned his position as Counsel for the Wickersham Committee on the alleged grounds that the FBI would not let him have the free run of its files. The Informant has also advised that it appears that the Subject has a penchant for preparing memoranda, particularly regarding the FBI, which he then feeds to various members of the National Press Club who publicize these articles by using the material in stories they write. The Informant has also stated that a very dependable source reported that in 1939 MAX LOWENTHAL tried to enlist the aid of B'Nai Brith in a fight against the FBI which was initiated by the Communists.

The Informant has also pointed out that the Subject was against Lend-Lease at its inception but that he became a strong

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interventionist by the latter part of 1941.

The information set forth below obtained from Informants through [redacted] was originally furnished to a representative of [redacted]

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability but who is acquainted with the Subject, advised in 1943 that MAX LOWENTHAL was "mixed up with that Harvard extreme New Deal Outfit." The Informant described LOWENTHAL as "just disgustingly liberal."

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability but who has been acquainted with the Subject in excess of twenty years, advised that he wouldn't trust LOWENTHAL's basic loyalty. The Informant said, "I wouldn't place him in a confidential policy making or any position of trust in the Government for anything on earth. I would always wonder who he is talking to on the side. I know that if he ever disagreed with anything or anyone in a Governmental agency, he would undermine the agency before resigning..... I wouldn't dream of placing him in a confidential Government position." The Informant went on to say that he knew that LOWENTHAL had tried to undermine the FBI. He said that "MAX is anti-Fascist and perhaps has been sucked in at times by the Communists but he is no Communist."

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability but who has had business dealings with the Subject over a period of time, admitted his prejudice against MAX LOWENTHAL before making any statement. The Informant then advised that LOWENTHAL has a typically destructive type of mind and an insatiable lust for publicity. He said that LOWENTHAL would "write an article on anything." The Informant also said that LOWENTHAL is a great one at "mud slinging" and he said that the Subject is one of the most sneering, arrogant individuals that he knows. The Informant said he could make no statement regarding the Subject's loyalty.

LOWENTHAL has been further described as "a real left wing new dealer" but not Communist by Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability but who has also had business dealings with the Subject.

[redacted] of unknown reliability who has known MAX LOWENTHAL for over thirty years said that "LOWENTHAL is the kind of a man who can pick up certain facts all individually correct in themselves, but when pieced together in a story in a particular way, they distort and discolor the true picture." The Informant said that he

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was not in any position to question the Subject's loyalty.

The Washington "Daily News" for May 23, 1942, carried an article reflecting that DAVID B. VAUGHAN, Board of Economic Warfare, was suing Representative DIES on the charge of libel after DIES had stated that VAUGHAN was a sponsor for the American League for Peace and Democracy, which organization has been cited by the Attorney General as falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In this regard it is to be noted that according to Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability but who is acquainted with the Subject, LOWENTHAL went to work in VAUGHAN's behalf as soon as the DIES statement was issued and the Informant said it was not long before DIES made a retraction.

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, advised that he knows MAX LOWENTHAL chiefly by reputation, but he said that it was his understanding that the Subject played quite a part in a Communist plan "to get the FBI." The Informant said that he heard that LOWENTHAL either attended or was behind a meeting held in Washington during February, 1940, at which time plans were made to attack the FBI.

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability but who has an acquaintance with the Subject, advised that he is aware of the fact that LOWENTHAL's close friend was LEE PRESSMAN "and PRESSMAN is certainly a Communist." The Informant advised that the brother-in-law of one of LOWENTHAL's law partners frequently referred to LOWENTHAL as that "damn Communist LOWENTHAL" and the Informant said that this individual has been highly agitated over the Subject's Communism. The Informant went on to say that "I know that LOWENTHAL and PRESSMAN are very close. I see them frequently together and he is not the only Communist with whom LOWENTHAL has been associated."

[redacted]

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b7c
b7D

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mitted to the

A copy of this report is being transmitted to the New York Office in view of the fact that subject claims New York to be his legal residence.

INFORMANTS

Investigations Division, Civil Service
Commission.

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FBI

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OPM

b2 b7D
FSI

b2
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b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] New York City, as reflected in the investigative report of Civil Service Commission made by Investigator [REDACTED] in 1943.

[REDACTED] New York City, as reflected in the CSC report of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] New York City, as reflected in the report of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] as reflected in [REDACTED] report.

[REDACTED] New York City, as reflected above.

[REDACTED] as reflected in a CSC investigative report prepared by [REDACTED] in 1943.

b7c
OPM
b2/b7D
FBI

E

Washington, D. C., as reflected in
report.
as indicated in
report.

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are transmitted herewith. A report of the
Division of the Civil Service Commission referring to
investigation conducted by them in 1943 with reference
to captioned subject reflects an interview with
President HARRY S. TRUMAN who was then a member of the
United States Senate. For the information of the
Bureau and New York, the results of the interview held
with President TRUMAN at that time are being set out
below. It is to be noted that this interview was con-
ducted by Investigator [REDACTED] of the Civil
Service Commission.

The report reflects that Mr. TRUMAN was
interviewed at the Senate Office Building, Washington,
D. C., at which time he advised that MAX LOWENTHAL
was one of Senator WHEELER's employees and that he had
been hired by WHEELER because he was considered an
authority on the financial organization of railroads.
Mr. TRUMAN stated, "I think that MAX (LOWENTHAL) is as
fine and loyal American as you could find. I know
nothing of his interests in any organizations or
activities that would be against him.....He had a
pretty free hand in setting up his staff and he brought
in a number of young attorneys and they were all very
bright young fellows. I don't think that you could go
wrong on MAX. He would be general counsel for any
committee on matters pertaining to the war. In fact
when the committee was organized, I tried my best to
get him to be our attorney and I found that he just was
not available."

In this regard, it is to be noted that the
report of [REDACTED] referred to above indicates that
on his application for appointment with the Board of
Economic Warfare, Mr. LOWENTHAL's references included

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62-4664
Enclosures
cc - New York (Encl.)

RECORDED - 23

JUN 9 1951
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3/8/51
L.B. Nichols

Senator HARRY S. TRUMAN and Associate Justice HUGO BLACK and FELIX FRANKFURTER of the United States Supreme Court.

61509

The column written by FULTON LEWIS, Jr., in the Washington "Times Herald" for November 20, 1950, indicates that JONATHAN DANIELS, in his book entitled "The Man of Independence" described MAX LOWENTHAL as a presidential intimate who influenced Mr. TRUMAN's liberal thinking more than any other American.

A column by WESTBROOK PEGLER in the Washington "Times Herald" for February 8, 1951, also refers to the book by Mr. DANIELS and according to the column by PEGLER, DANIELS stated that LOWENTHAL picked TRUMAN for President in 1944 when it was plain that President ROOSEVELT was going to die in his fourth term.

It is also to be noted that in a letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated May 13, 1948, captioned [REDACTED] INTERNAL SECURITY - R and YU, there was an indication reflecting that there was a security leak at a high level in the State Department and that it was believed that the ultimate destination of information so received by [REDACTED] and MAX LOWENTHAL.

In view of the nature of the information contained in referenced report the aforementioned information is being transmitted to the Bureau and the New York Office for their information and guidance.

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: January 15, 1952

FROM : A. H. Belmont
SUBJECT: MAX H. LOWENTHAL

3/3/41
Classified by 9803
Declassify on: OADR

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

PURPOSE:

To submit, pursuant to your request, a blank memorandum summarizing current information in the Bureau files concerning the captioned individual.

BACKGROUND:

You will recall that Max Lowenthal is the author of the book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" which sets forth a most inaccurate and vicious attack on the Bureau and the Director.

INVESTIGATION:

No complete investigation has been conducted regarding Max Lowenthal. However, a technical surveillance was maintained on him from April to September, 1943. While Lowenthal has not been the subject of an active investigation by this Bureau, it is noted that the Bureau has received a report dated June 8, 1951, submitted by the Washington Field Office. A review of this report reflects that it was prepared from information appearing in the files of the Washington Field Office and not as a result of active investigation.

DISSEMINATION:

A review of Lowenthal's file reveals that numerous summary memoranda, of varying degrees of comprehensiveness, have been prepared relative to him since 1942. The file review further reveals that the following dissemination of some of the above-referred to summary memoranda was made:

May 4, 1942, to the Board of Economic Warfare
October 19, 1946, to G-2
November 8, 1946, to the Department of State
November 15, 1946, to George E. Allen, Director, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
August 20, 1948, to the Civil Service Commission
October 12, 1949, to J. P. Coyne, National Security Council for the attention of Admiral Sidney W. Souers
July 20, 1950, to Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President.
1951, to the Department of State.
(62-25733-24, 38, 39, 42, 47, 52, 301)

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The Bureau was advised on September 2, 1948, that Max Lowenthal was being considered for possible membership on a Regional Loyalty Board. Information was received on October 18, 1948, that his appointment had been blocked and at least for the present Lowenthal would not be appointed to a Loyalty Hearing Board. [REDACTED] CSC; 62-25733-43 & 45)

[REDACTED]

121-19441-34, p. 1)

b2
b7C
b7D~~SECRET~~

On September 5, 1947, Radio Station WRC presented a discussion of the Loyalty Program, in which Clyde Tolson, Associate Director, was a participant. David Wahl secured a transcript of this broadcast for Max Lowenthal. (39-915-1-81X)

[REDACTED]
(62-25733-321)

b7D

Associations:

Persons in important positions with whom his name has been associated include President Truman, a White House Secretary, Justices of the Supreme Court and United States Senators. Such individuals with whom Lowenthal's name has been associated are as follows:

Justice Hugo Black:

OPM [The name of Justice Black was given as a reference in connection with Lowenthal's application for employment by the Board of Economic Warfare. (62-25733-58)

Matthew Connelly: ✓

[REDACTED] of the White House advised Special Agent R. R. Roach about October 14, 1948, that Max Lowenthal is a close friend of Matt Connelly, Secretary to President Truman. (Not disseminated, 62-25733-45)

b7C

Justice Felix Frankfurter: ✓

OPM [The Board of Economic Warfare file reflects that in 1943 Lowenthal listed Justice Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court as a reference. (62-25733-58)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] No attempt

b7D

SECRET

The book "Washington Confidential" by Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer, published in 1951, on Pages 104-105 reported that Lowenthal attended Harvard Law School and came under the influence of a man who has manipulated Charlie McCarthys in government and remarked about the "striking kinship between the master, Justice Felix Frankfurter, and the pupil, Max Lowenthal."

George W. Norris:

OPM
b7c [The Board of Economic Warfare files reflect that [redacted] recommended Lowenthal to the latter's former classmate, Robert Patterson, former Secretary of War, as a consultant to the General Counsel for the Board of Economic Warfare. (62-25733-58)

Justice Harlan F. Stone:

OPM [The name of Justice Stone was given as a reference in connection with Lowenthal's application for employment with the Board of Economic Warfare, 1943. (ibid -58)

Telford Taylor:

Telford Taylor, now Administrator, Small Defense Plants Administration, Washington, D. C., was employed from 1935 to 1939, as associate counsel to Max Lowenthal, who was then counsel for the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. (77-10183)

Charles W. Tobey:

The "Times-Herald," Washington, D. C., on March 20, 1951, reported that an individual named M. Lowenthal, whose address was not given, had contributed \$100 to the campaign of Senator Tobey, Republican, New Hampshire, in the November, 1950, general elections. The newspaper speculated that Lowenthal was Max Lowenthal, the New York lawyer who helped engineer the selection of Harry Truman as the vice presidential candidate when it appeared that Roosevelt would die during his fourth term. (62-91933-A)

Harry S. Truman:

OPM [When Mr. Truman was interviewed in 1943 by the Civil Service Commission in connection with Lowenthal's employment by the Board of Economic Warfare, he stated that Lowenthal had been

I think that Max (Lowenthal) is as good as an American as you could find. I know nothing of his interests in any organizations or activities that would be against him..... He had a pretty free hand in setting up his staff and he brought in a number of young attorneys and they were all very bright young fellows. I don't think that you could go wrong on Max. He would be general counsel for any committee on matters pertaining to the war. In fact, when the committee was organized, I tried my best to get him to be our attorney and I found that he just was not available." (62-25733-318)

Jonathan Daniels, former press secretary to President Truman, in his book "The Man of Independence," published in 1950, acknowledged help furnished by Lowenthal in the preparation of the book. The book states that Lowenthal introduced Truman to the late Justice Louis David Brandis of the Supreme Court in about the year, 1936. Lowenthal was reported to have obtained the first contribution for Truman's 1944 vice presidential campaign from A. F. Whitney, President of the Railroad Trainmen. The contribution was prompted on a Truman pro-railroad labor stand taken in 1937. Lowenthal is alleged to have urged Truman to run for Vice President early in 1944. (62-22444-1233, enc. pp 11, 184, 203)

[REDACTED] b7C b7D
(62-25733-151)

[REDACTED]
(Mr. Nichols; 62-25733-21)

Burton K. Wheeler: b7C b7D

[REDACTED] 62-25733-102)

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[REDACTED] No attempt has been made to verify this information but it was ascertained through a highly reliable source from April to September, 1943, that there was a very close and friendly association between Lowenthal and Justice Frankfurter. (62-25733-41) b7D

[REDACTED] (61-7559-7878) b7C, D

O.S. 71
The Director, by memorandum dated May 1, 1942, to the Attorney General, in outlining his conversation with Mr. Milo Perkins of the Board of Economic Warfare, advised that he was informed that Lowenthal was serving in an advisory capacity to the Board of Economic Warfare on a project that would probably be completed in 60 or 90 days. The Director outlined for Mr. Perkins in general some of Lowenthal's activities and Mr. Perkins asked whether it would be desirable for him to call Lowenthal in and make an issue of the matter, or to wait for the conclusion of the current project and then discontinue his services. The Director answered that he believed it would be better to permit Lowenthal to conclude his present assignment and allow his services to terminate automatically. (62-25733-22)

OPM
It is interesting to note that in May of 1943, Mr. Hugh F. Crowe of the Investigations Office of the Civil Service Commission advised that an investigation was then being made of Mr. Lowenthal in connection with his employment with the Board of Economic Warfare. (62-25733-22)

A highly reliable confidential source disclosed during April to September, 1943, that Lowenthal was in frequent contact with officials of the Office of Economic Warfare and other agencies with reference to plans being formulated for postwar rehabilitation. He was shown to be very free with his advice to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C
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Max Lowenthal confidentially advised the Civil Service Commission in 1943 that he had been acquainted with Herbert Fuchs for several years. He stated that Fuchs was loyal to the United States Government and was "the last person in the world who would be disloyal." At that time, Lowenthal was Chief of the Reoccupation Division, Board of Economic Warfare, in Washington, D.C. He was also the supervisor of Fuchs at the United States Senate on Interstate Commerce.

(Report of the Civil Service Commission's investigation of Herbert Fuchs.)

Washington, D.C. report,
November 29, 1947.

