

August 19, 1948

RE: MAX H. LOWENTHAL

In 1923 Max Lowenthal stated 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 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." 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 of the concessions would be vested in representatives of the Supreme Council of National Economics of the Soviet Government and of the Russian American Industrial Corporation.

In a pamphlet issued by this corporation there appeared the names of Mr. and Mrs. Max Lowenthal as subscribers to Russian American Industrial Corporation stock. 62-25733-20 page 2

In February 1942 the letterhead of the International Juridical Association carried the name of Max Lowenthal as being a member of the National Committee representing the District of Columbia. This organization was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives on March 29, 1944. 62-25733-41 page 5 100-25839-14

DO A  
In August 1946 it was reported that Max Lowenthal had been appointed General Counsel to General Lucius Clay, Allied Military Government, Berlin, in which capacity he would be in a position to advise and pass on matters of highest importance regarding military control of Germany. The Congressional Record for January 14, 1947, contains a speech made by Representative George A. Dondero, Republican of Michigan, in which Mr. Dondero discussed the "World Federation of Trade Unions." Mr. Dondero stated in part as follows. "It should also be noted that Mr. Max Lowenthal, recently appointed general counsel to Lieutenant General Clay, is a man with long-established ties to Communist organizations and whose loyalty record is highly questionable. Another adviser and close associate of Mr. Lowenthal is George Shaw Wheeler, whose loyalty record is even more questionable." Congressional Record January 14, 1947 page 332

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/30/92 BY 2123

Office Memorandum •

UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher *HBF*

DATE: August 11, 1948

FROM : Mr. V. P. Keay *VPK*

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 \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
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.

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.

*62*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/20/92 BY 8123

*308*  
58 SEP 14 1948

*Specimen in Congress*  
*8/12/48*  
*62-25733-42*  
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 5/30/92 BY BIL

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 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 "problem 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 employed, it is further recommended that a review of the files be made looking toward the inauguration of a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation.

EHV:edm cc - Mr. Whitson

162-25723-44  
F B I  
3 OCT 25 1948

62-25733-44

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: October 15, 1948

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

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 3/31/92 BY B123 [redacted]

*OPM b7c*  
RWW: [redacted]

*Suggest we caution C & C before they act.*  
*JD.* **RECORDED**  
**162-25733-4**  
**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.

*OPM b7c*  
**62 OCT 28 1948** *94* *b7c*

**62-25733-45**

~~SECRET~~

4/1/92  
Classified by 8123  
Declassify on: OADR

July 5, 1949

MAX H. LOWENTHAL

BACKGROUND

DOA  
Max H. Lowenthal was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on February 26, 1888. His father was Nathan Lowenthal, who was born in Kaunas, Lithuania. His mother was Gertie Haskel, place of birth unknown.

Max Lowenthal attended the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and received a B.A. Degree in 1909. He received an LL.B. Degree from Harvard University in 1912. (62-25733-41; 100-25733-40x)

Max Lowenthal resides at 467 Central Park West, New York City. He owns a farm at Milford, Connecticut. Previous known addresses were 1 West Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and 322 Central Park West, New York City.

He is married to [REDACTED] and they have three grown children,  
[REDACTED]

(62-60527-10745; 100-11820-348,335,2786; 65-25733-2-2) b7c

Lowenthal has an extensive employment history dating back to 1907. The following is a brief resume of the same:

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 W. Mack, U. S. Commerce Court, at \$1800 per annum, Washington, D. C.

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

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.

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

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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. (65-56402-2294 pg 258, Records of FEW)

During the periods not covered by the above, he was engaged in the private practice of law and writing for magazines.

His last known official connection with the United States Government was in August, 1946, when he was appointed an Advisor on Problems of Internal Restitution Sequestration and Disposal of Jewish Property to General Lucius Clay, Allied Military Government, Berlin. He left for Berlin, Germany, to join the staff of General Clay on August 26, 1946, by plane. Lowenthal has sometimes been referred to as General Counsel to General Lucius Clay. Lowenthal does not appear to hold any position in the Government service at the present.

Max Lowenthal was at one time a partner in the law firm of Lowenthal, Sould and Brandman, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. He is generally referred to as a New York lawyer of considerable affluence. (62-25733-41)

#### INVESTIGATION

Max Lowenthal has never been the subject of a complete investigation by the FBI, although a technical surveillance was maintained on him from April to September, 1943. (62-25733-2) (62-25733-41)

#### ALLEGATIONS OF COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP

The Bureau does not possess any proof of Communist Party membership on the part of Max Lowenthal. However, there have been three strong allegations against him, which are set out as follows:

(62-80269-12 PE 43)

DOA [ FBI reported on August 23, 1946, that reliable informants had indicated Lowenthal to have been an active Communist and to have had previous associations with Communist controlled organizations. (100-7660-3994-PE 7) b7C/D

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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)

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 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

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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]

[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 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. b7C  
(62-25733-2)

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)

- 6 -  
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b7D  
Serial 46

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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. 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 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]  
b7C, D

[REDACTED] (S) (S) b1

[REDACTED]  
(100-7049-146)

b7D, b7C

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)

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *pl*  
 FROM : A. H. Belmont *ARB*  
 SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL  
 (REVIEW OF CSC FILE)

DATE: August 11, 1950

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 8423

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 remain. 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 Warpower Division 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 [redacted]. 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 [redacted] enterprise." Among others named by Dondero was Robert M. Barnett, 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,

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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.

OPM  
b7C  
Further, [redacted] name appeared in the possession of Mary Jane Keeney. [redacted] 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.

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.

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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)

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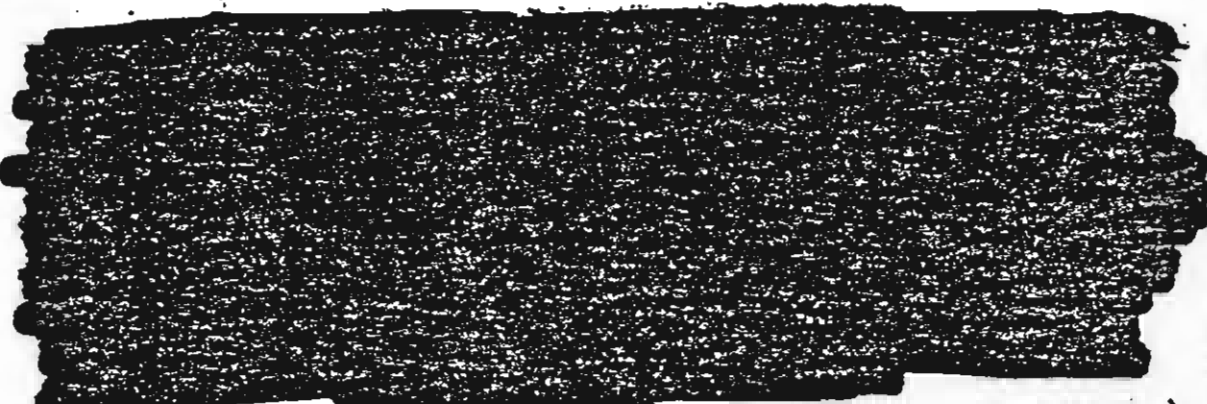
OPM [ The Director, by memorandum dated May 1, 1942, to the Attorney General, in outlining his conversation with Mr. Milo Perkins of the Board of Economic Warfare, advised that he was informed that Lowenthal was serving in an advisory capacity to the Board of Economic Warfare on a project that would 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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DRM  
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62-25733-43 & 45.



121-19441-54.

b2b7c1D

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July 3, 1950

MAX H. LOWENTHAL

00A  
BACKGROUND

Max H. Lowenthal was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on February 26, 1888. His father was Nathan Lowenthal, who was born in Kaunas, Lithuania. His mother was Gertie Haskel, place of birth unknown.

Max Lowenthal attended the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and received a B.A. Degree in 1909. He received an LL.B. Degree from Harvard University in 1912. (62-25733-41; 100-25733-40x)

Max Lowenthal resides at 467 Central Park West, New York City. He owns a farm at Milford, Connecticut. Previous known addresses were 1 West Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and 322 Central Park West, New York City.

He is married to [REDACTED] and they have three grown children, [REDACTED]

(62-60527-10745; 100-11820-348,335,2786; 65-25733-2-2) b7c

Lowenthal has an extensive employment history dating back to 1907. The following is a brief resume of the same:

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

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- 32

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont *JB*  
FROM : V. P. Kery *VPK*  
SUBJECT: Max H. Lowenthal  
Information Concerning

DATE: August 3, 1950

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

*DOA*  
A review of the files of the Intelligence Division of the Army failed to reveal any information other than that which was received in 1946 from the Bureau. The files do reveal that the information was made available to General McNarney as Commanding General of the U. S. Forces in Europe. However, no action was taken to dismiss Lowenthal. Colonel Lynch of G-2 has advised that he has dispatched a cable to G-2 of the European Command in order to procure any information they may have concerning Lowenthal.

This matter will be followed with G-2 for any information available and this will be brought to your attention when received.

*b7c*

RECORDED - 116 / 11A - 10733-53

EX-40

AUG 8 1950

24

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

*b7c*

QPM  
b7C

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 30 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.

[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.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont *MB*  
 FROM : V. P. Kery *MB*  
 SUBJECT: Max H. Lowenthal  
 Information Concerning

DATE: August 3, 1950

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

*DOA*

A review of the files of the Intelligence Division of the Army failed to reveal any information other than that which was received in 1946 from the Bureau. The files do reveal that the information was made available to General McNarney as Commanding General of the U. S. Forces in Europe. However, no action was taken to dismiss Lowenthal. Colonel Lynch of G-2 has advised that he has dispatched a cable to G-2 of the European Command in order to procure any information they may have concerning Lowenthal.

This matter will be followed with G-2 for any information available and this will be brought to your attention when received.

*b7c*

RECORDED - 116 / 11A - 15733-53

EX-40

AUG 8 1950

24

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

*b7c*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. D. W. Ladd

DATE: August 8, 1950

FROM : J. E. Belmont

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. 48 Brecht in par 5, 6

According to the file, an applicant investigation was conducted by 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 reports:

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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DATE 3/3/92 BY 823

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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 Polier, 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. Brodsky  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
Max Lowenthal (u)  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

##### California

[REDACTED]  
Leo Gallagher

##### Colorado

[REDACTED]

##### District of Columbia

John Davis  
Dr. Charles H. Houston

##### Georgia

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

##### Illinois

[REDACTED]  
Isaac B. Ferguson  
[REDACTED]

##### Louisiana

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

##### Maryland

[REDACTED]

##### Massachusetts

[REDACTED]

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Michigan

[REDACTED]

Minnesota

Arthur DeSueur

New Jersey

[REDACTED]

Ohio

[REDACTED]

Oregon

[REDACTED]

Pennsylvania

[REDACTED]

Tennessee

[REDACTED]

Texas

[REDACTED]

Wisconsin

[REDACTED]

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)

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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.

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 Loventhal is a man about 50 years of age.

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

Mr. Loventhal 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. Loventhal. 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. Loventhal 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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b7c

I have never met Mr. Max Lowenthal, but I know who he is, because we had a mutual friend in Mr. Justice Cordosa. 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 healed so far as money is concerned. His wife will inherit well. He's not the Communistic 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.

~~REDACTED~~, Real Estate Agent, 371 E. 149th St., Bronx, N. Y.

Interviewed March 22, 1943 by Investigator M. ~~REDACTED~~

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.

~~REDACTED~~, Rosenberg & Fine, Real Estate Agents, 371 E. 149th St., Bronx, N. Y.

Interviewed March 22, 1943 by Investigator ~~REDACTED~~

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 work 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-finding 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.

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 a partner of the law firm of Lowenthal, Skold 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 Sons 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 23, 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 the 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

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.

FBI/67c

██████████ Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life and ██████████ 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 ██████████ nor ██████████ was on the list, but ██████████ father of ██████████ was on it. The elder ██████████, 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. ██████████ the committee said, realized a profit of \$15,500.

██████████ and ██████████ made no effort to conceal their resentment at the testimony. ██████████ 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. ██████████ 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 E. Jones, Chairman of the R. F. C., Edward

X. Foley, Acting General Counsel 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], 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] 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 Loventhal, but don't tell [redacted] that I told you to see him. Max Loventhal 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 Marzantowicz in opposition to the Conscription Bill or in the picket of the White House. V.F.W.

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 Loventhal, as he thought well of him. OPM b7C

[redacted] District #1, B'hai B'rith, [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 Loventhal. 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 Loventhal is [redacted] who is an important person in the B'hai 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'hai B'rith, [redacted] New York City.

Interviewed September 27, 1943.

The name Max Loventhal 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.

[redacted] B'Nai B'rith Anti Defamation League, [redacted] New York City.  
Interviewed September 28, 1943. OPM b7C

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 Richman, who is director of the Anti-Defamation League in Washington, D. C. His address in Washington is 1005 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 Morowitz, 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, Osmond 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 member of the

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 5, 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 Conder 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.

OPM  
Michigan  
[REDACTED]

Minnesota

Arthur DeGueur

New Jersey  
[REDACTED]

Ohio  
[REDACTED]

Oregon  
[REDACTED]

Pennsylvania  
[REDACTED]

Tennessee  
[REDACTED]

Texas  
[REDACTED]

Wisconsin  
[REDACTED]

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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 outdisagreement 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]

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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]  
Dr. Charles H. Houston

[redacted]  
Max Lowenthal (u)  
Leo Pressman

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

California

[redacted]  
Leo Gallagher

[redacted]  
Robert W. Kenny  
Carey McWilliams

District of Columbia

Same as in previous letter

Illinois

Kansas

[redacted]  
Louisiana

[redacted]  
Maryland

Massachusetts

David K. Wiles

Michigan

[redacted]  
Patrick H. O'Brien

Minnesota

New Jersey

Ohio

Oregon

Pennsylvania

OPM  
Texas

Wisconsin

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 H. Starr were shown.

