April 27, 1945

[redacted]

b7c

MAX H. LOWENTHAL

INDEX

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

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

RECORDED & INDEXED

191 62-25933-37

JUN 12 1945

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lack
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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JUN 13 1945

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106 JUN 13 1945

[redacted]

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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 acts in a "behind the scenes" capacity and his advice is constantly sought.

During one conversation wit[redacted] discussed and Lowenthal questioned the appointment of a man "who isn't even known definitely to be a thorough liberal." Lowenthal's surveillance confirms the allegation of close friendly relationship with Justice Frankfurter, and other than painting Lowenthal as a strategist in government affairs, nothing of particular importance to the Bureau was developed by the surveillance.

(62-25733-2)

b7C

Federal Employment

The Bureau's available information pertaining to Lowenthal's employment is undoubtedly incomplete. However, he has appeared from time to time as a Federal employee of various governmental agencies and Bureaus. By memorandum dated August 6, 1929, the Director related that Lowenthal, in his capacity as secretary of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement (The Wickersham Commission) requested several items of information, the more pertinent of which are as follows:

"A memorandum setting forth the percentage of time spent by the Agents and Accountants of the Bureau on the more important phases of the Bureau's investigative work, such as National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, White Slave Traffic Act, Mails To Defraud, Theft From Interstate Shipment, Anti-Trust Violations, etc.

"A memorandum of the course of instruction followed at the training school for Special Agents and Special Accountants.

"A memorandum of the procedure followed in the selection of Special Agents and Special Accountants.

"A memorandum on the procedure followed to check the work and efficiency of Special Agents and Special Accountants after their appointment to the Bureau.

"Three copies of the new manual of instructions.

"Six copies of the efficiency ratings sheets used for field employees.

"Six copies of the personality reports sheets used by Inspectors in examining applicants."

During the remaining months of 1929, also during 1930, considerable additional material was furnished by the Bureau to Lowenthal, including three copies of the Bureau's Manual of Rules and Regulations, and one copy of the Manual of Instructions.

Sometime subsequent to Lowenthal's resignation from the Wickersham Commission, he was an Assistant to Ferdinand Pecora during the Stock Market Investigation [redacted] (62-25733-20) b7D

[redacted] b7C b7E

(61-7559-7878)

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

(62-58277-1)

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

(62-25733-22)

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

(62-25733-22)

[redacted]

(62-25733-22)

refer

Communist and Left Wing Associations

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

b7D

[redacted] From 1923 until the present time various sources have made available to the Bureau different items of information which portray his interest in Communist affairs. (62-25733-20) b7D

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

(62-25733-20)

The "New York Times" for June 5, 1933, carried a summary of a book written by Lowenthal entitled "The Investor Pays".

[redacted]

(62-25733-20) b7D

In February of 1942, the New York Office advised that a letterhead of the International Juridical Association carried the name Max Lowenthal, as being a member of the National Committee representing the District of Columbia. This organization, now defunct, was said to be under Communist control and its statements and publications were described as having reflected the Communist line.

(100-25836-14)

[redacted] b7D

(100-25836-22)

[redacted]

(62-25733-20)

By way of explanation it might be noted that H.R. 6250 was a bill passed by the House of Representatives to amend the Nationality Act and provided for the cancelling of citizenship of a naturalized citizen "on the grounds that his utterances, writings, actions, or course of conduct establishes that his political allegiances is to a foreign state or sovereignty." b7D

[redacted] This Federation was known as a Communist front group. b7D

[redacted] This organization was known to have been subject to Communist influence. b7D

(100-3170-49) (100-7046-120)

[redacted]

(61-7559-7878) b7C b7D

[redacted] (S) b1

Washington Field, by report dated March 29, 1944, in the case entitled "Communist Infiltration of CIO Maritime Committee" pointed out that [redacted] and Lee Pressman, General Counsel for the CIO and co-counsel for the CIO Political Action Committee, discussed the possibilities of having Senator Downey, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission Committee institute an investigation of the hiring and investigation of employees by the Civil Service Commission with Max Lowenthal as Counsel.

b7C

SECRET

[redacted] Lee Freeman is said to be the most important contact [redacted] (100-203268-343) b7C

By letter to the Bureau dated November 4, 1944, SAC Conroy of New York pointed out that a Max Lowenthal, residing at 447 Central Park West, was in friendly contact with [redacted] b7C

[redacted] (100-227943-10) b1

Anti-Bureau Activities

[redacted] (62-25733-20)

It is interesting to note that on April 8, 1940 March 25, 1940, Walter Winchell's column carried the following: "Incidentally, the Attorney General has protested the appointment of Max Lowenthal to the senate Wire Tapping probe on the ground that he was the writer of the anonymous brief against John Edgar Hoover. It was distributed by Lowenthal's stooge Litchfield -- the irony of it: that an anonymous letter writer should be against wire tapping." b7D

62-31615-A NY Memo 4/3/40 (94-4-4099-2)

[redacted]

SECRET

b7D

[redacted]

(94-1-8863-3)

b7D

In furtherance of this "smear" campaign, according to an extremely confidential source, Carol King wrote to Lee Pressman in Washington, D. C. on May 24, 1940, and asked whether it would not be a good idea for the Mine and Smelter Workers to get in touch with Max Lowenthal with reference to the FBI's activities at Ducktown, Tennessee. Carol King stated that she did not want to do this directly inasmuch as one could never tell when Max was going to be temperamental and refuse to see the representative of the Mine and Smelter Workers. She expressed the thought that Max could do a lot if once he got started and added that he was somewhat discouraged "these days".

(62-25733-20)

In March of 1942, the Director by memorandum to the Attorney General referred to the so-called Tennessee Valley Authority case at Cooper Hill, Tennessee, destruction of government property involving [redacted] et al, wherein certain elements of the CIO committed sabotage and destroyed, by use of explosives, the power line of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Director pointed out that the FBI was called upon to make the investigation and as a result the guilty parties were brought to trial and convicted in federal court. As a result, the Bureau was subjected to the most vicious and vilifying campaign by elements of the CIO and Communists for the mere performance of its duties. At this time the Director referred to the above-mentioned letter written by Carol King to Lee Pressman.

b7C

(66-14766-11)

[redacted]

(100-0-2579x)

b7D

[redacted]

(100-0-4374)

b7C(1)

Early in 1941, Lowenthal came out in the open and submitted a twenty page brief entitled "Is The Department of Justice Sufficiently Competent In National Defense?" His brief urged defeat of legislation initiated by Congressman Hobbs intended to legalize wire tapping in specific types of cases particularly those relating to the National Defense program. Lowenthal stated that the use of wire tapping in espionage, sabotage and other cases involving various felonies constituted a menace and a threat to the American people. (62-25733-20 p. 8)

[redacted]

(62-25733-24,20 p. 10)

b7D

[redacted]

(62-25733-24,20 p. 11)

b7D

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

(62-25733-20 p. 12) b7c b7D

[redacted]

b7c b7D

(62-66888-1)

An item of considerable interest to the Bureau was discovered by Agents of the New York Office in the office of Carol Weiss King, heretofore mentioned as an attorney and as secretary of the International Juridical Association. [redacted] It was quite apparent from this that Lowenthal and Carol King probably worked on the "smear" of the Bureau together and that Lowenthal submitted his ideas to King either for approval or assistance. It is a well-known fact that Carol King has represented numerous notorious Communists and was an incorporator of the Compro Daily Publishing Company which at one time published the "Daily Worker". She has acted as counsel for Harry Bridges and has been active in the defense of [redacted]

(39-915-1-81x) b7c b7D

Connection With Harry S. Truman

[redacted]

b7A b7c

[redacted]

b7D

(62-59238-6)

[redacted] It will be b7D recalled that on the floor of the Senate on February 4, 1942, Senator Truman alleged in substance that the Bureau had no excuse for not intercepting messages between Japanese spies in Hawaii and authorities in Japan. Generally speaking, the Senator's remarks were critical of the Bureau's activities. It seems apparent that Lowenthal was the one who supplied Senator Truman with the material he utilized in this speech.

(62-25733-20)

[redacted]

(C) 100-229343-10 b1

SECRET

SECRET

4/10/92
Classified by 8123 [redacted]
Declassify on [redacted]

b7C

MEMORANDUM

Re: Max Lowenthal

See pg. 2 para. Brackets
Re FOIPA 88,905 [redacted]

Max Lowenthal has been described as a middle-aged, very wealthy New York lawyer and a one time partner of the law firm, Lowenthal, Szold and Brandwen, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. [redacted] Recently his home address was listed as 45 Central Park, West, New York City. [redacted]

b7D

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

b1c

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

Lowenthal has appeared from time to time as a Federal employee of various governmental agencies and bureaus. He was Secretary of the National Commission of Law Observance and Enforcement (the Wickersham Commission). Subsequent to this he was an assistant to Ferdinand Pecora during the stock market investigation. [redacted] In March 1940, Lowenthal was reported to have held several positions in the New Deal Administration among them being the position of Special Attorney for the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Rail Inquiry. Lowenthal has been reported to have been the author of the Wheeler Railroad Act which provides for the creation of a special court for rail reorganization as a "break" against "trading" among the parties to a suit. An article in the March 12, 1940 issue of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" of St. Louis, Missouri, describes Lowenthal as Counsel for the railroad financing investigation being conducted by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. The article related that Lowenthal was the real brains behind the investigation and without his work the whole project would have been without results.

b7D

[redacted]

Original delivered to Col. Toney 10/9/46 [redacted]

b7C

62-25735-38

b7D

ENCLOSURE

SECRET

Max Lowenthal has consistently and persistently engaged in a vilificatir campaign against the Federal Bureau of Investigation predicated on aggravated distortion of facts.

To date no information has been received that Lowenthal is or was a member of the Communist Political Association. However, he has been the associate and adviser of individuals ranging in description from "Left wing" to leading functionaries in the Communist Political Association, [redacted] From 1923 until the present time various sources have made available different items of information which portray his interest in communist affairs.

b7D

In 1923 by Lowenthal's own statement he was General Counsel for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, 31 Union Square, New York City. In a prospectus prepared by this corporation for the purpose of raising capital it was stated that the plan for the organization of a million-dollar corporation as described in the prospectus was an outgrowth of the visit of Sidney Hillman, then President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to Russia in 1921. The stated purpose of the corporation was "to aid and assist in developing the resources of Russians, thereby furthering the economic progress of Russia and the American progress in that country."

The "New York Times" for June 5, 1933, carried a summary of a book written by Lowenthal entitles "The Investor Pays." [redacted]

b7D

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, now defunct, was said to be under communist control and its statements and publications were described as having reflected the communist party line. [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted] The Federation was known as a Communist Front group. [redacted] This organization was known to have been subject to communist influence. b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] (S)

b1

In November 1944, Max Lowenthal, residing at 467 Central Park, West, New York City, was reported to be in friendly contact with [redacted] b7C

[redacted] (S). b1

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

[redacted] b7C referred

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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☐ (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)

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62-25733-38

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ (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)
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☐ For your information: _____

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62-25733-39

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FBI/DOJ

RECORDED & INDEXED

63-26733-9

November 13, 1946

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Personally delivered 11/15/46

Honorable George E. Allen
Director
Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

I have been advised that Max Lowenthal is being appointed General Counsel to General Lucius Clay and will consequently be an advisor to the Allied Military Government of Germany.

I thought you might be interested in the information concerning Lowenthal which is contained in the memorandum attached.

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY 81233 [redacted] b7c
ON 3/27/92

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
NOV 13 7 51 PM '46

Attachment

[redacted] b7c

Copy sent to Liaison Section

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

58 NOV 19 1946

SECRET

4/10/92 b7c
Classified by 8123 [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

November 13, 1946

MAX LOWENTHAL - Lawyer

Max Lowenthal has been described as a middle-aged, very wealthy New York lawyer and a one time partner of the law firm, Lowenthal, Szold and Brandwen, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. [redacted] Recently his home address was listed as 467 Central Park, West, New York City. [redacted] b7D [redacted] He is known as a former associate of and advisor to Senator Burton K. Wheeler and among others has been reportedly friendly wit[redacted] b7C

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

Lowenthal has appeared from time to time as a Federal employee of various governmental agencies and bureaus. He was Secretary of the National Commission of Law Observance and Enforcement (the Wickersham Commission). Subsequent to this he was an assistant to Ferdinand Pecora during the stock market investigation. [redacted] In March 1940, Lowenthal was reported to have held several positions in the New Deal Administration among them being the position of Special Attorney for the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Rail Inquiry. Lowenthal has been reported to have been the author of the Wheeler Railroad Act which provides for the creation of a special court for rail reorganization as a "brake" against "trading" among the parties to a suit. An article in the March 12, 1940, issue of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" of St. Louis, Missouri, describes Lowenthal as Counsel for the railroad financing investigation being conducted by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. The article related that Lowenthal was the real b7D

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Nease
Gandy

62-92732-39

[redacted]

SECRET b7c

brains behind the investigation and without his work the whole project would have been without results. Lowenthal was Chief of the Rehabilitation and Recovery Division of the Board of Economic Warfare which later came to be known as the Foreign Economic Administration.

To date no information has been received that Lowenthal is or was a member of the Communist Party, or the Communist Political Association during the period of its existence. However, he has been the associate and advisor of individuals ranging in description from "left wing" to leading Communist functionaries. [redacted] From 1923 until the present time, various sources have made available different items of information which portray his interest in Communist affairs.

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b7D

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[redacted]

refused

SECRET

November 4, 1944

4/10/92
Classified by B123[redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

b7C

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b7D

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. Ladd
. Nichols
. Rosen
. Tracy
. Carson
. Egan
. Gurnea
. Harbo
. Hendon
. Pennington
. Quinn Tamm
. Nease
. Gandy

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107 JUL 31 1964

SECRET

b7C

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[redacted] (S) b1

SECRET

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

[redacted]

referred

SECRET

COPY [redacted]

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TAMM DATE: March 18, 1947

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

As a matter of record, I am attaching hereto several memos which Fred Lyon brought back. He advised that he had been holding these in his desk, that he thought rather than send them to the files of the State Department, he would return them to the Bureau.

D.M.L: [redacted]

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/27/92 BY 843 [redacted]

RECORDED
162-25733-4
F D I
28 APR 1 1947

ENCL

57 APR 12 1947

COPY: [redacted]

MAX LOWENTHAL

October 30, 1946

On or about August 12, 1946, Mr. Max Lowenthal was appointed General Counsel to General Lucius Clay, chief of the American military zone of the Allied Military Government of Germany. In the light of his record, Mr. Lowenthal's appointment has a definite interest to the Department of State.

Mr. Lowenthal was a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association (Official folder, "What Is the I.J.A., published by the International Juridicial Association) This organization was an adjunct of the International Labor Defense, which Attorney General Francis Biddle has termed the "legal arm of the Communist Party." The chief function of the International Juridical Association was the defense of Communist cases. It was founded on May 1, 1931, as part of a chain of similar Communist fronts throughout the world. Among his fellow members of the National Committee were the following individuals who are either openly avowed members of the Communist party, attorneys active in the defense of the Communist Party, or both: [redacted] Persons who knew Mr. Lowenthal pay tribute to his shrewdness and the fact that he would not join such an organization without knowing its character.

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/27/92 BY 63/23

On May 3, 1940, he was the signer of a declaration issued by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, another adjunct of the International Labor Defense, both headed at one time by Hon. Vite Marcantonio. Both organizations specialized in the defense of Communist cases.

In May 1942 he was proposed for the post of Executive Secretary of the War Manpower Commission by Lee Pressman, pro-Communist General Counsel of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and fellow member of the International Juridical Association. (New Leader, May 23, 1942)

As head of the Rehabilitation and Recovery Division of the Board of Economic Warfare, later known as the Foreign Economic Administration, Mr. Lowenthal included on his staff the following individuals with pro-Communist records: [redacted]

b7C

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Lowenthal resigned his post with the FEA after being called to a hearing before the Civil Service Commission.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 13, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/22/92 BY [redacted] b7C

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

62-25733-40X

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

[redacted]

RECORDED - 60

INDEXED - 60

F B I

17 JUN 3 1948

EX-93

60 JUN 10 1948

b7c

"the Rehabilitation and Recovery Division of the Foreign Economic Administration, his staff included ALLEN ROSENBERG, Attorney, who is now actively defending Communist organizations and individuals in Washington, D. C."

MAX LOWENTHAL, New York, was listed as a member of the National Committee, International Juridicial Association, "a source of authentic and timely information, research and guidance on problems of labor, law, and civil rights."

[redacted]

b7C

The Committee records apparently contain no information on the MAX LOWENTHAL, who was born [redacted]

b7C

Enclosure

[redacted]

b7C

60083

SAC, Washington Field

January 27, 1948

Director, FBI

MAX LOWENTHAL
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
(WFO 121-236)

Reference is made to your letter dated January 13, 1948, concerning the above individual.

There is being returned herewith the following reports which you obtained from Mr. Howard Bolton, Chief of the Release of Information Unit, Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission:

Report of [redacted] Investigator, CSC
Report of [redacted] Investigator, CSC b7c

There is also being forwarded herewith photostatic copies of those reports for your files.