Re: [REDACTED]

"Loyalty of Government Employees"

121-66-3

(4)

b7C

b7C

32

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Serial 1559

In May 1943, [REDACTED] was interviewed in connection with an investigation being conducted on Max Lowenthal who was being considered for the position of Consultant at the Board of Economic Warfare. At that time, [REDACTED] was [REDACTED]

During this interview [REDACTED] stated he did not know Lowenthal very well. "I do know he is a close friend of Lee Pressman and Pressman is certainly a Communist. I had heard Zeisler, who is Lowenthal's partner's brother-in-law, refer to him as that damn Communist, Lowenthal and I had seen both Mr. & Mrs. Zeisler*highly agitated over Lowenthal's Communism. The only specific thing, I can say came to me from two sources, Lawrence Moore, who used to be here and who is now a Naval Officer, and who was interviewed for a position at the Board of Economic Warfare by Allen Rosenberg*, and Moore was asked what he would do with Works Council in organizing reoccupied war zones. I was surprised when he told me about that and he later heard that Mrs. Herling* in the Federal Public Housing Industries had been asked the same thing. I know that Lowenthal and Pressman are very close. I see them frequently together and he is not the only Communist with whom Lowenthal has been associated. When he was with the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, I am sure that he had several Communists on his staff that you will run across if you get a list of the personnel."

(Civil Service Commission
investigative report dated
May 1943, "Max Lowenthal.")

The following notation appears on the first page of this report:
"No distribution pending development espionage aspects. [REDACTED] b7C

Washington F.O. report dated
June 21, 1951
Re: [REDACTED]
Espionage-IS."
65-59737-13 b7C
(26)

*Not further identified.
[REDACTED]
b7C

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62

[REDACTED] b7D b7C

0971

The Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C. advised Lowenthal was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota on February 26, 1888, the son of Nathan Lowenthal, who formerly lived in Kovno, Russia. During World War II, Lowenthal resided at 1 W. Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and was employed as a consultant by the Board of Economic Warfare. Prior to this, Lowenthal resided in New York where he practiced law.

A mail cover on the Washington, D. C. residence of David Wahl indicated that in September, 1946, David Wahl received correspondence on several occasions from Max Lowenthal.

On August 26, 1946, Bureau Agents observed Max Lowenthal having lunch with David Wahl.

[REDACTED] b7C b7D

In applying for a position with the Board of Economic Warfare in 1942, Allan Rosenberg listed Max Lowenthal as a reference.

Elizabeth T. Bentley, a self-confessed former Soviet Espionage Agent, advised that Allan Rosenberg was involved in a Soviet Espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York in the early 1940's.

At the time Max Lowenthal was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare one [REDACTED] worked under Lowenthal's supervision. b7C

(Source not stated.)

[REDACTED] b7C b7D

~~SECRET~~

In February, 1947, Max Lowenthal arranged to send flowers to Joan Karasik.

(Technical Surveillances on the office of David Wahl, discontinued)

In March, 1947, David Wahl attended a social function in Washington, D.C., at which Monroe Karasik had also been present and on this occasion, Karasik expressed a desire to confer with Max Lowenthal. During 1946 and 1947 Lowenthal was rather closely associated with David Wahl.

(Technical Surveillance on the office of David Wahl, discontinued)

[REDACTED]

(Original source not stated.)

David Wahl stayed at the home of Max Lowenthal in New York City on the evening of March 17, 1947.

(Bureau agents)

CRN [Lowenthal, who was born February 26, 1888, was at one time a member of the International Juridical Association, which is a part of the International Organization of Lawyers. The International Organization of Lawyers was initiated under the auspices of the International Red Aid, parent organization of the International Labor Defense, with headquarters in Moscow. This organization was controlled by the International Red Aid.

(U.S. Civil Service Commission files on Max Lowenthal.)

In the early part of 1947 Lowenthal was associated with Charles Kramer.

(Technical Surveillance on David Wahl's home, discontinued)

During 1946 and 1947 Lowenthal was rather closely associated with David Wahl.

(Technical Surveillance on the office of David Wahl, discontinued)

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213

[REDACTED] b7C b7D

The files of the HCUA revealed that Max Lowenthal was a member of the National Lawyers Guild and the Washington Book Shop Association.

During September 1946, Max Lowenthal was in frequent contact with David Wahl.

Mail cover David Wahl for period September 1 to October 31, 1946.

In December 1946 and April 1947 Max Lowenthal was a frequent contact of David Wahl.

Tesur on David Wahl's home, discontinued.

During 1947, an anonymous source advised that David Wahl was an associate of Max Lowenthal.

In May 1947, David Wahl advised that he did not think Mary Jane Keeney, member of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Book Shop, should be living with Larry and Dorothy Todd in view of the fact that Larry Todd was employed by the Tass News Agency. Wahl advised he had discussed this matter with Max Lowenthal and Wahl indicated he would like to see Lowenthal again.

Tesur, David Wahl's office, discontinued.

During the summer of 1947 Max Lowenthal and Allen Rosenberg maintained a continuing correspondence. Details regarding the specific nature of these contacts were not available.

Discontinued technical surveillance on Allen Rosenberg.

Max Lowenthal was a close associate of Carol King, an attorney who represented Harry Bridges and Gerhardt Eisler.

Interview of [REDACTED] on April 18, 1944 conducted by Civil Service Commission investigator, Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission.

276

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Max Lowenthal made an appointment to meet Charles Kramer on January 28, 1947 at the office of David Wahl.

Tesur on David Wahl's home, discontinued.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that Kramer was involved in Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York City in the early 1940's.

In February 1944 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was interviewed by Max Lowenthal, Allen Rosenberg and Wahl for employment with Foreign Economic Administration, and they all desired his services very badly.

Interview of [REDACTED] by Investigator, Civil Service Commission.

Washington Field Office Summary Report, 1-15-52

Re: [REDACTED]

Internal Security-Rⁿ

101-2416-137 pgs 5, 23, 26, 54, 55, 154, 163
(9)

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

~~SECRET~~

277

OPM [REDACTED] According to the files of the Civil Service Commission Lowenthal was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota on February 26, 1888, the son of Nathan Lowenthal who had formerly resided at Kovno, Russia. During World War II, Lowenthal resided at 1 West Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland and was employed as a Consultant by the Board of Economic Warfare. Prior to this, he had resided in New York City where he practiced law. b7c b7D

On August 26, 1946 Bureau Agents observed Lowenthal having lunch with David Wahl in Washington, D. C. On March 16, 1947 David Wahl was observed to enter the home of Max Lowenthal at 467 Central Park West in New York City by Bureau Agents. A mail cover on the Washington residence of David Wahl indicated that on several occasions in September 1946 Wahl received correspondence from Max Lowenthal.

In August 1947 David Wahl was told by Max Lowenthal that Lowenthal had some papers which Wahl could read but that he did not want anyone else to see them.

Technical surveillance on David Wahl's home, discontinued.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

On October 15, 1947 one [REDACTED] to receive some money from Max Lowenthal. [REDACTED] thought, but was not positive that Lowenthal desired to [REDACTED] for some typing work which she had prepared for him.

Technical surveillance of [REDACTED] discontinued.

311

~~SECRET~~ b7c

01 [REDACTED] According to the files of the Civil Service Commission, Lowenthal was closely associated with Carol King, an attorney who represented Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader and Gerhart Eisler.

Washington Field Office report,
2-10-50

Re: [REDACTED]
Espionage-R
101-3411-83
(9)

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

~~SECRET~~

314

OPM
b7c
During a special hearing before a Junior Investigator of the Fourth U.S. Civil Service Region Investigative Division, April 7, 1943, [REDACTED] was asked if he knew Mor Lowenthal. [REDACTED] replied that Lowenthal was attached to Wheeler, he being a counsellor to the Wheeler Committee. [REDACTED] also admitted that he was "pretty" sure Lowenthal had recommended him for a position he had held under Alexander Whitney, President of American Trainmen.

(Civil Service Commission Investigative Report on [REDACTED])

[REDACTED] identified Lowenthal as being in the "BEW" at that time. He also indicated that an unidentified person had called him from "PEW," a short time before the hearing and advised him that Lowenthal had placed his [REDACTED] name on a list of persons who "BEW" might employ.

(CSC Investigative Report on [REDACTED])

The hearing for [REDACTED] was held at 519 Mather Building, Washington, D.C. At that time [REDACTED] was seeking a position as an economist with "OPA."

(CSC Investigative Report on [REDACTED])

[REDACTED]

OPM
Lowenthal was closely associated with Carol King, New York attorney, and at one time was also closely associated with Allen Rosenberg, Washington, D.C., attorney.

(Civil Service Commission)

* Not identified, but apparently Bureau of Economic Warfare.

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302

It was noted that both King and Rosenberg, according to articles appearing in the press around the early part of 1948, had been active in the defense of persons prominent in Communist activities.

(Sources not further identified.)

OPM
b7c
Washington, L.C. memo 3-11-48
with enclosures: WFO Report, 3-11-48;
CSC Investigative Report on [REDACTED]
Re: "[REDACTED]"

[REDACTED] Loyalty
of Government Employees
121-398-10X
(4)

b7c

[REDACTED]
b7c

62-5

original

~~SECRET~~

333

Signer, Statement urging President and Congress to Defend Rights and Communist Party (Daily Worker, 3/5/41).

Member of Council of People's Lobby. According to letterheads of 1934 and 1941.

Vice-President, National Consumers League.

Formerly Board Member, Cooperative League of the United States.

Author "Mr. Consumer, innocent by-stander" (article in Scribner's Magazine, June, 1932).

Signer, Joint Committee on Unemployment Demands for Redistribution of Wealth.

The name of Professor Colston E. Warne appears on a letterhead dated March 16, 1937 of the National People's Committee Against Hearst of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Member, Board of Director, "Consumers Defender", published by Cooperative Distributors, Incorporated, Spring and Summer of 1937.

(See Page 331, Red Network and 4248 of Fish Reports)

MAURICE SUGAR, Detroit, Michigan.

Prisoner's Relief Fund

American Committee for Struggle Against War (1933)

Attorney for the International Labor Defense, Detroit, Michigan, 1934 (Daily Worker, October 9, 1934)

Advisory Council Book Union, 1935

Former Labor Party Candidate for Congress from Michigan 1936

National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1937

Attorney C.I.O., United Auto Workers, Detroit (Daily Worker, November 4, 1937, page 1) (OF AMERICA)

Sponsoring Committee of the Scottsboro Defense

Lawyers' Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938

Author of Composition for Red Phonograph Records (Soviet Russia Today, May, 1936, page 33)

The following information regarding Maurice Sugar is from a pamphlet entitled "Leninism-Lewisism" published by the "National Republic Magazine" July, 1937:

C.I.O. Attorney in Michigan, according to the "Digest" was "convicted of draft evasion in 1917" and "pleaded guilty during indictment on December 4, 1917 and served one year in the Detroit House of Correction. The Labor Journal claims that records of that institution show that Sugar "served from November 23, 1918 to November 23, 1919 and that other records indicated that "Maurice Sugar and five others (were charged) with conspiracy to violate Section 37 of the United States Code". It is also charged that documents proved "copy of order for registration and disbarment by Judge Tuttle in the United States Court, Detroit, on December 4, 1917 "The Journal claims that Sugar "was elected to the Communist affiliated International Labor Defense, March 14, 1936". In 1936, Sugar was openly supported by Communist for local office in a Detroit Election Campaign. He is active in Communist circles and is associated with other radical movements in Michigan. The "Digest" charges that "Sugar's picture was found" in a place of honor alongside those of Stalin, Lenin and Tom Mooney in a raid on what they described as "Communist Headquarters in Detroit" several years ago "and that on the wall was also found a large placard which read: "Every factory a fortress from Communism".

PERRY J. STERNES,

Member of the League of Nations Association, Incorporated
Member, Milwaukee Section, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy,
1937.

PROFESSOR MALCOLM SHARP, Professor of the University of Wisconsin.

Signer of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Petition for Recognition of Soviet Russia (1933)

National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1937 (Chicago Civil Liberties Committee Member, June, 1938)

Honorary Chairman, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938

Charter Member, Progressive Friends Club, dedicated to the creation and protection of Midwest Peoples, according to the Daily Worker, November 20, 1937, page 3.

Signer of Statement Urging President and Congress to Defend Rights of Communist Party (Daily Worker, 3/5/41)

The file also lists "M. Sharp" as a leader of the Worker's Alliance, Bir
Bristol, South Dakota in the Daily Worker, September 21, 1937.

(See Executive 1-307).

LEE PRESSMAN, Formerly Consultant to the Farm Security Administration at \$25. p.d.v.a.p

Washington Bookshop Member

Speaker, New York State Conference on Legislation for Democracy, Feb. 14, 1938
in connection with the New York Conference on Inalienable Rights

Member of Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain

Speaker, Third National Convention of the League of Women Shoppers, May, 1940

National Lawyers Guild, candidate for delegate to National Convention from
Washington, D.C., Chapter, Administration State

Speaker at Conference, Washington Committee of Democratic Action, April, 1940

C.I.O. General Counsel

National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1937

Sponsor, Conference on Unemployment and Taxation, January 14, 1938.

Lawyers' Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938.

Anti-Injunction Committee of United Retail and Wholesale Employers of
American Labor, Attorney and Sponsor. According to letterhead of July 11, 1938.

Member, United May Day Committee, Washington, D.C.

(Speaker along with Harry Bridges and Charles H. Houston Daily Worker, May 3, 1939)

A pamphlet entitled "Communist - Revisionist" published by the National Republic Magazine in July, 1937, stated that Lee Pressman, another official of the C.I.O. and General Attorney for the organization is described by the "Labor Digest" (a publication officially endorsed by the organized labor and edited by nine-leaders of nine large well-known unions) as a "Lawyer Booster for State Socialism and Communistic Economics". The Labor paper refers to Pressman's article, which appeared in the CIO organ "Steel Labor", May 1, 1936, as establishing "his attitude toward labor relations from a Communistic angle". He is a graduate of Harvard and is one of the original New Dealers. He occupied the position as General Counsel for the Resettlement Division, The WPA and the AAA. George N. Peek refers to Pressman in an article published in the May 30, 1936 issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" in which Peek claims that Pressman approached him concerning Government operation of Milk Plants, Department Stores and Grocery Stores. Peek decided that this would be State Socialism or Communism. Pressman is said to have retaliated with the statement "Call it what you may, this plan is failing and the Government operations has to come." If these charges are true, Pressman's name may be added to the already long list of Communistic minded leaders of the CIO.

(See Executive 1423)

PROFESSOR WILLIAM L. NUNN (Professor at Dana College).

Member, National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union (1936, 1937, Board of Directors, 1939)

Scottsboro Protest Signer (1931)

Signer of the Fellowship of Reconciliation Petition for Recognition of Soviet Russia (1933)

Supporter, National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism (1934)

Advisory Committee, Cooperative Distributors, Incorporated (1935)

Advisory Committee, League for Mutual Aid (1937)

Sponsor, Consumers Union of the United States (1938)

Member of the International Labor Defense.