In speaking of Mr. Max Loventhal, 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 Loventhal 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 Loventhal. J. P. Morgan & Co. would give you a worse story about him than us. He is just a mental sadist.

Loventhal 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 Loventhal 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 Loventhal 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 Brandwein. 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 elder [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 bills. 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. He's 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 Lowenthal.

[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 Lowenthal. I think that [redacted] auditor of the bank, knows him.

[redacted]

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

[redacted] I have known Max Lowenthal 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. Lowenthal 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. Lowenthal 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 Killman, 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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~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
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.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 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. Lowenthal 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. Lowenthal 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 Lowenthal, Szold and Perkins. Then Mr. Lowenthal 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 Bradburn. Mr. Szold is now in Palestine on some economic mission. Mr. Szold's sister, Henrietta Szold, is head of Hadassah. This law firm which Mr. Lowenthal 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. Lowenthal 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. Lowenthal from him. If Judge Mack were alive he would give you a similar opinion of Mr. Lowenthal.

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

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. Lowenthal was in the corporation. It had no connection with the Communist Party, except that it was very friendly to Russia.

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

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~, New York City,  
Interviewed October 8, 1943.

I have known Max Lowenthal 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 Lowenthal & Szold ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~. That relationship

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continued for quite a number of years, when he retired from the firm to go into government work. ~~He was a member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee for a number of years.~~

Up until 1930, I saw him frequently as an intimate friend and as a law partner. Since 1930 I have only seen him occasionally. He has been in Washington most of that time. The law firm we had represented Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for a number of years. He was a great friend of Sidney Hillman. He specialized in general law, but did pay a lot of attention to reorganization, and that is probably what gave him his start on the railroad reorganization work with the Wheeler Interstate Commerce Committee.

Max is very smart, a very hard worker and very public minded. The practice of law was not enough for him. He wanted to get into government work. He had been successful in the practice of law and his compensation in the government was considerably less than what he had been making. I suppose you know more about what 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 team 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 gentleman 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.

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Mr. Szold would know him well, but he has gone abroad now on some kind of a mission. ~~He was a member 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.

~~He was a member of our law firm, the last I heard, was with Lewis Douglas,~~ New York City.

Interviewed October 11, 1943.

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[REDACTED] I only met Max Lowenthal several times in Senator Wheeler's office [REDACTED]

My impression of Lowenthal was that he was against the America First Committee. I am certain that he was against Wheeler's pure and simple non-intervention. Lowenthal agreed with Roosevelt's foreign policy of intervention. He worked with Wheeler because Wheeler was always a liberal pro-labor guy in the early years. The whole labor crowd was with Wheeler, for after all he lined up with Bob LaFollette in 1924. That was the atmosphere in which Max Lowenthal was situated. As best as I can recall during the time that I got out of the America First Committee, Lowenthal supported President Roosevelt's foreign policy on Lend Lease and intervention. My impression that I gathered from others whom I talked with in Washington was that Lowenthal was a very able and quiet guy. You didn't meet him at any of the cocktail bars. He was one of the New Dealers in Washington. That is the impression I got.

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He was a labor lawyer engaged in various investigative activities on the Hill.

From what little knowledge I have of Mr. Lowenthal, I would recommend him for a confidential position in the government. Some people who might know something about him are [REDACTED] who, the last time I heard, was working for the Federal Communications Commission in Washington. You might also see [REDACTED] who was consumer counsel for the Bituminous Coal Commission. [REDACTED] of the Senate Press attached to the Baltimore Sun and [REDACTED] of the Washington Post would also know him.

[REDACTED]  
New York City.

Interviewed October 11, 1943.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: The Commission is doubtless aware of the fact that this witness was [REDACTED]

I have known Max Lowenthal for over 20 years, but haven't seen him in the past 4 or 5 years. He was attorney for this union and also attorney for the bank downstairs. He was in the law firm of Lowenthal, Szold, Perkins and Brandvan, located at 43 Exchange Place. I considered him one of the 15 best attorneys in New York.

He was secretary to the Wickersham Committee on enforcement of prohibition during Hoover's administration. He was a very capable attorney and after he made enough money, he retired to devote himself to public life. He made considerable money on railroad reorganization such as the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. That's why Senator Wheeler hired him as attorney for his railroad committee. Lowenthal has been in Washington for many years. His wife also worked in this union with me, mostly volunteer work, on publicity and research work. I knew her better than Lowenthal.

Mr. Lowenthal is an honest man and I never had any reason to question his integrity. He is sober and regular in all of his habits. Never been involved in any trouble of any kind to my knowledge. He is a very fine man and one of the best attorneys in New York.

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. Lowenthal 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. Loventhal 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 ~~he was in the United States~~. 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 Loventhal 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 Loventhal's association with Wheeler affected Loventhal's outlook towards the war, is a matter of conjecture. I don't know what effect on Loventhal 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 Loventhal 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 Loventhal in 1933, when he was called to my attention by a mutual friend. He worked [REDACTED] on the Senate Banking Investigating 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] 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.

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 Brandeis 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 Kuha, 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 Kuha, 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.

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, Siold and Brandwen 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.,

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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. Loventhal. 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.

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Someone who might be able to tell you something about Max Loventhal 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. Loventhal's pacifist views.

Personally, I would recommend Max Loventhal, 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 Loventhal 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. Loventhal 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 Wickesham were alive, he could tell you something about Mr. Loventhal's work in connection with that commission.

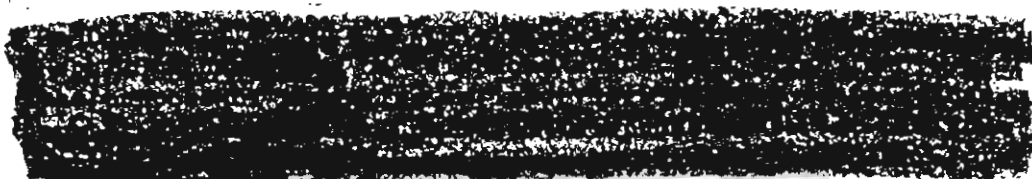
So far as I know, he is a good citizen and a loyal American. I would be very much surprised, if he was anything else.

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.

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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 13 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 1003 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 discolours 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 Kuha, Loeb & Co., and now located with the Naval Bureau of Ordnance in Washington, could furnish more information about 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. \_\_\_\_\_ 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,

[REDACTED]

Investigator.

TS:TH  
December 15, 1943.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
RECEIVED  
DEC 18 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

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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 know 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.

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.

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...

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 Branden. 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 snafu 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 of 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]

At that time, there was a Grand Jury investigation aimed at the New Masses, the Daily Worker and other as yet unregistered foreign agents.

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FBI

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]

(note continued)

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FBI

On February 20, 1940, Senator Norris 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 told Senator Norris 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.

[REDACTED] 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.

[REDACTED] Walter Winchell in his column of March 25, 1940 said that Robert Mitchell was Max Lowenthal's stooge in passing out these memoranda against the Bureau.

[REDACTED] 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". OPM b7C

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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 Flamer 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.

(u) 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.] (u) 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.] (u) 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], 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], 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], Wash., D.C.

I have known Max Lowenthal 25 years. [REDACTED] Max I know 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

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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 Lowenthal very well. I do know his close friend is Lee Pressman and Pressman is certainly a Communist. I have heard Zeisler, who is Lowenthal's law partner's brother-in-law, refer to him as that "Damn Communist Lowenthal" and I have seen both Mr. and Mrs. Zeisler highly agitated over Lowenthal's Communism.

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 there that you will run across if you get a list of his personnel.

Wash., D.C.

Max Lowenthal is the former law partner of Robert Ezold. 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. Lowenthal 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 Lowenthal 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.

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#### 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...

"The proletariat must gather and organise those lawyers and learned barristers in various countries who sympathise with the liberation struggle and are prepared together with the legal bureau of the I.R.A. to assist and to give legal help to the victims of the class domination of the bourgeoisie

"The E.C. (Executive Committee--Ed.) considers it necessary to carry out the following measures:

"1. To continue and to develop the giving of legal help to the victims in the proletarian class struggle...

"2. To organise legal bureaus in every country where they do not yet exist and where this is possible, in particular in England, U. S. A. and Japan...

"4. ...For this purpose it is necessary at least three times a year to send to the sections (of the International Red Aid--Ed.) a letter of instruction for the legal bureaus and at least twice a year to send juridical bulletins which will serve as a means of information as to current law in various countries and for the interchange of experience of the legal bureaus in various countries.

"5. To instruct all the national legal bureaus, and in countries where there are none the secretary of the C. C. (Central Committee) to send to the International legal Bureau every three months a report on legal work...to keep watch on all the current political legislation and immediately on the publication of such laws or bills to send two copies to the E.C. (Executive Committee--Ed.)

"7. It is advisable for all sections to publish (like the French Section) a bulletin for the information of the I.R.A. lawyers and the district organizations as to legal aid.

#### "DIRECTIVES ON THE ORGANISATION OF LEGAL DEFENCE

"1. The legal defence of the toilers persecuted for their political convictions must be carried on not only from the juridical but also from the political point of view.

"With this aim in view the lawyers must collect and prepare all sorts of material for the trial. The material must characterise the class nature of bourgeois justice, the system of provocation, forgery, torture, and persecution...

"2. The lawyers appointed to officiate in court trials must be social workers, lawyers who sympathise with the cause of the toilers

#### "DIRECTIVES ON THE JURIDICAL TRAINING OF THE WORKING CLASS FOR SELF-DEFENCE DURING POLICE AND COURT PERSECUTION

"1. The knowledge of bourgeois laws, court practice and the prison regime is of absolute necessity for the working class in its struggle for liberation...

"This juridical training must be carried on by the R.A. (Red Aid--Ed.) lawyers...

"It is expedient to draw up a small booklet of references, which in about 20 paragraphs would contain the most important juridical advice..."

The Communist Party, U.S.A., of which the International Labor Defense is the legal defense arm, states clearly the role of the lawyers in furthering its revolutionary objectives, in an article appearing in the Communist, "Published Monthly by the Communist Party of the U.S.A.", September 1938, pages 805 to 810:

"Thus, in late years...an appreciable number of professionals--doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers, teachers, scientists, writers, musicians, artists, actors, etc.--have joined our party...Professionals, properly organized and with a Communist outlook...are in a position to lend powerful aid to the masses in struggle...Communist professionals also have the very important task of advancing, and even revolutionizing the techniques and theories of their respective professions...our lawyers must challenge prevalent capitalist legal conceptions and rewrite our legal history...Special organizational forms must be developed for this work..."

To what extent have these tasks as laid down by the International Red Aid and the Communist Party, U. S. A., a section of the Communist International, been carried out by the International Juridical Association? We cite "Equal Justice", 1936-1937 Yearbook of the International Labor Defense, page 66:

"The International Juridical Association"

"The International Juridical Association which, since its foundation in America in 1931 has led in the field of labor legal research in the United States, in 1936 contributed notably to the defense movement. Its monthly bulletin has become an indispensable standby...It has attracted to its membership and its National Committee the leading attorneys of the United States in the field of labor law, and has succeeded to a remarkable extent in co-ordinating research and organizing legal assistance to labor groups. [REDACTED] is executive director, Carol King, secretary of the I. J. A., [REDACTED] formerly editor of the I.J.A. Bulletin, is now assistant counsel to the Committee for Industrial Organizations..."

FBI  
b7C

"The legal work on the question of the right of seamen to strike without running the risk of being charged with mutiny was conducted under its direction and by member attorneys (note page 34 *ibid.*):

("At the request of the International Labor Defense, a study of the law involved was made by the International Juridical Association, which showed that the Department's (Labor-Ed.) threats had no legal basis. (See May and June 1936 issues of the Bulletin of the International Juridical Association--Ed.)...A spokesman of the Department promptly disavowed the 'mutiny' charge.")

## Juridical

From the above official declaration of the International Juridical Association the following points are clear:

1. That the IJA is part of an international organization to whose principles the IJA subscribes.
2. That the American Government is looked upon as a source of "legislative, administrative and judicial tyranny."
3. That whenever the IJA deems it necessary it will "rally the support of workers and their organizations...against the forces of the state."
4. That its aims are not that of an ordinary professional organization of lawyers but are intended to help establish the IJA's conception of "world social and legal justice."

From its foundation the IJA Monthly Bulletin has been preoccupied largely with the defense of individual Communists or of the Communist Party itself:

### Page

May 1, 1932

- 1 "Communist Party Membership Illegal". Oregon Supreme Court cited.
- 1 "Ohio Criminal Syndicalism Act Unconstitutional". Ohio State Court of Appeals cited.

- 2 Communist cases discussed: [REDACTED] FBI/b7c

2. Bills on deportation of Communists.

- 8 IJA luncheon January 9, 1932 in honor of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] counsel for Earl Browder, General Secretary, Communist Party, U.S.A. (Hearings, Vol. 7, P. 4492ff)

The following cases supported by the Communist Party are mentioned in this issue:

- 1 Scottsboro case.
- 2 Centralia case.
- 4 Kentucky miners case.

June 1932

- 2 H. R. 12044 to deport alien communists.
- 2 Customs seizure of issues of the "Communist International".
- 4 Tom Mooney case, supported by the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party.

Juridical

FBI  
b7c

Page

July 1932

1,2,4

Communist cases: [REDACTED]  
William Z. Foster arrest; [REDACTED]

2

Left-wing Food Workers Union and Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union.

3

Comments favorably on "Our Lawless Police" by Ernest Jerome Hopkins.

August 1932

1

Communist cases: [REDACTED]

2,3

Cases in which the Communist Party was interested: [REDACTED]  
Unemployed Council of White Plains.

September 1932

1

Leo Gallagher, Communist candidate for Secretary of State, California, 1938. "Law Professor Expelled for Defending Workers in Courts".