[redacted]

b7c

Pm

JAN 27 3 58 PM '48
RECEIVED FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

62-25735-40X1

RECORDED - 66 JAN 30 1948

F B I

[redacted]

b7c

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Candy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
☆ JAN 27 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 10 1948

EX-63

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ 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 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)
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☐ (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 you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name 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.

1 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).

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☐ For your information: _____

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

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: August 29, 1947

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT:

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. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAX LOWENTHAL;

Reference is made to the newspaper article which appeared in the "Washington Times Herald," dated July 10, 1947, in connection with which article you made the notation, "Better see what our files show on each of these."

In accordance with your request, there are attached hereto summary memoranda in connection with Max Lowenthal,

The Bureau files fail to reflect any information concerning

Attachments

NCL

32 SEP 30

b7C

62-25733-41

SECRET

MAX H. LOWENTHAL — Summary

Background

A complete review of the Bureau's files relating to the above-named individual has failed to show the date or country of his nativity and has revealed that he has never been the subject of a Bureau investigation. The usual reference books such as "Who's Who", et al have been checked with negative results. A report that Lowenthal [redacted] sheds but meager light on his nationalistic history. The Bureau was advised in 1943, by a Civil Service Commission investigator that Lowenthal was then the subject of a thorough investigation and it is therefore believed that the files of the Civil Service Commission may contain additional information regarding his background and activities.

b7D

Information has been received by the Bureau from time to time which describes Lowenthal as a middle-aged, very wealthy New York lawyer, and a one-time partner of the law firm of Lowenthal, Ssold and Brandwen, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. The dearth of background information lends support to the allegation that [redacted] the current Washington, D. C. telephone directory reflects that he presently resides at 1 West Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

(62-25733-20)

b7D

Marital Status

[redacted]

b7D

Washington Contacts

[redacted]

b7D

He is known as a former associate of, and advisor to Senator Burton K. Wheeler, and among others, he was reportedly friendly with [redacted]

(62-25733-20)

b7C, D

A technical surveillance of Lowenthal maintained by the Bureau from April to September 1943, disclosed that he 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] Telephonic contact with [redacted] of the latter agency, for the

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coff
Mr. Glav
Mr. Lado
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

4/10/92
Classified by 8123 [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

b7C

SECRET

Dondero Lists Reds in U. S. Jobs In German Occupation Zone

Names Editor of Army Newspaper And Gen. Clay's Aide as Active

By WILLARD EDWARDS

Rep. Dondero (R) of Michigan exposed the communistic affiliations of War department personnel in the American occupation zone in Germany in a House speech yesterday.

Indicting War Secretary Patterson for permitting a condition to exist which "endangers" our national security," Dondero gave the names and records of a number of officials. Three have been "forced to resign," but the others remain.

Editor Named

Heinz Norden, recently appointed editor of Heute (Today), the official American Army newspaper in the occupation zone, has a Communist record in the files of the Navy department, Dondero said, "and has collaborated with known Communists in the production of standard Communist literature."

Others in the list include the chief of the labor supply branch of the manpower division; the occupation zone legal adviser; the deputy chief counsel over 14 American lawyers at Nurnberg, and a member of the staff of Gen. Clay, commander of American forces in Europe.

Cites Red in FBI Files

Dondero named the following: George Shaw Wheeler, former chief of the denazification branch of the manpower division in the American occupation zone and now chief of the labor supply branch of the same division; "his record of Communist activities and affiliations is in the files of the FBI and the Civil Service division."

Dennis Courtney, associate of Wheeler in the same division; "a man of similar sympathies."

Max Lowenthal, legal adviser in the occupation zone; "his record of Communist affiliation is in FBI files and he is former general counsel for the Russian-American Industrial corporation, a Soviet-approved enterprise."

Robert M. Barnett, personnel adviser on Clay's staff; as a former War Manpower board official, Barnett reportedly "passed upon, approved and defended the appointment of Morton Friedman whose discharge on grounds of disloyalty was recently upheld by a United States Supreme court decision."

Ousted from Harvard

Col. Bernard Bernstein, former director of the division of investigation of cartels and external assets in the German occupation zone; forced to resign and since has been busy before Communist meetings asserting "only the Russians have shown they mean to exterminate fascism and nazism."

Russell A. Nixon, former War department employe in the German zone, also forced to resign; "has a long record of Communist affiliations and activity, including his ouster from the Harvard university faculty."

Abraham L. Pomeranz, deputy prosecutor for the war crimes commission, forced to resign. He has since attacked the President's loyalty investigation program as "absorbing German tyranny into our own legal system."

Josiah Dubois jr., deputy chief counsel over 14 American lawyers at Nurnberg: "a known left-winger from the Treasury department who has been a close student of the Communist party line."

Richard Sasuly, associated with the American Military Government in Germany, author of a book "which follows the Communist line of seeking to link American business with the Nazis."

Names Patterson Adviser

In Washington, Dondero added, Patterson has as a "close adviser" Brig. Gen. Edward S. Greenbaum who was a witness in behalf of Carl Aldo Marzani, convicted by a jury of deceiving the Government as to his Communist affiliations.

"The Communists are gaining a powerful foothold in the unions in the American zone in Germany," Dondero told the House. "Irving Brown, AFL European representative, has charged that the American Military Government has been deliberately unfriendly to legitimate trade union movements in Germany and that certain factions of the manpower division of the AMG were deliberately fostering the trend in favor of the Communists.

"This favoritism is to be expected in the light of some of the personnel in the American zone. The presence of such a man as Wheeler at a most important outpost of our armed forces is a distinct and dangerous hazard."

Dondero said the War department has produced a film entitled "Seeds of Destiny" which is being widely shown by Communist organizations in this country.

"It is replete with the Communist-promoted hatred for the German people along the lines of the discredited Morgenthau policy," he declared.

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. Jones
Mr. Leonard
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Better see what our files show on each of these.

JUL 10 1947

Times Herald
Page 2

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/12/02, BY 8/23 [redacted]

b7c

4/10/92
Classified by 8123 [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

SECRET

August 29, 1947

b7c

MAX M. LOWENTHAL

BACKGROUND

[redacted]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information has been received by the Bureau from time to time concerning Lowenthal and his background. He is generally described as a very wealthy New York lawyer and at one time was a partner in the law firm of Lowenthal, Szold and Brandwen, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

[redacted] b7c

SECRET

62-25733-41
enclosure

1947

[redacted] The current telephone directory for Washington, D. C. reflects that Lowenthal's Washington address is One West Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

b7D

MARITAL STATUS

[redacted]

b7D

WASHINGTON CONTACTS

[redacted]

b7D

He is known as a former associate of, and advisor to Senator Burton K. Wheeler, and among others, he was reportedly friendly with [redacted] (62-25733-20)

b7C,D

A technical surveillance on Lowenthal maintained by the Bureau from April to September, 1943, disclosed that he 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] 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 acts in a "behind the scenes" capacity and his advice is constantly sought. (62-25733-2)

b7C

During one conversation with [redacted] was discussed and Lowenthal questioned the appointment of a man "who isn't even known definitely to be a thorough liberal."/ Lowenthal's surveillance confirms the allegation of close friendly relationship with Justice Frankfurter, and other than painting Lowenthal as a strategist in government affairs, nothing of particular importance to the Bureau was developed by the surveillance. 62-25733-2

b7C

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

The Bureau's available information pertaining to Lowenthal's employment is undoubtedly incomplete. However, he has appeared from time to time as a Federal employee of various governmental agencies and Bureaus. By memorandum dated August 6, 1929, the Director related that Lowenthal, in his capacity as secretary of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement (The Wickersham Commission) requested several items of information, the more pertinent of which are as follows:

"A memorandum setting forth the percentage of time spent by the Agents and Accountants of the Bureau on the more important phases of the Bureau's investigative work, such as National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, White Slave Traffic Act, Mails to Defraud, Theft From Interstate Shipment, Anti-Trust Violations, etc.

"A memorandum of the course of instruction followed at the training school for Special Agents and Special Accountants.

"A memorandum of the procedure followed in the selection of Special Agents and Special Accountants.

"A memorandum on the procedure followed to check the work and efficiency of Special Agents and Special Accountants after their appointment to the Bureau.

"Three copies of the new manual of instructions.

"Six copies of the efficiency ratings sheets used for field employees.

"Six copies of the personality reports sheets used by Inspectors in examining applicants."

During the remaining months of 1929, also during 1930, considerable additional material was furnished by the Bureau to Lowenthal, including three copies of the Bureau's Manual of Rules and Regulations, and one copy of the Manual of Instructions. (62-21747-17.)

Sometime subsequent to Lowenthal's resignation from the Wickersham Commission, he was an Assistant to Ferdinand Pecora during the Stock Market Investigation and [redacted] (62-25733-20) 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) b7D

An article in the March 12, 1940, issue of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" of St. Louis, Missouri, describes Lowenthal as Counsel for the Railroad Financing Investigation being conducted by Senator Burton K. Wheeler.

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

(62-58277-1)

In Walter Winchell's column of February 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)

[redacted]

(62-25733-22)

referred

[redacted]

(62-25733-22)

referred

COMMUNIST AND LEFT WING ASSOCIATIONS

While to date no information has been received that Lowenthal is or was a member of the Communist Political Association there can be no doubt that he has been the associate and adviser of individuals ranging in description from "left wing" to "key figure" in the Communist Political Association. [redacted] From 1923 until the present time various sources have made available to the Bureau different items of information which portray his interest in Communist affairs. (62-25733-20) 161-6[illegible]-10-14-[illegible]

b7D

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

(62-25733-20)

The "New York Times" for June 5, 1933, carried a summary of a book written by Lowenthal entitled "The Inverter Pays". [redacted]

(62-25733-20) b7C,D

In February of 1942, the New York Office advised that a letterhead of the International Juridical Association carried the name Max Lowenthal, as being a member of the National Committee representing the District of Columbia. This organization, now defunct, was said to be under Communist control and its statements and publications were described as having reflected the Communist line. (100-25836-14)

[redacted] (100-25836-32) b7C,D

[redacted]

(62-25733-2o)

By way of explanation it might be noted that H.R. 6250 was a bill passed by the House of Representatives to amend the Nationality Act and provided for the cancelling of citizenship of a naturalized citizen "on the grounds that his utterances, writings, actions, or course of conduct establishes that his political allegiances is to a foreign state or sovereignty." b7D

[redacted] This Federation was known as a Communist front group. b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] This organization was known to have been subject to Communist influence. (100-1170-49) (100-7046-120) b7D

[redacted]

(61-7559-7878) b7C b7D

[redacted] b1

Washington Field, by report dated March 29, 1944, in the case entitled "Communist Infiltration of CIO Maritime Committee" pointed out that [redacted] Lee Pressman, General Counsel for the CIO and co-counsel for the CIO Political Action Committee, discussed the possibilities of having Senator Downey, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission Committee institute an investigation of the hiring and investigation of employees by the Civil Service Commission with Max Lowenthal as Counsel. [redacted] Lee Pressman is said to be the most important contact [redacted]

(100-203268-343) b7C

By letter to the Bureau dated November 4, 1944, SAC Conroy of New York pointed out that a Max Lowenthal, residing at 467 Central Park West, was in friendly contact with [redacted]

(100-236194-38) b7C

[redacted] (C) b1

(100-227943-10)

ANTI-BUREAU ACTIVITIES

[redacted]

(62-25733-20)

b7D

It is interesting to note that on April 8, 1940 March 25, 1940, Walter Winchell's column carried the following: "Incidentally, the Attorney General has protested the appointment of Max Lowenthal to the Senate Wire Tapping probe on the ground that he was the writer of the anonymous brief against John Edgar Hoover. It was distributed by Lowenthal's stooge Litchfield -- the irony of it: that an anonymous letter writer should be against wire tapping."
62-31615-A NY Mirror 4/8/40 (94-4-4099-2)

[redacted]

(94-1-8863-3)

b7D

In furtherance of this "smear" campaign, according to an extremely confidential source, Carol King wrote to Lee Pressman in Washington, D. C. on May 24, 1940, and asked whether it would not be a good idea for the Mine and Smelter Workers to get in touch with Max Lowenthal with reference to the FBI's activities at Ducktown, Tennessee. Carol King stated that she did not want to do this directly inasmuch as one could never tell when Max was going to be tempermental and refuse to see the representative of the Mine and Smelter Workers. She expressed the thought that Max could do a lot if once he got started and added that he was somewhat discouraged "these days".

[redacted] b7C

(62-25733-20)

In March of 1942, the Director by memorandum to the Attorney General referred to the so-called Tennessee Valley Authority case at Cooper Hill, Tennessee, destruction of government property involving [redacted] et al, wherein certain elements of the CIO committed sabotage and destroyed, by use of explosives, the power line of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Director pointed out that the FBI was called upon to make the investigation and as a result the guilty parties were brought to trial and convicted in federal court. As a result, the Bureau was subjected to the most vicious and vilifying campaign by elements of the CIO and Communists for the mere performance of its duties. At this time the Director referred to the above-mentioned letter written by Carol King to Lee Pressman. b7C

(66-14766-11)

[redacted]

(100-0-2579x) b7C,D

[redacted]

(100-0-4374)

Early in 1941, Lowenthal came out in the open and submitted a twenty-page brief entitled "Is The Department of Justice Sufficiently Competent in National Defense?" His brief urged defeat of legislation initiated by Congressman Hobbs intended to legalize wire tapping in specific types of cases, particularly those relating to the National Defense program. Lowenthal stated that the use of wire tapping in espionage, sabotage and other cases involving serious felonies constituted a menace and a threat to the American people. (62-25733-20 p.8) b7C,D

[redacted]

b7D

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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_____	☑ (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)

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

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

62-25733-41 p 9, 11, 12 + 13

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FBI/DOJ

An item of considerable interest to the Bureau was discovered by Agents of the New York Office in the office of Carol Weiss King, heretofore mentioned as an attorney and as secretary of the International Juridical Association. [redacted] It was quite apparent [redacted] Lowenthal and Carol King probably worked on the "smear" of the Bureau together and that Lowenthal submitted his ideas to King either for approval or assistance. It is a well-known fact that Carol King has represented numerous notorious Communists and was an incorporator of the Compro Daily Publishing Company which at one time published the "Daily Worker". She has acted as counsel for Harry Bridges and has been active in the defense of [redacted]

(39-915-1-81X)

b7D

CONNECTION WITH HARRY S. TRUMAN

[redacted]

(62-59238-6)

b7C,D

[redacted] It will be recalled that on the floor of the Senate on February 2, 1942, Senator Truman alleged in substance that the Bureau had no excuse for not intercepting messages between Japanese spies in Hawaii and authorities in Japan. Generally speaking, the Senator's remarks were critical of the Bureau's activities. It seems apparent that Lowenthal was the one who supplied Senator Truman with the material he utilized in this speech. (62-25733-20)

b7D

The "Human Events", published in Washington, D. C. on September 25, 1946, linked Lowenthal with Communists. It said, "It may be a mere coincidence but since Mr. Lowenthal's appointment, General Clay has permitted leaders of the Soviet sponsored SED 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. *
(105-8697-11 pg)

An article in the New York Times for January 15, 1947, reported an attack on the World Federation of Trade Unions by Representative George A. Dondero, Republican of Michigan, as an instrument for world wide attack on American foreign policy. During his attack he referred to Lowenthal as the General Counsel for General Clay in Germany and said that he was a man of long-established ties with Communist organizations and one whose loyalty was questionable. (100-260007 sub A)

(This memorandum consists of a review of the references appearing in the Bureau files concerning Lowenthal since April of 1945. The balance of the memorandum is taken from a memorandum previously written on April 27, 1945.)