(Page 5381 Fish Reports, page 311 Red Network)

JUDGE PATRICK N. O'BRIEN (Michigan)

Counsel for the Conference for Protection of Civil Rights, 1936

Member, National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1938

State Chairman of the A.C.L.U. (American Civil Liberties Union), 1939

Member, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Sponsor) 1940

Signer of Appeal to Dismiss Charges against Sam Dacey (Daily Worker, Dec. 19, 1940, page 5)

(Page 311, Red Network and 457 Executive)

Director of Ford Hall Forum, 1933

Board of Directors, New England Branch, American Russian Institute, 1934

Sponsor of the Workers Salvage Cooperative of New England, 1936

According to letterhead of June 22, 1942, Sponsor of the Southern Electrical Reform League, 105 E. Cary St., Richmond, Va.

(Page 311, Red Network and "Fifth Column" Remarks of Congressman Bradley in Congressional Record of May 13, 1940)

JEROME MICHAEL.

Instructor, New School for Social Research.

CAREY McWILLIAMS.

Sponsor of Western Writers Congress, San Francisco, November 13, 1936 (Sponsor Friends of Abraham Lincoln Battalion, 1937)

Sponsor Consumers Union of the United States, 1938

Member, National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1938

Member, of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, Southern California Chapter

Speaker at a Mass Meeting under auspices of Committee to Aid Agricultural Workers, 1940

Lawyer's Committee on American Relations with Spain (1938) Member

~~Speaker at Mass Meeting in support of Spanish Workers~~

National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, 1940

Sponsor, Fourth Annual Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, March, 1940

Signer of a letter supporting the Soviet Union (Soviet Russia Today, March, 1937)

Member, Executive Committee, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 1940

Active member of the American Civil Liberties Union, 1942

Endorser of the Committee for Citizenship Rights; listed in the Daily Worker of April 5, 1941 as being one of the initial signers of the "In Defense of Culture" Call to the Fourth Congress of the League of American Writers

Listed on a letterhead of Jan. 10, 1942 of the Committee for Citizenship Rights as either an officer or an endorser of the Committee. The letterhead in question, stating that the Committee's purpose was "to defend the citizenship of William Schneiderman", the apparent purpose being to make it impossible to revoke the citizenship of any naturalized American.

(Pages 1169, 1239, 1250, 1750 Executive)

Vice-President of the National Lawyers Guild
Sponsor of the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born.

Legal Adviser of the International Labor Defense according to a letterhead
of that organization of October 27, 1938.

MAX LOWENTHAL

May 16, 1942 reported to be a very active "Commie", a member of the I.J.A.,
and Lee Pressman's candidate for the position of either General Secretary or
General Counsel for the "Manpower group"

Former Trustee of the 20th Century Fund, Incorporated

*Signer of American Committee for Protection of Foreign
Born Declaration to Congress, May 13, 1940.*

YETTA LAND

Communist functionary

Communist Party Candidate for County Prosecutor, State of Ohio, 1936

Legal Advisory Committee, International Labor Defense

State Chairman of the Communist Party of Ohio (Daily Worker, June 16, 1940, p. 3,
January 23, 1941, page 4)

Protested the imprisonment of Earl Browder (Daily Worker, Feb. 19, 1941)
(Page 298, Red Network)

PROFESSOR KARL W. LLEWELLYN

Member of ~~Committee~~ on Academic Freedom, American Civil Liberties Union (1934,
1936, 1937)

Member, National Legal Committee, National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People (1937)

Instructor, New School for Social Research (1937)

Chairman, National Committee on Labor Injunctions, American Civil Liberties Union

Vice-Chairman of the Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-Election of Congressman
Vito Marcantonio of 1936.

AUSTIN LEWIS

Member of ~~California~~ Committee for Social Justice

State Chairman, California American Civil Liberties Union (1933)

(Page 23361, Fish Report)

Chairman, American Civil Liberties Union of Minnesota (1933 to 1939)
Signer of Letter to President Roosevelt, opposing proposal "To restrict the
Civil and Political Liberties of the American People" (1935).
Vice-President of the National Lawyers Guild, 1938.

MARK LAUTER

Member of New York City Civil Liberties Committee, 1934

EDWARD LAMB

Member, National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1937
Member, Legal Advisory Committee, International Labor Defense, 1937 and 1938
Attorney for John Steuben, C.I.O., 5 tried for sedition Youngstown, Ohio
(Daily Worker, September 22, 1937, page 4)
Member, Lawyers Committee Opposed to Dies Committee Investigations (Daily Worker,
February 1, 1939, page 1)
Signer of Appeal to Dismiss Charges against Sam Darcy (Daily Worker December 19,
1940, page 5)
Author of "The Planned Economy of Soviet Russia" (Favorable to the Soviet Union)
(Labor Action, Sept. 1, 1934).
Signer of Statement urging President and Congress to defend rights of the
Communist Party (Daily Worker, March 5, 1941)
Member of the Executive Committee of the ~~National Federation for Constitutional~~
~~Liberties~~
Vice-President of the National Lawyers Guild
Opposed Dies Committee Investigations (American Bar, UOPWA No. 16).
(Pages 2321-2323 Executive)

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CARROLL WEISS KING

Member of National Committee to Aid Striking Miners fighting Starvation
Member, Advisory Board American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
1935 and 1940

(Carroll Weiss King continued)

Supporter of the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 1934
Sponsor, Political Prisoners Bail Fund Committee, 1935
Member, League for Mutual Aid

Committee Opposition")

Sponsor of the Fourth Annual Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, March, 1940

Signer of an appeal to dismiss charges against Sam Darcy (Daily Worker, December 19, 1940, page 5)

Member of the Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio (1936)

Affiliated with the National People's Committee against Hearst (of the American League against War and Fascism) (1937)

Member of the Lawyers' Committee of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

Sponsor of the National Federation for Constitution Liberties

(See WCDA for letter of protest re-Morris Tepping)

(Page 14244 Fish report, page 296 Red Network)

PAUL J. KERN

Vice-President of the National Lawyers Guild

Signer of "Golden Book, Friends of the Soviet Union" (Daily Worker, Jan. 2, 1937 page 2)

Director, Consumers Union of the United States, 1938-

Member, State Executive Committee (New York) American Labor Party, 1938

President, Civil Service Commission, New York City (Sunday Worker, Feb. 6, 1938, p. 5)

Plays "Red - baiting" (Daily Worker, Jan. 22, 1938, page 1)

Chairman, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938

Sponsor, International Labor Defense Milk Fund, 1939

Member, National Committee of the American Boycott against Aggressor Nations, 1939

Signer of Petition Sponsored by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom to discontinue Dies Committee, 1939

Sponsor of Meeting under the auspices of the ALAWL and American Friends of Chinese People (Daily Worker, Sept. 24, 1937)

Speaker, International Labor Defense Fund Conference, New York City, Nov. 19, 1938

Signer, letter supporting Soviet Union (Soviet Russia Today, March, 1937)

Board of Directors, American Investors Union, Incorporated, 1939

Signer of Statement Urging President and Congress to Defend Rights of Communist Party (Daily Worker, March 5, 1941)

Chairman of the Lawyers Committee of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

Member of the Board of Sponsors of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights

Member of the Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Congressman Marcantonio (1936)

(Paul J. Kern continued)

Member of Advisory Board, Milk Consumers Protection

ABRAHAM J. ISSEKMAN

Director of the Consumers Union of the United States, 1936 to 1938
Member, Board of Directors, American Civil Liberties Union, 1936, 1939
National Committee Member, elected by American Congress for Peace and Democracy,
1939
Executive Committeeman United Citizens Committee for the American League
Against War and Fascism, 1936
National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1938
New Jersey C.I.O. Attorney (Daily Worker, Jan. 26, 1938, page 8)
New Jersey Council for Labor Non-Partisan League (Daily Worker, May 17, 1938,
p.1)
Civil Rights Committeeman, American League for Peace and Democracy, 1939
Signer of Appeal to Dismiss charges against Sam Darcy (Daily Worker, Dec. 19, 1940,
p.5)
Member of the Executive Committee, Washington Committee for Democratic Action
(Newark, N.J.)
Signer of Statement Urging President and Congress to defend rights of Communist
Party (Daily Worker, 3/5/41)
Member of Executive Committee of the National Federation for Constitutional
Liberties.

CHARLES M. HOUSTON

Member, Washington Committee Democratic Action
Attorney for suit filed against officials, Washington, D.C., National Federation
for Constitutional Liberties and American Peace Mobilization
Signer of Appeal on behalf of Darcy, National Federation for Constitutional
Liberties
Signer, statement to the President defending the Communist Party
Member, Committee on Constitutional and Judicial Review, National Lawyers
Guild
Sponsor of Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America
Discussion leader, National Negro Congress
Sponsor of Meeting of Dependents of American Revolution

Signer, letter to President from American Friends of Spanish Democracy
Sponsor of Washington Committee for Democratic Action
Attorney and speaker, United Youth Committee of the National Association
for the Advancement of Colored People

Moving Head, Howard University, Law School, 1935
 Washington Arrangement Committee, National Congress for Unemployment and
 Social Insurance, 1935
 National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, 1935, 1937 and 1939
 National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1937
 Speaker at National Sharecroppers Luncheon, March, 1937
 Special Council, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, 1937
 Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938
 Signer of Appeal to Dismiss Charges against Sam Darcy (Daily Worker, Dec. 19, 1940,
 page 3)
 United May Day Committee (Washington, D.C.) Speaker along with Harry Bridges
 and Lee Pressman (Daily Worker, May 3, 1939, page 3)
 Sponsor, Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for Protection
 of Foreign Born
 Member of the National Legal Committee of the National Association for the
 Advancement of Colored People.

HENRY T. HUNT (Principal Hearings Examiner, \$3600. per annum, Department of Labor,
 Wage and Hour Division, Washington, D.C.)

Member, WCDA
 Chairman of Meeting of the Dependents of the American Revolution
 Member, National Committee, International Juridical Association
 Honorary Chairman, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain
 Signer of Letter protesting ban on Communists in the American Civil Liberties
 Union
 Sponsor, National Emergency Conference
 Sponsor, Washington Committee for Democratic Action
 Candidate for delegate to National Convention, National Lawyers Guild
 Member, Committee on Constitutional and Judicial Review, National Lawyers Guild
 Signer of Open Letter of Washington Committee to lift Spanish Embargo
 Vice-President, People's Lobby
 Board of Directors, Pioneer Youth of America
 Prisoners Relief Fund (1931)
 Chairman of the National Mooney-Billings Committee, American Civil Liberties
 Union (1932)

Treasurer, the National Lawyers Guild, 1937
Member, Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, June, 1938
Chairman, Chicago League of Women Voters, 1938
Sponsor of Chicago Peace Conference, June 29, 1940 (National)
Vice-Chairman of Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born
Signer of Statement urging President and Congress to defend Rights of
Communist Party (Daily Worker, March 3, 1941)
Member of Executive Committee, WCDA
(There is on file a card stating that Pearl Hart was affiliated with the
National Convention of the APM)

AUBREY GROSSMAN

Signer of Statement Urging President and Congress to Defend Rights of Communist
Party (Daily Worker, March 3, 1941)

See 1178 Executive.

(There are on file several cards indicating that Aubrey Grossman, 290 Green
St., San Francisco, California, has employed various aliases including Sam Grossman,
Aubrey Whitman Grossman, Aubrey Cross, and Whitney Cross. It is stated that the
subject is an alleged Communist, the use to which the above listed aliases were
put is not given.)

ISAAC HELLER

Member of Advisory Council, A.A. for Labor Legislation
Louisiana State Chairman of the ACLU, 1933
Member, National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1937

ROBERT L. HALE

Member of Non-Partisan Committee for Baywood Brown for Congress
Endorser of Wagner Bills on Unemployment
League of Nations Association, Incorporated
Opposed Dies Committee Investigations (American Bar UOPWA No. 6)

(Robert L. Hale continued)

(See Red Network, page 286 and "Dies Committee Opposition")

NATHAN GREEN

Treasurer of Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938
Opposed Dies Committee Investigations (American Bar UOPWA No. 6)
(See Files "Dies Committee Opposition")
Guest Lecturer, Rand School, 1938
Chairman, New York State Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance
Speaker at the New York State Conference on Legislation for Democracy sponsored
by the Conference on Inalienable Rights (Daily Worker, Feb. 5, 1941, p. 3.)

WALTER GELLHORN (Professor)

Member of the Board of Sponsors of the National Emergency Conference on
Democratic Rights

Member of the Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Congressman
Vito Marcantonio (1936)

Lecturer, Workers School, Webster Hall, New York City (Daily Worker, January
12, 1943, page 3)

In addition to the above record, the file contains under the name "Walter
E. Gellhorn" the following record: Board of Directors, Open Road Incorporated;
Member of Joint Committee for Defense of Brazilian People, 1936; Member National
Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1937; Member of Lawyers Committee Opposed
to Dies Committee Investigation (Daily Worker, February 1, 1939, page 1).

LLOYD K. GARRISON

Vice-Chairman, American Civil Liberties Union, 1932.

Member, National Committee American Civil Liberties Union, 1936

Treasurer of the National Urban League

LEO GALLAGHER

Contributing Editor of "The Open Forum";

Member Los Angeles, California Committee of American Civil Liberties Union

Member, National Committee for Student Congress Against War (1932)

(Leo Gallagher continued)

Communist Candidate for Associate Justice of Supreme Court No. 1 of California.
1934 (Daily Worker, December 26, 1934)

was to make it impossible to revoke the citizenship of any naturalized American. According to the file Leo Gallagher, 2016 1/2 Pennsylvania Ave., Los Angeles, California, registered as a Communist in 1940.

(See "Communists" "1 File" for information on the Law Firm of Leo Gallagher and John Beardsley, (see Fish Report pages 5376, 5397, 5398, 5450, 53161, 53202, 53287, 53418, 53421) (See Executive 1155, 1166, 1167, 1169, 1212, 1213,) (Page 282 Red Network) and (See Page 34, C.P. 20th Anniversary Organization Files, September, 1939).

ALEXANDER H. FREY

National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild (1937)
Chairman of the Philadelphia Civil Liberties Committee
Lecturer in the Modern Forum of American League for Peace and Democracy, 1939

OSMOND K. FRAENKEL

Attorney for International Labor Defense (Daily Worker, October 13, 1934)
Member, New York City Civil Liberties Committee
Trustee of Political Prisoners, Mail Fund, 1935
Director of Consumers Union of the United States
Member of Executive Committee, United Citizens Committee for the American League Against War and Fascism, 1936
Member, Board of Directors of the ACLU
Member, National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild and Vice-President of the Guild
Member of Sponsoring Committee, American Student Union "Alumnae Homecoming Dinner, 1937"
Member of Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938
Director, Western Consumers Union, 1938
National Conference on Civil Liberties in the Present Emergency (Speaker) ACLU, New York City, October 13, 1939
Denounced New York State Legislative Committee Investigating Radical Teachers (Daily Worker, December 19, 1940, page 4)
Speaker, New York State Conference on Legislation for Democracy, sponsored by conference on Inalienable Rights (Daily Worker February 3, 1941, page 3)
Mentioned as Attorney for Civil Liberties Union in Daily Worker of February 28, 1941, page 5

(Osmond K. Fraenkel) (continued)

Wife is Vice-President of the League of Women Shoppers, Member of Lawyers Committee of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee

Member of Committee on Farm problems, National Lawyers Guild
Entertained at National Convention, League of Women Shoppers
Member of National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild
Wife is Carolyn E. Agger, who is also a member of the WCDA

ARTHEUR FISHER

Mailing list of the ~~ALAWAY~~
Chairman of Chicago Civil Liberties Committee (1932 to 1938)
See Fish 42570 FF, ~~4287 4388~~ 4390, 4392.