1

Communist cases: [REDACTED]

October 1932

1,3

Communist cases: [REDACTED]

Clarence Hathaway

November 1932

1

Communist cases: New Jersey Court of Common Pleas.

1,2,3

Bill for deportation of alien communists.

December 1932

2,3

Communist cases: Carr and Powers, Georgia; [REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Bayonne, New Jersey.

January 1933

1,2,4

Communist cases: [REDACTED]

February 1933

4

Labor Fact Book, published by the Labor Research Association, mentioned as coming within the IJA "field of interest."

March 1933

2

Arrest of [REDACTED] "Secretary of the International Juridical Association", Germany.

Juridical

b7c  
FB1

Page

May 1933

1,2,4 Communist cases: [redacted] Newark, New Jersey cases; Michigan criminal syndicalism law.

That the policy of emphasis on Communist cases has been followed over a considerable period by the IJA is shown by an examination of the Monthly Bulletin of 1936 and 1937, from which the following are cited:

[redacted] (April 1936); [redacted] (ibid); Dirk De Jonge (ibid); [redacted] (July 1936); [redacted] (ibid); [redacted] (ibid); [redacted] (August 1936); [redacted] (ibid); William Gallagher (September 1936); Lawrence Simpson (October 1936); Eleanor Swimmer (ibid); W. C. Binkley (October 1936); Charles McLaughlan (ibid); Arthur Hertz (ibid); Earl Browder (November 1936); Carl Ohm (ibid); Leo Gallagher (December 1936); Lorenzo Puentes (January 1937); Joseph P. Coane (March 1937); James Branch (ibid); Samuel Kaschak (April 1937); Carolyn Hart (July 1937).

In the same issues of the Monthly Bulletin we find the following issues dealt with, all pertaining to the defense of the Communist Party and its members:

Bill dealing with deportation of aliens affiliated with the Third International (April 1936); Dickstein Bill for the deportation of any alien who "engages in the promotion or dissemination of propaganda instigated from foreign sources" (July 1936); Teachers' loyalty oaths (August 1936); Bans on Communist meetings (September, November 1936, February 1937); repeal of criminal syndicalism laws (April 1937); McNaboe Committee investigating Un-American activities in New York State (ibid).

## Juridical

The following front organizations described elsewhere in this study, are favorably dealt with in issues of the IJA Monthly Bulletin:

International Labor Defense, National Committee for Political Prisoners, League of Women Shoppers, American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, Workers Alliance, National Lawyers Guild, King-Ramsay-Connor Defense Committee, Modesto Defense Committee, Gallup Defense Committee (1936-1937).

During the same period there are numerous citations from the Daily Worker, Sunday Worker and Western Worker, all official organs of the Communist Party, USA.:

July 1936; September 1936; October 1936; November 1936; August 1937.

In 1934 the Labor Research Association published a pamphlet dealing with the National Recovery Act (NRA). Contributors to this pamphlet included Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party and Mary Van Kleeck. The position of the Communist Party is cited in the introduction:

"On July 7, 1933, at the Extraordinary Party Conference of the Communist Party, Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. presented this fundamental analysis of the Roosevelt New Deal and the National Industrial Recovery Act, declaring, 'There is now being carried out a clean-up of all the little fellows...There is only the growth of the power of the big capitalists and the intensification of all the social and economic contradictions'. (p.3)

(Browder)"For the working class, the Industrial Recovery Act is truly an industrial slavery act. It is one of the steps towards the militarization of labor. It is a forerunner of American fascism." (p. 19)

The attitude of the IJA Monthly Bulletin was also critical during this period. It scoffed at the NRA as "based upon a philosophy of cooperation between employer and worker" (July 1933, p. 1) It acclaimed the resignation of Mary Van Kleeck from the Federal Advisory Council to the United States Employment Service "because of the administration's labor union policy" as embodied in the National Recovery Act (August 1933, p. 2).

By 1938 the Communist Party had reversed its position on the NRA (Communist, October 1938, p. 881). Earl Browder explained the new line of the Party as follows:

"Within the first New Deal phase, only the famous Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act, guaranteeing the workers' right of organization in unions of their own choice, clearly pointed the road of the further development of the New Deal." (Second Imperialist War, p. 96)

Reflecting this change in the position of the Communist Party we find the following statement in the IJA Monthly Bulletin, October 1937, p. 51:

"Alvin Johnson has stated shrewdly in the Yale Review that the Wagner Act represents a direct tack upon the system of industrial discipline

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. Brodeky, 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 employee, 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, Loider 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 3, 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.

(Prof. Colston E. Warne continued)

Director, Western Consumers Union, 1938.

National Committee for the American Boycott Against Aggressor Nations, 1939.

Conductor of tours to Russia for "Open Road" (Soviet Russia Today, May, 1936, page 1)

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 Directors, "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 25, 1918 to November 25, 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".

(Maurice Sugar continued)

The "Digest" states that Sugar is a member of the C.I.O. Board of Strategy.

(See pages 463 and 1421, Executive and Page 324 of "Red Network")

PERRY J. STERNES,

Member of the League of Nations Association, Incorporated  
Member, Milwaukee Section, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy,  
1937.

PROFESSOR MALCOLM SEARP, 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. Searp" 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.)

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 Slate

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 E. Houston Daily Worker, May 3, 1939)

(Lee Pressman continued)

A pamphlet entitled "Leninism - Lewisism" 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 W. 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. HUNN (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 M. 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 Darcy (Daily Worker, Dec. 19, 1940 page 5)  
(Page 311, Red Network and 457 Executive)

DAVID K. WILES.

Member of Executive Committee, Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts (1930 to 1939)

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

~~Syndicate of Mass Meeting, Committee for Constitutional Rights~~

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)

LOUIS F. McCABE, Philadelphia, Pa.

Member of the National Executive Board, the National Lawyers Guild, 1937  
Member, Legal Advisory Committee, International Labor Defense, 1937 and 1938  
Member, Lawyer's Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938  
Signer of Appeal to Dismiss Charges against Sam Darcy (Daily Worker, Dec. 19, 1940  
page 3)  
Sponsor of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties  
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 3, 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 N. 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)

June, 1937, page 15) ~~Contributor of money to Daily Worker (Daily Worker, October 2, 1925)~~  
(See file on "Communists") and page 300 of Red Network.

~~ARTHUR L. EHR~~, Fort Scott, Kansas.

Communist, according to G-2 Seventh C.A. (Sept. 8, 1941)

~~GEORGE S. LEONARD~~

State 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)

~~REDACTED~~

~~REDACTED~~

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

Legal Advisory Committee, International Labor Defense, 1937

Signed statement urging defeat of bill to bar Communist Party from ballot in New York (Daily Worker, February 11, 1941, page 3)

Member of Delegation which tried to petition President in behalf of hunger marchers, 1932

Attorney for the International Labor Defense (Daily Worker May 13, 1938, page 4)

Writer for the "Labor Defender" (1937)

Legal Advisory Committee, International Labor Defense (July, 1938)

Opposed Dies Committee Investigations (American Bar UOPWA No. 6)

(See File, "Dies 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 ALA 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)

Sponsor of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion, 1937  
Speaker at the Mooney-Billings Mass Meetings, Los Angeles, 1937  
Sponsor, Hollywood anti-Nazi League for the Defense of American Democracy, 1937  
Member of National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1938  
Honorary Chairman, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938  
Member, National Committee, elected by the American Congress for Peace and Democracy, 1939

ABRAHAM J. JESKEMAN

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

Speaker for Passage of anti-lynch bill, United Youth Committee against lynching

Speaker in panel discussion, National Conference, International Labor Defense

Member, National Committee, International Juridical Association

Sponsor, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Member of Advisory Board, Counsel for United States Veterans, Incorporated

Member of Non-Partisan Committee for Re-election of Congressman Vito

Maroonstonio

Member, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain

Acting Dean, 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 5)

United May Day Committee (Washington, D.C.) Speaker along with Harry Bridges and Lee Freeman (Daily Worker, May 5, 1939, page 5)

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, \$5600. 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)

Washington Committee to Lift Embargo against Republican Spain, 1939  
Affiliated with the Conference on Civil Rights sponsored by the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1940  
Representative individual, coordinating committee to lift the embargo  
(The Fish reports, pages 14252, 14148, 14284, 14285, 14262, file 5378, and page 292 Red Network)

N.  
PEARL HART (Chicago, Illinois)

Endorser of the Cook County, Illinois Conference Against War and Fascism, 1935  
Treasurer, the National Lawyers Guild, 1937  
Member, Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, June, 1938  
Chairman, Chicago League of Women's Democratic Practices  
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 Gross, and Whitney Gross. 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, 1935  
Member, National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1937

ROBERT L. HALE

Member of Non-Partisan Committee for Haywood Brown for Congress  
Endorser of Wagner Bills on Unemployment  
League of Nations Association, Incorporated  
Opposed Dies Committee Investigations (American Bar UOPWA No. 6)

Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union, 1939  
New York City Civil Liberties Committee, 1934  
Chairman of Committee on Labor's Rights ACLU  
(Ben Mandel states that the above is a very active Comay now being considered for Secretary of Manpower) (War Manpower Board) (Member of I.J.A.) Idea of his proposed appointment is apparently Lee Pressman's, May 16, 1942)

HERMAN A. GRAY (Professor) (New York City)

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 F. 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, 1939.  
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)

Member of Advisory Council of the Book Union, 1935

Member, Legal Advisory Committee, ILD (1937, 1939)

Sponsor, Mass Celebration in Honor of Mother Bloor (1937)

Sponsor, of Friends of Abraham Lincoln Battalion, 1937

Member, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain 1938

Chairman of the Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee, 1940

Contributor to the "New Masses" around 30th Anniversary issue (1941)

Endorser of the Committee for Citizenship Rights, the purpose of which was "to defend the citizenship of William Schneiderman", although the apparent purpose 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 "Communist" "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 15, 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 5, 1941, page 3)

Mentioned as Attorney for Civil Liberties Union in Daily Worker of February 28, 1941, page 5

Member of the Board of Directors of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights

Affiliated with the National Committee for People's Rights, known formerly as the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners

ABE FORTAS (General Counsel, \$9,000. per annum, Interior Department, Bituminous Coal Division)

Member of WCDA

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

ABE FORTAS

ARTHUR FISHER

Mailing list of the ALAWAF

Chairman of Chicago Civil Liberties Committee (1932 to 1938)

See Fish 42570 FF, ~~4387~~ ~~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

Member of National Council Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance,  
 1935.  
 Member of Legal Advisory Committee of the International Labor Defense  
 Endorser of People's Congress (ALAWF)  
 Executive Secretary of Negro Congress (Daily Worker, October 19, 1937, p.5)  
 Sponsor of Meeting under auspices of the ALAWF and the American Friends of the  
 Chinese People (Daily Worker, September 24, 1937)  
 Member of Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938  
 Member of Washington Committee to Lift Embargo against Republican Spain, 1939  
 Endorser of the American League for Peace and Democracy ("Call" 1939)  
 National Committee Member, elected by American Congress for Peace and Democracy,  
 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

While attending American Peace Mobilization Meeting, New York City, April 6, 1941 signed petition demanding freedom of Earl Browder

In a pamphlet entitled "Leninism-Lewisism" published by the "National Republic Magazine", the following concerned John P. Davis: "Colored organizer for the CIO among negro workers. Is Secretary of the National Negro Congress, which is a Communist endorsed affair. He told the representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that "the new hope of black America is the hope of lining up with the forces of organized labor under the banner of the CIO". He emphasized the fact that the CIO is organizing negroes "On the basis of equality 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

...the war drive and the denial and destruction of -- Democratic rights go together". The statement concludes that while the negro people want nothing of Hitler, they are aware that the "British war-makers are holding their colonial possessions in a cruel grip".  
(See Executive 463)

PAUL COUGHLIN.

Member of Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938

EUGENE COTTON

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

National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, January, 1935  
Executive Committee Farmer Labor Political Federation and League for  
Independent Political Action, 1935

Member of Sponsoring Committee Testimonial Dinner to Norman Thomas, 1936

American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky, 1936

National Committee for Civil Rights in the Automobile Industry

(ACLU) - Daily Worker, Jan. 9, 1937

Signer of letter supporting Right of Communist "Gerson" to hold a City Job  
(ACLU) Press Service, Bulletin 807, March 11, 1938

Instructor in the Rand School of Social Science, 1938

Member of Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-Election of Congressman Vito  
Marascontio, 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 BETTMAN

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

Steele Report, Vol. 1, pages 196, 200-1, 205

Contributor to Book League of America

Member of National Committee on the League for Independent Political Action

Affiliated with the New School for Social Research

Member of the People's Lobby

Author of "Socialism of Our Times"

Sponsor of Peace Fairplay

Affiliated with the National Council on Freedom from Conscription (ACTU)

Vice President of the Free Thinkers of America

Member of the National Housing-Billings Committee (1931)

Member of the National Council of the Russian Recognition Committee (1933)

Advisory Commissioner of the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born

Advisor of the Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism (1934)

Sponsor of the Artists and Writers Dinner Club (1935)

Member of the Advisory Committee for the A.L. A.W. A.T. (1936)

Affiliated with the Organizing Committee for the Anniversary Dinner of "Modern

Monthly" (1936)

Member of Advisory Committee of the Medical Bureau of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy (1937)

Supporter of Brookwood Labor College (1936)

Member of National Committee for Civil Rights in the Automobile Industry (ACTU)

Advisory Editor of "The Champion"

Supporter of the American Youth Congress (1937)

Lecturer at the Rand School for Social Research

Affiliated with Sponsoring Committee Alumni Home Coming American Students

Union (1937)

Member of Advisory Board of the American Council on Public Affairs

Blazer of "Bolesbrook" for Russia (Daily Worker, Oct. 8, 1937)

Member of the Party-Draftsmen Freedom of the Press Committee (1938)

Member of Advisory Committee of the Discussion League (1940)

Sponsor of the Emergency Peace Mobilization, Chicago, Ill. (1940)

Sponsor of the Committee for the Re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio,

1936

Member of the Advisory Council of the "Post War World Council"

Sponsor of the Southern Rectorial Reform League (1942)

I. DICK AVERY

The above mentioned Attorney is known to have represented pressure groups before the Maryland General Assembly, including the CIO, and the National Maritime Union, and he is alleged to be a Communist

GEORGE R. ANDERSON (Anderson)

Steele Vol. 1, page 201

REDACTED NAMES

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 Platform, 1934

Joseph G. Campbell, submitted information regarding alleged Communism with the request that the name of the applicant, Bernard ~~Ades~~ and his wife Mary E. be flagged.