* Editor: Felix Morley & Frank C. Hanigan

Subj: Mary Lauenthal -F-1

Address:

Birthdate: SUPV:

Misc:

R# 1 Date 7/30 Searcher Initial [redacted]

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

b7c

65-56402-1 1611, 1246

946; 1417 p4

1303 p5; 1303 p1

1243 p25, 1319

1146; 1366 p4

1345; 938

1094; 287; 1140

1183; 348; 934

296; 1064; 1375

1541; 1669 p2

986; 1080

1172; 596

1022; 1859

1416, 1688,

1810,

Subj: Mary Lauenthal F-1

Address:

Birthdate: [redacted]

Misc:

R# 1 Date 7/30 Searcher Initial [redacted]

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

b7c

65-56402-1 1353; 1318 p7

1356; 1371

1346; 1212

1216; 1141; 1349

1309; 1394; 956

1484 p3; 1934

1609 p5; 1609

1610; 1564 p1

238; 1810; 1819

1593; 1402; 1164

1841; 1254; 1519 p1

1251; 1639; 1283

1262; 1289; 1495

1993 p27; 1250

1255; 1457; 1486

1442; 1270; 1783

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

b7c

SERVICE UNIT F-19a
SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor [redacted] Room 2244

Subj: Maximilian von Lowenthal

Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive Ref
Main File
Restricted to Locality of Zyler 4-45

Searchers [redacted]
Initial [redacted]
Date 9-30

b7c

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
~~100-26855~~	
May Lowenthal + Sons	
15-18494-	1,
40-0-	3351,
~~65-~~	

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT F-19a
SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor [redacted] Room

Subj: May Lowenthal

Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive Ref
Main File
Restricted to Locality of Zyler 4/45

Searchers [redacted]
Initial [redacted]
Date 11-3

b7c

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
100-11820-	337, 335, 228,
100-236194-	87,
100-223746-	9,
100-7660-	3994,
42-83-	121,
62-39749-	767,
62-4-6579-	9,
62-80269-	12,
62-80802-	325,
66-1731-	901,
100-3-	1729,
50-203581-	5421, 115,
40-0-	3351,
15-15144-	1,

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor [redacted] Room 2244

Subj: May Lawenthal

Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive Ref
Main File
Restricted to Locality of
Cuba 4/46

Searchers Initial [redacted]
Date 7-30

b7C

FILE NUMBER 65 SERIALS

65-56402 - 1957, 2347, 2411, 2177, 1922, 2326, pg. 173, 174, 177, 179, 182, 185, 186, 187, 189, 193, 195, 197, 200, 202, 204, 205, 207, 208, 210, 214, 216, 218, 220, 221, 224, 225, 226, 229, 1866, 1786, 1359, 1522, 1521, 2080, 2378, 2394, 2309, pg. 17, 19, 72, 155, 157, 158, 161, 263, pg. 57, 58, 1826, 2341, 1907, pg. 2, 94, 97, 103, 152, 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 162, 164, 1791, 2563, 1697, 2172, 466, pg. 165,

65-56402 - 1673 pg. 110, 221, 229

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor [redacted] Room

Subj: May Lawenthal

Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive Ref
Main File
Restricted to Locality of
Cuba 4-45

Searchers Initial [redacted]
Date 7-30

b7C

FILE NUMBER 66 SERIALS

100-260007 - A my Sinai 1/45

100-334436 - 103, pg. 4,

62-80269 - 20

100-345662 - 19,

100-7660 - 4053,

65-56402 - 1910, pg. 1, 1899, 1897, 1602, 2192, 1998, 1473, pg. 177, 1473, pg. 85, 1949, 1493, 2576, 1948, 2245, pg. 41, 1724, 2355, pg. 75, 2357, pg. 5, 2025, 1929, 2145, 2173, 429, 2150, 2321, pg. 35, 734, 2312, 2214, 1671, 676, pg. 1, 32, 35, 82, 1453.

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT F-19a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor [redacted] Room 2244

Subj: May Lowenthal

Exact Spelling
✓ All References
Subversive Ref
✓ Main Files
Restricted to Locality of after April 45.

Searchers [redacted]
Initial
Date 11-30

b7c

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
~~62-25733~~	
~~62-25733 Sub 2.~~	
✓ 40-16664	
✓ 40-10168	
(65-56402 Surgery)	
✓ 65-56402-	1938, p59, 166, 167, 172, 173, 174, 178, 179,
✓ 65-56402-1-	1806,
✓ 65-56402-	1912
✓ 100-11820-	221, 224, 223,
✓ 105-8697-	11,
✓ 100-353436-	76,
✓ 100-7660-	4013,
✓ 62-25733-	39,

Initialed

F-1

Subj: May Lee enthal.

Address:

Birthdate: [redacted]

Misc:

R# Date 11/30 Searcher [redacted] Initial

b7c

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
65-56402-1	~~1408 p2; 1425~~
	~~✓1235; 1259~~
	~~924; 1820; 1245~~
	~~300; 1245; ✓1289~~
	~~950; 1040; 1560~~
	~~1509 p2; 1041~~
	~~1099; 1934;~~
	~~1224; 1133; 1561;~~
	~~1588 p4; 1396 p2~~
	~~1698; 1832~~
	~~995; 1065; 931~~
	~~1640; ✓1296 p1~~
	~~✓1321 p12; ✓1321 p4~~
	~~996; ✓1942; 1392~~
	~~1596; 1581 p6~~
	~~1405; 1866~~

SECRET

H. B. Fletcher

August 18, 1948

F. J. Baumgardner

REGIONAL LOYALTY BOARD NAME CHECK
FOR MR. JAMES E. HATCHER
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

4/8/92 Classified by 8142 [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

b7C

Reference is made to a memorandum of Mr. V. P. Keay to you under the above caption dated August 11, 1948, which suggested that the Internal Security Unit prepare a memorandum on Max Lowenthal containing suitable data for transmittal to the Civil Service Commission by the Liaison Section.

Attached hereto is a blind memorandum for transmittal to the Civil Service Commission.

There is set forth below data contained in the Bureau files on Max H. Lowenthal who may be identical with the subject of the Civil Service inquiry. These data have been received from various sources including public sources and have not been completely verified. These data may be used by the Liaison Unit in its cover memorandum.

MAX H. LOWENTHAL

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

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

62-25733-6 page 3

b7D

In 1936 Max Lowenthal was reported to be a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association. This organization was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, March 29, 1944. 62-25733 serial 6 page 4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Wegn
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Loc
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

[redacted]

b7C

SECRET

62-25733-42

[redacted] 62-25733-20 pages 5 & 6 [redacted]

b7c,D

[redacted]

This organization was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives on March 29, 1944. 62-25733-20 page 7 b7D

[redacted] A list of organizations named by Attorney General Tom C. Clark as being within the perview of Part III, Section 3 of Presidential Executive Order 9835 includes the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. 62-25733-20 page 9 100-1170-49 b7D

The column by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen entitled "Washington Merry-Go-Round" which appeared in the Washington Times Herald of January 20, 1942, contained the following reference to Max Lowenthal; "The CIO Left-Winger General Counsel Lee Pressman tried secretely to get an appointment to the Board for Max Lowenthal, attorney of the staff of Senator Burton Wheeler." This statement had reference to the War Labor Board. 62-25733-20 page 10 94-8-350-365

In Walter Winchell's column of Feburary 5, 1942, the statement was made that Senator Wheelers' man Lowenthal, in addition to his Washington office which he occupies at the tax payers' expense, also has an office at 45 Broadway New York City, the telephone number of which is Digby 4-6790. Winchell alleged that this number was assigned to a government phone. The columnist then asked whether Wheeler had put the very rich man (meaning Lowenthal) on the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee's payroll. 62-25733-20 page 12

The New Leader for May 23, 1942, carried an article reflecting that in May 1942, Max Lowenthal was proposed for the post of Executive Secretary of the War Manpower Commission by Lee Pressman, General Counsel for the Congress of International Organizations and fellow member of the International Juridical Association.

62-25733-40

alleged

SECRET

[redacted] Washington Book Shop, which was described as the official disseminating agency for Communist literature in Washington. This organization was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives March 29, 1944. 62-25733-40 (100-24699 3) b7C

[redacted] 62-25733-29 page 3 100-227942-10 62-25733-10 serial 38 page 10 b1

[redacted] 62-80269-12 page 4 b7C, D

The Human Events published in Washington, D. C. on September 25, 1946, contained an article which linked Max Lowenthal, General Counsel to General Lucius Clay, Allied Military Government, Berlin Germany, with the Communists. The article stated, "It may be a mere coincidence but since Mr. Lowenthal's appointment General Clay has permitted leaders of the Soviet sponsored SED 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 openly in Russian occupied Germany." 62-25733-41 page 14 105-8697-11 page

The New York Times for July 10, 1947, contained an article entitled "Ex Army Men Named as 'Red' Backers." This article reflected that George A. Dondero, Republican of Michigan, had made a speech in the House of Representatives in which he named ten individuals once with the War Department whom he said had Communist backgrounds or leanings. One of these individuals named by Mr. Dondero was "Max Lowenthal, former legal advisor in the United States zone." Mr. Dondero also stated that "Allen Rosenberg, attorney on Lowenthal's staff, 'is now actively defending Communist organizations and individuals in Washington.'" 61-7557-A NY Times 7-10-47 page 13

[redacted] 66-2542-3-53-1045 page 2 [redacted] b7C

ACTION: If you approve, it is suggested that this memorandum and the attached blind memorandum be referred to the Liaison Unit.

SECRET

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. 62-25733-2D 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

referred

[redacted] 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

[redacted] b7c

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

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R. B. Fletcher

DATE: August 11, 1948

FROM : Mr. V. P. Keay

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

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

[redacted]

referred

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 [redacted]

referred

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.

[redacted]

b2

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

RECORDED - 141

58 SEP 14

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: October 13, 1948

FROM : Mr. E. H. Winterrowd

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

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

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

[redacted]

b7C(1)

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 [redacted]

referred

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.

b7E

162-25733-44

F B I

3 OCT 25 1948

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 Feder Government employee, it is recommended that an immediate check be made with the Civil Service Commission to determine if he is presently employ with the Federal Government. Thereafter, if it is ascertained he is so employed, it is further recommended that a review of the files be made looking toward the inauguration of a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation.

OCT 8 1948

Yes.

EHW:edm cc - Mr. Whitson
Mr. Wall

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: October 15, 1948

FROM : MR. R. W. WALL

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

Supervisor Roach contacted [redacted] of the White House who advised that Lowenthal [redacted] 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 Connelly, 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

[redacted]

referred

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

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

Suggest we caution C & C before they act.

b7C

RWW: [redacted]

62-25133-45

F B I

RECORDED

3 OCT 25 1948

[redacted]

b7C referred

62 OCT 28 1948 94

Max H. Lowenthal

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Max H. Lowenthal

		Page
I.	BACKGROUND	1
II.	INVESTIGATION	2
III.	ALLEGATIONS OF COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP	2
IV.	ORGANIZATIONS	3
V.	WASHINGTON INFLUENCE	5
VI.	ALLEGATIONS OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES BY ASSOCIATES	9
VII.	EFFORTS TO DISCREDIT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	12
	1. FBI	12
	2. House Committee on Un-American Activities	16
	3. [redacted]	
VIII.	ACTIVITIES OF [redacted]	17
IX.	MISCELLANEOUS	18

b7c

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

ENCL

162-2573-46

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

RECORDED - 128
INDEXED - 128
57 AUG 23 1949

SECRET

4/18/92
Classified by 8123[redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

b7c

July 5, 1949

MAX H. LOWENTHAL

BACKGROUND

[redacted]

referred

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
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Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

-46

b7c

[redacted]

SECRET

From May 16, 1942, to April 14, 1944, he served as a consultant for the Board of Economic Warfare, FEA, at a per diem salary of $35. (65-56402-2294 pg 258, Records of FEA)

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, Saold and Brandwen, 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:

[redacted] (62-80269-12 pg 4; [redacted] b7C(1) [redacted] (100-7660-3994-pg 7)

referred

[redacted] (65-2542-3-53-1045)

b7D

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 American progress in that country." The prospectus mentions Soviet concessions consisting of six factories in Petrograd and three factories in Moscow, 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. According to the prospectus, the corporation was the outgrowth of a visit of Sidney Hillman (deceased), former President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to Russia in 1921. (62-25733-42)

[redacted] This organization was cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835, which relates to the loyalty of Government employees. (62-25733-20 pg 7; 100-7046-120)

b7D

[redacted] This organization was also cited by the Attorney General as one which came within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (62-25733-20 pg 9; 100-1170-49)

b7D

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 of the House of Representatives on March 29, 1944. (62-25733-41 pg 5; 100-25839-14)

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect Max Lowenthal of 1 West 92nd Street, New York City, was a member of the National Lawyers Guild. These records reflect that "when he headed the Rehabilitation and Recovery Division of the Foreign Economic Administration, his staff included Allan Rosenberg, attorney, who is now actively defending Communist organizations and individuals in Washington, D. C." The National Lawyers Guild was cited as a Communist Front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives on March 19, 1944. (~~100~~ 62-25733-40x)

[redacted]

b7C1D

(62-25733-20 pg 5)

Ludwig Martens was investigated by the Departments of Labor and Justice, and as a result of these investigations, deportation proceedings against Martens was instituted in 1920 on the grounds that he was a member of the Russian Communist Party, that he believed in the establishment of the Soviet form of Government all over the world, and assisted in spreading the propaganda of the Third International. He and his entire family were permitted to depart voluntarily from the United States in 1921, and, according to the Soviet Press, he died around October 1, 1948. It is interesting to note that Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, a native of Russia who had been residing in the United States, was employed in Martens' technical section and he departed with Martens. Adams later engaged in Soviet espionage in the New York area. (Summary of Soviet and Satellite Espionage and Communist Activities in the U.S, 12-15-43)

"Human Events", published weekly in Washington, D. C., said of Lowenthal on September 25, 1946, "It may be a mere coincidence, but since Mr. Lowenthal's appointment, General Clay has permitted leaders of the Soviet sponsored SED 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." (105-36972-11 pg 9)

An article in the New York Times for January 15, 1947, reported an attack on the World Federation of Trade Unions by Representative George A. Dondero, Republican of Michigan, as an instrument for world wide attack on American foreign policy. During his attack he referred to Lowenthal as the General Counsel for General Clay in Germany and said that he was a man of long-established ties with Communist organizations and one whose loyalty was questionable. (100-260007 Sub A)

WASHINGTON INFLUENCE

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

b7D

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

b7C, D

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

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

[redacted]

referred

[redacted] (62-25733-22)

[redacted] (62-25733-22) referred

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] 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)

[redacted]

b7D

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

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

(62-25733-5 p.3) b7D

[redacted] b7C,D

[redacted] (S) (S) b1

[redacted]

(100-7049-146) b7D

[redacted]

(62-25733-43 & 45) referred

[redacted] It will be recalled that on the floor of the Senate on February 2, 1942, Senator Truman alleged in substance that the Bureau had no excuse for not intercepting messages between Japanese spies in Hawaii and authorities in Japan. Generally speaking, the Senator's remarks were critical of the Bureau's activities. It seems apparent that Lowenthal was the one who supplied Senator Truman with the material he utilized in this speech. (62-25733-20) b7D

[redacted] b1

(100-227943-10)

A report prepared by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944 concerning Communist front organizations, reflected that [redacted] was affiliated with the following organizations: the American League Against War and Fascism, the American Peace Mobilization, the American Youth Congress, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the National Negro Congress. All of the above organizations have been designated by the Attorney General as Communist organizations within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (100-221057-16) b7C

[redacted] (C) (65-56402-2309, page 157 & [redacted]) b1

[redacted] (C) b1

[redacted] b1

(C)(65-56402-2326, p. 177)

[redacted] b1

(C) (65-56402-Sub 1 Serial 1810)

On June 23, 1947, it was ascertained through a highly reliable source that Senator Burton K. Wheeler contacted Max Lowenthal on June 23, 1947. During the conversation Lowenthal referred to some published statement to the effect that Wheeler was going to head the Department of Justice. Wheeler replied that there was "nothing to it". Lowenthal said that he thought it would be a fine move for the President to make. (65-56402-2850)

On June 24, 1947, it was ascertained through this same source that Max Lowenthal spoke to Matt Connelly, a Presidential Assistant at the White House. Max Lowenthal said, "Remember we talked yesterday about the Bulwinkle Bill. Now understand I didn't suggest any veto or anything or any other bill to him but if he is going to do it let's make sure it isn't overridden." Connelly agreed. Lowenthal continued, "That takes some work in advance."