GEORGE CLIFTON EDWARDS

Socialist Candidate for Governor of Texas, 1932
Texas State Chairman of the ACLU
Sponsor of Dinner for Norman Thomas, 1936
Member, National Committee, Workers Defense League, 1937
National Advisory Committee, Commonwealth College, 1938
Member of Sponsoring Committee, Scottsboro Defense Committee

THOMAS I. EMERSON (Associate General Counsel, Office of Price Administration)

Applicant alleged to be a member of the Communist Party by unknown source.
Member of National Lawyers Guild.
Committee on Constitution and Judicial Review.

RICHARD A. DOWLING

Member of Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938

- 15 - a

JOHN P. DAVIS

National Secretary of the National Negro Congress, 1938

1939

Local Sponsor, Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, 1939
Speaker at Conference of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action
Member of the WCDA
Speaker, American Peace Mobilization of New York County
Panel Member at Conference of National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
Speaker at the American Peace Mobilization Mass Meetings
Secretary of the Emergency Peace Mobilization
Signer of Telegram to President in behalf of International Fur and Leather
Workers Union Defense, New York Conference for Inalienable Rights
Signer of Call to APM
Signer of Statement to President defending Communist Party
Speaker of Town Meeting of Youth, American Youth Congress
Speaker of Town Meeting of Youth, Washington Youth Congress
Signer of Statement by Negro Leader protesting attack against Communist candidate
Attended the All-Harlem Youth Conference
Member of Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo
Speaker at Convention of the IWO
Sponsor of North American Spanish Aid Committee
Representative in Washington at Conference with the State and Justice Department
on the abolish peonage committee of the ILD
Speaker at the Chicago Peace Rally Conference of the Emergency Peace Mobilization
Speaker at Third National Negro Congress
Sponsor of the China Aid Council
Member of Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain
Sponsor of Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy
Sponsor of the United American Spanish Aid Committee
Sponsor of Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America
Speaker at the Fifth National Convention of the Workers Alliance of America
Member of the National Committee of the ALPD
Speaker at the Civil Rights Federation
Endorser of the American Congress for Peace and Democracy
Sent Greetings to the ILD Equal Justice
Signer of Call to the Congress of Youth
Sent Congratulations on the Herndon Victorious Labor Defense
Sent Greetings to the IWO
Member of Legal Advisory Committee for the ILD and also of the National Committee

ILD

(John P. Davis continued)

Signer of Statement Urging President and Congress to Defend Rights of
Communist Party

and freedom", the United Federal Workers of America, a CIO unit, "one of the biggest unions in the country" according to Davis" shows a negro as the first person on its payroll. "Davis is on the Advisory Staff of the (Communist) International Labor Defense, a section of a Moscow International. He is sponsor of the American Friends of the Spanish Democracy (Red Front), and is a member of the joint committee for the Defense of Brazilian people [arrested Reds]

(See Executive Page 462, 463, 2367, 2371, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377 and pamphlet of June 13, 1941)

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr.

Editor of "The Negro Liberator", 1935

National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, Washington, D.C., Jan., 1935.

Trustee of the Political Prisoners Bail Fund, 1935

Member of League for Mutual Aid, 1936

Communist Party Candidate for Alderman in New York, 1935 and for the State Senate, May, 1936

On Committee of Professional Group for Browder and Ford, 1936

Member of Legal Advisory Committee, International Labor Defense

Sponsor of Mass Celebration in honor of "Mother" Bloor, 1937

Writer for the "Daily" and "Sunday Worker"

Appealed to Negroes to join the Communist Party (1937) and (pamphlet-"Negro File")

Editor of "New South" (Communist Publication) May, 1938

Addressed Communist Party meeting, Norfolk, Va., March 13, 1938 (Sunday Worker, March 20, 1938, page 11)

Candidate for representative at large from New York to the House of Representatives on the Communist Ticket, November, 1942, elections.

Secretary and Treasurer of the "Daily Worker" February 8, 1941

Speaker at a New York Rally "Free Browder" with Foster, Ford, Minor, et al (Daily Worker, Feb. 20, 1941)

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., 1 W. 126th St., New York City, N.Y. was a Communist petition signer, September 18, 1941, New York County, N.Y.

The subject signed a statement in the Daily Worker, May 27, 1941 entitled "The Present Position of the Negro People in America", which in its text condemned racial discrimination in the "defense" program, "Jim Crowism" in the Army and Navy, the AFL Bureaucracy was accused of racial discrimination, the "Southland" was condemned for his poll-tax, lynchings and racial discrimination. Statement declared

(Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. continued)

that in the name of "Defense" these conditions grow worse and the conclusion is drawn that

Opposed Dies Committee Investigations (American Bar, UOPWA No.16) (See File "Dies Committee Opposition")

JOSEPH BRODSKY.

Member of National Advisory Council Workers Schools in New York City, American Committee for Struggle Against War, 1933

Chief of the Legal Staff, International Labor Defense, 1934 (Daily Worker, October 15, 1934)

Executive Committee, Political Prisoners Bail Fund, 1935

Member of League for Mutual Aid 1936

Chief, Counsel for ILD, 1935

Speaker for ILD in defense of Scottsboro Boys, 1935

Member, Joint Committee for Defense of Brazilian People, 1936

Advisory Council of the Book Union, 1935

Sponsor of Mass Celebration in Honor of "Mother" Bloor, 1937

Representative of the Communist Party, Albany (Daily Worker, July 22, 1937, p.5)

Sponsor of the Jewish People's Committee, 1938

General Council of the IWO 1938 (Sunday Worker, May, 1, 1938, page 8)

Affiliated with the IWO, Birth Control Center, New York City, Daily Worker, March 5, 1938

National Council of the League of Struggle for Negro Right (1934)

Writer for Labor Defender, April, 1934

Lecturer at the Workers (Communist) School, 1938, New York City.

Member of the Non-Partisan Committee for the re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, 1936

Speaker at the William Wiener Defense Rally, Brooklyn, N.Y. (Daily Worker, March 26, 1941)

(See Page 268, Red Network and Fish Report, pages 14272, 31212, 31213)

PAUL F. BRISSENDEN -

American Progress Committee for Support of "Eil Nuovo Mondo"

Executive Committee of the League for Independent Political Action, 1930

National Council of the League for Industrial Democracy

Committee, backing Wagner Bills on Unemployment

Advisory Committee, New York Workers Committee on Unemployment, 1934

... 1936

Sponsor of the Consumer's National Federation (The People vs ECL - a pamphlet, page 2, Dec. 11, 12, 1937)

Signer of Statement to President defending the Communist Party (Daily Worker, March 5, 1941, page 2)

Paul F. Brissenden

(See Fish 4392, and 14267)

Page 2, Red Network

Hearings, Pages 565, 691, 703.

REV. JOHN H. ~~BOLLENS~~

Chairman of the Executive Committee Detroit Branch of the ACLU

Chairman - Conference for Protection of Civil Rights, 1936

Chairman Civil Rights Federation, 1940 (With which the ACLU cooperates in issuing the pamphlet "In the Shadow of War")

(See Executive 457)

ALFRED HETTMAN

Member of Sponsoring Committee of the Scottboro Defense Committee - speaker

National Conference of Civil Liberties in the Present Emergency, New York

City, Oct. 13, 1939 (ACLU)

DAVID J. BENTALL

National Committee of the International Workers Aid

National Committee of I.L.D. 1939

Sponsor of Mass celebration for "Mother Bloor" 1937

In a pamphlet entitled "Leninism-Lewisism" published by the "National Republic Magazine" in July 1937, it is said that David J. Bentall is an official CIO Attorney in the Chicago area, and is reported by the "Advisor" to be "one of the most vicious Communist Attorneys in the United States". He further charges that he was a member of the Central Committee of District 8 for the past several years.

Page 264 of Red Network

Fish Report 14148, 4390, 41298

Steels Report, Vol. 1, pages 196, 200-1, 205

REYNARD ADAMS

Report of Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., states subject was present at a C. P. Meeting in Franklin Park, Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1938
Member, Washington Committee for Democratic Action
Candidate for Governor of Maryland on Communist Party Ticket, 1934

...for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation and the Children's Homes in Soviet Russia.

"The Corporation, formed recently in the Amalgamated, has for its purpose the promotion of industrial activity in Russia by raising sufficient capital to start large factories. A million dollars is needed for the initial capital, and thousands have already purchased stock, which sells at \$10. a share. Every worker who wishes to see Soviet Russia proper must lend his financial assistance to this project. Further details which regard to the corporation and the campaign to be conducted will be published later."

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WALTER S. STEELE, STATEMENT BEFORE A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SEVENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, page 345:

"Sidney Hillman ... organized the Russian-American Industrial Corp., in New York City, of which he became president in 1922 (this organization sent over \$1,000,000 to Russia; assisted in organizing a campaign to raise funds in the United States in support of the Spanish "red front" Government.."

I CONFESS, Ben Gitlow, page 173:

"I have already mentioned the conferences of Hillman in Moscow, as a result of which it was understood that Hillman would support Foster's activities in the American Trade unions. At the same time the Russians agreed to Hillman's proposal to organize the Russian-American Industrial Corporation for the building up of the clothing industry in Russia."

H.RES.282, (DIES COMMITTEE REPORTS) pp 4729, Vol.7; testimony of Ben Gitlow, as follows:

"The 1922 convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America dramatized the return of Hillman from Russia. The main speech he delivered was on his trip to Russia, and the outstanding achievement of that convention was approval for the starting by the Amalgamated of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation..."

- 26 - 21

Ibid, page 4731, extract from testimony and examination of Mr. Gitlow:
Mr. Matthews: Mr. Gitlow, did you bring out in your statement the relationship between the R.A.I.C.--the Russian-American Industrial Corporation -- and the Friends of Soviet Russia?

comrades and sympathizers who will, if given a duty, make a conscientious attempt to perform it.

The Russian-American Industrial Corporation (R.A.I.C.), organized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has issued an invitation to the Friends of Soviet Russia to assist in a campaign to sell a million dollars' worth of stock, the proceeds of which sales to be used to aid in the regeneration of Russia.

You stated on the stand the first day you appeared, I believe, that the Friends of Soviet Russia was a completely Communist dominated, organized, and controlled organization?

Mr. Gitlow. Yes.

Mr. Matthews: About the disposition of whose funds there was some very serious comment you had to make?

Mr. Gitlow. Yes.

Mr. Matthews. In that the funds were not used in the interest of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, but were used to organize the party in this country?

Mr. Gitlow. Yes.

Mr. Matthews. In the issue of the Worker of December 2, 1922, is an article on the Russian-American Industrial Corporation which states:

President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who has just left Russia, has concluded an agreement whereby American investors in the corporation are guaranteed a minimum of 8 per cent dividends, and also in the full payment of principal by the Soviet Government.

THE AMERICAN LABOR YEAR BOOK, p. 76:

"ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA AND WAR SUFFERERS.---The most liberal and constructive trade union contributions to Russia and the war-stricken peoples of Europe in the last few years have come from the needle trades. The Amalgamated contributed \$167,206.80 and the Ladies Garment Workers \$35,538.30 toward Russian famine relief, and this at a time when they were fighting almost for existence in their most important centers. The Furriers and Camp Makers have been generous as well, and all five contributed heavily to the National People's Relief Committee.

"A very practical form of industrial relief for Russia was organized by the Amalgamated in 1923 -- The Russian American Industrial Corporation (RAIC). The corporation was chartered under Delaware laws in June, 1922. President Sidney Hillman conducted the negotiations with the Russian Government on the ground. Soviet law protects the corporation and guarantees the principal invested

first semi-annual payment to its 5,500 shareholders amounted to 3 per cent and was paid in the fall of 1923. Shares in the corporation are still being bought by individual workers, trade unions, and other friends of Soviet Russia."

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: Under the heading "INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION, on page 13, above, will be found information secured from the Dies Committee, which information is all of the material secured from the Dies Committee, with the exception of the two small items following:

Max Lowenthal, Assistant Secretary, Moonov Defense of Southern California, according to page 11, of pamphlet entitled "Justice is Waiting." (1930)

Guest lecturer on the railroad industry, Federal Workers School, sponsored by the United Federal Workers of America (CIO) (1939)

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, Record searched by [REDACTED]

A report dated June 26, 1942 stated that one Max Lowenthal was a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association from New York. The International Juridical Association is reported to be a Communist controlled organization. (Evaluation: C)

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The record indicates that on April 5, 1934, passport No. 85927 was issued to Max Lowenthal on the basis of an application made on April 4, 1934 in which he indicated that he was a native citizen of the United States, born at Minneapolis, Minnesota on February 26, 1888, the son of Nathan Lowenthal of Kovno, Russia, deceased, who resided in the United States from 1880 to 1927. The applicant indicates his domicile to be at 418 Central Park West, New York City and states that he is going to visit for the purpose of pleasure the countries of Italy, France, Spain, Switzerland.

CREDIT RECORD:

THE CREDIT BUREAU, 1221 G St., NW., Wash., D.C.

The record indicates a satisfactory use of moderate credit.

POLICE RECORD:

POLICE DEPARTMENT, METROPOLITAN POLICE, 4th and Indiana Ave., NW., Wash., D.C.
Search made by [REDACTED]

The only information or record secured pertaining to the applicant or his family is to the effect that his wife, Mrs. Max Lowenthal of 1 West Irving St., Chevy Chase, Md. is a member of the Washington Book Shop.

THE CHEVY CHASE POLICE DEPARTMENT, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

No record.

he did in Washington. He was active on the Wheeler Committee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee for a number of years. He left that committee some time ago. His work there was strictly railroad finance work. Then he went into the Board of Economic Warfare, of which I think Milo Perkins is the head. That is where he was the last time I talked to him.

I think that Max is extremely loyal and patriotic and would go much further than the average American in making sacrifices for the country. He is very close mouthed. One of the closest mouthed guys I have ever known. He won't tell you anything he feels you shouldn't know. He is a great friend of Felix Frankfurter. Was a great friend of Justice Brandeis when he was alive. Mr. Benjamin Cohen of the firm of Cohen and Corcoran in Washington is a friend of his and can tell you all about Max. Mr. Lowenthal married into the Mack family, of which his wife is the daughter of Fred Mack, a broker on Wall Street.