A. O. ~~TAPPER~~

Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938  
Opposed Dies Committee Investigations (American Bar, U.O.P.W.A. #6  
Mailing list of A.L.A.W.A.F.

SEAD POLIER

Member of Washington Book Shop and Candidate for Delegate to the National Convention of the National Lawyer's Guild.

JUSTINE WISE POLIER

Member of Lawyer's Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938  
Guest Lecturer at the Rand School, 1938  
Member of the Board of Sponsors of the New York League of Women Shoppers, affiliated with the League of Women Shoppers, Inc.

ISAAC E. FERGUSON

According to the report of the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of New York investigation seditious activities, filed April 24, 1920, I.E. Ferguson was a member of the Constitution Committee at the Communist Party Convention, opened in Chicago on September 1, 1919. The report also states that as of November 22, 1919, Isaac E. Ferguson was Acting Editor of the Communist, which was then the official organ of the Communist Party, and that he wrote in the "Revolutionary Age" of July 12th, 1919, which stated that it is a misfortune that the workers of the United States do not want a revolution because the "United States is grievously in need of the Socialist (Left Wing) Revolution." It is further reported that the subject has been an International Delegate and member of the Executive Council of the Communist Party and that he was along with Benjamin Gitlow, Harry Winitzky, Charles Ruthenberg, and others. Member of the Managing Council of the "Revolutionary Age", the National Organ of the Left Wing Section of the Socialist Party, and that "The So Called Left Wing Movement . . . was crystallized on Feb. 15, 1919, when certain delegates from local Kings and Queens, New York City, to the Central Committee of Greater New York, voted the meeting and procured a hall in the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th St." In connection with this movement a city committee of fifteen, including Benjamin Gitlow and Joseph Brodsky, was elected to carry on the work of the organization. This group prepared a manifesto, regarding the organization of "Workmen's Councils". Ferguson was a member of the Left Wing National Council, which consisted of nine members and included Gitlow.

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...the Commission of the City of New York and its President, the  
Honorable Paul J. Kern, the following information is to be found --  
on page 63:

"Mr. Kern admitted membership on the National Committee of the International Juridical Association. A letter of Carol W. King, Executive Secretary of the organization, introduced in evidence, showed that the organization had had its inception in Berlin in 1931. In that letter, Miss King stated that Joseph Brodsky, Osmond K. Fraenkel and Miss King were in 1931 and now are members of the Executive Committee. Another member of the original Executive Committee, and still a member, is Jerome B. Kollerstein. Miss King stated in her letter that the organization was international in character with international affiliations, but that 'with the advent of Hitler, the German organization disappeared and since then there have been no international affiliations,'.

"The Treasurer of the organization when it was formed was one Sol Kohn, who still remains its Treasurer. The significance of the International Juridical Association filed with the bank, at which an account was opened in 1931, described it as the "International Juridical Association, American Section". Recently, when a new bank account was opened, it was still described in the same manner.

"The International Juridical Association, after its organization, had its offices at 100-5th Avenue in the offices of Joseph Brodsky and Carol King, who are members of its executive and national committee. Both Carol King and Joseph Brodsky are well known as attorneys for leading Communists, Miss King having recently defended Harry Bridges in the trial for his deportation.

"Mr. Kern admitted that Carol King had invited him to become a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association, but he denied that the organization of which he was a member was the same as the International Juridical Association, which was formed in 1931. However, Miss King admitted it was the same organization as the one in existence today. Bank records of the organization also confirmed this fact.

"The alleged purpose of the International Juridical Association as set forth in one of its bulletins in 1932 was to defend civil liberties, labor's rights and to rally to the side of workers "against" the forces of the State "when the latter aligned itself on the side of "special privilege". "

~~"The International Juridical Association"~~

"Sol Kohn, Treasurer of the International Juridical Association since its inception was also Chairman in 1940 of the Lawyers Committee affiliated with the United May Day Parade, staged by the Communist Party and connected with the Lawyers Committee to keep the United States out of war, with headquarters at 20 Vesey St., New York City.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: The date of the above quoted report from the City Council of the City of New York investigation is 1940.

\*\*\*\*\*

The testimony of Mr. Nichols recorded above makes the bald and not entirely not unsubstantiated statement that the applicant [REDACTED] which appeared in a strangely coincidental manner with that in which various editorials appeared in such publications as the New Republic, the Nation and the New Masses. This allegation is apparently on very sound ground. In the March, 1940 issue of the International Juridical Association bulletin, a great deal of space is devoted to the arrest at Detroit, Michigan on the morning of February 6, 1940 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of a number of individuals, who had been recruiting or enlisting men for service on the Loyalist side of the Spanish Civil War. [REDACTED]

The Bulletin accuses Hoover of having taken part in the raids under Attorney General Palmer [REDACTED] The Nation on March 9, 1940 in an editorial also accused Hoover of repeating the Palmer Raids while the New Republic on February 19, in an editorial entitled "American OGPU" also criticized the Detroit Raids and also one which took place in New York and says that the way is being paved for the return of the Palmer Raids.

The New Republic on March 1, 1940 stated in an article that the man behind Hoover is Roosevelt and that it was time to get wise to his Gestapo and this same issue also calls for investigation of the FBI and goes on to criticize the Detroit Raids and the FBI list of subversive names set up in 1939. [REDACTED]

The IJA Bulletin in April, 1940 makes this same point and criticizes the FBI's alphabetical and geographical indices of allegedly subversive persons and organizations. As referred to immediately above, the New Republic expressed such sentiments on March 1, 1940. [REDACTED]

On February 5, 1940, the New Republic accused the Federal Bureau of Investigation of overlooking "treason and treachery" cooking under the nose of its Hawaii Branch Office "while it chased liberals up blind alleys and prepared a black

on March 25, 1940 and March 30, 1940, recommended investigation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the former issue and in the latter issue recommended prosecution of the Federal Bureau as the only known violator of the law making wiretapping a felony. In connection with wiretapping, the International Juridical Association bulletin has kept up a continual howl for a number of years.

In the March, 1940 issue of the IJA Bulletin, which has been referred to several times above, it is stated that "the Michigan Civil Rights Federation, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the International Labor Defense sent telegrams to President Roosevelt protesting the flagrant violations of civil rights". It is also stated "under the sponsorship of the Michigan Civil Rights Federation, a committee national in scope was set up for the defense of the defendants". In connection with the part that the Michigan Civil Rights Federation played in this matter,

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: The analysis just above this note could be made a very voluminous affair. However, it appears sufficient to introduce the few parallels demonstrated above between [REDACTED] and the coincidental and probably concomitant mouthings of the Communist or ultra-liberal press, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has written some things which he thought enough of to claim the authorship. He has written a book entitled: "The Investor Pays", which he published in 1933 in Harpers' magazine of December, 1934, he wrote an article entitled: "The case of the Missouri Pacific" and in the New Republic on October 17, 1934, he wrote an article entitled "Thirty Dollars in Wall Street" and in the New Republic of August 22, 1934, he published an article entitled "Wall Street Kisses Congress Good-bye." All of these publications have been examined in whole or in part by your Investigator and they are devoted to the subject of Wall Street and its operations [REDACTED]

The book, "The Investor Pays" is an account of the biggest railroad refinancing ever done in this country which involved, incidentally, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad. The applicant mercilessly excoriates the firm of Kuehn Loeb and Co. and demonstrates that he has a deep hatred for Wall Street and its machinations. This railroad was apparently bled white by financiers, and reviews of this work, and the reaction to it of Senator Wheeler, Senator Truman, and others interested in railroad finance, indicate it to be a masterpiece. All of the applicant's works published as indicated above deal with Wall Street, its crookedness, etc., and involve a neat exposition of the methods used there.

...from the United States, the money to be used either in full or in part for the overthrow of this Government by violence. Various industrial organizations are disguises for raising such funds. The connection of the Friends of Soviet Russia with the Moscow Government is too well known to need repeating. This organization issued a circular which indicated that Sydney Hillman's organization, the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, was in very close touch with the Friends of Soviet Russia, and an interesting part of the scheme was to use the plea of saving 'starving' children. The circular reads:

" ' Friends of Soviet Russia starts big campaign for Russian-American Industrial Corporation and children's homes in Soviet Russia.

" 'The Friends of Soviet Russia, Local New York, has just opened a joint campaign 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 prosper 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."

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

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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..."

Mr. Gitlow: No, I did not.

Mr. Matthews: I have here a copy of the ~~Worker~~ of November 25, 1922. That was the paper which preceded the Daily Worker?

Mr. Gitlow: Yes.

Mr. Matthews: This was published weekly?

Mr. Gitlow: That was a weekly and then became a daily.

Mr. Matthews: I have here one of many advertisements placed in the Worker by the Friends of Soviet Russia, which reads at the top:

The F.B.R. Army of 50,000 and the R.A.I.C.

There are 50,000 in the Friends of Soviet Russia. There are tens of thousands more Friends of Soviet Russia than this. But to now we have found 50,000 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.

and a minimum payment to the corporation of 8 per cent per annum. The corporation is capitalized at \$1,000,000. The stock sells at \$10. a share and is held for the most part by small shareholders. About one third of the capital has been subscribed to date. The Amalgamated controls the Corporation, its initial purchase of stock amounting to \$50,000, in addition to \$10,000. for promotion.

"The corporation became a partner and invested in the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate, Inc., a state syndicate comprising at present 35 factories and 18,000 workers together with 25 wholesale and retail selling agencies. The sales of the syndicate, which are, by policy confined to Soviet territory, averaged \$1000000 monthly in 1923, while its profits measured over 10 per cent. RAIC's first semi-annual payment to its 3,500 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, Mooner 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)

organization is reported to be a Communist controlled organization. (Evaluation A-2).

It is reported that the May 23, 1942 issue of the ~~New Leader~~, 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. These two men were Nathan Greene, as General Counsel, and Max Lowenthal, as Executive Secretary. The article further stated that both of these men were on the Executive Board of the International Juridical Association, which has been a Communist Party instrumentality. (Evaluation F-3).

STATE DEPARTMENT RECORD SEARCH, Record examined by [REDACTED]

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.

...work entitled "The Investor Pays"  
...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 Economic Warfare. He also had a Mr. Ungar, who had Communist 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, 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. alleged

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 these 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.

...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 indicative 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, and usually unfair method of implementing democracy. If we all followed his and their methods, democracy would soon be a shambles.

Respectfully submitted

[REDACTED]

b7C  
b7D

Barney [unclear]

[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]

b7C

COPIES DESTROYED  
JUL 21 1964  
104 - 104

SMC  
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 this country. You will recall that this was the organization which Sidney Hillman headed and of which Max Lowenthal was counsel. b7c



✓ no b7c b7D

Nichols ☒  
 Rosen ☐  
 Tracy ☐  
 Harbo ☐  
 Mohr ☐  
 Tele. Room ☐  
 Nease ☐  
 Gandy ☐

The check of the State Department records revealed that they have considerable information on Mr. Max Lowenthal. A blind memorandum on him sets forth information already in the Bureau's files. The passport records of the State Department reveal background data plus the fact that he has only been issued two passports, one in June of 1917, when he allegedly made a trip abroad for the State Department. The State Department having no further facts on this matter would assume that he is assigned to some quasi official position.

On April 5, 1934, he was issued a passport, at which time he was accompanied by his wife, to proceed to Italy, France, Spain and Switzerland, for pleasure.

On July 17, 1947, a "refusal" notice was placed in his passport file the reason being that he was allegedly associated with one Duboise of the Treasury Department who allegedly was a Communist. The State Department is attempting to find out further details on this matter.

At the time Lowenthal was assigned to serve with the U. S. Military Government in Germany, a telegram was sent by Assistant Secretary Acheson to Mr. Murphy, U. S. Political Advisor in Berlin, the substance of which is as follows:

*I didn't this telegram have a date? H*

"The War Department has advised that Max Lowenthal has been assigned to advise on problems of restoration and disposition of Jewish heirless property funds. I have had close association with Lowenthal for many years and I am confident that he has the high competence standing and experience in public affairs necessary to aid materially in the solution of these problems. He has discussed his assignment and related questions fully with Hildring (former Assistant Secretary of State) and other interested officials of the Department, and we are anxious to make certain that he will have every assistance and cooperation Department can afford him in connection with his work. Hildring and I shall personally appreciate any help you can give in Germany."

The above is probably the only new information in the State Department files that is not already in the Bureau's possession. A copy of the above telegram will be obtained.

ENCLOSURE

RRR  
 K. K. K. K.  
 H. H. H. H.  
 Memo to Ad  
 8-17-50  
 K1102

RECORDED - 91  
 EX-42  
 162-25733-89  
 ISEP 27 1950  
 b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 3/31/92 BY 8123

62-25733-89 a

Nichols  
 Rosen  
 Tracy  
 Harbo  
 Mohr  
 Tele. Room  
 Nease  
 Gandy

DOS [ Reference is made to the attached memorandum to the writer from Mr. Keay dated August 4, 1950, in which information was set forth which was received from the State Department. A portion of the information set forth concerns a telegram sent by then Assistant Secretary Acheson to Mr. Murphy, U. S. Political Advisor in Berlin, which requests that all possible assistance be given to Lowenthal in his new assignment. The Director commented on this portion of the memorandum by inquiring, "Didn't this telegram have a date? H."