[redacted]

(C) (65-56402-2850)

b1

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ (b)(3)	☑ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
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_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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62-25733-46 pp 9, 16 & 17

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FBI/DOJ

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(C)100-355363-2, p. 15; 65-56402-2601, p

About July, 1947, a confidential informant made available diaries belonging to Mary Jane Keeney and her husband, Phillip O. Keeney. These diaries were maintained by Mary Jane Keeney over a period of eight years and they contained information reflecting numerous contacts between the Keeneys and Michael Naigles. These contacts usually showed that the Keeneys and the Naigles spent the afternoons and evenings together and on numerous occasions other individuals were present, among whom was Mrs. Max Lowenthal. (101-4732-12)

On October 15, 1947, according to a confidential informant, Miriam Naigles was contacted by Max Lowenthal and he informed her that he desired to repay her for some type of work she had performed for him. She agreed to forward Lowenthal a bill. The nature of this work was not identified by the informant. Miriam Naigles is the wife of Michael Naigles. According to a confidential informant, the Naigles have been members of the Communist Party for some length of time. Michael Naigles has been alleged to have engaged in Soviet espionage activities with David Ralph Wahl, Washington representative of the American Jewish Conference, previously mentioned herein, and is an associate of Phillip and Mary Jane Keeney who have been reported by a confidential source as having been members of the Communist Party. (101-4732-25,27,22, p. 3,12)

[redacted]

(C)(65-56402-2966)

b1

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[redacted]

(65-56402-2606)

[redacted]

b1

[redacted]

(100-353977-19)

b1

[redacted] According to the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Max Lowenthal of 1 West 92nd Street, New York City, while head of the Rehabilitation and Recovery Division of the Foreign Economic Administration had Allen Rosenberg, attorney, on his staff. (66-2542-3-53-1045, p. 2; 62-25733-40; 121-25753-40X)

b7D

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EFFORTS TO DISCREDIT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES SECRET

FBI

[redacted]

(62-25733-20) b7D

It is interesting to note that on March 25, 1940, Walter Winchell's column carried the following: "Incidentally, the Attorney General has protested the appointment of Max Lowenthal to the Senate Wire Tapping probe on the ground that he was the writer of the anonymous brief against John Edgar Hoover. It was distributed by Lowenthal's stooge Litchfield — the irony of it: that an anonymous letter writer should be against wire tapping."
(94-4099-2)

[redacted]

(94-1-8863-3) b7D

In furtherance of this "smear" campaign, according to an extremely confidential source, Carol King wrote to Lee Pressman in Washington, D. C., on May 24, 1940, and asked whether it would not be a good idea for the Mine and Smelter Workers to get in touch with Max Lowenthal with reference to the FBI's activities at Ducktown, Tennessee. Carol King stated that she did not

SECRET

want to do this directly inasmuch as one could never tell when Max was going to be temperamental and refuse to see the representative of the Mine and Smelter Workers. She expressed the thought that Max could do a lot if once he got started and added that he was somewhat discouraged "these days". (62-25733-20)

In March of 1942, the Director by memorandum to the Attorney General referred to the so-called Tennessee Valley Authority case at Cooper Hill, Tennessee, destruction of government property involving [redacted] et al, wherein certain elements of the CIO committed sabotage and destroyed, by use of explosives, the power line of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Director pointed out that the FBI was called upon the make the investigation and as a result the guilty parties were brought to trial and convicted in federal court. As a result, the Bureau was subjected to the most vicious and vilifying campaign by elements of the CIO and Communists for the mere performance of its duties. At this time the Director referred to the above-mentioned letter written by Carol King to Lee Pressman. (66-14766-11) b7C

[redacted] (100-0-2579X) b7C,D

[redacted] (100-0-4374) b7C,D

Early in 1941, Lowenthal came out in the open and submitted a twenty-page brief entitled "Is the Department of Justice Sufficiently Competent in National Defense?" His brief urged defeat of legislation initiated by

Congressman Hobbs intended to legalize wire tapping in specific types of cases, particularly those relating to the National Defense program. Lowenthal stated that the use of wire tapping in espionage, sabotage and other cases involving serious felonies constituted a menace and a threat to the American people. (62-25733-20 p. 8)

[redacted]

(62-25733-24, 20 p. 10) b7D

[redacted]

(62-25733-24,20 p. 11) b7D

[redacted]

(62-25733-20 p. 12)

b7D, c

[redacted]

(62-66888-1)

b7D, c

An item of considerable interest to the Bureau was discovered by Agents of the New York Office in the office of Carol Weiss King, heretofore mentioned as an attorney and as secretary of the International Juridical Association. [redacted] was quite apparent from this that Lowenthal and Carol King probably worked on the "smear" of the Bureau together and that Lowenthal submitted his ideas to King either for approval or assistance. It is a well-known fact that Carol King has represented numerous notorious Communists and was an incorporator of the Compro Daily Publishing Company which at one time published the "Daily Worker". She has acted as counsel for Harry Bridges and has been active in the defense of [redacted]

b7C, D

[redacted]

(C) (39-915-1-81X: 65-56402-2985)

b1

Miscellaneous

By memorandum dated August 6, 1929, the Director related that that Max Lowenthal, in his capacity as secretary of the National Commission of Law Observance and Enforcement (the Wickersham Commission), requested various items of information relating to the investigative work of the Bureau, the most pertinent of which are as follows:

"A memorandum setting forth the percentage of time spent by the Agents and Accountants of the Bureau on the more important phases of the Bureau's investigative work, such as National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, White Slave Traffic Act, Mails to Defraud, Theft from Interstate Shipment, Anti-Trust Violations, etc.

"A memorandum of the course of instruction followed at the training school for Special Agents and Special Accountants.

"A memorandum of the procedure followed in the selection of Special Agents and Special Accountants.

"A memorandum on the procedure followed to check the work and efficiency of Special Agents and Special Accountants after their appointment to the Bureau.

"Three copies of the new manual of instructions.

"Six copies of the efficiency ratings sheets used for field employees.

"Six copies of the personality reports sheets used by Inspectors in examining applicants."

During the remaining months of 1929, also during 1930, considerable additional material was furnished by the Bureau to Lowenthal, including three copies of the Bureau's Manual of Rules and Regulations, and one copy of the Manual of Instructions. There is no indication the manuals were returned.

(62-21747-17) (62-25733-3)

Some time subsequent to Lowenthal's resignation from the Wickersham Commission, he was an assistant to Ferdinand Pecora during the Stock Market Investigation [redacted]

(62-25733-20)

b7D

SECRET

July 5, 1949

4/10/92
Classified by 8123 [redacted] b7C
Declassify on: OADR

MAX H. LOWENTHAL

BACKGROUND

Max H. Lowenthal is a New York attorney who is well known in Washington, D. C. He lives at 467 Central Park West, New York City.

In August, 1946, he was appointed as an advisor to General Lucius Clay, who was then in Berlin, Germany. Previously Lowenthal held numerous responsible positions in various agencies of the United States Government.

ACTIVITIES

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 American progress in that country." The prospectus mentions Soviet concessions consisting of six factories in Petrograd and three factories in Moscow, 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. According to the prospectus, the corporation was the outgrowth of a visit of Sidney Hillman, former President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to Russia in 1921. (62-25733-42)

[redacted] This organization was cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835, which relates to the loyalty of Government employees. (62-25733-20 pg 7; 100-7046-120) b7D

[redacted] (62-25733-20 pg 5) b7D

RECORDED - 128

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[redacted] This organization was also cited by the Attorney General as one which came within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (62-25733-20 pg 9; 100-1170-49) b7C

b7D

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

[redacted]

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10/12/49 Copy furnished to f.B. Loome Natl Security Unit for Adm. Sidney Spiegel for Atty [redacted] b7C

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[redacted] This organization was among those declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (62-25733-40; 100-24699)

b7C1D

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 of the House of Representatives, March 29, 1944. (62-25733-41 pg 5; 100-25839-14)

A confidential source reported that Max Lowenthal of 1 West 92nd Street, New York City, was a member of the National Lawyers Guild. This source further reported that "when he headed the Rehabilitation and Recovery Division of the Foreign Economic Administration, his staff included Allan Rosenberg, attorney, who is now actively defending Communist organizations and individuals in Washington, D. C." The National Lawyers Guild was cited as a Communist Front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives on March 19, 1944. (~~100~~-25733-40X)

[redacted] (66-2542-3-53-1045)

b7D

ASSOCIATIONS

[redacted] (66-[illegible]-1; 1475 pg 1698 pg 4; 1667 pg 1; 1393 pg 9; 2131 pg 2; 2379-171)

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[redacted]

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Mr. Tols
Mr. Cleg
Mr. Glavi
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nich
Mr. Rose
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SECRET

[redacted]

(100-353977-19[redacted]

EFFORTS TO DISCREDIT UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Federal Bureau of Investigation

b1

Confidential sources have reported that since 1940 Max Lowenthal has instigated or been connected with a number of campaigns to discredit the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

[redacted]

b7C,D

[redacted]

b7D

In relation to this same attack, a confidential informant reported that Carol King had suggested having the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers get in touch with Max Lowenthal with reference to an FBI investigation conducted at Ducktown, Tennessee. It was indicated that Carol King thought Lowenthal could do a lot if he once got started, but that recently he was somewhat discouraged. This allegation of Carol King, as previous allegations made in this matter, was unfounded. Carol King is an Attorney who has represented numerous Communists.

Early in 1941 Lowenthal submitted a twenty-page brief entitled, "Is the Department of Justice Sufficiently Competent in National Defense." His brief urged defeat of legislation initiated by Congressman Hobbs intended to legalize wire tapping in specific types of cases, particularly those concerning the national defense program. Lowenthal claimed that the use of wire tapping in espionage, sabotage and cases involving serious felonies constituted a menace and a threat to the American people.

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

House Committee on Un-American Activities

[redacted] (c)

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: July 26, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

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

While talking to Admiral Sidney Souers on other matters, he mentioned that he had furnished to his contact in the White House the memorandum which the Bureau had submitted to him concerning Max Lowenthal.

DML:[redacted]

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7/25/50

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4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: July 6, 1950

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

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

Attached, pursuant to your instruction, is an up-to-date summary on Max Lowenthal.

This summary embodies a summary previously submitted on July 5, 1949, incorporating the additional information appearing in Bureau files since that date.

For your convenience and ready reference, pages one through five contain a summary of the detail contained in the remainder of the memorandum.

[redacted]

b7C,D

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

Attachment

[redacted]

b7C

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INDEXED - 27

62-35733-5

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SUMMARY

MAX H. LOWENTHAL

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

b7c

62-25733-52

ENCLOSURE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I.	ABSTRACT OF SUMMARY	1
II.	BACKGROUND	6
III.	INVESTIGATION	7
IV.	ALLEGATIONS OF COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP	7
V.	ORGANIZATIONS	8
VI.	WASHINGTON INFLUENCE	11
VII.	ALLEGATIONS OF ASSOCIATION WITH ESPIONAGE SUSPECTS	15
VIII.	EFFORTS TO DISCREDIT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	
	1. FBI	20
	2. House Committee on Un-American Activities	25
IX.	ACTIVITIES OF [redacted]	26
X.	MISCELLANEOUS	27
XI.	INDEX	i

b7c

SECRET

[redacted] July 3, 1950

MAX H. LOWENTHAL

BACKGROUND:

Max H. Lowenthal is a New York attorney who is well known in Washington, D. C. He lives at 467 Central Park West, New York City.

In August, 1946, he was appointed as an advisor to General Lucius Clay, who was then in Berlin, Germany. Previously Lowenthal held numerous responsible positions in various agencies of the United States Government.

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[redacted] This organization was cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835, which relates to the loyalty of Government employees. (62-25733-20 P. 7; 100-7046-120). b7D

[redacted] (62-25733-20 P. 5). b7D

[redacted] This organization was also cited by the Attorney General as one which came within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (62-25733-20, P. 9; 100-1170-49). b7D

[redacted] b7c [redacted]

[redacted] This organization was among those declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (62-35733-40; 100-24699-3).

b7c,D

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 of the House of Representatives, March 29, 1944. (62-25733-41, P. 5; 100-25839-14).

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[redacted]

(66-2542-3-53-1045).

b7D

ASSOCIATIONS:

[redacted] (C) 65-56402-1; 1475, P. 7; 1698, P. 4; 1667, P. 1; 1393, P. 9; 2131, P. 2; 2379, P. 171).

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[redacted] (C)

b1

[redacted] b1

(S) [redacted] (S) 100-353977-19;

EFFORTS TO DISCREDIT UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Confidential sources have reported that since 1940 Max Lowenthal has instigated or been connected with a number of campaigns to discredit the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

[redacted] b7C,D

[redacted] b7D

In relation to this same attack, a confidential informant reported that Carol King had suggested having the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers get in touch with Max Lowenthal with reference to an FBI investigation conducted at Ducktown, Tennessee. It was indicated that Carol King thought Lowenthal could do a lot if he once got started, but that recently he was somewhat discouraged. This allegation of Carol King, as previous allegations made in this matter, was unfounded. Carol King is an attorney who has represented numerous Communists.

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[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

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House Committee on Un-American Activities

[redacted] (a).

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ

SECRET

July 3, 1950

MAX H. LOWENTHAL

BACKGROUND

[redacted]

referred

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.

[redacted]

b7c

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-52

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

From May 16, 1942 to April 14, 1944, he served as a consultant for the Board of Economic Warfare, FEA, at a per diem salary of $35. (65-56402-2294, pg. 258, Records of FEA)

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 time.

Max Lowenthal was at one time a partner in the law firm of Lowenthal, Szold and Brandwen, 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:

[redacted]

(62-80269-12, pg. 4[redacted]

[redacted] (100-7660-3994, pg. 7

referred

[redacted] (66-2542-3-53-1045; 101-2416 Sub A)

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 American progress in that country." The prospectus mentions Soviet concessions consisting of six factories in Petrograd and three factories in Moscow, 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. According to the prospectus, the corporation was the outgrowth of a visit of Sidney Hillman (deceased), former President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to Russia in 1921. (62-25733-42)

[redacted] This organization was cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835, which relates to the loyalty of Government employees. (62-25733-20, pg. 7; 100-7046-120)

b7D

[redacted] This organization was also cited by the Attorney General as one which came within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (62-25733-20, pg. 9; 100-1170-49)

b7D

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 of the House of Representatives on March 29, 1944. 62-25733-41, pg. 5; 100-25639-14

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect Max Lowenthal of 1 West 92nd Street, New York City, was a member of the National Lawyers Guild. These records reflect that "when he headed the Rehabilitation and Recovery Division of the Foreign Economic Administration, his staff included Allan Rosenberg, attorney, who is now actively defending Communist organizations and individuals in Washington, D. C." The National Lawyers Guild was cited as a Communist Front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives on March 19, 1944. (100-25733-40x)

3/8/48

[redacted]

(62-25733-20 pg 5)

b7c,D

Ludwig Martens was investigated by the Departments of Labor and Justice, and as a result of these investigations, deportation proceedings against Martens were instituted in 1920 on the grounds that he was a member of the Russian Communist Party, that he believed in the establishment of the Soviet form of Government all over the world, and assisted in spreading the propaganda of the Third International. He and his entire family were permitted to depart voluntarily from the United States in 1921, and, according to the Soviet Press, he died around October 1, 1948. It is interesting to note that Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, a native of Russia who had been residing in the United States, was employed in Martens' technical section and he departed with Martens. Adams later engaged in Soviet espionage in the New York area. (Summary of Soviet and Satellite Espionage and Communist Activities in the U.S., 12-15-48)

"Human Events", published weekly in Washington, D. C., said of Lowenthal on September 25, 1946, "It may be a mere coincidence, but since Mr. Lowenthal's appointment, General Clay has permitted leaders of the Soviet sponsored SED 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." (105-8697-11 pg 9)

An article in the New York Times for January 15, 1947, reported an attack on the World Federation of Trade Unions by Representative George A. Dondero, Republican of Michigan, as an instrument for world wide attack on American foreign policy.

SECRET

During his attack he referred to Lowenthal as the General Counsel for General Clay in Germany and said that he was a man of long-established ties with Communist organizations and one whose loyalty was questionable.

(100-260007 Sub A)

SECRET

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

b7D

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

b7C,D

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

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

[redacted]

referred

SECRET

[redacted] (62-25733-22)

[redacted] (62-25733-22)

referred

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

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

[redacted] (62-59238-6)

[redacted]

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] It will be recalled that on the floor of the Senate on February 2, 1942, Senator Truman alleged in substance that the Bureau had no excuse for not intercepting messages between Japanese spies in Hawaii and authorities in Japan. Generally speaking, the Senator's remarks were critical of the Bureau's activities. It seems apparent that Lowenthal was the one who supplied Senator Truman with the material he utilized in this speech. (62-25733-20) b7D

[redacted] (C) b1

(100-227943-10)

A report prepared by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944 concerning Communist front organizations, reflected that [redacted] s affiliated with the following organizations: the American League against War and Fascism, the American Peace Mobilization, the American Youth Congress, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the National Negro Congress. All of the above organizations have been designated by the Attorney General as Communist organizations within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (100-221057-16) b7c

[redacted] b1

(C) (65-56402-2309, page 157 & serial 2088, page 99)

[redacted] (C)

b1

[redacted] b1

(C) (65-56402-2326, p. 177)

[redacted] b1

(C) (65-56402-Sub 1 Serial 1810)

On June 23, 1947, it was ascertained through a highly reliable source that Senator Burton K. Wheeler contacted Max Lowenthal on June 23, 1947. During the conversation Lowenthal referred to some published statement to the effect that Wheeler was going to head the Department of Justice. Wheeler replied that there was "nothing to it". Lowenthal said that he thought it would be a fine move for the President to make. (65-56402-2850)

On June 24, 1947, it was ascertained through this same source that Max Lowenthal spoke to Matt Connelly, a Presidential Assistant at the White House. Max Lowenthal said, "Remember we talked yesterday about the Bulwinkle Bill. Now understand I didn't suggest any veto or anything or any other bill to him but if he is going to do it let's make sure it isn't overridden." Connelly agreed. Lowenthal continued, "That takes some work in advance."

[redacted] (C) (65-56402-2850)

b1

[redacted]

(C)

65-56402, sub 1, serial 1688 b1

[redacted]

b1

(C)

(100-355363-2, p. 13;
65-56402-2601, p. 58)

About July, 1947, a confidential informant made available diaries belonging to Mary Jane Keeney and her husband, Phillip O. Keeney. These diaries were maintained by Mary Jane Keeney over a period of eight years and they contained information reflecting numerous contacts between the Keeneys and Michael Naigles. These contacts usually showed that the Keeneys and the Naigles spent the afternoons and evenings together and on numerous occasions other individuals were present, among whom was Mrs. Max Lowenthal.