Max has a farm up in New Milford, Conn. which he has had for about 15 years and is a gentlemen farmer. In his living habits he is puritanical. He doesn't smoke and is a teetotaler. I don't even think he swears. He has never been arrested, or in any scandals or anything like that. He lives within his means and I am sure he pays his bills quite promptly. He is one of the smartest fellows that I know. Very smart and scrupulously honest.

He is a liberal and all that, but not a Communist. I am sure he is not a Communist. He is very liberal along the Frankfurter philosophy--pro-labor. He is not one of the Henry Wallace school. Wallace is too much of a visionary. Max has both of his feet on the ground. He is no Nazi or Fascist.

b7C/FBI

Mr. Szold would know him well, but he has gone abroad now on some kind of a mission. [redacted] of our law firm, the last I heard, was with Lewis Douglas, in the Maritime Commission in Washington.

I would recommend Max Lowenthal very highly for any kind of position in the government.

[redacted] New York City.

Interviewed October 11, 1943.

[redacted]

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[redacted] I only met Max Lowenthal several times in Senator Wheeler's office.

I don't have any question of doubt about his having any Nazi, Fascist or Communist leanings or connections, unless he acquired them since I was last associated with him. He must be of the same party as Herbert Hoover's party, because he was appointed by him for the Wickersham Committee, even though he was working with Senator Wheeler.

I would recommend Mr. Loventhal without qualification for any position in the government.

The Russian American Industrial Corporation was created in the early 1920's, shortly after the Russian Revolution. Mr. Lowenthal helped in the organization of the company. It had no connection with the Communist Party, but was established to assist Russia in getting its clothing industry set up along American lines. The corporation was dissolved around 1925 and everyone was paid off what they invested in the stock of the company.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ New York City,
Interviewed October 11, 1943.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE:

Well, then, I have known Max Lowenthal for about 10 years and my association with him was closest during the time that [redacted] However, I haven't been in contact with him in the past 4 years.

He's a man of unusual talent and capabilities and a very able lawyer. He is financially independent, retired and devoting himself to the public service. His personal habits are impeccable, and he is financially honest. I don't have any suspicion of doubt as to his having any connection with any subversive groups, either Nazi, Fascist or Communist. He has some very influential friends in Washington. You notice, I have given you all of his good points. Now, I will tell you some of his bad points.

He's a hard man to get along with. I know I couldn't get along with him. He has a conspiratorial manner about him which does not instill confidence in his associates and the people who work with him. Instead of going from one point to the next by the shortest route, he would go around the room to get there, so as to not let anyone know what he was doing. That is something which I condemn in any executive. In that respect, you might see [redacted] who used to work for and with him on the Wheeler Senate Railroad Investigative Committee. [redacted] is now, I think, General Counsel for the Federal Communications Commission in Washington.

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When William Douglas was chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and [REDACTED] On financial matters there is no doubt about his integrity, but I question his intellectual integrity. He is in my opinion a neurotic and you can't foretell what a neurotic might do. I am prejudiced against him. It was common knowledge among our friends that Lowenthal was the one who wrote the speech for one of the mid-West Senators when William Douglas's appointment was submitted to the U. S. Supreme Court. This speech was for, I believe, one of the Minnesota Senators who is now dead. It referred to Douglas as a tool of Wall Street and I resented that greatly because one thing I know for sure and that was that Douglas was not a tool of Wall Street. You should see Judge Douglas about that speech.

Another thing, his reports were not always accurate. Instead of letting the facts speak for themselves, he would color them and stretch the facts to build up his reports. That is something I cannot approve of.

One person on the Wheeler Committee whom you should see is Senator Truman, as there is no question as to where he stands in the war effort. As to Senator Wheeler, I don't think he would be a desirable man to have in a position of importance in the government, on account of his stand towards the war, and I don't believe he has changed. Now, whether Lowenthal's association with Wheeler affected Lowenthal's outlook towards the war, is a matter of conjecture. I don't know what effect on Lowenthal this association with Wheeler has had. I am trying to give you as complete a picture of him as possible. I am sure that he wouldn't use information that came into his possession for his own financial gain. However, I feel that he would use it, if he had a fight with his superiors and was fired. He would use this information not for the purpose of disclosing information, but in a revengeful manner. He isn't the type of man that would put his hand in the till, but if he should get peeved he might steal a lot of information. I, personally, wouldn't hire him if it was up to me. b7C/FBI

You might see [REDACTED] about him. They did some work together when [REDACTED] was on the Senate Banking Investigative Committee. I can't think of anyone else in New York for you to see.

[REDACTED] B'Nai B'Rith, [REDACTED]

New York City,

Interviewed October 11, 1943.

I do not know Mr. Max Lowenthal nor have I ever had any association with a person by that name. I don't know anything about him.

[REDACTED], New York City.

Interviewed October 29, 1943.

I first met Max Lowenthal in 1933, when he was called to my attention by a mutual friend. He worked [REDACTED] on the Senate Banking Investigative Committee for approximately 17 months in 1933 and 1934 before the creation of the Securities and Exchange Commission. He wanted to contribute his services to the Committee without compensation, [REDACTED] I paid him a nominal salary. He is a man that is comfortably well fixed, but not extremely wealthy.

I haven't seen him in the past two years.

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are Circuit Court Justices Learned Hand and Jerome Frank, who are both liberals.

~~_____~~
New York City.

Interviewed December 13, 1943.

I may have known Max Lowenthal back in 1936 when I appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee at hearings, but I can't recall anything about him. That was some 8 years ago.

~~_____~~
New York City,

Interviewed December 13, 1943.

The only thing I have ever had against Max Lowenthal was that he was a pacifist. Now he feels now, I don't know. Our relations in recent years have been strained because of his pacifism and he knew how keenly I felt about the war effort.

My association with him goes back many years to shortly after the last war. He was then in a law firm of Lowenthal, Szold and Bradwen which was a Wall St. firm. The firm was the lawyers for the union and also for the bank downstairs. He was one of the organizers and a member of the Board of Directors of the bank.

I have nothing but the highest regard for his ability and integrity. To give you an idea of the confidence I had in him,

~~_____~~ He is an outstanding lawyer. He handled cases involving minority stockholders and had a number of cases where his fee was around \$50,000 to \$70,000. He retired around the late 1920's. He had also made some wise investments and when he retired he was worth well over a million dollars. In all of the time I have known him he has been very public spirited. For a long time he was counsel for Senator Wheeler's Railroad Committee and he served without any salary. To give you an idea of Mr. Lowenthal's integrity, he resigned as a director from the bank when he became connected with the Wheeler Railroad Committee, as he said it wouldn't be proper for him to continue with the bank because of his knowledge of organizations of which the bank might own some securities. He is an authority on railroads and once wrote a book about them.

The only thing, like I said at the outset, is that I have against him, is his being a pacifist. That was before we got into the war. I haven't had an opportunity to talk to him since we entered the war. I was in the hospital in Washington in 1942 and he came to visit me once, but we didn't have much of a chance to talk. At that time our relations were a little strained. He then was working for Wallace's outfit in Washington, I forget the name of what agency it was. He knew that I always felt keenly about the war effort,

~~_____~~ Max, I think, got his pacifist ideas from Senator Wheeler. In our long association, that's the one thing I hold against him. He has no Nazi, Fascist or Communist leanings. I don't have any doubt of his loyalty to this country. Of that, I am sure. Certainly he is no Nazi or Fascist. As for Communism, I am just as confident he is no Communist, for he believes in our form of government. He has too large a stake in our government to think otherwise. He is a liberal and is of that group at Harvard who were students of Justice Brandeis, a good friend of his, as is Justice Felix Frankfurter. They are all of that legal group that is opposed to the monopoly of big business. In fact, my relations with Judge Brandeis was strained too, when he ruled against the N. R. A.,

Ben Cohen in Washington, who is President Roosevelt's advisor, knows him very, very well. Senator Wheeler knows him very, very well. I think that Judge Jerome Frank of the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York knows him quite well. Certainly Justice Felix Frankfurter knows him well. In fact, Frankfurter knows him quite intimately. Justice Robert Jackson of the U. S. Supreme Court has a high regard for him. For a number of years Max Lowenthal was General Counsel on the Senator Wheeler Interstate Commerce Committee. I have heard from mutual friends that Mr. Lowenthal broke with Senator Wheeler because of Senator Wheeler's stand on isolationism and his anti-Semitic viewpoints. From what I know of Mr. Lowenthal, I would say that his break with Senator Wheeler was more of sorrow than of anger.

He was secretary to the late Judge Julian Mack and I know that Judge Mack thought well of him.

Mr. Lowenthal is very intelligent, but he is not an intellectual snob. He is an idealist, but the kind of an idealist who has both feet on the ground.

He is thoroughly American in his views and a very temperate fellow in his personal habits.

He is a very loyal citizen and an inveterate foe of totalitarianism of any kind. He does not subscribe to a philosophy that does not recognize the right of private property. You couldn't consider him a Socialist or Communist of even the lightest Pink shade, but he is the kind of a man who thinks that many injustices and inequities do exist, and can and should be eradicated without doing violence to the rights of private property. He is a little left of center, but not way over to the left.

I consider him a good citizen and I think he would be a valuable man to have in any confidential position in the government.

[REDACTED]
New York City,
Interviewed October 30, 1943.

I will get in touch with Walter Winchell and find out what he knows about Mr. Max Lowenthal. I cannot tell you if we have anything in our files on Mr. Lowenthal.

[REDACTED] New York Daily Mirror, 235 E. 45th St.,
New York City.
Interviewed October 30, 1943.

We do not have anything in our clipping files on Mr. Max Lowenthal.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: On November 1, 1943 at 12:30 P. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], called your
investigator on the telephone and informed him that Mr.
Winchell had advised her that the Civil Service Commission
could obtain any necessary information on the applicant in [REDACTED]
files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

[REDACTED] New York City,
Interviewed December 10, 1943.

I recall the name Max Lowenthal, but I can't seem to place him. I'm afraid

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I can't be of much help to you.

~~_____~~
~~_____~~ New York City.
Interviewed December 10, 1943.

I have known Max Lowenthal for about 30 years. I haven't seen much of him in about 5 or 6 years. You could hardly expect me to speak objectively of him, ~~_____~~
~~_____~~

My knowledge of Max Lowenthal goes back to 30 years ago when we both were going to the Harvard Law School. During the years I would see him occasionally at Bar Association meetings and other affairs. We have always called each other by our first names. He was with the law firm of Szold and Brandman and made considerable money in bankruptcies and reorganizations under Judge Julian Mack. He then retired and for a number of years was General Counsel on the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. ~~_____~~

The person for you to see about Lowenthal is Senator Truman as well as Senator Wheeler.

Max is an exceptionally capable and brilliant attorney, but I can't agree with him on his basic philosophy and economic concepts. I am sure that he is highly regarded by the powers in the New Deal administration. He attacked Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, ~~_____~~. As to whether the attacks were justifiable and honest ones is a matter of opinion. He wasn't the only one that attacked ~~_____~~. It made good political capital back there in 1933 and 1934.

Lowenthal is the kind of a man who can pick out certain facts, all individually correct in themselves, but when pieced together in a story in a particular way, they distort and discolor the true picture. The individual facts are accurate, but when pieced together, as he did, presented a distorted picture. He is the kind of a man that would make a last minute press release so the other side would not be in a position to get in their side of the story. The two men whom he principally attacked at Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are now dead.

He believes in a greater government control of enterprise and because of my background and clients, I am in direct conflict with him.

I know little of his personal life, but I think he is a clean living man and moderate in all his personal habits.

I am confident he has no Nazi or Fascist connections, as he is (reference to religion deleted). He is no Communist. As to his loyalty to this country, I would have no hesitancy on that.

As to whether I would recommend him for a position in the government, let me put it this way. If I was doing the hiring for the agency, I wouldn't hire him. I know if you asked him the same question, he wouldn't hire me.

Someone you might see who would be able to tell you something about Lowenthal

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are Circuit Court Justices Learned Hand and Jerome Frank, who are both liberals.

[REDACTED]
New York City.

Interviewed December 13, 1943.

I may have known Max Lowenthal back in 1936 when I appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee at hearings, but I can't recall anything about him. That was some 8 years ago.

[REDACTED]
New York City,

Interviewed December 13, 1943.

The only thing I have ever had against Max Lowenthal was that he was a pacifist. Now he feels now, I don't know. Our relations in recent years have been strained because of his pacifism and he knew how keenly I felt about the war effort.

My association with him goes back many years to shortly after the last war. He was then in a law firm of Lowenthal, Szold and Brandwern which was a Wall St. firm. The firm was the lawyers for the union and also for the bank downstairs. He was one of the organizers and a member of the Board of Directors of the bank.

I have nothing but the highest regard for his ability and integrity. To give you an idea of the confidence I had in him,

[REDACTED] He is an outstanding lawyer. He handled cases involving minority stockholders and had a number of cases where his fee was around \$50,000 to \$70,000. He retired around the late 1920's. He had also made some wise investments and when he retired he was worth well over a million dollars. In all of the time I have known him he has been very public spirited. For a long time he was counsel for Senator Wheeler's Railroad Committee and he served without any salary. To give you an idea of Mr. Lowenthal's integrity, he resigned as a director from the bank when he became connected with the Wheeler Railroad Committee, as he said it wouldn't be proper for him to continue with the bank because of his knowledge of organizations of which the bank might own some securities. He is an authority on railroads and once wrote a book about them.

The only thing, like I said at the outset, is that I have against him, is his being a pacifist. That was before we got into the war. I haven't had an opportunity to talk to him since we entered the war. I was in the hospital in Washington in 1942 and he came to visit me once, but we didn't have much of a chance to talk. At that time our relations were a little strained. He then was working for Wallace's outfit in Washington, I forget the name of what agency it was. He knew that I always felt keenly about the war effort,

[REDACTED] Max, I think, got his pacifist ideas from Senator Wheeler. In our long association, that's the one thing I hold against him. He has no Nazi, Fascist or Communist leanings. I don't have any doubt of his loyalty to this country. Of that, I am sure. Certainly he is no Nazi or Fascist. As for Communism, I am just as confident he is no Communist, for he believes in our form of government. He has too large a stake in our government to think otherwise. He is a liberal and is of that group at Harvard who were students of Justice Brandeis, a good friend of his, as is Justice Felix Frankfurter. They are all of that legal group that is opposed to the monopoly of big business. In fact, my relations with Judge Brandeis was strained too, when he ruled against the M. R. A.,

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of which I was then on the committee, because Brandeis thought that the N. R. A. was promoting monopoly.

Judge Julian Mack, were he alive, could tell you something about Mr. Lowenthal. Max married his niece. His two boys now must be old enough to be in the Army.

His personal habits are beyond reproach. I have never heard of him ever being involved in any difficulties or doing anything that might reflect discredit on him. However, he is an opinionated fellow.