DOS [ At the time this information was received by Mr. Roach from Mr. Walter E. Jessop, of the State Department, information was obtained concerning the telegram from a 3X5 card which carried only a summary of the telegram. According to Mr. Jessop, this summary did not contain the date of the telegram. Mr. Jessop is now trying to locate the telegram itself so that we may have the complete text and also the date of it.

This matter is being followed and you will be kept informed of the developments.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 3/31/92 BY B123

b7c

RECORDED - 91

62-25733-89

SEP 27 1950

EX-42

EX-42

100

FIVE

62-25733-89

DOS  
Reference is made to the writer's memorandum to you of yesterday concerning a telegram sent by then Assistant Secretary of State Acheson to Mr. Robert Murphy in Berlin concerning Lowenthal.

Nichols ☒  
Rosen ☐  
Tracy ☐  
Harbo ☐  
Mohr ☐  
Tele. Room ☐  
Nease ☐  
Gandy ☐

As set forth in my memorandum, the Bureau was attempting to get a copy of the telegram in question. In this regard, a copy has been obtained by Mr. Roach from Mr. Walter E. Jessop of the State Department which is attached. As will be noted, this telegram is dated August 23, 1946.

The Director was interested in this matter and made inquiry concerning the date of the telegram.

Attachment

RRR- [REDACTED]

WPK

G. L. R. -1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/3/92 BY B12 [REDACTED]

EX-26

b7c

RECORDED - 84

162-25733-96

EX-26

OCT 8 1950

[Handwritten signature]

55 OCT 18 1950

62-25733-96

USPOLAD,

BERLIN.

TO MURPHY FROM ACHESON

War Department advises that Max Lowenthal leaving soon for Berlin to assume position Legal Division OMGUS as adviser on Problems of Restitution, Sequestration and Disposition of Jewish Heirless Property Fund. I have had close associations with Lowenthal for many years and am confident that he has the high competence, standing and experience in public affairs necessary to aid materially in solution these problems. He has discussed his assignment and related questions fully with Hildring and other interested officials of the Department, and we are anxious to make certain that he will have every assistance and cooperation Department can afford him in connection with his work. Hildring and I shall personally appreciate any help that you can give him in Germany.

U:HSMarks:jfd 8/22/46

Acheson  
Acting

62-25733-76a  
ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON

USPOLAD,  
BERLIN.

TO MURPHY FROM ACHESON

REDEPTEL 1764 August 23. Statement that  
Lowenthal was QUOTE to assume position Legal Division  
ONCE UNQUOTE in error. His actual position will  
be Adviser to General Clay

Acheson

Acting

V:HSMarks:jd

August 27, 1946

62-25733-16b

ENCLOSURE

Dear Dean:

I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your telegram 1764 of August 23 regarding the arrival here of Mr. Max Lowenthal who is assuming the position of adviser on problems of restitution, sequestration and disposition of Jewish heirless property.

Max has arrived and has had initial talks with General Clay and myself. He will be well provided for here and given every facility for operating effectively. This is my first meeting with him and I am much impressed with his knowledge and ability. Please be assured that we will cooperate with him fully.

With warm regards, believe me,

Yours ever,

/s/ Robert Murphy

The Honorable  
Dean Acheson,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D.C.

100-20733-76c

ENCLOSURE

DOH

Reference is made to my memorandum to you in the above-captioned matter dated August 3, 1950, which indicated that G-2 had dispatched a cable to the European Command in order to procure any information that they might have concerning Lowenthal. *Barney [signature]*

Harbo  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Tele. Room  
Nease  
Gandy

Lieutenant Colonel Lynch has now advised that he has received information from the European Command that Lowenthal was employed by the Army as an Adviser on problems of international restitution, sequestration and disposition of Jewish property in Europe from August, 1946, to April, 1947. *b7c*

No information is available in the European Command as to why Lowenthal resigned in April of 1947.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/31/92 BY 8123

RECORDED - 60

*62-25733-98*  
OCT 10 1950

8

52 OCT 14 1950

12

*62-25733-98*

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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on 3/18/99

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62-25733-301 and 318

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X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X for this page X  
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XXXXXX  
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FBI/DOJ

SUBJECT:

A. H. Belmont  
MAX H. LOWENTHAL

3/3/44  
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)

59 FEB 7 1952

SECRET

COPIES

OPM  
b7c

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. (CSC; 62-25733-43 & 45)

121-19441-24, p. 1)

b2  
b7C  
b7D

- 6 -

~~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:

DEM [ 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: ✓

DEM [ 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] No attempt

b7D

SECRET

Lee Mortimer, published in 1951, on August 1, 1951, 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 b7 [ 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

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 Brandeis 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] b7C b7D  
(Mr. Nichols; 62-25733-21)

Burton K. Wheeler:

[REDACTED] b7D  
(62-25733-102)

~~SECRET~~

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

OPM [ The Director, by memorandum dated May 1, 1942, to the Attorney General, in outlining his conversation with Mr. Milo Perkin 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 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]

[REDACTED] b7C  
**SECRET**  
18

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI concerning the above-named person. A review of the files has revealed the following data relative to Max Lowenthal.

BACKGROUND:

Max Lowenthal was born on February 26, 1888, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is the son of Nathan Lowenthal who was born in Kansas, Lithuania. Lowenthal attended the University of Minnesota where he received his B.A. Degree in 1909; he received an LL.B. Degree from Harvard University in 1912. He is married to [REDACTED] and they have three grown children, [REDACTED]

His latest address, as reflected by the New York City Telephone Directory (dated June 1941), is 467 Central Park, West, New York City. (100-25733-40X; 101-2411-147; 62-25733-102; 100-11820-348,335)

From 1907 to 1909, Max Lowenthal was a reporter on the "Minneapolis Journal." From 1912 through 1913, he was a Law Clerk to Judge Julian W. Mack, United States Circuit Court, New York City; from 1913 through 1914, Lowenthal was a Law Clerk for the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham, and Taft at New York City.

The following is a brief resume of other positions held by Lowenthal.

From 1917 to 1918, he was Assistant Secretary and Secretary to the President's Mediation Commission, Washington, D. C.; in 1918 he was Informal Aide in the War Department in Washington, D. C.; from 1918 he was Assistant Chairman of the War Labor Policies Board; from 1920 to 1921 he was Assistant Secretary to the Second President's Industrial Conference, Washington, D. C.; from 1920 to 1923 he was Executive Secretary for the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Observance, Washington, D. C.; from 1923 to 1934 he was Research Director,

101010

CONFIDENTIAL

TO AG 1-16-52

SECRET

60 257-338

ENCLOSURE

Confidential

62-25733

pg. 4;

(62-80269-12, b7C/D)

Another government agency which conducts personnel and security investigations advised on August 23, 1946, that reliable informants had indicated Lowenthal to have been an active Communist and to have had previous associations with Communist controlled organizations. (100-7660-3994, pg. 7 - G-2) (u)

101-2416 Sub A)

66-2542-3-1045; b7C/D

ORGANIZATIONS:

In 1923 Max Lowenthal was the General Counsel for the Russian American Industrial Corporation, 31 Union Square, New York City. In a prospectus published by this corporation, the purpose was set out as follows: "To aid and assist in developing the resources of Russia, thereby furthering the economic progress of Russia and the

SECRET

22

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist and an associate of Communist Party members and Communist-controlled organizations. (MID 100-7660-3994) referred

During March, 1947, it was reliably reported that Lowenthal was assisting Wahl in preparing a letter of defense concerning allegations which had been made against Wahl, that he, Wahl, was a Communist. (Tec Sur on David Wahl; [redacted] discontinued, reliable, 65-56402-2477) b7c b7D

[redacted] b7c b7D  
62-25733-318)

It has been reliably reported that during April, 1947, David Wahl requested Herbert S. Schimmel to obtain the annual reports of the Justice Department from 1940 and forward them to the home of Max Lowenthal in New York City. (Tec Sur on Charles Kramer, 100-355363-2; 65-56402-261)

At that time Schimmel and Charles Kramer were working for former Senator Claude Pepper, helping prepare speeches and doing research work to assist the Senator in his fight against stringent labor legislation.

Reliable informants have advised that Schimmel himself was known to have been in contact with Communist Party members and with an individual suspected of engaging in espionage activities for the Soviet Government. (Tec Sur on [redacted], 100-334195-37; 65-56402-573) b7c

George S. Wheeler

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

- 11 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
**SECRET**

23

PURPOSE:

2/17/94  
Classified by 9803 RDD/PS  
Declassify on: OADR

OGA 302 44-45 doc/8103/92  
BPDALM/DW 7/22/97

To furnish a summary of subversive information in Bureau files pursuant to a request from [redacted] of the McCarran Committee for information concerning Max Lowenthal. [redacted] furnished the following identifying information:

Lowenthal was reported to be a member of the National Lawyers Guild in 1939 and is the author of the book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," which was favorably reviewed by Harry Raymond and printed in the "Daily Worker," and also appeared in the "Daily Peoples World." [redacted] stated that the Committee was interested in the "highlights" and particularly Lowenthal's connection with Greenspun.

Final Classification  
Review Conducted  
See Top Secret  
Form 4-774

SCOPE OF SEARCH:

A search was limited to the main file, documented references appearing on summary memoranda, and references since the date of the last summary, January 15, 1952. No arrest record was located in the Identification Division.

JJB [redacted]  
Attachment

RECORDED - 119  
FOR APPROVAL INDEXED  
6449

Letter to AG  
8/25/52

CONFIDENTIAL

162-2573-351

AUG 29 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-2573-1

No complete investigation has been conducted regarding Max Lowenthal. However, a technical surveillance was maintained on him from April to September of 1943, and the Washington Field Office submitted a report dated June 8, 1951, reflecting information obtained from a review of their files and the files of the Civil Service Commission. (U)

The attached blind memorandum contains two allegations of Communist Party affiliation on the part of Lowenthal, association with four cited organizations, and two pro-Soviet organizations. [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] Also incorporated in the blind is public source information including reviews of Lowenthal's book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation." (C)

#### OTHER INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

It will be recalled that there is considerable information in Bureau files concerning Lowenthal's efforts to smear the Bureau and the Director since 1940. These efforts include numerous writings filled with deliberate inaccuracies and distortions.

The August 23, 1946 Weekly Intelligence Summary, published by G-2, reflects the following information concerning Lowenthal: [REDACTED] DCA

"Reliable confidential reports indicate Lowenthal to have been an active Communist and discloses previous associations with Communist Party members and Communist controlled organizations." (100-7660-3994) (S)(K)

A review of Bureau files failed to reflect any direct contact between Lowenthal and Herman M. Greenspun. However, in November, 1948, it was reliably reported that David Wahl and his associates were exerting pressure at a high political level to influence the prosecution of the Foundry Associates, Inc., under the Neutrality Act at Miami, Florida. It will be recalled that Lowenthal was closely associated with David Wahl. Although

1-93

MR. MICHAELS  
MR. LADD

**Very truly yours,**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/1/94 BY 225

**RECORDED**

**1997**

NOV 8 1953

RENT FROM B. 660  
TIME 11:52 AM  
DATE 10-31-52  
BY [REDACTED]  
1952

NOV 8 1953

SYNOPSIS:

A summary of information on Max Lowenthal, author of the book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," was furnished the Office of Naval Intelligence on October 28, 1952, as a result of a name-check request from that agency. There was no reason given for the request, and, although the Director approved transmittal to ONI, he commented, "Liaison ought to try and find out the reason. H." It has been determined that Lowenthal's name has been mentioned to ONI Agents as being a friend of [redacted] in connection with ONI's investigation of [redacted]. [redacted] Corvey Engineering Company in Washington, D. C., which firm is presently handling Navy contracts. The indices of the Bureau are being checked for information regarding [redacted] and you will be advised as to the results.

PURPOSE:

To advise that ONI recently submitted a name-check request regarding Max Lowenthal, and to report that their request was prompted by an ONI investigation of [redacted] who is allegedly a friend of Max Lowenthal.

DETAILS:

A name-check request has been received from ONI concerning Max Lowenthal, author of the book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation." No reason was given for this request and concerning it the Director commented, "Liaison ought to try and find out the reason. H."

[redacted] ONI, advised [redacted] Liaison Representative, on October 29, 1952, that the request for a name check on Max Lowenthal had been received from the Inspector of Naval Materiel, Baltimore, Maryland. [redacted] advised that the reason for this request was that the Office of Naval Intelligence was presently conducting an investigation [redacted]

RECORDED - 75

162-25733-355

NOV 4 1952

NOV 21 1952

b7c  
PER NCIS

b7c

b7c

[redacted] by the Corbey Engineering Company, 1737 DeSales Street, Washington, D.C. He stated that this was a routine security investigation of [redacted] due to the fact that the Corbey Engineering Company is presently handling Navy contracts. [redacted] advised that during the course of this investigation several individuals had advised ONI Agents that [redacted] was a close friend of Max Lowenthal.

ACTION:

The indices of the Bureau are being checked for information concerning [redacted] the results of which will be furnished to you.

b7c

b7c  
PER NCIS

Re my memorandum to you dated October 30, 1952,  
captioned as above.

SYNOPSIS:

Recently a name check request was received from the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) concerning Max Lowenthal, author of the book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation." No reason was given for the request and the Director commented, "Liaison ought to try and find out the reason. H." Liaison has ascertained that ONI is currently conducting an investigation of [redacted] and that it has been determined by ONI agents that [redacted] is reportedly a friend of Lowenthal. Bureau files reflect that a special in-depth-type investigation was conducted on [redacted] in the latter part of 1940 [redacted] The investigation of [redacted] at that time, failed to develop derogatory information concerning his character and loyalty.