(101-4732-12)

On October 15, 1947, according to a confidential informant, Miriam Naigles was contacted by Max Lowenthal and he informed her that he desired to repay her for some type of work she had performed for him. She agreed to forward Lowenthal

SECRET

a bill. The nature of this work was not identified by the informant. Miriam Naigles is the wife of Michael Naigles. According to a confidential informant, the Naigles have been members of the Communist Party for some length of time. Michael Naigles has been alleged to have engaged in Soviet espionage activities with David Ralph Wahl, Washington representative of the American Jewish Conference, previously mentioned herein, and is an associate of Phillip and Mary Jane Keeney who have been reported by a confidential source as having been members of the Communist Party.

(101-4732-25, 27, 22, p. 3, 12)

[redacted]

(65-56402-2966)

b1

On May 6, 1947, it was ascertained through a highly confidential source that Philip Dunaway had in his effects a report pertaining to an investigation concerning "Lyle Winston Cooper, Business Research Economist, Works Progress Administration, Internal Security - Hatch Act". This report was made by Special Agent C. A. Hardison, Washington, D. C., dated April 18, 1942. This report was recovered by the New York Office on June 7, 1947.

(65-56402-2606)

[redacted] b1

(c)

[redacted]

(s)

[redacted] b1

(100-353977-19)

[redacted] According to the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Max Lowenthal of 1 West 92nd Street, New York City, while head of the Rehabilitation and Recovery Division of the Foreign Economic Administration had Allen Rosenberg, attorney, on his staff. Rosenberg has been mentioned here-in be-fore as a subject in the Silvermaster case. b7D

(66-2542-3-53-1045, p. 2;
65-25773-40; 121-25733-40X)

[redacted] (c)

b1

SECRET

[redacted] (C) b1

[redacted] b2 b7D

101-2261-83, p. 3.

[redacted] b7C,D

[redacted] b7C,D

101-3411-142, PP. 12, 14, 15.
101-3411-83, PP. 3 and 6.

A confidential informant advised that [redacted] was in contact (by mail) with Max Lowenthal March 27, 1950. b7C

101-2261-92, P. 5.

[redacted] b7C b7E

101-3411-147, pgs. 4, 7

EFFORTS TO DISCREDIT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

FBI

[redacted]

b7D

(62-25733-20) April 8, 1940

It is interesting to note that on March 25, 1940, Walter Winchell's column carried the following: "Incidentally, the Attorney General has protested the appointment of Max Lowenthal to the Senate Wire Tapping probe on the ground that he was the writer of the anonymous brief against John Edgar Hoover. It was distributed by Lowenthal's stooge Litchfield--the irony of it: that an anonymous letter writer should be against wire tapping."

62-31615-A NY Memo 4/8/40 ~~(94-4099-2)~~ (94-4-4099-2)

[redacted]

(94-1-8863-3) b7D

In furtherance of this "smear" campaign, according to an extremely confidential source, Carol King wrote to Lee Pressman in Washington, D. C., on May 24, 1940, and asked whether it would not be a good idea for the Mine and Smelter Workers to get in touch with Max Lowenthal with reference to the FBI's activities at Ducktown, Tennessee. Carol King stated that she did not

Congressman Hobbs intended to legalize wire tapping in specific types of cases, particularly those relating to the National Defense program. Lowenthal stated that the use of wire tapping in espionage, sabotage and other cases involving serious felonies constituted a menace and a threat to the American people. (62-25733-20 p. 8)

3 [redacted]

(62-25733-24, 20 p. 10) b7D

[redacted]

(62-25733-24, 20 p. 11) b7D

SECRET

[redacted]

(62-25733-20 p. 12) b7C,D

[redacted]

(62-66888-1) b7C,D

An item of considerable interest to the Bureau was discovered by Agents of the New York Office in the office of Carol Weiss King, heretofore mentioned as an attorney who has represented numerous Communists. [redacted] It was quite apparent from this that Lowenthal and Carol King probably worked on the "smear" of the Bureau together and that Lowenthal submitted his ideas to King either for approval or assistance. It is a well-known fact that Carol King has represented numerous notorious Communists and was an incorporator of the Compro Daily Publishing Company which at one time published the "Daily Worker". She acted as counsel for Harry Bridges and has been active in the defense of [redacted] b7C,D

[redacted] (C) (39-915-1-81X; 65-56402-2985)

b1

MISCELLANEOUS

By memorandum dated August 6, 1929, the Director related that Max Lowenthal, in his capacity as secretary of the National Commission of Law Observance and Enforcement (the Wickersham Commission), requested various items of information relating to the investigative work of the Bureau, the most pertinent of which are as follows:

"A memorandum setting forth the percentage of time spent by the Agents and Accountants of the Bureau on the more important phases of the Bureau's investigative work, such as National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, White Slave Traffic Act, Mails to Defraud, Theft from Interstate Shipment, Anti-Trust Violations, etc.

"A memorandum of the course of instruction followed at the training school for Special Agents and Special Accountants.

"A memorandum of the procedure followed in the selection of Special Agents and Special Accountants.

"A memorandum on the procedure followed to check the work and efficiency of Special Agents and special Accountants after their appointment to the Bureau.

"Three copies of the new manual of instructions.

"Six copies of the efficiency ratings sheets used for field employees.

"Six copies of the personality reports sheets used by Inspectors in examining applicants."

During the remaining months of 1929, also during 1930, considerable additional material was furnished by the Bureau to Lowenthal, including three copies of the Bureau's Manual of Rules and Regulations, and one copy of the Manual of Instructions. There is no indication the manuals were returned.

62-21747-17; 62-25733-3

Some time subsequent to Lowenthal's resignation from the Wickersham Commission, he was an assistant to Ferdinand Pecora during the Stock Market Investigation and [redacted]

62-25733-20 b7D

July 20, 1950

RECORDED - 27

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

62-25733-58

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
Special Consultant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

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

b7c

My Dear Admiral:

[redacted]

b7D

Max Lowenthal was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on February 20, 1888, the son of Nathan Lowenthal who was born in Kaunas, Lithuania. Lowenthal attended the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis where he received a B.A. Degree in 1909. In 1912 he received an LL.B. Degree from Harvard University. Lowenthal resides at 407 Central Park West, New York City.

Over the years Lowenthal has held numerous responsible government positions, though to my knowledge he does not hold a position in the government at the present time. From 1917 to 1918 he was assistant secretary and later secretary to the President's Mediation Commission. In 1919 he was an informal aide in the War Department. From 1918 to 1919 he was assistant chairman of the War Policies Board. Lowenthal was assistant secretary to the Second President's Industrial Conference from 1920 to 1921.

It might be noted that from 1929 to 1930 this individual was an executive secretary for the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Observance. From 1933 to 1934 he served as Research Director of the House Banking and Currency Committee. He was the Chief Counsel for the U. S. Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce from 1935 to 1939, and from [illegible] of

MJ [redacted]

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the Board of Economic Warfare, May 1942 to [illegible] 1945. During a portion of this period, Henry Wallace was of course Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Lowenthal's last known official connection with the United States Government was in August, 1948, when he was appointed an Adviser on Problems of Internal Restitution, Sequestration and Disposal of Jewish Property to General Lucius Clay, Allied Military Government, Berlin. During the periods not covered by Lowenthal's government employment he was engaged in private law practice and writing for various magazines.

In the past, several strong allegations have been received alleging Communist Party membership on the part of Lowenthal.

[redacted]

b7D

62-80-269-1-4

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted] Lowenthal, an attorney, according to the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, has actively defended Communist organizations and individuals in Washington.

[redacted]

(File 66-2543-3-53-1045; 101-2410, Sub A)
(File 100-25733-40 z)

b7D, G

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 American progress in that country." 62-25733-32

[redacted] b7D

This particular organization was cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835, which relates to the loyalty of government employees. 62-25733-30, 41, 100-70046

[redacted]

This organization was also cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. b7D

62-25733-30, 39

In February, 1942, Lowenthal's name was carried on the letterhead of the International Juridical Association as being a member of the National Committee of this organization representing the District of Columbia. This group was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. 62-25733-41, 45 100-258936-14

It should be further noted that the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that Lowenthal was a member of the National Lawyers Guild. The latter was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. 62-25733-40

According to the New York Times for January 13, 1947, Representative George A. Dondero attacked the World Federation of Trade Unions as an instrument for world-wide attack on American foreign policy and during the course of his remarks referred to Lowenthal as the General Counsel for General Clay in Germany. He described Lowenthal as a man of long-established ties with Communist organizations and one whose loyalty was questionable. (File 100-260007, sub A)

62-25733-32

with a number of individuals who have been reported to have engaged in Soviet espionage or Communist underground activities in Washington in the early 1940's. 65-51402

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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FBI/DOJ

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

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

Wilson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Mr. Nichols

As you suggested, I talked to Matt Connelley this morning for about thirty minutes concerning Max Lowenthal and the book that he is writing which will be highly critical of the Director and the Bureau. Mr. Connelley was told that the Director desired him to know of certain derogatory information that the Bureau had concerning Lowenthal, his previous writings and his antagonistic attitude toward Government agencies generally and the Bureau in particular. [redacted]

b7D
b7C

[redacted] Mention was also made to Mr. Connelley concerning material which was furnished to [redacted] on the White House Staff, this material being copies of Law Enforcement Bulletins and copies of two old Annual Reports. Before continuing further, Mr. Connelley interrupted to state that he had known Max Lowenthal for a number of years, that he was a peculiar individual and that he had at one time worked with the President when he, the President, was Senator. The exact nature of Lowenthal's work with the President was not immediately recalled by Mr. Connelley.

Connelley stated that he knew that Lowenthal was writing a book but did not have the least idea what it was about. According to Connelley, Lowenthal contacted him some time back and asked him in veiled language if he was interested in seeing the material he intended to use. Connelley informed Lowenthal that he had no interest in the matter and did not desire to see the manuscript that Lowenthal had prepared at that time. Connelley stated that from the tenor of Lowenthal's conversation he got the impression that Lowenthal wanted him to write a Foreword or at least give verbal approval of his book. Connelley stated that such an approach was not unusual on the part of Lowenthal as he quite frequently came to Connelley with some "bright idea" and asked if Connelley or the President would be interested. On all occasions Connelley stated that he brushed Lowenthal off, whereupon Lowenthal's only response would be, "Well, it doesn't hurt to try."

RECORDED - 119

RRR [redacted]

b7C

INDEXED 119

62-42723-54

13 APR 1 1962

12

DEES. FILES

In continuing the discussion on Lowenthal, I pointed out to Mr. Connelley the derogatory information that the Bureau had in its files. Principally in the past, strong allegations had been received alleging Communist Party membership on the part of Lowenthal: [redacted] It was also mentioned to Mr. Connelley that in 1923 Lowenthal was General Counsel for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, New York City, the aims and purposes of which were to aid and assist in developing the resources of Russia.

b7D

[redacted] that this particular organization was cited by the Attorney General as a Communist front organization. [redacted] another group that was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. It was pointed out to Mr. Connelley that the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflected that Max Lowenthal was a member of the National Lawyers Guild and that still another informant reported that Lowenthal had been associated with a number of individuals who had been reported to have engaged in Soviet espionage or Communist underground activities in Washington in the early 1940's.

b7D

The writings of Lowenthal over a number of years were called to Mr. Connelley's attention and the highly critical nature of such writings as they pertained to the FBI and the Director [redacted] In conjunction with Lowenthal's campaign to discredit the FBI, Mr. Connelley's attention was called to the fact that information had come to our attention that Lowenthal had worked closely with one Carol Weiss King; that it was well known that Carol King had represented numerous notorious Communists as an attorney and that she, King, has also acted as counsel for Harry Bridges. b7D

Upon giving these facts to Mr. Connelley, he stated that they were undoubtedly incorporated in the letter that the Bureau gave to Admiral Souers. He stated that he had not read the Bureau's letter but that Souers had mentioned it to him when he, Souers, handed it to the President. Connelley stated that Souers commented, "I have a letter from J. Edgar Hoover concerning your friend. I intend to give it to the President unless you have some objection." Connelley stated that he told Souers he certainly had no objection and that the President should see the letter. Connelley stated that the President now has the letter and that when it is checked back to Souers, he, Connelley, intends to look at it to get all the facts it contains.

Mr. Connelley commented that of course there is nothing that can be done now to stop the publication of the book but that he intends to see that the President is verbally given "the right steer" on Lowenthal.

Connelley advised that he was very appreciative of the fact that the Director saw fit to tip him off on this matter. He asked that I pass his words of appreciation on to the Director.

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

Glevin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

For record purposes, ASAC Whelan of New York ascertained that Lowenthal presently resides in a penthouse apartment at 467 Central Park West, for which he pays $175 a month.

[redacted]

b7D

LBN: [redacted]

b7C

RECORDED - 123

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

b7C

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

In compliance with the request of Asst. Dir. L. B. Nichols, informants of known reliability in Communist matters, including [redacted] were contacted and were unable to furnish any information concerning LOWENTHAL. [redacted] and [redacted] both of whom have also furnished reliable information concerning Communist matters were unable to supply any information concerning Mr. LOWENTHAL.

[redacted]

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b7C
b7D

DEFERRED RECORDING

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

b7C

62-25733-56

EX-16

DEC 22 1955

☑ 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 you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name 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.

92 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). (58)

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

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

62-25733-57, 58, 59 + 60

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FBI/DOJ

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

INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

b7c FBI

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION
REGION OF ORIGIN: CENTRAL OFFICE

Name of Applicant:	MAX LOWENTHAL	POSITION: Consultant, Board of Economic Warfare, $35 per diem when actually employed, Public Law 28, 77th Congress. (Central Office Experience Brief dated March 4, 1943 indicates applicant entered on duty February 16, 1942.
Address of Applicant:	1 W. Irving St., Chevy Chase, Md.	
Investigated at:	New York City, Brooklyn, N. Y. and, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	
Investigated on:	September 27th to December 13, 1943, intermittently.	
Investigated by:	Thomas Shapiro, Investigator.	

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

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

It is requested that the following witnesses be interviewed:

J. B. S. Hardman, Editor of the official publication of Amalgamated Clothing Workers,
Sidney Hillman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers,
Judge Julian W. Mack, former Federal Judge, office in Woolworth Building.
Ralph Emerson, 2515 Newton Ave., Astoria, L. I., N. Y., an employee of the Phelps-Dodge Oil Co., and a former Communist who might have information ;
Morris Ernst, Attorney;
Louis Gruss, 66 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., a former party member who secured the evidence in the Paul Kern investigation;
Appropriate official or officials of Kuehn Loeb & Co.

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

refused

About 1923, Sidney Hillman organized the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, in connection with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the ostensible purpose of the organization which was incorporated in Delaware, was to manufacture and sell in

established that the State of California, after an investigation of the concern, indicted its officials, but later quashed the indictments and banned the sale of RAIC securities. The applicant was attorney for the Amalgamated, its Bank, and the RAIC, holding stock in the RAIC along with his wife.

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

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

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

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

[redacted]

b7D FBI

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

By direction of the District Manager;

Very truly yours,
Chester D. Smith
Acting Principal Investigator.

incorporate in this report the testimony of the witnesses listed in such report, as taken from the notes attached thereto.

WITNESSES

MR. R. CAMERON, Head Elevator Operator, 322 Central Park West, New York City, Interviewed March 20, 1943, by Investigator M. Raymond Stone.

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

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

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

BERNARD GINSLEY, Real Estate Brokers, 2095 Broadway, New York City, Interviewed March 20, 1943 by Investigator M. Raymond Stone.

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.

MR. LEE A. SCHILLER, Agent for Wood-Dolson, Real Estate Brokers, 241 W. 72nd St., New York City, Interviewed March 20, 1943, by Investigator M. Raymond Stone.

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. Mr. Jacob Aisenberg, owned the building before we obtained it from the bank. Mr. Aisenberg is still living at 322 Central Park West in Apartment 8-b. He should be able to give you some information about Mr. Lowenthal.

MR. JACOB AISENBERG, Apt. 8-b, 322 Central Park West, New York City, Interviewed March 20, 1943 by Investigator M. Raymond Stone.

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.

Zionist organizations excepting the Zionist organization. He is very active in that. He must be in the money, because he was paying around $1800 or $2000 for his apartment here. He has two boys. The only trouble we ever had was one time when Rex Beach, the writer, who lived above them, complained because the boys played the piano too much and he couldn't concentrate.

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

MR. HAROLD UNGAR, Attorney with the General Counsel's Office, Railroad Retirement Board, 45 Broadway, New York City, Interviewed March 22,1943, by Investigator M. Raymond Stone.

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

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

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

I think that Mr. Lowenthal is just above the top of the world. I knew him over 3½ 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 Brandwein. 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.

MR. ALLAN STROOCK, Attorney, Law firm of Stroock, Stroock and Lavan, 61 Broadway, New York City. Interviewed March 22, 1943 by Investigator M. Raymond Stone.

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.

MR. ROBERT SZOLD, Partner, Law firm of Szold and Brandwein, 30 Broad St., New York City.
Interviewed March 22, 1943 by Investigator M. Raymond Stone.

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 he and I formed the law firm of Lowenthal and Szold. A few years later R. W. Perkins came in with us. Max is married to a niece of Judge Mack. The judge is an old and sick man now and I doubt if you could see him. Max finally left the firm and retired. He is pretty well heeled so far as money is concerned. His wife will inherit well. He's not the 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 h 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 I was Assistant Attorney General in Puerto Rico and following that I was then in the Department of Justice for a while.