Someone who might be able to tell you something about Max Lowenthal is his former law partner [REDACTED] is now with the Shipping Administration in Washington. I don't know whether it is the War Shipping Administration or the Maritime Commission. Rabbi Stephen Weiss should be able to tell you something about Mr. Lowenthal's pacifist views. b7C/FBI

Personally, I would recommend Max Lowenthal, for he is a very capable individual and I feel that now that we are in the war, he has changed his pacifist views.

[REDACTED]
York City,
Interviewed December 13, 1943.

I have known Max Lowenthal for a good many years. However, he is no business associate or friend of mine. I have known him merely as a casual acquaintance, and I don't believe that in all the time I've known him that we have talked to each other for more than 2 or 3 hours altogether.

Mr. Lowenthal is a very able and intelligent attorney. He has a fine mind.

The last time I saw him was in Washington in 1929 or 1930 at which time he was secretary of the "Booke" Commission. He was complaining then about how badly things were being run in the Commission and that he was going to quit. If George Wickersham were alive, he could tell you something about Mr. Lowenthal's work in connection with that commission.

So far as I know, he is a good citizen and a loyal American. I would be very much surprised, if he was anything else.

The only thing that I have against the man from what I've heard is that he doesn't get on with people. To use a figure of speech, his crown does not fit his head.

No, I wouldn't recommend him for a position in the government because he doesn't get along with people.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: On December 13, 1943, your investigator called at the offices of the American Jewish Congress at 330 W. 42nd St. to interview [REDACTED] secretary advised your investigator, that he rarely calls at the offices of the American Jewish Congress and suggested that your investigator contact him on the telephone in order to arrange for an interview. b7C/FBI

CPA
etc

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and when informed of the name of the applicant, he became indignant and testified as follows:

Whoever gave you the Commission to investigate Max Lowenthal is just an idiot. You might just as well investigate the President. I consider it a big joke to investigate him. I am amazed that the government does not know all about him. You can talk to any of the Cabinet members in Washington and find out all about Mr. Lowenthal. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the government service. Lowenthal is a very distinguished lawyer and has been in and out of the government service for the past 20 years. Instead of making \$100,000 a year in private practice, he has been working for \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year for the government. You can speak to President Roosevelt about Mr. Lowenthal. You might just as well investigate Lokes and Henry Wallace. Mr. Lowenthal is of the same intellectual fibre as they. Benjamin Cohen in Washington is a close friend of his. Good Day, and God Bless You.

RECORD SEARCHES

REGIONAL OFFICE APPLICATION AND BAR FILES: No Record

REGIONAL OFFICE INVESTIGATIVE LEADS FILES: No Record

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT A-4: No Record

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT A-5: No Record

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT A-2: "A 'Max Lowenthal', a known Communist, member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association, 100 Fifth Ave., New York City."

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT: Old Record Room: No Record

Bureau of Information: No Record

SUMMARY

The applicant for the past three years has been residing at Chevy Chase, Md., a suburb of Washington. During the past ten years he has been engaged in an advisory capacity for the Senate Banking Investigative Committee, as counsel to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and as consultant to the Board of Economic Warfare. He was Executive Secretary of the Hoover Law Enforcement Commission for 13 months in 1930. During the last war the applicant was Assistant Secretary to President Wilson's Mediation Commission; Assistant Secretary to the War Labor Policy Board and of the President's Second Industrial Conference in 1919-1920.

The testimony of a number of witnesses revealed that the applicant is an extremely capable attorney who retired as a comparatively young man approximately 15 years ago, to devote himself to public spirited activities.

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This case was assigned for the purpose of contacting certain specific witnesses and exploring any leads that might develop from such interviews.

A number of the highest and best informed officials of the B'Nai B'rith in New York City, as well as the Anti-Defamation League, were interviewed, but none of them knew anything of the applicant, or had ever heard of anyone seeking the aid of their organization to combat or undermine the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

[redacted] president of the B'Nai B'rith, who is located at Omaha, Nebraska; [redacted] National Secretary and [redacted] Director of the Anti-Defamation League, both located at 1005 K Street N. W., Washington, D. C., were individuals suggested during this investigation who might be interviewed to further pursue the derogatory information in this respect.

[redacted] and [redacted] both reported as former Communists, knew nothing of the applicant.

Judge Julian Mack, a former Federal Judge, and an uncle of the applicant by marriage, has recently died so consequently could not be interviewed.

[redacted] and a number of other witnesses testified favorably as to the applicant's loyalty.

[redacted] attorney, stated that J. Edgar Hoover, had talked to him about the applicant and indicated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had a file on him. [redacted] stated that the applicant is financially incorruptible, but he doesn't trust his basic loyalty, and if the applicant disagreed with anyone, he might undermine the organization with which he had been connected. [redacted] stated that he wouldn't be surprised if the applicant were the author of the recent articles in the Nation Magazine which were critical of the conduct of investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U. S. Civil Service Commission investigators.

[redacted] stated that it was common knowledge that the applicant wrote a speech for one of the Minnesota Senators opposing the appointment of William Douglas to the U. S. Supreme Court. [redacted] stated that he voiced his objection when Mr. Douglas asked his opinion on the appointment of the applicant as counsel to the Securities and Exchange Commission. He questioned the applicant's intellectual integrity and stated that the applicant stretches facts and discolors findings in his reports, and that he is a difficult individual to work with. [redacted] stated he had not been in contact with the applicant in the past four years.

[redacted] together with the applicant and [redacted] according to the brief, were allegedly the brains behind the "America First" organization. [redacted] stated that on the several occasions he met the applicant, his impression was that the applicant was opposed to the America First Committee and favored the administration's policy of Lend-Lease and intervention.

[redacted] stated that the applicant was heartbroken over Senator Wheeler's anti-war stand, which is why the applicant severed his connection with the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. [redacted] testified in a similar vein.

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_____ stated that his relations with the applicant in recent years was strained because of the applicant's pacifist views. However, he didn't question the applicant's loyalty and stated that he would recommend the applicant, since he felt that we are now in the war, the applicant would support the war effort.

The files of Confidential Informant A-3 and Confidential Informant A-2 reveal that the applicant for a number of years has been a member of the International Committee of the International Juridical Association. A letterhead in the April, 1942 issue of the International Juridical Association monthly bulletin lists a Max Lowenthal as a member of its National Committee in the District of Columbia. The International Juridical Association is alleged to be a Communist front organization.

The applicant is reported to be a close friend of Justice Felix Frankfurter, Benjamin Cohen, and other individuals holding positions of importance in the government. _____ stated indignantly that he considered it idiotic to investigate the applicant, as the Commission might just as well investigate President Roosevelt, whom he stated could testify as to the applicant's reliability.

The applicant is reported to have graduated Cum Laude from the Harvard Law School and was a close friend of the late Justice Brandeis. The applicant, according to the testimony of a number of witnesses, is, to the effect, that he has a liberal outlook, but is not a Communist. He is reported to feel strongly against the monopolies of big business.

He wrote a book "The Investor Pays", and other articles which critically attacks alleged Wall St. practices by bankers and their lawyers in connection with corporate receiverships and reorganizations. _____

_____ stated that the book "The Investor Pays", was a distortion of facts and libelous in nature, but that the firm did not sue the applicant. _____ stated that the applicant is intellectually dishonest and he would not recommend him for government employment. He suggested that Captain Lewis Strauss, partner in the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and now located with the Naval Bureau of Ordnance in Washington, could furnish more information out the applicant. _____ testified that the applicant was not to be relied on because of his lack of intellectual integrity.

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Senator Truman in Washington who is reported to have worked closely with the applicant in recent years on the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, was reported as one who would be a good witness who might be able to throw some light on the applicant's loyalty. _____, who worked with the applicant on the above committee, and who is now reported to be General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, should likewise be in a position to offer some illuminating testimony on the applicant. Mr. Sidney Hillman stated that the applicant's former law partner, _____ now reported to be connected with Lewis Douglas in the Maritime Commission in Washington, might be able to throw some more light on the applicant's pacifist views.

Many witnesses in this report testified to the effect that the applicant is a man of integrity and scrupulously honest.

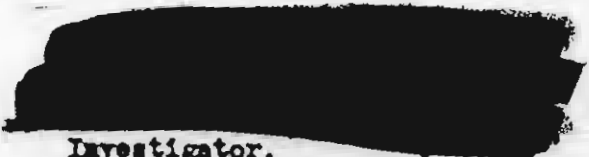
FURTHER INVESTIGATION REQUIRED

Inasmuch as your investigator is not aware of the extent of the investigation conducted in this case at other points, it is recommended that appropriate

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consideration be given to the leads outlined above, in the event such contacts have not already been made, and if the Central Office deems further investigation necessary.

Respectfully submitted,


Investigator.

TS:TM
December 15, 1943.



UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

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MAX LOWENTHAL, 1 W. Irving St., Chevy Chase, Maryland,
Applicant for position of Consultant, Board of Economic Warfare
(Investigation at their request (excepted Appointment) E.O.D. Feb. 16,
1942).

Investigated at Washington, D.C. and Chevy Chase, Maryland from May 4, 1943 to May 31, 1943

Investigated by [REDACTED] Investigator.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, Personnel Files, Personnel Office, 2621 Temporary
Bldg. T., Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C.

Applicant's Personal History Statement gives his address as 1 West Irving St., Chevy Chase, Maryland and states that he was born February 26, 1888 and that his legal residence is New York. This form which was executed on December 31, 1942 indicates that he is married, is 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 150 pounds, and was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota and that he attended the University of Minnesota from 1905 to 1909, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and that he received his Bachelor of Laws at Harvard University in 1912. The applicant gives as references: Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, Associate Justice Hugo Black, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, all of the Supreme Court, former Senator George W. Norris and Senator Harry S. Truman. The applicant's employment record as contained in this Brief does not vary from the attached Brief except that the applicant lists as employment from June, 1933 to April, 1934, the position of Research Director of the United States Banking and Currency Commission and states that from May, 1929 to August, 1930, he was Executive Secretary of the National Committee on Law Observance and Enforcement. He also states that from 1920 to 1921, he was Assistant Secretary of the Second Presidential Industrial Conference. From 1918 to 1919, the applicant was Assistant Chairman of the War Labor Policies Board and in 1918 was an Aide and Assistant in the War Department and from 1917 to 1918 was Assistant Secretary and later Secretary of the President's Committee on Mediation. Prior to 1917, the applicant was engaged as a Reporter on the Minneapolis Journal or was a Law Clerk.

February 17, 1942 - Oath of office in position of Consultant in the Legal Division, Board of Economic Warfare at \$25.00 p.d.w.a.e.

May 16, 1942 - per diem increased to \$35.00 per day.

There were several letters and forms in the file when it was examined concerning the applicant's proposed appointment to the position of Chief of the Reoccupation and Reconstruction Division of E.E.W. The final appointment papers had not been completely processed.

FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/31/92 BY 8113 [REDACTED] b7c FBI

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SENATOR HARRY S. TRUMAN, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Max was one of Senator Wheeler's employees. Wheeler hired him because Max had written a book of the reorganization of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad and is an authority on the financial organization of railroads. The Committee he worked with was the Railroad Finance Sub-Committee of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, of which I am a member. I think that Max is as fine and loyal an American as you could find. I know nothing of his interest in any organizations or activities that would be against him. I have never known him outside of his work for us. He is -- (reference to race) and you should be able to find others who would know him very well. He had a pretty free hand in setting up his staff and he brought in a number of young attorneys and they were all very bright young fellows. I don't think that you could go wrong on Max. He would be General Counsel for my Committee on matters pertaining to the war. In fact when the Committee was organized, I tried my best to get him to be our attorney and I found that he just was not available.

[REDACTED], Wash., D.C.

I knew Max Lowenthal only in connection with his work here for us. He had written a book on the reorganization of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, which was a masterpiece and [REDACTED]. As a result of his research work, the railroad act of 1940 was written. He did a very good job for us. He has been around Washington for a number of years. Before he came here [REDACTED]; I believe he was practicing law in New York. He is a native New Yorker, I am sure. I have my own ideas about Max and I know that there are people who disagree with me. I was approached by one of my constituents when I was home [REDACTED] once and was asked "Why have you got that Communist Lowenthal working for you?" I think that it is a joke anyone calling him a Communist. He is not well liked by some people because he worked for me. Drew Pearson stopped him on the street one day and asked Max what he meant by working for an old son-of-a-bitch like me. Frankly, I do not know what his feelings were toward the war or on isolation. I never discussed such matters with him because I soon found out that he did not agree with me. If he ever changed his mind, I don't know anything about it. He did an excellent job for me in connection with railroad finance - that was what he was hired to do and I dubiously avoided bringing up anything about isolation or the war and I really can't say very much about how he felt. He has some very good connections here in Washington. I was talking to Vice President Wallace just a few days ago and he told me that Max was doing a very good job for him.

[REDACTED], Wash., D.C.

I know Max Lowenthal slightly. At one time my office was near his over in the Commerce Building. That was when he first went to work for the Board of Economic Warfare and occasionally we would have lunch together. He is a brilliant lawyer and a generally very smart man, but I never trusted him. In fact, whenever he was around I always made it a point to say as little of any importance as possible because I did not want to be passing on any information to him. One of his chief assistants at the Board of Economic Warfare was Allan Rosenberg. When I was at the National Labor Relations Board, Allan was aligned with the Communist element in the Board, if he was not actually a member of the Communist Party. In fact, I do not think that there

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is any question that he is. Another fellow that Lowenthal has working for him is Charles Flato and I, from what I have heard of him, have become firmly convinced that he is a Communist. I don't know exactly what Lowenthal himself is, but I do know that he is a friend of Pressman and that he was pushed for the position of Executive Secretary to the Labor Policy Committee of W.P.B. by Pressman because members of the Committee told me so themselves. There is no doubt that Pressman is a Party liner and that he and Lowenthal are very close friends.

[REDACTED]

Washington, D.C.

I don't know Max very well. I have not had a great amount of dealings with him, but I can say that I don't exactly trust him. He seems to want to work under cover and if I suspected any part of this organization having Communists or other radicals in it, it would be to his office that I would look first. He pulled something a little while ago that was not exactly according to Hoyle. He invited me out to his house one day and said that he was having a few other guests including some newspaper men and officials of the Government. From comments that he made later, I decided that he apparently was having nothing but newsmen and I declined to be there. I later found that he had had a number of Washington biggest newspapermen in for what he had led them to believe was a discussion of B.E.W.'s policy on post-war work. He had Clapper and several others there. I don't recall who it was, but one of them I know called me up and asked if Lowenthal was actually representing B.E.W. in such discussions and if he was, they wanted to know exactly what the low-down might be. Frankly, I don't know what he had up his sleeve but I have never felt very comfortable about him since. I know that Milo Perkins does not like him. I was in Perkins' office one day when Max called up for an appointment and Perkins said: "That damn guy will drive me crazy" and he refused to give him an appointment for that afternoon. I really have nothing very tangible against Max, but I don't like his unctious and pussy footing ways. I have not detected any Axis to grind in his office, but if there were any in B.E.W., I expect they would be in his Section.