PURPOSE:

To advise of information in Bureau files concerning [redacted]

DETAILS:

Recently ONI requested a name check on Max Lowenthal, author of the book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation." No reason was given for the request and the Director commented, "Liaison ought to try and find out the reason. H." The Liaison Unit determined that Lowenthal was reportedly a friend of [redacted] on whom the Navy has a current investigation. [redacted] is being investigated by the Navy in connection with his position as [redacted] of the Corvey Engineering Company in Washington, D. C., which firm is presently handling Navy contracts.

The Bureau indices reflect that in the latter part of 1940 an investigation was conducted concerning [redacted]

RECORDED - 70  
EX - 120

100-25733-366  
NOV 18/1952

63 NOV 21 1952

b7c

b7c

107 JUL 31 1954

ACTION:

None. For your information.

~~MAX Lowenthal~~  
~~MAX Lowenthal~~

~~MAX Lowenthal~~  
~~MAX Lowenthal~~  
~~One Lanny~~

# CORRELATION SUMMARY

Main File Nos: 62-25733  
65-56402

Date: January 28, 1953

Sealed - 12-31-52

Subject: Max Lowenthal

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

M. Lowenthal  
Max Lowenthal  
Max Lowenthal  
Marie Lowenthal  
One Lanny

Also searched as: Maurice Lowenthal  
Lanny Lowenthal  
L. Lowenthal

Classified by 50-10

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 where 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 emanated from the same source.

2 FEB 25 1953

RECORDED-62

INDEXED-94

JAN 30 1953

SECRET

674

62-25733-359

Max Lowenthal confidentially advised the Civil Service Commission in 1943 that he had been acquainted with [REDACTED] for several years. He stated that [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] at the United States Senate on Interstate Commerce.

(Report of the Civil Service Commission's investigation of [REDACTED])

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

Re: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

"Loyalty of Government Employees"

121-66-3

(4)

b7C

[REDACTED]  
b7C

32

~~SECRET~~

Serial 359

nc  
per  
FBI

James W. Flaherty and T. J. Harte of the Division of Security Investigations, State Department, in a preliminary inquiry (not identified further), stated they did not know whether [redacted] of the State Department had the authority to discuss matters relative to the Austrian Treaty and the Austrian Restitution Law with special interest groups, including groups concerned with the interest of displaced persons and the Jewish population in Europe. David Wahl and Max Lowenthal purportedly represented these special interest groups.

As of June 4, 1948, [redacted] held the position of [redacted] State Department, Washington, D. C. He was charged with [redacted]

(Original source not stated)

The files of the office of [redacted] in the State Department reflected that [redacted] other superiors; [redacted] were contacted from time to time by David Wahl, Mary Jane Keeney (not identified) and Max Lowenthal.

No subversive activity in connection with the above contacts was known.

(No source stated.)

Washington, D. C. memorandum, 6-4-48

Re: [redacted]

"Loyalty of Government Employees"  
121-8619-3  
(4)

b7c

~~SECRET~~

b7c

out in the report of the Department of State dated January 31, 1951. It requested that eleven persons, including Max (?) Loenthal, who had been named in the Department of State report as associates of Lorwin, be identified and characterized with respect to Communist affiliation or association.

It was believed that the "Max (?) Loenthal" mentioned above was identical with Max Lowenthal, a New York attorney who was a consultant in the Legal Division of the Board of Economic Warfare and Foreign Economic Administration between 1942 and 1944.

(Original source not stated.)

A technical surveillance in 1946 and 1947 on [REDACTED] reflected that Lowenthal was a frequent associate of David Wahl.

Wahl was described as a member of the Communist Party underground movement in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's, and a close associate of known Communist and Soviet sympathizers.

(Source not identified.)

[REDACTED]

This association was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives on March 29, 1944.

b7D

Carol King was formerly a law clerk in Lowenthal's office in New York, and as late as 1951 they were still in frequent contact with each other. King was described as one of the well-known attorneys representing leading Communists in the United States courts.

(Source not stated.)

~~SECRET~~ 45

This serial is a letter from J. Walter Yeagley, Director of the Security and Investigative Division of the Economic Cooperation Administration, requesting the Bureau to reopen its investigation of Harlon Cleveland (European Recovery Program). The letter is dated May 21, 1951.

Under the lead "other friends and associates," Mr. Yeagley quotes the following paragraph from "the New York report on [REDACTED]":

"Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised in 1943 that information was obtained through a highly confidential, yet reliable source that Max Lowenthal, an associate of [REDACTED] King and other Communists, on September 6, 1943, during a conversation with a [REDACTED] (ph) in Mr. William Stone's office, stated he planned a meeting that date for [REDACTED] b2 b7c

[REDACTED], and George Wheeler. Lowenthal asked [REDACTED] whether she thought someone beside [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] himself should attend."

In connection with the above information, Mr. Yeagley stated in his letter that with the exception of Tirana, information was not available to that office on the foregoing names, although many of them are remembered as possibly being associates of known or suspected Communists."

Serial as described above  
124-587-21  
(3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] b7c  
\* Of Harlon Cleveland.

~~SECRET~~

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 [redacted] refer to him as that damn Communist, Lowenthal and I had seen both [redacted] highly agitated over Lowenthal's Communism. The only specific thing, I can say came to me from two sources, [redacted] who used to be here and [redacted]

Board of Economic Warfare by Allen Rosenberg\*, and [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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

~~SECRET~~

62

OPM [ 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. b7D b7C

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  
[REDACTED]  
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.)

~~SECRET~~

- 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)

OPM [ 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)

~~SECRET~~  
213

b1-  
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

~~SECRET~~

OPM  
b7C

SECRET  
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.

OPM  
b7C [ In February 1944 [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-R  
101-2416-137 pgs 5, 23, 26, 54, 55,  
154, 163  
(9)

b7C

[redacted]  
b7C  
SECRET

277

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.

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] was to receive some money from Max Lowenthal. [REDACTED] thought, but was not positive that Lowenthal desired [REDACTED] for some typing work which she had prepared for him.

Technical surveillance of [REDACTED] discontinued.

311

~~SECRET~~

b7c

~~SECRET~~

PM

[REDACTED]

b7c

~~SECRET~~

314

9-15-52

2A

~~SECRET~~

Weekly Intelligence Report,  
Washington, D.C., August 23, 1946.  
100-7660-4053. Page 7.

(15)

SI 100-7660-4012

(15)

SI 100-7660-3994

(15)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

~~SECRET~~

365

~~SECRET~~

ncis

not stated)

reliability

b2 b7D b7C

New York Report 1-27-43

Re: "International Juridical  
Association; Internal Security-C "

100-25836-39

(14)

SI 100-25836-25

(14)

b7C

~~SECRET~~

379

Serial 358

2-21-44

VIII

I.J.A.

461000; 612395 dec/; 32nd  
7108197

ONI Report as described above  
62-61246-6  
(7)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



b7C



~~SECRET~~

381

350

~~SECRET~~

X

ative Report on [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] identified Lowenthal as being in the "BEA" at that time. He also indicated that an unidentified person had called him from "BEA," a short time before the hearing and advised him that Lowenthal had placed his [REDACTED] name on a list of persons who "BEA" might employ.

(CSC Investigative Report on [REDACTED])

The hearing for [REDACTED] was held at 519 Mother Building, Washington, D.C. At that time [REDACTED] was seeking a position as an economist with "OPA."

(CSC Investigative Report on [REDACTED])

[REDACTED]

b7c id

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.

~~SECRET~~

392

~~SECRET~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
of Government Employees  
121-396-10X  
(4)

Loyalty

b7c

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
b7c

62-5 1-1-1

original

~~SECRET~~

393

2-50

F. Newman  
Frankfurt

~~SECRET~~

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.

[REDACTED]

Informant [REDACTED] was not identified. <sup>b2</sup><sub>b7D</sub>

Washington Field Office Memo, 2-10-50

Re: [REDACTED] with aliases;

Espionage-R

101-3411-88 <sup>b7C</sup>

(9)

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]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] <sup>b7C</sup>

~~SECRET~~

420

<sup>b7C</sup>

6-25-45

X.

Lowenthal, the Attorney General wanted to be so advised in order to furnish information about Lowenthal which it was believed should be put before McNutt prior to making such an appointment.

62-68351-2

(7)

[REDACTED]

b7c

~~SECRET~~

4.19

-359

YI  
4-20-4

~~SECRET~~

OPM  
7c

On 4-20-43.

[REDACTED] who was

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~~

454

6-27-48  
XI

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b7C

~~SECRET~~

484

~~SECRET~~

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~~  
485

AM b7D  
~~SECRET~~

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

~~SECRET~~

491

18

~~SECRET~~

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)

b7c

~~SECRET~~

493

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2BIM/ew  
ON 7/22/97

October 9, 1953

the FBI of the individual inquired about, but it has revealed information that Max Lowenthal was born on February 26, 1888, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. (62-28763)

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

[Orig to INS Central Office Wash DC]  
[Rec rec 2/21/53]

b7c (S) (C)

3/21/94  
Classified by SP-10  
Declassify on: OADR

MAILED

NAME CHECK

451 and [ ]s were declassified  
10/28/94, OGA, SP2AUM/pw  
7/23/97 #296005

Note: A review of the records of this Bureau did disclose some subversive derogatory data concerning Lowenthal but since he is a native-born citizen that information is not being furnished to INS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Gearty \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED-49

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OCT 16 1953

Office File

• UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SECRET

DATE: November 17, 1953

FROM : V. P. BEATY

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL;  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/13/88 BY 3042 PWT/JS

- Tolson ✓
- Ladd ✓
- Nichols ✓
- Belmont ✓
- Clegg ✓
- Glavin ✓
- Harbo ✓
- Rosen ✓
- Tracy ✓
- Gearty ✓
- Mohr ✓
- Winterrowd ✓
- Tele. Room ✓
- Holloman ✓
- Sizoo ✓

either to the military or HICOG. Among these was Max Lowenthal. [redacted] asked Colonel Meredith, G-2, to furnish a complete summary of all information in G-2 files on Max Lowenthal. A seven-page summary was furnished by Colonel Meredith and is attached.

Of note in the summary was the appointment in 1946 of Lowenthal to the Staff of General Clay in HICOG. Clay reported that Lowenthal had been recommended to him by President Truman and had been endorsed by Secretary of War Patterson. The appointment proved to be awkward in that G-2 carried Lowenthal in a report on a disposition of subversive and disaffected military personnel. It was when this was brought to Clay's attention he advised who had recommended Lowenthal, and all echelons of command tried to figure out a way to remove Lowenthal. It was even suggested that the President and the Secretary of War be informed of the derogatory information against Lowenthal and that they might wish to withdraw their recommendation. The Army's summary was not too clear, but apparently Lowenthal had been temporarily returned to the United States and had been employed in the Civil Affairs Division. It was then suggested that, since he presented an embarrassing position in Germany, consideration should be given to retaining him in

Attachment

cc - Mr. Nichols

RECORDED - 58

NOV 30 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 3/21/94 BY SP10 [redacted]

26

SECRET

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont, 11/17/53

the United States. Apparently, this was the solution to the problem as he was returned and apparently eventually dropped by the Army.

ATTENTION:

Information be brought to the

- 2 -

27

|                                                                                                    |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>CONFIDENTIAL</b><br>Security Information                                                        |  | <b>STATE OF INFORMATION</b>                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | DATE<br>16 October 1953 |
| PREPARING OFFICE<br>Pers Sec Br. Security Division, Office of AC of S, G-2 Intel, Dept of the Army |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                         |
| SUBJECT<br>G-2 SPS<br>LOWENTHAL, Max                                                               |  | CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                         |
|                                                                                                    |  | OF SOURCE:<br>COMPLETELY RELIABLE . . . . . A<br>USUALLY RELIABLE . . . . . B<br>PARTLY RELIABLE . . . . . C<br>NOT USUALLY RELIABLE . . . . . D<br>UNRELIABLE . . . . . E<br>RELIABILITY UNKNOWN . . . . . F | OF INFORMATION:<br>CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES . . . 1<br>PROBABLY TRUE . . . . . 2<br>POSSIBLY TRUE . . . . . 3<br>SUBSTANTIALLY TRUE . . . . . 4<br>UNPROBABLE . . . . . 5<br>TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED . . . . 6 |                         |

dates unknown, self-employed as founder of law firm, LOWENTHAL, Szold & Brandwen, 43 Exchange Place, New York;

in 1917, assistant secretary, President's Mediation Board;

in 1918, War Department;

in 1920; an assistant secretary, President's Industrial Conference;

dates unknown, executive secretary, Wickersham Commission on Law Enforcement (National Commission of Law Observance and Enforcement);

dates unknown, research director, Banking and Currency Commission;

dates unknown, assistant, Ferdinand Pecora (during stock market investigation ?);

in 1935, appointed to the staff (special attorney ?), Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce;

✓ in 1942, became affiliated with the Board of Economic Warfare (in December 1942 reportedly Chief, Rehabilitation and Recovery Division, Board of Economic Warfare (later FEA)); (F-3)

✓ from August 1946 to 1 April 1947, advisor on problems of internal restitution, sequestration and disposal of Jewish property to General Lucius D. CLAY, Office of Military Government, Berlin (resigned - reason not indicated). (B-2)

LOWENTHAL was

b7D  
FBI

|              |                            |                        |  |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|
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| FBI          | cy dtd 27 Oct 1953.<br>grj | Copy No. 1 of 1 copies |  |
|              |                            | Security Information   |  |

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G-2 SPS  
LOWENTHAL, Max

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(F-6) An article in the 12 March 1946 issue of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" of St. Louis, Mo., described HIM as counsel for the railroad financing investigation being conducted by Senator Burton K. WHEELER. The article related that SUBJECT was the real brains behind the investigation and without HIS work the whole project would have been without results. In

b7D

b7D  
FBI

b. [REDACTED]

c. According to an article entitled "Inside and Out" in the 23 May 1942 issue of "New Leader" magazine, Pressman was trying to push LOWENTHAL into a position as General Counsel in "McNutt's Manpower Commission."