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

I think Joe Bear of the Bear-Sterns Brokerage firm and also E. F. Drew of the E. F. Drew and Company could also tell you all about him.

JOSEPH BEAR, Partner, Bear & Stearns, Brokerage Firm, 1Wall St., New York City
Interviewed March 22, 1943 by Investigator M. Raymond Stone.

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, who was once my law partner. 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,

disgustingly liberal.

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

MR. SAMUEL FINE, Real Estate Agent, 371 E. 149th St., Bronx, N. Y.
Interviewed March 22, 1943 by Investigator M. Raymond Stone.

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 "Isms". My recommendation for him is A-1. He is a very well educated man. I think he is a Harvard man.

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

MR. SAMUEL DAVID, Bookkeeper, Aisenberg & Fine, Real Estate Agents, 371 E. 149th St., Bronx, N. Y.
Interviewed March 22, 1943 by Investigator M. Raymond Stone.

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 America 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 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 Caldwalader, Wickersham and Taft of New York. He was assistant to Mr. Wickersham as special counsel for the City of New York in the Port of New York Terminal rate case before the Interstate Commerce Committee.

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

New York World, August 8, 1930.

LOWENTHAL QUIT HOOVER LAW BODY SEEKING IDEAL LOST

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

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

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

President Hoover, who originally had promised to create a board for the study of the prohobition 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.

... of the offices, the ... the commission's many research experts and investigators, and the expenditure of the commission's subsidy from Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

chairman still bound him, he said, and he felt he [illegible] confirmation or denial to the reasons reported by his friends for his resignation.

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

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

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

New York Times, February 9, 1931

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New York Times, August 26, 1933.

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

New York Times, August 12, 1937.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was accused before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce today of questionable activities dating back as far as 1926

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.

Frederic W. Ecker, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life and Alfred E. Meyers, 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 Mr. Ecker nor Mr. Meyers was on the list, but Frederic H. Ecker, father of Frederic W. Ecker, was on it. The elder Mr. Ecker, 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. Frederic H. Ecker, the committee said, realized a profit of $15,50

Mr. Ecker and Mr. Meyers made no effort to conceal their resentment at the testimony. Mr. Ecker 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. Mr. Meyers denounced the production of the evidence as an insinuation that persons prominent in the management of insurance companies and banks had been guilty of taking bribes. Mr. Lowenthal insisted that he was making no insinuations, but was simply putting into the record certain facts that had come into the possession of the Senate Committee.

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

New York Times, April 13, 1939.

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

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

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

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. ...

MR. JACOB BAKER, Investigator, B'Nai B'rith Anti Defamation League, 212 Fifth Ave., 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? "

Mr. Henry Monsky, President of B'Nai B'rith, is located in Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Morris Bisgyer, 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 Mr. Lawrence White, Regional Secretary of the B'Nai B'rith at 11 W. 42nd Street.

MR. MORRIS ERNST, Attorney, 285 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 Morris 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

... any position a ... on earth. I would always wonder who he is ... 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.

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

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

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

MR. EMANUEL SONNENREICH, Field Secretary, District #1, B'Nai B'rith, 11 W. 42nd St., New York City.
Interviewed September 27, 1943.

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

COLONEL MONTIFIORE C. KAHN, President, Henry Weiss Lodge #165, B'Nai B'rith, 25 W. 43rd St., New York City.
Interviewed September 27, 1943.

I am a member of Military Intelligence and during President Harding's administration Senator Ladd and myself were on a commission that went to Russia.

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

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

... anyone had ever approached an official of B'Nai B'rith to try and undermine the F. B. I. I have just called Mr. Arnold Forster, Chief, Investigations Division, of the Anti-Defamation League, and he is going to check our inner confidential file.

MR. ARNOLD FORSTER, Chief, Investigations Division, B'Nai B'rith Anti Defamation League, 212 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Interviewed September 28, 1943.

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

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

JUDGE MYRON SULZBERGER, Attorney, President of District #1, B'Nai B'rith, 61 Broadway, 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.

MR. CHARLES MOROWITZ, Counsel to District #1 and Former President of District #1, B'Nai B'rith, 36 W. 44th St., 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

— New York:

Mr. Harry Elmer Barnes, Professor Paul F. Brissenden, Joseph R. Brodsky, Osmond K. Frankel, Professor Jerome Frank, Henry T. Hunt, Professor Karl Llewelyn, Max Lowenthal, Roy Wilkins, Philip Wittemberg, 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 Emil K. Ellis, 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 Paul J. Kern, 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: Thomas Shapiro, Jr. Investigator.

FROM: Kenneth Glenn, Investigator

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

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

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

No further information."

/s/ Kenneth Glenn.

BERNARD MOSKIN, Attorney, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Interviewed October 4, 1943.

Mr. Louis Gruss, no longer has his office here as he is now employed as an attorney by the Office of Dependency Benefits at Newark, N. J. Mr. Gruss's address is 55 Winthrop St., Brooklyn.

MR. LOUIS GRUSS, 55 Winthrop St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Interviewed October 4, 1943.

I am now employed at the Office of Dependency Benefits at Newark. The material which I obtained in the Paul Kern case 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 Paul Kern was a member of.

I spent considerable money and research work in obtaining letter heads of organizations with which Mr. Kern 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 Mr. Kern 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",

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:

John P. Davis,
Thomas I. Emerson,
Henry T. Hunt,
Joseph Kovner,
Max Lowenthal,
Lee Pressman,
Ralph T. Seward,
Herbert Wechsler,
Ruth Weyand,
David Ziskind.

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

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

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

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

BENJAMIN J. BUTTENWEISER, Navy Lieutenant (Senior Grade) and partner, Kuhn-Loeb & Co., Bankers, 52 William St., 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Captain Lewis S. Strauss, of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C. knows more about his background than I do. Young Tom Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is now in the Army, could tell you something about Lowenthal. The elder Lamont 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, Mr. Robert Swaine of the law firm of Cravath, DeGersdorff, Swaine & Wood.

MR. RALPH EMERSON, 2515 Newton Ave., Astoria, L. I., 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 legislative representative for the Maritime groups 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, Dannie Dreisen, who was placed in my office by Joe Curran and Rathbourne. Dannie 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 Eli Oliver of the Amalgamated Bank. Oliver 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. Oliver is no friend particularly of Wheeler's. He is politically reliable. The Communists made it hot

... figures ... and he might be able to tell you something about Lowenthal.

I worked for British Intelligence on the waterfront here for about 8 months before we got into the war.

> 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 Ralph Emerson in their employ. During the interview, Mr. Emerson 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 squallor at the time your investigator called.

MR. ELI OLIVER, Window Teller, Amalgamated Bank, 15 Union Square, New York City.
Interviewed October 7, 1943.

I never had any association with or know anything about Mr. Max Lowenthal. I think that Sidney Benjamin, auditor of the bank, knows him.

MR. SIDNEY BENJAMIN, Auditor, Amalgamated Bank, 15 Union Square, New York City.
Interviewed October 7, 1943.

I am auditor for the Board of Directors of this bank and directly responsible to the Board. 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 secretary of some 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

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. Lowenthal's name. In fact, I never heard anyone say anything bad about the man. That is unusual, but that is the type of man he is. Mr. Sidney Hillman, President of the union could tell you something about him. Many of the officers of the bank can give you a good account of him. Mayor LaGuardia was also connected with the bank the same time that Lowenthal was and they know each other well. Mr. Adolph Held, president of the bank can give you a good account of him.

From my association with Mr. Lowenthal, 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.

MR. ADOLPH HELD, President, Amalgamated Bank of New York, 15 Union Square, New York City.
Interviewed October 7, 1943.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: This witness is chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, 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.

I became president of this bank in 1925. Max Lowenthal was one of the organizing committees which created this bank and was on the Board of Directors for many years from 1925 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. Lowenthal a man of the highest integrity, and absolutely reliable. In my opinion, in talking of Mr. Lowenthal, 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.

[illegible] 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 Brandwen. 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.

MR. ROBERT W. PERKINS, General Counsel, Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., 321 W. 44th St., 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 and when I came in, the firm added my name to it. That relationship

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 reorganizations, 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 teamof Cohen and Corcoran in Washington is a friend of his and can tell you all about Max. Mr. Lowenthal married into the Mack family, of which his wife is the daughter of Fred Mack, a broker on Wall Street.

Max has a farm up in New Milford, Conn. which he has had for about 15 years and is a gentlemen farmer. In his living habits he is puritanical. He doesn't smoke and is a teetotaler. I don't even think he swears. He has never been arrested, or in any scandals or anything like that. He lives within his means and I am sure he pays his bills quite promptly. He is one of the smartest fellows that I know. Very smart and scrupulously honest.

He is a liberal and all that, but not a Communist. I am sure he is not a Communist. He is very liberal along the Frankfurter philosophy--pro-labor. He is not one of the Henry Wallace school. Wallace is too much of a visionary. Max has both of his feet on the ground. He is no Nazi or Fascist.

Mr. Szold would know him well, but he has gone abroad now on some kind of a mission. Maxwell Brandwen 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.

MR. SIDNEY HERTZBERG, Editor, Common Sense Magazine, 10 E. 49th St., New York City.
Interviewed October 11, 1943.

I was national director of the America-First Committee for 3½ months prior to

Lowenthal several times in Senator Wheeler's office. I got out of the America First Committee, after I tried to reconcile the extremists in the committee.

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 LaFolette 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.

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 Charles Clift, who, the last time I heard, was working for the Federal Communications Commission in Washington. You might also see John Carson, who was consumer counsel for the Bituminous Coal Commission. Paul Ward of the Senate Press attached to the Baltimore Sun and James Wechsler of the Washington Post would also know him.

MR. J. B. S. HARDMAN, Editor, Advance Newspaper, Official publication of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York City.
Interviewed October 11, 1943.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: The Commission is doubtless aware of the fact that this witness was a member of the Communist Party in the early 1920's and broke with the Party about 1924.

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 Brandwen, 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.

Communist leanings or connections, unless he acquired them since I was last associated with him. He must be of the same party as Herbert Hoover's party, because he was appointed by him for the Wickersham Committee, even though he was working with Senator Wheeler.

I would recommend Mr. Loventhal without qualification for any position in the government.

The Russian American Industrial Corporation was created in the early 1920's, shortly after the Russian Revolution. Mr. 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.

JUDGE JEROME FRANK, Circuit Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit, Southern District of New York, Federal Bldg., Foley Square, New York City, Interviewed October 11, 1943.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: It is difficult to reconcile Judge Jerome Frank's background and his appointment to his present position by President Roosevelt in March of 1941 with the statement in the brief in this case which states in part as follows:

... "It has been alleged that the subject, Judge Jerome Frank, and Sigmund Hertzberg, were the brains behind the 'America First' organization."

Are you going to keep what I tell you in the strictest confidence?

Well, then, I have known Max Loventhal for about 10 years and my association with him was closest during the time that I was Special Counsel with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with respect to railroad matters. 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 conspiratal 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 Telford Taylor, who used to work for and with him on the Wheeler Senate Railroad Investigative Committee. Mr. Taylor is now, I think, General Counsel for the Federal Communications Commission in Washington.

as our counsel and I said nothing doing. On financial matters there is no doubt about his integrity, but I question his intellectual integrity. He is in my opinion a neurotic and you can't foretell what a neurotic might do. I am prejudiced against him. It was common knowledge among our friends that Lowenthal was the one who wrote the speech for one of the mid-West Senators when William Douglas's appointment was submitted to the U. S. Supreme Court. This speech was for, I believe, one of the Minnesota Senators who is now dead. It referred to Douglas as a tool of Wall Street and I resented that greatly because one thing I know for sure and that was that Douglas was not a tool of Wall Street. You should see Judge Douglas about that speech.

Another thing, his reports were not always accurate. Instead of letting the facts speak for themselves, he would color them and stretch the facts to build up his reports. That is something I cannot approve of.

One person on the Wheeler Committee whom you should see is Senator Truman, as there is no question as to where he stands in the war effort. As to Senator Wheeler, I don't think he would be a desirable man to have in a position of importance in the government, on account of his stand towards the war, and I don't believe he has changed. Now, whether Lowenthal's association with Wheeler affected Lowenthal's outlook towards the war, is a matter of conjecture. I don't know what effect on Lowenthal this association with Wheeler has had. I am trying to give you as complete a picture of him as possible. I am sure that he wouldn't use information that came into his possession for his own financial gain. However, I feel that he would use it, if he had a fight with his superiors and was fired. He would use this information not for the purpose of disclosing information, but in a revengeful manner. He isn't the type of man that would put his hand in the till, but if he should get peeved he might steal a lot of information. I, personally, wouldn't hire him if it was up to me.

You might see Judge Ferdinand Pecora about him. They did some work together when Pecora was on the Senate Banking Investigative Committee. I can't think of anyone else in New York for you to see.

MR. LAWRENCE WHITE, Secretary, District #1, B'Nai B'Rith, 11 W. 42nd St., New York City,
Interviewed October 11, 1943.

I do not know Mr. Max Lowenthal nor have I ever had any association with a person by that name. I don't know anything about him.

JUDGE FERDINAND PECORA, New York State Supreme Court, 60 Center St., New York City.
Interviewed October 29, 1943.

I first met Max Lowenthal in 1933, when he was called to my attention by a mutual friend. He worked with me 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, but I didn't want any $1 a year men on my committee, so I paid him a nominal salary. He is a man that is comfortably well fixed, but not extremely wealthy.

I haven't seen him in the past two years.

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.

MISS KAY MEYERS, Secretary to Walter Winchell, New York Daily Mirror, 235 E. 45th St., 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.

MR. HARRY ADAMS, Reference Room Clerk, 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. M., Miss Rose Bigman, Secretary to Walter Winchell, 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 files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

MR. JOHN W. DAVIS, Partner, Law Firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardner & Reed, 15 Broad St., New York City,
Interviewed December 10, 1943.

I recall the name of Max Lowenthal, but I can't seem to place him. I'm afraid

MR. ROBERT T. SWAINE, Partner, Law Firm of Cravath, DeGersdorff, Swaine & Wood,
15 Broad St., 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, after having been made the target of his book "The Investor Pays" which dealt with the reorganization of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. As to whether it was an honest attack, is a matter of opinion, and I felt that it wasn't.

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 Brandwen 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. He had me on the stand down in Washington for weeks at a time.

The person for you to see about Lowenthal is Senator Truman as well as Senator Wheeler.

Max is an exceptionally capable and brilliant attorney, but I can't agree with him on his basic philosophy and economic concepts. I am sure that he is highly regarded by the powers in the New Deal administration. He attacked Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, both of whom are my clients. As to whether the attacks were justifiable and honest ones is a matter of opinion. He wasn't the only one that attacked us. 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 themself, but when pieced together in a story in a particular way, they distort and discolor the true picture. The individual facts are accurate, but when pieced together, as he did, presented a distorted picture. He is the kind of a man that would make a last minute press release so the other side would not be in a position to get in their side of the story. The two men whom he principally attacked at Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are now dead.

He believes in a greater government control of enterprise and because of my background and clients, I am in direct conflict with him.

I know little of his personal life, but I think he is a clean living man and moderate in all his personal habits.

I am confident he has no Nazi or Fascist connections, as he is (reference to religion deleted). He is no Communist. As to his loyalty to this country, I would have no hesitancy on that.

As to whether I would recommend him for a position in the government, let me put it this way. If I was doing the hiring for the agency, I wouldn't hire him. I know if you asked him the same question, he wouldn't hire me.

Someone you might see who would be able to tell you something about Lowenthal

MR. T. W. LAMONT, Chairman of the Board, J. P. Morgan & Co., Wall & Broad Sts., 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.

MR. SIDNEY HILLMAN, President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York City,
Interviewed December 13, 1943.

The only thing I have ever had against Max Lowenthal was that he was a pacifist. How he feels now, I don't know. Our relations in recent years have been strained because of his pacifism and he knew how keenly I felt about the war effort.

My association with him goes back many years to shortly after the last war. He was then in a law firm of Lowenthal, Szold and 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. Max was my personal advisor. I have nothing but the highest regard for his ability and integrity. To give you an idea of the confidence I had in him, I had the bank once sell six million dollars worth of bonds just upon his advice. 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, as I was on the National Defense Board and served with Knudsen in heading the Office of Production Management. 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.,

Judge Julian Mack, were he alive, could tell you something about Mr. Lowenthal. Max married his niece. His two boys now must be old enough to be in the Army.

His personal habits are beyond reproach. I have never heard of him ever being involved in any difficulties or doing anything that might reflect discredit on him. However, he is an opinionated fellow.

Someone who might be able to tell you something about Max Lowenthal is his former law partner Max Brandwen, who accompanied me to Washington when I was down there working for the government. Mr. Brandwen is now with the Shipping Administration in Washington. I don't know whether it is the War Shipping Administration or the Maritime Commission. Rabbi Stephen Weiss should be able to tell you something about Mr. Lowenthal's pacifist views.

Personally, I would recommend Max Lowenthal, for he is a very capable individual and I feel that now that we are in the war, he has changed his pacifist views.