[REDACTED]

Wash., D.C.

I have known Max for 15 months in this work. He is a Harvard graduate and he heads the reoccupation division. He has amazing connections here in Washington. He heard me say that I was interested in a commission in the Army and one afternoon he offered to call up some of his friends and see what he could do for me, and he called a number of people that I have read about in the newspapers and have never had the opportunity to meet and he talked to them as though they were all old friends. He is insignificant looking, but he has ability and he has been in the Government off and on since the last war. Another time that he indicated that he had considerable influence was when Dies branded David Vaughan of the Board as a Communist. Just as soon as Dies released Vaughan's name, why Lowenthal went to work in his behalf and it was not long before Dies was making a retraction. He certainly did a good job on that. I have an idea that he seriously embarrassed Congressman Dies. So far as I know, his character and loyalty are just what they should be.

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[REDACTED], Washington, D.C.

I worked for Mr. Lowenthal when he was with the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee... [REDACTED] Most of his work was done in New York, although the last two or three years he was here a great deal, if not most of the time. I think that he is a wonderful man. He is very smart and was very nice to work for. I knew him only in connection with his Committee and I never had any reason to suspect his loyalty to the country. He was very interested in the war and was always interested in how other people felt about it. I never thought that there was anything out of the way about that, however. He seemed to be entirely sympathetic and interested only from the sympathetic viewpoint. I know of no reason that he should not be employed by the Government.

[REDACTED], Washington, D.C.

I have known Max Lowenthal only in connection with this office. He is, however, a former classmate at Harvard of Bob Patterson, the under-Secretary of War and he was recommended to the Board by Senator Morris. He was a Consultant here for a number of months with me and he is now head of the Reoccupation Division. His office furnished the Army with all the information it possessed on the Economic Resources of Africa when the invasion started last November. I know nothing of his ideology. In other words, my knowledge of him is strictly professional. I knew him only one week before he came here to work and I knew that he was with the Interstate Commerce Committee on the Senate and [REDACTED] I assumed that recommendation by a Senator would be as good as I could get.

[REDACTED], Washington, D.C.

I knew Mr. Lowenthal in connection with his work with the Senate Interstate Commerce Sub-Committee and later I worked for him at the Board of Economic Warfare and just a short time ago I transferred from there to the Federal Communications Commission. I think a great deal of his ability as an organizer and I know that he is a brilliant research man. He was formerly in Wall Street and I think that he was in the firm of Szold and Brandwen. I do know that he was very successful. I don't know a thing in his record that would be questionable. His ideology is American so far as I know. I would never suspect his loyalty to this country. So far as I know he's all right in every way.

[REDACTED] Arlington, Virginia.

I have known Max Lowenthal for a number of years and I don't like him a darn bit. He is just the type that people do not like. He and I were sending out children to the same school in New York and the school encountered financial difficulties. It was necessary for the parents of the students to make contributions in order to keep the school open. I made my contributions and forgot about it, but Lowenthal had to go over the books of the School and study its teachers and make a general nuisance of himself before he would do anything to help. I would be greatly surprised if I found that he was a Communist. I do know that [REDACTED]

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Maurice Ernst disliked him, but I do not know why. Lowenthal is a very capable lawyer and a close friend of under-Secretary Patterson. He was formerly associated with Judge Mack, who was one of the best lawyers in New York. So far as I know, there is no reason for not employing Max Lowenthal in the Government Service. However, there were people in Washington, who can tell you a great deal more about Lowenthal than I can.

[REDACTED], Washington, D.C.

I have known Max eight or ten years, I suppose, in connection with the Wheeler Committee and he did a good job for the Senator. I do not know him intimately, but he is very much interested in politics and is very much a liberal. He wrote a number of articles on the FBI and other subjects. There is no particular reason for him to be at odds with the FBI. He was deeply interested in the arrests the FBI made in Detroit several years ago when they held several radicals incommunicado for a number of hours. He wrote some stuff on that and I used part of it in news stories. In fact, he was the brains of some committee, which was headed by the Mid-Western Preacher and they got out a lot of material about that. He, I would say, is not a Communist. In fact, I think I would class him as a New Dealer. I have seen him a time or two since he was at B.E.W. He invited me and Raymond Clapper and other newsmen out to his house where we were supposed to be given a story on B.E.W. There were supposed to be some other officials there and they didn't show up and for that reason the conference at Lowenthal's house blew up. I remember Raymond-Clapper got pretty sarcastic. Max had two or three other fellows from his office, young fellows that were working for him, and they were obviously scared and as was Max to say anything. What they had in mind, I don't know, but I understood that we were supposed to get a story on post-war planning.

[REDACTED], Washington, D.C.

I don't know Lowenthal very well except by reputation, and I understand that he has played quite a part in a Communist plan to get the FBI. There was a meeting on Ninth Street in February, 1940, at which it was planned to attack the FBI. Part of the plan was to have investigative agencies mushroom throughout the government and so have a great many of them and thereby necessitate coordination of them. The coordinator to be appointed was a notorious Communist whom I'll not name. Max Lowenthal was either at that meeting or behind it.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: At this stage of the investigation, your Investigator interviewed an official of a nationally known, highly accredited, organization which has furnished much valuable information in connection with other investigations at various times. This official, however, would not make a statement about Max Lowenthal without the promise being made that his name would not appear in this report. He then said that Judge Julian W. Mack had told him in Florida some years ago that he was worried about nephew by marriage and his radical leanings. The witness stated that the applicant had been the organizer along with Sigmund Hertzberg, and Judge Jerome Frank, of the "America First" committee. He also said the applicant had been writing many articles on the FBI and that he had traced them to him.

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[REDACTED]

By way of background, Max Lowenthal was a prominent lawyer in New York and was very successful in amassing a fortune in corporation law practice. In 1923, there was organized in New York with Sidney Hillman as President, the Russian-American Industrial Corporation. Lowenthal and his wife were active in promoting the sale of stock in this Corporation. In 1923 in June, Lowenthal contacted our office at New York and advised that he was General Counsel of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation. It appears quite germane that the Communists at that time were more open and above board in their operations and were actively advocating the overthrow of the Government. Lowenthal, at that time, was making no bones of his connections with them apparently. In 1929, Lowenthal was Executive Secretary to the Wickersham Committee on Law Observance and Enforcement. Lowenthal, while in this position, tried to get access to our files and was refused. He was angered by this and resigned in disgust in 1930, after 13 months' service. When he resigned, he charged that the Committee in its activities was doing only that which was politically expedient. Afterwards, he was instrumental in the reorganization of the Norfolk and Western Railroad and he wrote a book entitled "The Investor Pays", which extorted Kuhen Loeb and Company, of Wall St., New York. He made a great sum in his work for the Norfolk and Western Railroad. He has an insatiable thirst for power. Since he does not have the ability to meet people well, he works behind the scenes. He is well discredited among various groups here in Washington with which he was formerly connected. He is a former close associate of [REDACTED]. I am not in position to vouch for the rumor that [REDACTED] has been at outs with Max Lowenthal since 1936. Lowenthal, for a number of years, has been a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association. For years preceding this association, he was very close to Sidney Hillman and he has apparently been a guiding light, that is, Lowenthal, in radical circles. This is based on the obviously close association which Lowenthal has maintained with Carol King, Lee Pressman and others & like ilk. By way of completing his background, Lowenthal has a summer home in New Milford, Connecticut.

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FBI

In the Fall of 1939, J. Edgar Hoover went before Congress and told them, "We are investigating individuals who would be dangerous to National Security and we have indices of personal and geographic nature". The Daily Worker and other isolationist publications and persons then started to raise Cain. It was soon thereafter that the Communist Party began to martial its forces and it is correct information well substantiated by Communist Party literature that there was a definite campaign against the FBI plan at this time. The Bureau was damned from one source and another and from all sides at once.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. At that time, there was a Grand Jury investigation aimed at the New Masses, the Daily Worker and other as yet unregistered foreign agents.

[REDACTED]

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: At this stage, [REDACTED] interrupted his giving of testimony to the undersigned to state that he did not want to go on record as to the source of the Bureau's information as to the above mentioned [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]

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FBI

(note continued)

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FBI

On February 20, 1940, Senator Morris started his attack on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and based his case on the Spanish Loyalist case at Detroit. That was the case in which the Bureau made investigation and arrests because people in Detroit had been solicited to go to Spain and fight in the Spanish Civil War. The Bureau made its arrests of the entire group at 6 A.M. one morning because that happened to be the time at which we could most handily intercept the entire group. There is little doubt that Lowenthal sold Senator Morris a bill of goods with regard to the arrests and started him on his campaign against the Bureau. Those arrested included several prominent Communists. At this same time, the People's World, the New Masses, Daily Worker and other publications of a similar nature opened up on the Bureau immediately. We compared the material and we could see that they were all from the same source and it was also obvious that these articles were part of a well-organized campaign.

but since then, we have noticed the development of an extensive campaign against us.

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FBI

Lowenthal, as has been said before, became angry at the Bureau in 1930 and while we have not investigated him, it appears that he has definite part in the present campaign.

Walter Winchell

in his column of March 25, 1940 said that Robert Litchfield was Max Lowenthal's stooge in passing out these memoranda against the Bureau.

memorandum entitled: "Is the Department of Justice sufficiently competent in National Defense" in which he attacked the Hobbs Bill legalizing wire tapping.

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FBI

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: [REDACTED] at this stage again interrupted his giving of testimony to supply the undersigned with an interesting detail which he specifically requested omission of in the report. [REDACTED]

On January 20, 1942, Pearson and Allen in their column, stated that Lee Pressman and the Left Wing of the CIO were trying secretly to get Max Lowenthal appointed to the War Labor Board.

[REDACTED]

We have a report that Lowenthal has been tied up with the National Federation of Constitutional Organizations. We have nothing to substantiate this, but it is well substantiated and beyond doubt true that Lowenthal is a close associate of [REDACTED] of the International Juridical Association. b7D

With further regard to the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, which was capitalized at \$1,000,000., a prospectus concerning the sale of this Corporation's stock in 1921, referred to six factories in Moscow and indicated that control of the Corporation was in the National Council of the Soviet Union. The object of the Corporation being described as to aid and assist in developing Russia and to further the economic progress of the Soviet as well as American progress in Russia. This pamphlet lists as stock-holders, Mr. and Mrs. Max Lowenthal. While our record in this respect is not complete, we have an indication that the State Corporation Commission of California in 1923 had the Los Angeles County Grand Jury indict several individuals for violation of the law covering the sale of securities. Our record indicates that these indictments were dropped and that the sale of the stock was forbidden in the State of California. The information that I have given you is material that has come to us from time to time and is now in anyway the product of an investigation conducted by us. I have done my best to give you all the information we have and it has been done at the expressed orders of Mr. Hoover.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: The testimony of [REDACTED] was secured after the undersigned made an attempt to see Mr. Hoover, himself, who happened to be out of town at the time the interview was requested. Mr. Hoover was informed by long distance telephone when he called his office and his secretary informed him that the Commission was investigating Max Lowenthal and he instructed her to call the undersigned right away and say that he "did know Max Lowenthal and most unfavorably in every respect".

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Washington, D.C.

I know Max only as a lawyer. I consulted him on the legal phases of wiretapping which he is very much against. I think that he has supplied some material here at the Club, but just what all he has written, I can't say. I have been to his house a time or two, and always found him very pleasant and nice to deal with. I'd say he was a liberal, but I'd go no further. I think he's all right.

I have known Max for a number of years, and he was also a friend of Senator Norris. I think a great deal of him. He is no intimate of mine, but I used to see him quite a bit at the Capitol. He's a liberal, and he does not like J. Edgar Hoover. Neither do I, and I'm pretty sure that if Senator Walsh had lived to hold the office of Attorney General, Hoover would have been fired. It all goes back to the Plumer raids after the last war. The Senator remembered them, and so did Max. I don't think that he ever gave the Senator information. There was nothing that he could have told Senator Norris about the subject. I never knew very much about his writings, and have never run across anything he wrote on the FBI. His habits, loyalty and character would be all right.

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Interviewed at
National Press Club, 14th and F Sts., NW., Wash., D.C.

I first knew Max when he was just out of law school and was an attorney in a \$50,000,000. case that the Thompson Black Company was interested in. He made attorneys look silly and he made a great deal of money in the case. He later married the niece of Judge Julian Mack and has quite a record I think in New York in legal practice. I saw him around New York occasionally, but I didn't ever get to know him intimately. I was in Washington and I had not seen Max for a number of years when he came here with Senator Wheeler's outfit. He looked me up here at the Club and gave me some articles to circulate for him. He wrote all the reports for the Wheeler Committee and gave me material on them for the Press and he also wrote on other subjects. [He has a yen for writing about J. Edgar Hoover and he has given me several articles on the FBI. I don't know what came between Hoover and Lowenthal, unless a letter Lowenthal wrote to Carol King about Hoover got into his hands.] Carol King is a former clerk of Lowenthal's and she consults him on legal problems frequently. [What he wrote to her, I believe was a memorandum about the capture of a criminal which the FBI claimed to have made, but which was actually made by Local Law Enforcement men whenever it took place. His argument was that if the FBI did not do the work, why should it have so much money appropriated for it.] He's interested in the work of some New York organization like the A.C.L.U. I don't know the name of it, but that is as close to its nature as I can get. It is, however, a liberal group that Max belongs to and in the work of which he is very much interested. I don't recall the titles of any articles he wrote. Lots of members of the Club have gotten them. Sometime ago, Quentin Reynolds came to me and asked to see Lowenthal's memorandum on the FBI. I still had one and he took it to Hoover, I found out later. I don't remember any particular case he dealt with in his memorandum. He was just against such large amounts of money going to Hoover, I think, and I think he was against wiretapping. As far as I am concerned, I would evaluate him as "tops". He's very likeable and is a brilliant lawyer. I don't suppose

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you suspect his loyalty. There's no question about him being a good American. He is for this war and has been for a long time. He was with Wheeler and I don't think he and Wheeler agreed on the war at all.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Wash., D.C.

Max [REDACTED] on the Board of Directors of the Amalgamated Bank in New York when I first knew him. [REDACTED] the Secretary of Judge Julian W. Mack and he practiced labor law in New York until he came to Washington. He is definitely a liberal and is interested in civil rights. I know he was opposed entirely to wiretapping legislation. I felt that it should be legalized to a certain extent because it was going to be used anyway and it was better to have it recognized to some extent by the law rather than have it to be entirely a violation. That was one thing that he had against J. Edgar Hoover. I don't think that he was personally at odds with Hoover, but he certainly was against his wiretapping idea. He was also against Justice Douglas when the President nominated him to the Supreme Court of the United States and I believe that he wrote a speech against the nomination which was made by Senator Frayssure. I don't know what his ideas on the war were. He was isolationist I know and he changed at some time, but just when I don't know. I was so interested myself, I had my mind so well made up that I didn't pay much attention to others. He is not a joiner and I don't know of any organizations he belongs to nor do I know of any groups he's connected with. For many years, I have seen him only for an occasional dinner and that is all that I have had with him. I think that I can safely say, however, that he is just deeply interested in civil rights and probably is no Communist. I would be greatly surprised to find that he was a Communist.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Wash., D.C.