d. During LOWENTHAL's employment with the Board of Economic Warfare, HE was reportedly known to have staffed HIS organization with individuals who were later revealed by investigations to have been Communistically-inclined. These included George Shaw WHEELER in the De-Nazification Section of the Allied Military Control Council in Berlin as of 21 August 1946, Allan ROSENBERG, Nathan WITT, and Lyle COOPER. (Wheeler was described by Representative George A. DONDERO of Michigan on 1 September 1950 as "the American traitor, Communist, and renegade who shocked all America when he denounced the land of his birth and asked Communist-controlled Czechoslovakia for asylum.") (C-2)

3. A memorandum dated 15 October 1946 from a government agency revealed the following information regarding LOWENTHAL:

29

8. [REDACTED]

b7D  
FBI

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G-2 SPS  
LOWENTHAL, Max

b7D

b. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 67D  
e. SUBJECT had persistently engaged in a vilificative campaign against the Federal Bureau of Investigation predicated on aggravated distortion of facts. FBI

f. While as of October, 1946 no information had been received that LOWENTHAL was or had been a member of the Communist Political Association (CPA) (\*3), HE had been the associate and adviser of individuals ranging in description from "Left wing" to leading functionaries in the CPA, [REDACTED] and had been described as having Communistic tendencies. The following items of information were noted as portraying HIS interest in Communist affairs: 67D

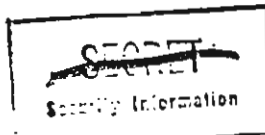
(1) In 1923 HE admittedly was General Counsel for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation (\*4). (P-3) FBI

(2) A book written by LOWENTHAL entitled "The Investor Pays" (written prior to 5 June 1933) was anonymously alleged to be a favorite tome at Communist anti-capitalist courses. (P-6)

(3) The letterhead of the IJA carried LOWENTHAL's name as being a member of the National Committee representing the District of Columbia. [REDACTED]

✓ [REDACTED] (H.R. 6250 was a bill passed by the House of Representatives to amend the Nationality Act and provide for the cancellation of citizenship of a naturalized citizen "on the grounds 67D 3 FBI

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G-2 SPS  
LOWENTHAL, Max



a number of HIS relatives, in a former province of Lithuania, in an attempt to secure his help in obtaining their exit visas for immigration to the United States.

(6)

(7) In November 1944 LOWENTHAL was reported to be in friendly contact with John ABT, at one time co-counsel of the CIO Political Action Committee and a key figure in Communist activities within the New York City area.

(8) In November 1944 one Max LOWENTHAL, Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St., NYC, was a correspondent of a leading functionary in the CPA in Minnesota.

(9) In August 1946 information had been received that a statement had been made to the wife of Allan ROSENBERG, a reported member of the Communist Party and of an underground Soviet group, that one "Mack" was leaving for Europe the latter part of that month as a special legal counsel to General Clay on a special problem and that "Mack" was "taking just one or two people but he wants them like Allan Rosenberg." (F-3)

4. On 3 September 1946 the 21 August 1946 summary of the Military District of Washington was forwarded to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, United States Army Forces, European Theater (USFET) for information and appropriate action. (B-2)

5. A memorandum for record dated 19 September 1946 by W. A. BURRESS, major general, GSC, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, (USFET ?) stated that information in the 21 August 1946 summary had been brought to the attention of the Chief of Staff, who had directed that the "original correspondence" be forwarded by special courier to Clay, OMGUS, Berlin, and phoned Clay informing him of the action being taken. Subsequently, according to Burress, he discussed the matter with Clay on 18 September, inviting his attention to letter dated 4 April 1946, Subject:

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Security Information

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G-2 SPS  
LOWENTHAL, Max

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"Disposition of Subversive and Disaffected Military Personnel." Clay reportedly stated that LOWENTHAL had been recommended to him by President Truman and had been endorsed by Secretary of War PATTERSON. Burress concluded by stating that

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BY OER USAMSCOM FOI/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R

b7D F&E

31

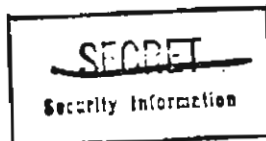
for the Board of Economic Warfare, Mr. LOWENTHAL is one of a number of administrative officers regarded as having strong Communist leanings," and also "It may be mere coincidence, but since Mr. LOWENTHAL's appointment General Clay has permitted leaders of the Soviet sponsored SED (Socialist United Party of Germany) to address mass meetings in the American zone of occupation. It is not reported that opponents of the SED are allowed to express their opinions publicly in Russian-occupied Germany." Chamberlain added that he had obtained information indicating that LOWENTHAL was a member of the IJA, Communist-controlled organization which had the largest number of high ranking government officials of any Communist Party front organization; and that SUBJECT had been first a New York member of the IJA, and later a member of its National Committee from the District of Columbia. (B-2) The "New Leader" article also commented that in view of the previous radical record of LOWENTHAL, Washington authorities were wondering if HE might not have been responsible for the issuing of the order regarding the addressing of mass meetings in the American zone. (P-6)

7. On 23 October 1946 John S. BASKIN, major, GSC, Assistant Secretary, General Staff, USFET, forwarded the letter of 8 October to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, USFET, with the comment that the Chief of Staff had directed that the letter with its inclosure be forwarded to G-2 and OMGUS for appropriate action, and that the theater commander had noted the letter. On 28 October 1946 C. F. FRITZSCHE, colonel, GSC, Deputy, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, USFET, forwarded the letter and inclosure to OMGUS with the recommendation that the attention of OMGUS be invited to previous correspondence on this subject. On 6 November 1946 C. K. GALLEY, brigadier general, GSC, Chief of Staff, OMGUS, advised the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, USFET, that the above had been noted; that LOWENTHAL had been recommended to that office by Rabbi BERNSTEIN and by associated Jewish organizations in the United States; and that HE had brought personal letters of introduction and recommendation from top authorities of the U.S. Government and the War Department. (B-2)

8. On 9 November 1946 C. R. HUEBNER, major general, GSC, Chief of Staff, USFET, signed a letter prepared in accordance with conversation between Huebner

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G-2 SPS  
LOWENTHAL, Max



and Burress addressed to Chamberlain stating that the correspondence dated 21 August and 8 October 1946, already noted above, contained information considered by Chamberlain's office and also by USFET headquarters to be sufficient

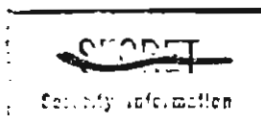
9. On 31 March 1947 C. F. Fritzsche, then Assistant Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, requested CIB, EUCOM, for information on the then current status of LOWENTHAL, "former OMG, Berlin," inquiring if HE were employed by the Civil Affairs Division in Washington, or had been returned to civilian life. (B-2)

10. A telecon dated 4 April 1947 from EUCOM stated that LOWENTHAL, WHO was the subject of extensive correspondence between "your office" (not identified) and this theater and was currently employed in Legal Branch, OMGUS, was then on temporary duty in the United States, presumably with Civil Affairs Division, and was not expected to return to that theater for two months. Reference was made to the 9 November 1946 letter from the Chief of Staff, USFET, to Chamberlain outlining the embarrassing position of that theater regarding SUBJECT, and suggested that "you may wish to take some action while LOWENTHAL is in the United States." (B-2)

11. In July 1947 Representative Dondero charged in a speech in the House of Representatives that Communist sympathizers in the past had infiltrated into key Army posts and that Secretary of War Patterson's failure to ferret them out endangered the national security; and named 10 individuals, including LOWENTHAL, once with the War Department who, Dondero said, had Communist backgrounds or leanings. On 1 September 1950 Dondero made extensive remarks in the House of Representatives regarding LOWENTHAL and some of HIS associates, supplementing the derogatory information noted above, and declaring that HIS "unswerving loyalty to Soviet Russia" was clear and unequivocal, and asserting that "by pulling strings" SUBJECT had acquired the title of adviser on disposal of Jewish property to General Clay, and that within a matter of weeks, SUBJECT was known as the general counsel to Clay. Dondero said also that LOWENTHAL had worked diligently and deviously, but always relentlessly, to destroy the effectiveness of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its efforts to protect the country from the emissaries of Communism, that SUBJECT's record was one of attack on any American institution which stood "four square" for the American way of life. (C-3)

33

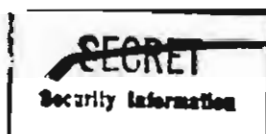
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G-2 SPS  
LOWENTHAL, Max



12. According to a press release dated 18 November 1950, LOWENTHAL was questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on 15 September 1950 when HE admitted acquaintance with nine members of a Soviet spy ring exposed in congressional hearings since August 1948, and conceded relationships with a dozen or more additional individuals notorious in Communist-front

(\*3) Communist Political Association cited by Attorney General 1948; Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities 1947.

(\*4) Russian American Industrial Corporation cited by Special Committee on Un-American Activities 1944; California Committee on Un-American Activities 1948.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING  
THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN  
THE MEANING OF THE Espionage Laws, TITLE 18, U.S.C.  
AND THE PROHIBITION OF THE DISSEMINATION OF ALL  
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TO :

Mr. Tolson ✓

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: Dec. 17, 1953

Tolson —  
Ladd —  
Nichols —  
Belmont —  
Clegg —  
Glavin —  
Harbo —  
Rosen —  
Tracy —  
Gandy —  
Mohr —  
Winterrowd —  
Tele. Room —  
Holloman —  
Sizoo —  
Miss Gandy —

nlp  
11/16

*[Handwritten signature]*

him for I had not talked to him for a long time. I told him I was intrigued with [REDACTED] as to whether it had created any repercussions.

I told him I did not recall.

[REDACTED], you may recall, told us of this in confidence.

In the attached memo to the Attorney General, while a thumbnail sketch has been given him on Lowenthal, it is pointed out a more detailed summary is being prepared. Mr. Ladd is having the Domestic Intelligence Division prepare this. I do not see how we can, however, utilize [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in view of the very confidential manner in which it was given to us.

cc: Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Belmont

LBN: [REDACTED]

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INDEXED - 69

JAN 17 1954

EX-124

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 3/21/94 BY SP-10

100-25733-374X1

The Attorney General

December 18, 1953

Director, FBI

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DATE 3/21/94 BY SP-10

on the Washington scene for a number of years. Jonathan Daniels in his book, "The Man of Independence," as being responsible for laying the ground work for the nomination of Harry S. Truman as Vice President. Lowenthal has been very closely associated with Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and, in addition, has been associated with numerous individuals who have been involved in alleged espionage activities.

Lowenthal has been before both the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Lowenthal has been very active in carrying on various campaigns against the Bureau and as early as 1940 was disseminating lengthy briefs seeking to undermine public confidence in the Bureau. You may recall Lowenthal was the author of the book, "Federal Bureau of Investigation," which is a compilation of half-truths, distortions and falsehoods pertaining to the FBI.

I am enclosing a reprint of two addresses by Congressman George Dondero of Michigan pertaining to Max Lowenthal and within the next few days, I will furnish you with a more detailed memorandum on Lowenthal's background.

Enclosures (3)

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Mohr

Mr. Winterrowd

Tele. Rm.

Mr. Holloman

Miss Gandy

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MAILED 11

DEC 18 1953

COMM - FBI

DEC 30 1953

100-25753-375

COPY

Searcy, Arkansas  
November 23, 1953

01P  
66

man, so powerful in the Truman Administration, go through the side doors of the White House--in and out of Harry Truman's personal office.

"He was a man so powerful he protected Harry Dexter White. He planted men in the Government who are now proven traitors to the United States. He came within 60 seconds of convincing Harry Truman to wipe out the entire Government Loyalty program.

"This mystery man was Harry Truman's personal friend. A score of us know his name. So does the Federal Bureau of Investigation. So does the Justice Department. So does the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Truman himself has said the man had great influence over him.

"Why don't we name him publicly? We can't because the specific proof is in Government files and the Federal files are White House property. They can prove it. Perhaps they will soon. We warned of White 15 years ago. Just as we're warning the nation about the mystery man today. Nobody listened then."

Knowing the reliability of Victor Riesel I accept this foregoing statement of his as fact. Can't this situation be exposed?

I would deeply appreciate hearing from you in regards to the above statement by Riesel.

Sincerely yours,

COPIES DESTROYED  
23 AUG 3 1964



OIP  
b6

100-15133-375

Office 1

aum • UNI

GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: MAX LOVENTHAL  
NAME CHECK REQUEST

DATE: December 30, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/21/94 BY SP-10

Tolson ☒  
Ladd ☒  
Nichols ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Clegg ☒  
Glavin ☒  
Harbo ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Tracy ☒  
Gandy ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Winterrowd ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holloman ☒  
Egan ☒

OIP  
April to September, 1943, by the Washington Field Office who reported the results on June 8, 1951. The attached summary contains allegations of Communist Party affiliation on the part of Lowenthal, his associations with cited organizations and pre-Soviet organizations, and his associations with known Communists and espionage suspects. It does not include information believed incorrect or not clear due to the indefinite nature of the facts or information relating to prominent individuals. Information concerning Lowenthal has been disseminated to other Government agencies since 1942. Complete summaries concerning him were furnished to the Attorney General under dates of January 15, 1952, and August 25, 1952, a copy of the latter summary also being furnished to the McCarran Committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

[REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED] 613  
1-52. That the attached memorandum, containing information suitable for dissemination, be furnished to the Attorney General.

Attachment

Mr. Nichols

52 JAN 15 1954

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23 AUG 3 1964

RECORDED-99

INDEXED-99

EX-126

Memo to Mr. La  
Re: Max Lowenthal  
Name Check Request

DETAILS:

A summary of information in Bureau files concerning Max Lowenthal has been prepared as requested in Mr. Nichols' memorandum to Mr. Tolson, December 17, 1953. This memorandum

from the Director to the Attorney General dated December 10, 1953, which identified the mystery man as Max Lowenthal and included a thumbnail sketch concerning him. It was also stated that a detailed summary on Lowenthal would be prepared.