JUDGE LEARNED HAND, Circuit Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, Federal Bldg., Foley Square, New York City,
Interviewed December 13, 1943.

I have known Max Lowenthal for a good man years. However, he is no business associate or friend of mine. I have known him merely as a casual acquaintance, and I don't believe that in all the time I've known him that we have talked to each other for more than 2 or 3 hours altogether.

Mr. Lowenthal is a very able and intelligent attorney. He has a fine mind.

The last time I saw him was in Washington in 1929 or 1930 at which time he was secretary of the "Booze" Commission. He was complaining then about how badly things were being run in the Commission and that he was going to quit. If George Wickersham were alive, he could tell you something about Mr. Lowenthal's work in connection with that commission.

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

The only thing that I have against the man from what I've heard is that he doesn't get on with people. To use a figure of speech, his crown does not fit his head.

No, I wouldn't recommend him for a position in the government because he doesn't get along with people.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: On December 13, 1943, your investigator called at the offices of the American Jewish Congress at 330 W. 42nd St. to interview Rabbi Stephen Weiss. Rabbi Weiss' 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.

Rabbi Weiss on telephone number Trafalgar 7-4050, for the purpose of arranging an interview. The above telephone number is Rabbi Weiss' unlisted telephone number at his home. Rabbi Weiss inquired as to whom your investigator desired to interview him about, and when informed of the name of the applicant, he became indignant and testified as follows:

Whoever gave you the Commission, to investigate Max Lowenthal is just an idiot. You might just as well investigate the President. I consider it a big joke to investigate him. I am amazed that the government does not know all about him. You can talk to any of the Cabinet members in Washington and find out all about Mr. Lowenthal. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the government service. Lowenthal is a very distinguished lawyer and has been in and out of the government service for the past 20 years. Instead of making $100,000 a year in private practice, he has been working for $5,000 or $6,000 a year for the government. You can speak to President Roosevelt about Mr. Lowenthal. You might just as well investigate Ickes 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.

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. Mr. Henry Monsky, president of the B'Nai B'rith, who is located at Omaha, Nebraska; Morris Bisgyer, National Secretary and Rabbi Paul Richman, 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.

Louis Gruss and Ralph Emerson, 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.

Federal Judge Jerome Frank, New York State Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, Adolph Held, President of the Amalgamated Bank, Robert W. Perkins, General Counsel, Warner Brothers Pictures Corp., J. B. Eardman, Editor of the "Advance", official publication of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and a number of other witnesses testified favorably as to the applicant's loyalty.

Mr. Morris Ernst, 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. Mr. Ernst 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. Mr. Ernst 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.

Judge Jerome Frank 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. Judge Frank stated that he voiced his objection when Mr. Douglas asked his opinion on the appointment of the applicant as counsel to the Securities and Exchange Commission. He questioned the applicant's intellectual integrity and stated that the applicant stretches facts and discolors findings in his reports, and that he is a difficult individual to work with. Judge Frank stated he had not been in contact with the applicant in the past four years.

Mr. Sidney Hertzberg, together with the applicant and Judge Jerome Frank, according to the brief, were allegedly the brains behind the "America First" organization. Mr. Hertzberg, former National Director of the America First Committee, 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.

Mr. Adolph Held 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. Judge Ferdinand Pecora testified in a similar vein.

[illegible] in recent [illegible] pacifist views. However, he didn't [illegible] 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 Loventhal 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. Rabbi Stephen Weiss 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. Mr. Benjamin Buttenweiser, partner of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who is now serving in the U. S. Navy, 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. Mr. Buttenweiser stated that the applicant is intellectually dishonest and he would not recommend him for government employment. He suggested that Captain Lewis Strauss, partner in the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and now located with the Naval Bureau of Ordnance in Washington, could furnish more information about the applicant. Mr. Robert T. Swaine, partner of the law firm of Cravath, DeGersdorff, Swaine & Wood, testified that the applicant was not to be relied on because of his lack of intellectual integrity.

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. Mr. Telford Taylor, who worked with the applicant on the above committee, and who is now reported to be General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, should likewise be in a position to offer some illuminating testimony on the applicant. Mr. Sidney Hillman stated that the applicant's former law partner, Maxwell Brandwen, 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

... such contacts have
..., ... if the Central Office deems further investigation necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas Shapiro,
Investigator.

TS:TH
December 15, 1943.

U.S. ... Received
DEC 18 1943

* * * * * *

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 B.E.W. The final appointment papers had not been completely processed.

FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/92 BY 8123 [redacted] FBI
b7C

SENATOR HARRY S

... up his ... and they were all very bright ... 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.

SENATOR BURTON K.WHEELER, Senator from , Senate Office Bldg.,Wash.,D.C.

I knew Max Lowenthal only in connection with his work here for us. He had written a book on the reorganization of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St.Paul Railroad, which was a masterpiece and I wanted him to work with my Committee on railroad finance. 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 to work for me, 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 in Montana 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----- 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.

MR.DAVID J.SAPOSS, Chief of the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board, Social Security Board Bldg.,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 Communistic element in the Board, if he was not actually a member of the Communist Party. In fact, I do not think that there

is any question that he is. Another fellow that Lowenthal has ...
Charles Flato and I ...

[illegible] 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 axes to grind in his office, but if there were any in B.E.W., I expect they would be in his Section.

MR.R.A.ANDERSON, Assistant Administrative Officer, Board of Economic Warfare, Room 2089, Temporary T,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 Lowrenthal 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.

MRS.MARY DONAHUE, Head of Project Control, Reoccupation Division, Board of

Government.

MR.MONROE OPPENHEIMER, General Counsel for the Board of Economic Warfare, Room 1082 Temporary Bldg.T.,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 Norris. 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 when I hired him as a Consultant, I assumed that recommendation by a Senator would be as good as I could get.

MR.EDWARD BRECHER, Analyst for the Federal Communications Commission, Benjamin Franklin Postoffice Bldg.,Washington,D.C.

I knew Mr.Lowenthal in connection with his work with the Senate Inter-
Commerce Sub-Committee and later I worked for him at the Board of Economic
and just a short time ago I transferred from there to the Federal Communica
Commission. I think a great deal of his ability as an organizer and I kno
he is a brilliant research man. He was formerly in Wall Street and I thin
was in the firm of SZold and Brandwen. I do know that he was very success
don't know a thing in his record that would be questionable. His ideology
so far as I know. I would never suspect his loyalty to this country. So
know he's all right in every way.

BRIG.GENERAL NATHAN GREENBAUM, Office of the Secretary of War, Room 3
Pentagon Bldg.,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 my former law partner,

[illegible] but I do not know why. Lowenthal is a very capable

number of articles on the FBI and other subjects. There is no particular reason for him to be at outs 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 understand that we were supposed to get a story on post-war planning.

MR. WALTER STEELE, Publisher, National Republic Magazine, Washington, D.C.

I don't know Lowenthal very well except by reputation, and I understand that he has played quite a part in a Communist plan to get the FBI. There was a meeting on Ninth Street in February, 1940, at which it was planned to attack the FBI. Part of the plan was to have investigative agencies mushroom throughout the government and so have a great many of them and thereby necessitate coordination of them. The coordinator to be appointed was a notorious Communist whom I'll not name. Max Lowenthal was either at that meeting or behind it.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: At this stage of the investigation, your Investigator interviewed an official of a nationally known, highly accredited, organization which has furnished much valuable information in connection with other investigations at various times. This official, however, would not make a statement about Max Lowenthal without the promise being made that his name would not appear in this report. He then said that Judge Julian W. Mack had told him in Florida some years ago that he was worried about nephew by marriage and his radical leanings. The witness stated that the applicant had been the organizer among 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.

[illegible] 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 extoriated 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.

b7C 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 clan 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. [redacted]

b7D FBI

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: At this stage, Mr.Nichols 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]

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.

b7D 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 Litchfield 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. [redacted]

b7D FBI

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 Mr. Nichols 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".

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 Plamer 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.

MR.ROBERT O.LITHEFIELD, Journalist and Public Relations man. (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 my employer at that time, the Thompson Black Company was interested in. He made our 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

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 outs 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 Fraysure. 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 the associations 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

MRS.MARY KERLING, Assistant Chief of the Mutual Ownership Section of the Public-Federal Housing Authority,Longfellow Bldg.,Rhode Island Ave. and M Sts., NW.,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 use I would make of works councils in organizing reoccupied countries. I am a former secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy and I, therefore, am a socialist and in no way a Communist. 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 knew that I was a Socialist and I am rather surprised that he would bring up such a subject in a discussion with me.

MR.HAROLD SZOLD, Sr.Attorney of the Allied Munitions Board, Public Health Service Bldg., Constitution Ave.,Wash.,D.C.

I have known Max Lowenthal 25 years. My brother was his law partner. Max I knew best when he was with the Amalgamated Bank in New York. He's been in Washington for years. He made lots of money and retired from law practice about 1930, I think, and then did some writing. What he is politically would be about the same as an original New Dealer. He is an expert on railroads and Wall Street and wrote several

BEW by Allan Rosenberg in Lowenthal's Division in BEW, and Moore was asked what he would do with works councils in organizing reoccupied war zones. I was surprised when he told me about that and I later heard that Mrs. Earling in the FPHA 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 there that you will run across if you get a list of his personnel.

MR. LEONARD B. ZEISLER, Attorney in the Legal Division of the Social Security Board, Room 219, 1825 H St., NW., Wash., D.C.

Max Lowenthal is the former law partner of Robert Szold, who is my wife's brother. 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: Mr. Zeisler, 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.

MR. JOSEPH KOVNER, Principal Attorney, Legal Division, War Production Board, Room 4167, H, Social Security Board Bldg., 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. Yes, I am connected with the International Juridical Association. I was Editor of its Bulletin from early 1935 to late 1936. I have only received its bulletins since that time and have had no other

German -- (reference to race) families. [illegible]
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.

MR.KENNETH G.CRAWFORD, Head of the Washington Bureau of "PM.", Room 975, National Press Bldg.,14th and F Sts., NW.,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

MRS.S.P.TEELE,JR., 5900 Connecticut Avenue,NW.,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.

MRS.GEORGE E.LADD, 4 W.Irving St.,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

a daughter in High School. The whole family is quite musical. I know of no other

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 Mr. William T. Finley, 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 Air. 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 throughits 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 capitalists against the revolution...

International Juridical Assn.

"The proletariat must gather and organise those lawyers and learned barristers in various countries who sympathise with the [illegible]

"4. ...For this purpose it is necessary at least three times a year to send to the sections (of the International Red Air--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 efficiate 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..

Juridical

"It is expedient to draw up a small booklet of references, which in about 20

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 respectice 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. Isador Polier is executive director, Carol King, secretary of the I. J. A., Joseph Kovner, formerly editor of the I.J.A. Bulletin, is now assistant counsel to the Committee for Industrial Organizations...

"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

a mass of legislation bearing on civil rights was drafted by the

(see page 50); Sacramento criminal syndicalism case (see page 47)..."

In accordance with the practice of the French Section of the International Labor Defense and the instructions of the International Red Aid, the Monthly Bulletin of the International Juridical Association was first published on May 1st, the Communist international revolutionary holiday, 1932. This issue of the Bulletin published the "Preamble to the Constitution of the American Section of the International Juridical Association, page 8, from which we quote:

> "The American Section of the International Juridical Association subscribes to the declaration of principles of the International Juridical Association.
>
> "Present America offers the example of a country discarding traditions of liberty and freedom, and substituting legislative, administrate and judicial tyranny. This country, once known to the world as the haven of refuge of oppressed peoples now excludes, or deports, those daring to voice unpopular opinions; with a constitution supposed to protect freedom of expression, it now persecutes and imprisons its political dissenters...
>
> "The Post Office refuses the mails to printed matter expressing unpopular views. Criminal syndicalism and criminal anarchy statutes have outlawed meetings of members of minority organizations...
>
> "The American Section of the I.J.A. declares its purposes to be as follows:
>
> "To combat...and resist increasing, executive, judicial, legislative and administrative oppression...To support the defense of political prisoners especially in the courts...To rally to the support of workers and their organizations...against the forces of the state whenever and wherever the latter aligns itself on the side of special privilege. To help establish in this country and throughout the world social and legal justice."

Juridical

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: Tom Murdoch, Edith Berkman, Kermotsu, Yokinen, Bill Boloff.
2.	Bills on deportation of Communists.
8	IJA luncheon January 9, 1932 in honor of George W. Chamlee and Joseph R. Bredsky, 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

Page	July 1932

2,3 Cases in which the Communist Party was interested: Sacco-Vanzetti, 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: Moses Sormunen, Nels Kjar,

October 1932

1,3 Communist cases: Villi Eccor, Joseph Scevio, Nels Kjar, Silas Byrge, Charles Guym, August Yokinen, Clarence Hathoway

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; Paul Brown, also known as Solomon Pullman, and John Kasper, Bayonne, New Jersey.

January 1933

1,2,4 Communist cases: Angelo Herndon, Fernandes, Panagopoulos, Paul Kassay.

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 Alfred Apfel, "Secretary of the International Juridical Association", Germany.

Juridical

[illegible] (April 1936); Earl Browder (ibid); Dirk De Jonge (ibid); Angelo Herndon (July 1936); Paul Butasch (ibid); Maglicano (ibid); Jack Barton (August 1936); Margaret Adams, John Thomas (ibid); William Gallacher (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 Puentos (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).

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 fo 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)

Refledting 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 attack upon the system of industrial discipline

[illegible], David J. Bentall, Joseph R. Brodsky, John P. Davis, Leo Gallagher, Irvin Goodman, Carol King, Edward Lamb, Yetta Land, Louis F. McCabe, Herbert T. Wechsler, Ruth Weyand, Samuel L. Rothbard, A. L. Wirin.

In conclusion it is significant to cite the items that make up the March 1942 issue of the IJA Monthly Bulletin, the last available at this writing, in order to indicate the consistency with which this publication and the organization publishing it, have maintained their character:

The Second Bridges Hearing; Death of Tom Mooney; Delegation of National Lawyers Guild calls upon Attorney General; National Negro Congress and National Federation for Constitutional Liberties write to President Roosevelt; Foreign Agents Law Amendments Vetoed.

In April 1940 after the Stalin-Hitler Pact and during eh period of Communist Party isolationism, the IJA attacked the FBI as a "Secret Political Police" and called the period one of "war hystgria." (Bulletin, April 1940, p.106). In March 1942 after the Hitler attack on Russia the Communist support of the war, we find Paul Robeson quoted as follows: "This war is for freedom." (p. 94)

The present stand of the IJA should be further contrasted with its stand in 1940 during the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact. Opposing the Burke-Wadsworth draft bill, the IJA declared:

"1. That the present bill would subject millions to secret police methods;

2. That deferment of service because of dependents is illusory, that men with families probably will be called up to active service at the whim of local draft boards as they were in the last war.

3. That the so-called protective clauses for workers necessary to defense industries may actually operate as strike-breaking machinery;

4. That no real protection exists for conscientious objectors;

5. That the 'job protection' clause of the present bill offers 'little promise of effective protection for the conscripted employe, and,

6. That no protection whatever exists for a conscript facing financial obligations such as a mortgage, lease, etc.

"Since the right to strike is not specifically safeguarded by [illegible] provisions of the pending bill [illegible]

... 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 ...

ROY WILKINS,

Assistant Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1937.

Editor of the "The Crisis", 1937. A letterhead of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People lists Roy Wilkins as serving in the capacity of Assistant Secretary and Editor of "The Crisis", a booklet entitled "Two Years of American Aid to Spain" of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381-4th Avenue, New York City, names the subject as a member of its Executive Board.

Sponsor of a meeting under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism and the American Friends of the Chinese People (Daily Worker, September 24, 1937. The name is given as Rev. Roy H. Wilkins.)

NATHAN WITT, Attorney, National Labor Relations Board, $7500. per annum. Now Assistant to Lee Pressman, C.I.O. Counsel.

On August 7,1941, Nathan Witt, General Counsel of the United Federal Workers of America and Member of the Law firm of Liebman, Leider and Witt, 9 E.40th St., New York City, N.Y. protested the Commission's actions in the case of Morris Tepping.

According to a pamphlet of June 13,1941 and a letterhead of July 11.1941, the latter of which was addressed to the Civil Service Commission indicates Nathan Witt to be a Member of the Executive Committee.

Attorney for Local 537 of the New York College Teacher's Union, opposing efforts of the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating Communism in New York Schools to subpoena for membership lists.

Member, the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild, 1937.
Speaker, New York State Conference on Legislation for Democracy, sponsored by Conference on Inalienable rights (Daily Work, February 5,1941, page 3.)

FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/92 BY 8123 [redacted] b7c FBI

CARLE WHITEHEAD, 2741 Federal Boulevard, Denver, Colorado.

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.

Against War and Fascism.

Member, Board of Director, "Consumers Defender", published by Cooperative Distributors, Incorporated, Spring and Summer of 1937.

(See Page 331, Red Network and 4248 of Fish Reports)

MAURICE SUGAR, Detroit, Michigan.

Prisoner's Relief Fund

American Committee for Strugle 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)

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 "conficted of draft evasion in 1917" and "pleaded guilty during indictment on December 4, o 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)

[illegible] Sharp, Professor of the University of Wisconsin.