I don't know Max Lowenthal, but I know something of his staff. He has one man named Allan Rosenberg in his office at the Board of Economic Warfare. I applied for a job at BEW and Rosenberg interviewed me. In discussing their work of reoccupation, Rosenberg asked me what I would make of works councils in organizing reoccupied countries.

[REDACTED] I knew before I talked to him that works councils were employed by the Communists in Germany after the past war and it is a method of Communists entirely. There seems to be a definite Communistic air in that office and I gave up the idea of working there after I had the interview with Rosenberg. I am sure that he never had any intention of hiring me because he [REDACTED] and I am rather surprised that he would bring up such a subject in a discussion with me.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Wash., D.C.

I have known Max Lowenthal 25 years. [REDACTED] Max I knew best when he was with the Amalgamated Bank in New York. He's been in Washington for years. He made lots of money and retired from law practice about 1930, I think, and then did some writing. What he is politically would be about the same as an original New Dealer. He is an expert on railroads and Wall Street and wrote several

articles and books on the subject. Since I came to Washington, I have not seen very much of him. However, I would be greatly surprised to find him a Communist.

Washington, D.C.

I don't know Loventhal very well. I do know his close friend is Lee Pressman and Pressman is certainly a Communist. I have heard Zeisler, who is Loventhal's law partner's brother-in-law, refer to him as that "Damn Communist Loventhal" and I have seen both Mr. and Mrs. Zeisler highly agitated over Loventhal's Communism.

I know that Loventhal and Pressman are very close. I see them frequently together and he is not the only Communist, with whom Loventhal has been associated. When he was with the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, I am sure that he had several Communists on his staff there that you will run across if you get a list of his personnel.

Wash., D.C.

Max Loventhal is the former law partner of Robert Exold. He is a brilliant lawyer. I have known him many years. He was with the Wheeler Committee and prior to that was in New York most of the time. I don't see a great deal of him here, however, although we meet socially now and then. I do not know what to say about his ideology. He is a great friend of Lee Pressman and I know Lee Pressman follows the Party Line. I have heard Pressman arguing straight Party Line many many times. I have avoided discussions with Max, but I do know he was against Lend-Lease. Later he became an interventionist, but when it was, I don't know, but I am sure that it was before Pearl Harbor.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: [redacted] whose testimony is recorded immediately preceding this note, was extremely reluctant to discuss Mr. Loventhal with the undersigned throughout the interview he wore a Mona Lisa smile and answered questions as indefinitely and non-committally as possible.

Wash., D.C.

I worked for a few months in 1936 with Loventhal when he was with Wheeler on railroad investigations. I was in his New York office and I have seen him very little since. I would say he could be trusted. His legal ability is great. I don't know what his political beliefs really are although I'd say he is the kind to carry Communism on his conscience. By that I mean, he is greatly concerned with the welfare of the underdog and wants his rights preserved.

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It is a liberal legal research outfit. I would say it was not Communistic, although it probably has some Communists in it. I could not name any for sure except Joe Brodsky. The Executive Committee of the International Juridical Association never did have much to do with [redacted] Brodsky and others would bring in cases they wanted publicized. I am pretty sure that there were some persons connected with the IJA, who were there for ulterior purposes, but I would not name anyone but Brodsky as a Commy. Lowenthal had nothing to do with it, but I do recall that Mrs. Lowenthal did some research for us on the article upholding the rights of seamen to strike which we ran in the bulletin and later was re-run by Columbia Law Review. I think she was just interested in such work and knew Carol King. It is natural for the Lowenthals and Carol King to be friends. They are both well-to-do German -- (reference to race) families. Carol has told me a few things about the IJA and its organization. I don't know all of its history. She feels that the Communists should use the Courts more sensibly. Usually when a Communist goes into Court he enters shouting that the Judge and the Jury are both against him and usually in such maneuvers the Communist would so handle things that if he didn't get an adverse decision, he would be disappointed. Carol feels that the Communists don't have to be such martyrs and that the law is for their protection as well as that of anyone else. The IJA was organized in Europe in 1930 or 1931, where I don't know and by whom I don't know. What I know about the IJA, Carol has told me. I have seen Lowenthal just a few times since I have been here in Washington. A few weeks before Pearl Harbor was bombed, I saw him and discussed the Bridges' case with him. We were in agreement that it was poor policy to use criminal laws to get political offenders. His was a purely legal viewpoint; I think. His attitude on the war was interventionist. How long it had been that way, I do not know.

[redacted], Wash., D.C.

I knew Max only after he came to Washington and I used to see him frequently here at the Press Club. I never knew him well enough to go to his home. He used to drop in here to talk over something that was on his mind and then I would get a memorandum in a few days supplying material on whatever subject we had discussed. He is interested in civil liberties and has written stuff on the FBI, as well as other legal subjects. I would say Max was a liberal, but no Communist. I think he helped defend the Trotskyists in Minneapolis several years ago and that certainly was not in line with what the Communists wanted. He never had a dispute with J. Edgar Hoover, to my knowledge, but he has been interested in the FBI for the civil liberties viewpoint for a long time. I know him only from the viewpoint of a newspaper man.

NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION

[redacted], Wash., D.C.

I have very little knowledge of the Lowenthals. They have been in this neighborhood for several years, I think. The only information we would have of them has been gained over the back fence by means of an occasional "Good-morning". I know of no reason for not employing them in the Federal Service.

[redacted], Chevy Chase, Md.

The Lowenthals have been here at least 2 years. He has a good friend, who is working in the State Department. They have three children -- two boys in college and

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a daughter in High School. The whole family is quite musical. I know of no other interests they have political or otherwise. I understand that he is a \$1.00 a year man. As far as I have been able to tell, they are extremely nice people. I believe that they are from New York and have a farm in Connecticut.

[REDACTED] Chevy Chase, Md.

We have been here 20 years and the Leventhals came here between 4 or 5 years ago. They are just neighbors to us. He is -- (reference to race), but I am not sure about her. She used to teach music at the "Y" and one of their boys may be in the Army at the present time. They are very nice neighbors, well educated definitely. She, I believe, is a graduate of Wellesley or Smith College and I understand that he is a lawyer. I would have no knowledge of their loyalty, but have had no reason to suspect them of anything.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: Other neighborhood witnesses than those supplied above knowing anything at all of the applicant were not located by the undersigned.

INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION

THE DIES COMMITTEE Record searched by [REDACTED] Investigator.

The International Juridical Association is part of an international organization of lawyers initiated under the auspices of the International Red Aid, parent organization of the International Labor Defense, with headquarters in Moscow, and controlled by the said International Red Aid. Proof of this is to be found in the pamphlet "Ten Years of the International Red Aid", published by the Executive Committee of the International Red Aid through its Publishing Department, pages 221 to 225:

"In November 1927 in connection with the 10th Anniversary of the October Revolution, a number of lawyers came to Moscow. These lawyers, together with the I.R.A. had a conference in connection with juridical questions... The minutes of this conference were issued in 1928...

"DIRECTIVES OF THE II INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

"During the last few years the courts in all capitalist countries have been taking on a more and more clearly marked reactionary fascist character and in the hands of the bourgeoisie they are a powerful weapon and a reliable means of fighting against any liberation movement.

"In this struggle, the ruling class is helped by thousands of bourgeois lawyers and their societies and associations, which assist the capitalists to legalise murder and torture, the deportation and imprisonment of thousands of workers and peasants, assist them to turn the white terror into a normal legal proceeding so as to give a powerful footing to everything which may serve the capitalist against the revolution...

by dictatorship of management...That the Board has fought successfully for its life is a great good fortune..."

Nathan Witt, a member of the Executive Committee of the International Juridical Association, had already been established as the Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board established under the Wagner Act.

The following individuals have been listed on the Legal Advisory Board of the International Labor Defense (Yearbook 1936-1937, p. 8) and on the National Committee of the International Juridical Association, showing the interlocking relationship of the two organizations:

George R. Anderson, David J. Bentall, Joseph R. Brodsky, John P. Davis, Leo Gallagher, Irvin Goodman, Carol King, Edward Lamb, Yetta Land, Louis F. McCabe, Herbert T. Wechsler, Ruth Weyand, Samuel L. Rothbard, A. L. Wirin.

In conclusion it is significant to cite the items that make up the March 1942 issue of the IJA Monthly Bulletin, the last available at this writing, in order to indicate the consistency with which this publication and the organization publishing it, have maintained their character:

The Second Bridges Hearing; Death of Tom Mooney; Delegation of National Lawyers Guild calls upon Attorney General; National Negro Congress and National Federation for Constitutional Liberties write to President Roosevelt; Foreign Agents Law Amendments Vetoed.

In April 1940 after the Stalin-Hitler Pact and during the period of Communist Party isolationism, the IJA attacked the FBI as a "Secret Political Police" and called the period one of "war hysteria." (Bulletin, April 1940, p. 106). In March 1942 after the Hitler attack on Russia the Communist support of the war, we find Paul Robeson quoted as follows: "This war is for freedom." (p. 94)

The present stand of the IJA should be further contrasted with its stand in 1940 during the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact. Opposing the Burke-Wadsworth draft bill, the IJA declared:

- "1. That the present bill would subject millions to secret police methods;
2. That deferment of service because of dependents is illusory, that men with families probably will be called up to active service at the whim of local draft boards as they were in the last war.
3. That the so-called protective clauses for workers necessary to defense industries may actually operate as strike-breaking machinery;
4. That no real protection exists for conscientious objectors;
5. That the 'job protection' clause of the present bill offers 'little promise of effective protection for the conscripted employe, and,
6. That no protection whatever exists for a conscript facing financial obligations such as a mortgage, lease, etc.

"Since the right to strike is not specifically safeguarded by any of the provisions of the pending bill, the very existence of a strike of deferred workers in a 'necessary' industry may cause the draft officials to cancel the strikers' deferments, the cause for their deferment 'having ceased to exist...'

"The Burke-Wadsworth bill...permits the ~~same~~ exercise of the same powers that produced the World War 'work or fight' principle. Today's analogy would be 'work or chain gang.'" (Daily Worker, August 11, 1940, p. 1, 3).

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: In the next 21 pages will be found the complete record from the Civil Service Reference File on the various members of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association. These names have been taken from a letterhead of the IJA of 1935, a letterhead of 1942 and the list shown on the attached photostated page entitled "What is the IJA?"

LIST OF NAMES FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE SECURITY INDEX

DAVID ZISKIND, 200 North Piedmont St., Arlington, Virginia. (Principal Attorney, Industrial Committee, Solicitor's Office, Department of Labor, \$5006. per annum.)

Member, Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Delegate, Workers Alliance of America.

Member, National Lawyers Guild.

Member, American Economic Association.

Chairman, Executive Committee, Washington Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, 1937.

ROY WILKINS,

Assistant Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1937.

Editor of the "The Crisis", 1937. A letterhead of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People lists Roy Wilkins as serving in the capacity of Assistant Secretary and Editor of "The Crisis", a booklet entitled "Two Years of American Aid to Spain" of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381-4th Avenue, New York City, names the subject as a member of its Executive Board.

Sponsor of a meeting under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism and the American Friends of the Chinese People (Daily Worker, September 24, 1937. The name is given as Rev. Roy H. Wilkins.)

NATHAN WITT, Attorney, National Labor Relations Board, \$7500. per annum. Now Assistant to Lee Pressman, C.I.O. Counsel.

On August 7, 1941, Nathan Witt, General Counsel of the United Federal Workers of America and Member of the law firm of Liebman, Leider and Witt, 9 E. 40th St., New York City, N.Y. protested the Commission's actions in the case of Morris Tepping.

According to a pamphlet of June 13, 1941 and a letterhead of July 11, 1941, the latter of which was addressed to the Civil Service Commission indicates Nathan Witt to be a Member of the Executive Committee.

Attorney for Local 537 of the New York College Teacher's Union, opposing efforts of the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating Communism in New York Schools to subpoena for membership lists.

Member, the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild, 1937.

Speaker, New York State Conference on Legislation for Democracy, sponsored by Conference on Inalienable rights (Daily Work, February 5, 1941, page 3.)

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CARLE WHITEHEAD, 2741 Federal Boulevard, Denver, Colorado.

Attorney for the Communist Party.

Socialist Candidate, United States Senate from Colorado, 1932.

State Chairman, Colorado, American Civil Liberties Union, 1933.

Candidate on Socialist Party Ticket for Representative from Colorado, Nov., 1934.

Member, League for Mutual Aid, 1936.

Lawyer's Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938.

Opposed Dies Committee investigations (American Bar UOPWA No.6.)

RUTH WEYANT, 4801 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. Sr. Litigation Attorney,
\$4,000. per annum, National Labor Relations Board.

Member, Washington Bookshop.

Member, National Committee of the International Juridical Association.

Member, National Lawyers Guild and

Delegate, to the National Convention of the National Lawyers Guild.

Member, Lawyer's Committee on American Relations with Spain.

Member, Institute of Women's Professional Association.

Member, Chicago Chapter, American Civil Liberties Union.

Member, National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1937.

Member, Legal Advisory Committee, International Labor Defense, 1937.

PROFESSOR HERBERT T. WECHSLER, (New York City).

Legal Advisory Committee, International Labor Defense, 1937-1938.

Communist Defense Movement (page 505, page 882, Dies)

Opposed Dies Committee investigations (American Bar UOPWA, No.6) (See File
Dies Committee Opposition)

Speaker, National Conference on Civil Liberties in the Present Emergency,
American Civil Liberties Union, New York City, October 13, 1939.

International Labor Defense, Attorney, defending Strecker (Equal Justice, May, 1939,
page 3.)

Member, National Lawyers Guild, according to subject's application for position
of Attorney.

PROFESSOR COLSTON E. WARNE, (Amherst College), Amherst, Massachusetts.

Director of Correspondence, the Cooperative League.

Russian Travel Department, the Open Road, Incorporated.

Endorser of the Wagner Bills on Unemployment.

Nominee, Board of Directors, League for Industrial Democracy.

Professor of American Civil Liberties Union Committee on Labor Injunction (1931)

Contributor to the "Socialist Planning and a Socialist Program", 1932.

Signer of the Fellowship of Reconciliation Petition for Recognition of Russia (1933)

National Executive Committee, American League Against War and Fascism - 1935-1937.

Board of Directors, Cooperative Distributors Incorporated, 1935.

President of the Consumers Union of the United States, 1936, 1938.

Writer in the Daily Worker of February 29, 1936, page 3.

Writer in the American Teacher, March and April, 1938.

Chairman, Western Massachusetts, Civil Liberties Committee, Amherst, 1938.

National Committee Member elected by the American Congress for Peace and
Democracy, 1939.