Bureau Investigation:

No complete investigation has been conducted regarding Lowenthal by the Bureau. However, a technical surveillance was maintained on him in 1943 from April to September, and under date of June 8, 1951, the Washington Field Office submitted a report on him reflecting information contained in their files and the files of the Civil Service Commission.

The attached memorandum contains allegations of Lowenthal's affiliation with the Communist Party, his connections with cited and pro-Soviet organizations, and his associations with known Communists and espionage suspects. Also included in the memorandum is information reflecting [REDACTED] and information regarding his efforts to discredit Government agencies, particularly the FBI as reflected in his book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," published in 1950.

Information Not Being Disseminated:

b7c

There is considerable information in Bureau files not believed suitable for dissemination due to its source or to the

Memo to Mr. Ladd  
Re: Max Lowenthal  
Name Check Request

3-19-52; 62-25733-345).

(Memorandum Nichols to Tolson

Inasmuch as this memorandum contains a notation made by the Director that he briefed Mr. Brownell in this matter, this information is not being disseminated to the Attorney General. (62-25733-35).

DOA On October 27, 1953, G-2 made available a summary dated October 26, 1953, concerning Max Lowenthal. This summary, according to G-2, was prepared in anticipation that the US Army would be called upon to explain its part in the loan of printing plates for printing script by the United States to the Russians. The McCarthy Committee was allegedly planning to conduct hearings concerning this loan.

This summary particularly points out that in 1946 Lowenthal was appointed to the staff of General Clay in HICOG,

-376

Memo to Mr. Ladd

Re: Max Lowenthal

Name Check Request

DOA upon recommendation of President Truman and the endorsement of Secretary of War Patterson. This appointment proved to be awkward in that G-2 carried Lowenthal as subversive in their files. Lowenthal was then temporarily returned to the United States and placed in the Army's Civil Affairs Department. He was eventually dropped by the Army. (Memorandum Ladd to

review of Lowenthal's file reflects that numerous summary memoranda of varying degrees of comprehensiveness have been prepared on him since 1942 and disseminated to various Government agencies. It is to be particularly noted that a complete summary of Bureau files on Lowenthal, containing information suitable for dissemination, was furnished to the Attorney General under date of January 15, 1952. On August 25, 1952, the Bureau furnished the Attorney General a copy of a summary on Lowenthal prepared for the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security (McCarra Committee).

In the preparation of this summary, the file search was limited to Lowenthal's main file and all references concerning him since the date of the last summary, October 24, 1952, which was prepared at the request of the Office of Naval Intelligence and furnished to them on October 28, 1952.

TO : Mr. D. A. Ladd

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: MAY LOWENTHAL

DATE: January 5, 1953

Tolson ✓  
Ladd ✓  
Belmont ✓  
Clegg ✓  
Glavin ✓  
Harbo ✓  
Rosen ✓  
Tracy ✓  
Gandy ✓  
Mohr ✓  
Winterrowd ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Holloman ✓

OPM  
Soviet Russian interests. The RAIC, investigated by the Bureau from September, 1922, until May, 1935, 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.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] No investigation of the Twentieth Century Fund conducted by the Bureau.  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

COPIES DESTROYED  
23 AUG 3 1964

RECORDED-67X

162-25733-380

7 1954

221-73  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/21/94 BY SP/7

Memo to Mr. [REDACTED]  
from A. H. Belmont

LOWENTHAL

b7D

*[Handwritten signature]*

- 5 -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 01/11/00 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP  
DIRECT FBI  
MAY LOVENTHAL

63-25700-351

OIP 66

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 18, 1958, which returned a letter to you from Mr. [redacted] of Searcy, Arkansas, dated November 23, 1958. You will recall that [redacted] letter which you handed me on December 18, 1958, quoted a column written [redacted] which appeared in the "Memphis Commercial

and August 23, 1952.

Attachment

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-11  
ON 3/2/94

RECEIVED  
JAN 11 1954  
MAIL ROOM

1 - Assistant Attorney General  
Barren Olney III

MAILED 3  
JAN 9 1954  
COMM-FBI

RECORDED - 69

JAN 17 1954

53 JAN 12 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CORRELATION SUMMARY

(Supplemental-see Correlation Summary dated 1/28/53 and Supplemental  
Correlation Summary dated 8/28/53)  
Main File No: 62-25733  
65-56402

Date: 3/2/54

Subject: Max Lowenthal

Date Searched: 2/4/54

62-25733-381

4382

Classified  
Declassify

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.

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23 AUG 3 1964

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

[REDACTED]

62-25733-382

12 MAR 18 1954

70 MAR 10 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

62-25733-382

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Additional information in this reference relative to Lowenthal appears on pages 91 and 92 of the correlation summary dated January 28, 1959.

Baltimore memo dated August 21, 1959  
Re: [REDACTED], was.,

the same time as [REDACTED]

(Date not given.)

Washington Field Office memo  
dated December 22, 1952

Re: [REDACTED]

LGE. #

121-39513-32

(2)✓

b7C

Correlator's Note: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] according to other serials in this  
file.

b7C

New York memo dated August 8, 1953

Re: [REDACTED]

Espionage-R.

100-385029-251

(1)✓

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-4-

Also Searched As: Max H. Lowenthal, M. Lowenthal, Max Lowenthal, Marx Lowenthal, Maurice Lowenthal, Lanny Lowenthal, L. Lowenthal, Max Loewenthal, M. Loewenthal, Max Lowenthal, 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 date 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.

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Limited Classification INDEXED  
Review Conducted RECORDED  
See Top Serial  
Form 4-774

Coordinator

Approved

Analyst

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23 AUG 3 1964

2 SEP 1 1954

b7c

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D. C.  
advised that [REDACTED] in his application for duty with the Office of Strategic Services dated August 20, 1944, gave Max Lowenthal, Chevy Chase, Maryland as a social reference. There was no indication in Central Intelligence Agency files that any of [REDACTED] references were contacted regarding this application. b6  
per  
CIA

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] b7C  
[REDACTED] SF-6  
100-66573-114  
(2)

Limited Classification  
Review Conducted  
See Top Serial  
Form 4-774

Lanny Lowenthal P. 2, Para. 14 [J], has  
L. Lowenthal been dec/, per OGA letter  
M. Loewenthal 3PA Num/PW, 2/15/95  
Max Lowenthal  
One Lanny

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2PLM/PW  
ON 11/13/98  
296,005

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  
INDEXED

Analyst COPIES 1  
820 JUL 31 1964 Coordinators JAN 26 1956 Approved

FD 1 150

10/2/02, File both cc [unclear]

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Allan R. Rosenberg, during his testimony before the HCUA, Washington, D.C. on 6-23-52, advised that he became employed by the Board of Economic Warfare, which was later known as the Foreign Economic Administration, around 12-22-41. Rosenberg stated that after a short period of time doing odd jobs in the general counsel's office, he was asked by Max Lowenthal to work in Lowenthal's division, which Rosenberg believed was called the Reconstruction and Reoccupation Division of the Board of Economic Warfare. Rosenberg stated that he agreed and did work under Lowenthal. Rosenberg advised that this was the same Lowenthal who wrote the book criticizing the FBI.

~~SECRET~~

b7C

[REDACTED]

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

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] SI-C  
101-1169-54  
(2)

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

Maurice Lowenthal  
M. Lowenthal  
Lanny Lowenthal

Max Lowenthal  
Max 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. S/K

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

RECORDED

62-25733-394

Analyst

INDEXED

Coordinator

3 APR 11 1955

Approved

Limited Classification

Review Conducted

See Top Serial

Form 6-174

c/c to Mr. Nichols

CONFIDENTIAL

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 9/13/55

testified at a Security Board Hearing at the Naval Receiving Station, Naval Base.

(u) (X) think like [REDACTED] he has probably known me and known my mother probably for many years; probably has known me from birth. As an infant I would probably spend some summers on his farm or something of that sort. As an old family friend and a lawyer I asked his advice, and realizing that in view of my past something of this nature may well come up, as to who I should see or seek out for advice, and he referred me to [REDACTED]

(u) (X) Copy of proceedings of the above hearing enclosed with ONI letter, 11/27/56 100-425008-1, p. 84 (2)

Correlator's Note: It could not be determined if the above Max Lowenthal was identical with the subject of this summary.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

344

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

DATE: 1/29/59

F400

who has received a passport to travel to various European countries.

The Passport Office advised FBI Liaison by let dated 1/13/59, that subject had been issued Passport number 1274076 on 12/16/58. SA [REDACTED] reviewed subject's passport file at the Department of State, Washington, D. C., on 1/26/59.  
RUC

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 6)
- 2 - New Haven (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/16/94 BY SP-10 [REDACTED]

(5)

*2 encls sent Legation London,  
Rome, Bonn, & Berlin*

*1 cc to Legation London*

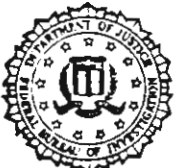
*2/10/59*

ENCLOSURE

REC-28

14 FEB 2 1959

CRIME REC.  
62-25733-400



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
JANUARY 29 1959

Lowenthal requested a passport for travel to Israel, Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Britain, and France, for health and education. He planned to depart from the Port of New York via the "Constitution" on March 9, 1959, for a six months' stay abroad. He requested that his wife, Eleanor, be included in his passport. She was born July 9, 1898, at New York, New York. The Lowenthal's were married on May 16, 1922.

Lowenthal is described as five feet eight inches tall, brown-grey hair, grey eyes, and retired.

In the passport application filed December 15, 1958, Lowenthal denied present and past membership in the Communist Party. He was previously issued Passport number 724249 on July 1, 1955, at Washington, D. C. This passport was surrendered with his current application.

Lowenthal's application for his previous passport is dated June 27, 1955. He stated he planned to depart from the Port of New York via air to visit France, England, Low Countries, Switzerland, and Italy, for pleasure. He requested that his wife be included in his passport. His address in 1955 was R. F. D. #3, New Milford, Connecticut.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/8/94 BY SP40 [REDACTED]

67C

ENCLOSURE

MAX LOWENTHAL

passport, dated April 7, 1934, his wife planned to leave the Port of New York via the "Saturnia" on April 7, 1934, for six months' pleasure tour of Italy, France, Spain, and Switzerland. Lowenthal reported that his last passport was obtained at Washington, D. C. on or about June, 1917, and was a diplomatic, or State Department official, passport for business.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

- 2 -

F400A

February 11, 1939

memorandum indicating that Lowenthal and his wife Eleanor plan to travel in the countries named in the memorandum for his health and education, leaving New York City on March 9, 1959.

While there is no current investigation of Lowenthal, he is known to the Bureau for his determined efforts to undermine the FBI and discredit us in every way possible for the past 20 years. No investigation or inquiry is necessary, but you should be alert for any information of interest to the Bureau which comes to your attention during his visit to these countries and any pertinent data should be reported to the Bureau without delay.

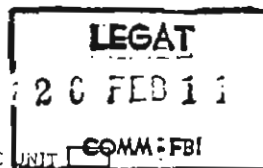
This should be handled discreetly and no dissemination should be made to other U. S. agencies abroad.  
Enclosures (2)

- 2 - Rome - Enclosures (2)
- 2 - Bonn - Enclosures (2)
- 2 - Paris - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

NOTE: Lowenthal is best known to the Bureau as the author of "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," a book in which he attempted to expose the FBI. He has been described as a communist, and as a "left wing new dealer" and was a member of a number of organizations cited by the Attorney General. We have no current investigation of him and dissemination of this memorandum was held in abeyance pending review in the Bureau to determine if this data should be made available to other security agencies.

olson  
elmon  
Loach  
Guire  
phr  
arsons  
sen  
am  
alter  
C. Sullivan  
de. Ro  
Loman  
andy

52 MAR 12 1959



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-25733-400

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 4, 1959

FROM : Legat, London (94-32)

It is requested that Legat offices receiving copy of this communication advise London in the event information comes to their attention concerning specific dates of LOWENTHAL's visit to the United Kingdom. The same information will be furnished by the London Office should he arrive here before traveling to other countries in Europe.

The Bureau will be immediately advised of any information coming to the attention of this office.

RUC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/8/94 BY SP-10

- 5 - Bureau (2-New Haven)  
1 - Bonn, sent direct  
1 - Paris, " "  
1 - Rome, " "  
1 - London

REC-91

EX-135

MAR 16 1959

53 MAR 13 1959

CRIME

62-25733-401

U.S.C. Section 6102

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): \_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-25733-402 + enclosures

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X for this page X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ



—THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
The American Embassy  
Rome, Italy

F403

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DOS

ReBulet encloses memorandum dated 1/29/59 indicating that LOWENTHAL planned to depart from the port of New York via the SS Constitution on 3/9/59 for a six-month stay abroad.

[REDACTED]

Bureau is requested to furnish any further information concerning subject's travel plans which may be available. P.

cc - Bonn (sent direct)

cc - Paris

cc - London

EX-135

REC-7

62-25733-463

cc - Legat, Rome  
cc - Legat, Paris  
cc - Legat, London

cc - Legat, Rome  
cc - Legat, Paris  
cc - Legat, London

APR 11 1959

CLM

b7c

62-25733-403

Legal Attache, Rome (62-50)

April 8, 1959

F403A

Director, FBI

1 - Paris  
1 - New Haven

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

NOTE: Lowenthal is best known to the Bureau as the author of "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," a book in which he attempted to expose the FBI. He has been described as a communist, and as a "left wing new dealer" and was a member of a number of organizations cited by the Attorney General. We have no current investigation on him. See February 9 letter from Director to Legal Attache, London, with copies and enclosures to Rome, Bonn, and Paris, advising Lowenthal and his wife, Eleanor, plan to travel abroad leaving New York City, March 9, 1959. As noted above Bufiles contain no additional information regarding these arrangements.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/8/94 BY SP-10



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

62 APR 16 1959

(10) b7c

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-25733-403-1

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

31

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for