Signer of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Petition for Recognition of Soviet Russia (1933)

National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1937 (Chicago Civil Liberties Committee Member, June, 1938)

Honorary Chairman, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938

Charter Member, Progressive Friends Club, dedicated to the creation and protection of Midwest Peoples, according to the Daily Worker, November 20, 1937, page 3.

Signer of Statement Urging President and Congress to Defend Rights of Communist Party (Daily Worker, 3/5/41)

The file also lists "M. Sharp" as a leader of the Worker's Alliance, Bir Bristol, South Dakota in the Daily Worker, September 21, 1937.

(See Executive 1-307).

LEE PRESSMAN, Formerly Consultant to the Farm Security Administration at $25. p.d.v.a.p

Washington Bookshop Member

Speaker, New York State Conference on Legislation for Democracy, Feb. 14, 1938 in connection with the New York Conference on Inalienable Rights

Member of Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain

Speaker, Third National Convention of the League of Women Shoppers, May, 1940

National Lawyers Guild, candidate for delegate to National Convention from Washington, D.C., Chapter, AdministrationSlate

Speaker at Conference, Washington Committee of Democratic Action, April, 1940

C.I.O. General Counsel

National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1937

Sponsor, Conference on Unemployment and Taxation, January 14, 1938.

Lawyers' Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938.

Anti-Injunction Committee of United Retail and Wholesale Employers of American Labor, Attorney and Sponsor. According to letterhead of July 11, 1938.

Member, United May Day Committee, Washington, D.C.

(Speaker along with Harry Bridges and Charles H. Houston Daily Worker, May 3, 1939)

(Lee Pressman continued)

Evening Post in which Peek claims that [illegible]
operation of Milk Plants, Department Stores and Grocery Stores. Peek decided that this would be State Socialism or Communism. Pressman is said to have retaliated with the statement "Call it what you may, this plan is failing and the Government operations has to come." If these charges are true, Pressman's name may be added to the already long list of Communistic minded leaders of the CIO.

(See Executive 1423)

PROFESSOR WILLIAM L.NUNN (Professor at Dana College).

Member, National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union (1936,1937, Board of Directors,1939)
Scottsboro Protest Signer (1931)
Signer of the Fellowship of Reconciliation Petition for Recognition of Soviet Russia (1933)
Supporter, National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism (1934)
Advisory Committee, Cooperative Distributors, Incorporated (1935)
Advisory Committee, League for Mutual Aid (1937)
Sponsor, Consumers Union of the United States (1938)
Member of the International Labor Defense.
(Page 5381 Fish Reports, page 311 Red Network)

JUDGE PATRICK N.O'BRIEN (Michigan)

Counsel for the Conference for Protection of Civil Rights, 1936
Member, National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild, 1938
State Chairman of the A.C.L.U. (American Civil Liberties Union), 1939
Member, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1938
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Sponsor) 1940
Signer of Appeal to Dismiss Charges against Sam Darcey (Daily Worker, Dec.19,1940, page 5)
(Page 311, Red Network and 457 Executive)

DAVID K.NILES.

Instructor, New School for Social Research.

CAREY McWILLIAMS.

Sponsor of Western Writers Congress, San Francisco, November 13, 1936 (Sponsor Friends of Abraham Lincoln Batallion, 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

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.

MAX LOWENTHAL

May 16,1942 reported to be a very active "Commy", 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)

DAVID LEVINSON

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

(Carroll Weiss King continued)

... Defense (July,1938)
... Dies Committee Investigations (American Bar UCPWA 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)
Flays "Red - baiting" (Daily Worker,Jan.22,1938, page 1)
Chairman, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain,1938
Sponsor,International Labor Defense Milk Fund,1939
Member,National Committee of the American Boycott against Aggressor Nations,1939
Signer of Petition Sponsored by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom to discontinue Dies Committee,1939
Sponsor of Meeting under the auspices of the ALAWL and American Friends of Chinese People (Daily Worker,Sept.24,1937)
Speaker,International Labor Defense Fund Conference,New York City,Nov.19,1938
Signer,letter supporting Soviet Union (Soviet Russia Today,March,1937)
Board of Directors,American Investors Union,Incorporated,1939
Signer of Statement Urging President and Congress to Defend Rights of Communist Party (Daily Worker,March 5,1941)
Chairman of the Lawyers Committee of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy
Member of the Board of Sponsors of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights
Member of the Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio (1936)

- o -

(Paul J.Kern continued)

...rican Congress for Peace and

ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN

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 H. HOUSTON

Member, Washington Committee Democratic Action
Attorney for suit filed against officials, Washington, D.C., National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and American Peace Mobilization
Signer of Appeal on behalf of Darcy, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
Signer, statement to the President defending the Communist Party
Member, Committee on Constitutional and Judicial Review, National Lawyers Guild
Sponsor of Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America
Discussion leader National Negro Congress
Sponsor of Meeting of Dependents of American Revolution

Signer, letter to President from American Friends of Spanish Democracy
Sponsor of Washington Committee for Democratic Action
Attorney and speaker, United Youth Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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 Pressman (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)

Board of Directors, American Civil Liberties Union (1933)
Treasurer of People's Lobby (1933)

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/for~~ 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 5, 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 5, 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 UCPWA No.6)

(Robert L. Hale continued)

(See Red Network

..., (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 toDies 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 Losangeles, California Committee of American Civil Liberties Union
Member, National Committee for Student Congress Against War (1932)

(Leo Gallagher continued)

"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, 2016½ Pennsylvania Ave., LosAngeles,California, registered as a Communist in 1940.

(See"Communists""1 File" for information on the Law Firm of Leo Gallagher and John Beardsley,(see Fish Report pages 5376, 5397, 5398, 5450, 53161, 53202, 53287, 53418, 53421) (See Executive 1155, 1166, 1167, 1169, 1212, 1213,) (Page 282 Red Network) and (See Page 34, C.P.20th Anniversary Organization Files,September, 1939).

ALEXANDER H.FREY

National Executive Board, National Lawyers Guild (1937)
Chairman of the Philadelphia Civil Liberties Committee
Lecturer in the Modern Forum of American League for Peace and Democracy,1939

OSMOND K.FRAENKEL

Attorney for International Labor Defense (Daily Worker,October 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

(Osmond K.Fraenkel) (continued)

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

ARTHUR FISHER

Mailing list of the ALAWAF
Chairman of Chicago Civil Liberties Committee (1932 to 1938)
See Fish 42570 FF, ~~[illegible]~~ 4390, 4392.

GEORGE CLIFTON EDWARDS

Socialist Candidate for Governor of Texas, 1932
Texas State Chairman of the ACLU
Sppnsor 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

JOHN P. DAVIS

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

(John P. Davis continued)

... 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 Representativ 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 Bureauocracy was accused of radial discrimination, the "Southland" was condemned for his poll-tax, lynchings and racial discrimination. Statement declared

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 "Eoil Nuovo Monda"
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

New York City, Civil Liberties Committee 1934

Member of Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-Election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, 1936
Sponsor of the Consumer's National Federation (The People vs HCL - a pamphlet, page 2, Dec. 11, 12, 1937)
Signer of Statement to President defending the Communist Party (Dailry 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

75

HARRY KIMBER BARNES

Member of Advisory Committee 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.F. (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 (ACLU)
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
Signer of "Golden Brook" for Russia (Daily Worker, Oct. 8, 1937)
Member of the Martha Graham 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 Electoral Reform League (1942)

I. DUKE 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

BERNARD ADDES

Report of Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., states subject was present at a C. P. Meeting in Franklin Park, Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1938
Member, Washington Committee for Democratic Action
Candidate for Governor of Maryland on Communist Party Ticket, 1934

SHAD 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" pf 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 Winitsky, 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.

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: With further regard to the organization of

Another member of the original Executive Committee, and still a member, is Jerome B. Bellerstein. 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". "

"[illegible]

"Sol Cohn, 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 Vesy St., New York City.

"The evidence also showed that the International Juridical Association sent a delegation to the annual convention of the International Labor Defense, although

[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 criticised 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 criticise the Detroit Raids and the FBI list of subversive names set up in 1939. [redacted]

The L/A Bulletin in April,1940 makes this same point and criticises the FBI's alphabetical and geographical indices of allegedly subversive persons and organizations [redacted]

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

b7D
FBI

list of allegedly subversive persons, thus, it is inferred, paving the way for

President Roosevelt protesting the Flagrant [illegible] also stated "under the sponsorship of the Michigan Civil Rights Federation, a committ[illegible] national in scope was set up forthe defense of the defendants". In connection with the part that the Michigan Civil Rights Federation played in this matter, [redacted]

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] b7D FBI

[redacted] has written somethings 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] b7D FBI

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.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION:

" '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 proper must lend his financial assistance to this project. Further details which regard to the corporation and the campaign to be conducted will be published later.' "

[redacted]

[redacted]

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 175:

"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..."

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 consientious attempt to perform it.

The Russian-American Industrial Corporation (R.A.I.C.), organized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has issued an invitation to the Friends of Soviet Russia to assist in a campaign to sell a million dollars' worth of stock, the proceeds of which sales to be used to aid in the regeneration of Russia.

You stated on the stand the first day you appeared, I believe, that the Friends of Soviet Russia was a completely Communist dominated, organized, and controlled organization?
Mr.Gitlow. Yes.
Mr.Matthews: About the disposition of whose funds there was some very serious comment you had to make?
Mr.Gitlow. Yes.
Mr.Matthews. In that the funds were not used in the interest of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, but were used to organize the party in this country?
Mr.Gitlow. Yes.
Mr.Matthews. In the issue of the Worker of December 2,1922, is an article on the Russian-American Industrial Corporation which states:

President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who has just left Russia, has concluded an agreement whereby American investors in the corporation are guaranteed a minimum of 8 per cent dividends, and also in the full payment of principal by the Soviet Government.

THE AMERICAN LABOR YEAR BOOK, p.76:

"ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA AND WAR SUFFERERS.---The most liberal and constructive trade union contributions to Russia and the war-stricken peoples of Europe in the last few years have come from the needle trades. The Amalgamated contributed $167,206.80 and the Ladies Garment Workers $35,538.30 toward Russian famine relief, and this at a time when they were fighting almost for existence in their most important centers. The Furriers and Camp Makers have been generous as well, and all five contributed heavily to the National People's Relief Committee.

"A very practical form of industrial relief for Russia was organized by the

the syndicate, which are, by policy confined to Soviet territory, averaged $1090000 monthly in 1923, while its profits measured over 10 per cent. RAIC's first semi-annual payment to its 5,500 shareholders amounted to 3 per cent and was paid in the fall of 1923. Shares in the corporation are still being bought by individual workers, trade unions, and other friends of Soviet Russia."

INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: Under the heading "INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION, on page 13, above, will be found information secured from the Dies Committee, which information is all of the material secured from the Dies Committee, with the exception of the two small items following:

Max Lowenthal, Assistant Secretary, Mooney Defense of Southern California, according to page 11, of pamphlet entitled "Justice is Waiting."(1930)

Guest lecturer on the railroad industry, Fed ral Workers School, spnsored by the United Federal Workers of America(CIO)(1939)

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. Record searched by Mr. [illegible]

STATE DEPARTMENT RECORD SEARCH, Record examined by Mr. Flannagan.

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 Miss Kiliot.

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.

Page 1.

SUMMARY

Our record of the applicant's operations begins with his part in the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, a Communist Party creation ostensibly organized to make investment in Russian industry, but actually used according to a number of reliable accounts, to finance the Party's anti-democratic depredations of the early nineteen-twenties. The applicant was general counsel for this

[illegible] welfare. So far as the [illegible] 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 makeip 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 profect, he had as his secretary in him New York office, a Miss Simons, a Communist petition signer, who is with him now at the Board of Ec. Warfare. He also had a Mr. Ungar, who had Communistic Connections, and for a while, he employed a Mr. Kovner, who at about the same time was editor of the IJA Bulletin. Who else he employed has not been established, no list of the employees of the Committee being available. It appears safe, though, to assume, that a liberal sprinkling of communist extra-liverals 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 alleged Communist, Charles Flato.

The applicant's work with the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate does not appear to be so important in this investigation as some of his extra-curricular activities. While he was thus engaged vocationally or professionally for Senator Wheeler, and the rest of the Committee, he had the clever avocation of memoranda writing. It would probably be impossible to ascertain what all the applicant has dealt with in his multifarious memoranda, but it cannot be gainsaid that a goodly portion of them have been on the FBI. The method of circulating them was rather novel, in that the applicant apparently used as his stooge, soon after coming to Washington and renewing acquaintances with him, Robert O. Litchfield, Litchfield, after bbeing approached in an apparebtly covert manner, circulated the annnymously 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 wights, or his verson of civil rights.

SUMMARY

In his writing on civil rights, the subject has apparently maintained a close liaison with The International Juridical Association, a communist [illegible]

Civil Rights Federation is a part [redacted] of

[redacted] If it is not indicat

of the possession of accurate knowledge of the Federation, it at least indicates a desire o 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 it 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~~ isolationism, 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 strenghtened 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 maintaindd 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 unctious, and usually unfair method of implementing democracy. If we all followed his and their methods, democracy would soon be a shambles.

Respectfully submitted

William J. Howard
Investigator

DANTON WALKER, TODAY CARRIED STORY QUOTE MAX LOWENTHAL, A LAWYER WITH WIDE GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE READYING FOR NEXT MONTH PUBLICATION A BOOK ABOUT THE FBI OF WHICH HE IS HIGHLY CRITICAL. DANTON WALKER NY COLUMNIST.

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FBI/DOJ

[redacted] Washington, one of the [redacted] to do was to get off this [redacted] note to express my appreciation for the [redacted] advice and guidance you have given us in connection [redacted]

You have undoubtedly heard from the newspapers that Lowenthal's name came up before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in connection with the Lee Pressman matter, and I am informed that after several days evading service, the subpoena was accepted on his behalf by Senator Wheeler's law office.

b7C
b7D

RECORDED - 36 62-25733-66

INDEXED - 36

SEP 8 1950

In this connection, I am enclosing a copy of the Congressional Record for September 1, wherein you will note on Page 14254 a rather lengthy address by Congressman Donderdro of Michigan, who has mentioned Lowenthal on several previous occasions.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

EX-88

Enclosure

LBM [redacted]

b7C

MAILED 2
SEP 6 1950
FBI

SEP 6 4 30 PM '50
FBI - MAIL ROOM

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 1, 1950

ACTION:

This is for your information.

[redacted]

b7c

RECORDED - 67 62-25733-67

SEP 18 1950

19

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

27

52 SEP 15 1950

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
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☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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FBI/DOJ

GEORGE A. DONDERO
17TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

HOME ADDRESS:
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

SECRETARIES:
LUCIE A. FORD
MARGARET L. SCHOFF
KATHRYN F. COAD

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
1414 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I shall address the House today on a man of mystery, one Max Lowenthal. In at least two instances, I shall point out the efforts of this man to wreck the fine agency of which you have been the directing genius for many years.

I feel sure you will be interested in what I have to say. You will find it in the Congressional Record tomorrow morning.

With great respect and kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Geo. A. Dondero

George A. Dondero, M. C.

GAD:k

RECORDED - 5

INDEXED - 5

162-25733-1

SEP 14 1950

My dear Congressman:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 1, 1950, wherein you advised of your contemplated address on the activities of Max Lowenthal.

I have just had the opportunity of reading your remarks of Friday afternoon. I did appreciate your kind references to the FBI. There is no question but what this individual has been for many years most vigorous in his efforts to discredit, with smears, half-truths and vicious falsehoods, the FBI before the public. I am sure, however, that the record of the FBI is the best answer to any such vilification.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

LBN: [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/92 BY 8/2[redacted]

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 6 6 10 PM '50

SEP 7 1950

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED READING ROOM
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eh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-21-85 BY [redacted]

b7c

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

~~ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE~~

RECORDED - 67 62-25733-70

INDEXED - 67

SEP 15 1950

4-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV[redacted]ON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED [redacted] 1950
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/3/92 BY [redacted]

TO:

Director 5633 Mr. Mohr 5744

Mr. Tolson 5744

DO-8

OFFICE OF THE D[redacted]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 1950
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. Jones 4200
Mr. Leonard 6222IB
[redacted]
Mr. Waikart 7204
[redacted]

[redacted]

___See me
___Send file

___Prepare reply
___Note & return
___For appropriate action

b7c

The allocated [redacted]
were given me by b7c
b7D
[redacted]

#241183
~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
DATE 10-21-85 BY L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext 691

Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Pennington

Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

___Miss Holmes
[redacted]
___Telephone Room

___Records Section
___Personnel Files
___Reading Room

b7c

Laughlin

___For Your Info
___Note and Return
___File
___Return With File
___Def. Record-Route

___Please Initial
___See Me
___Call Me
___Recopy
___Def. Record-Return

#241183
~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
DATE 10-21-85 BY [redacted]

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4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(1)

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62-25733-70 enclosure

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FBI/DOJ

Witt told the committee in a prepared statement that Pressman "added nothing" to what ex-Communist courier Whittaker Chambers told the group in 1948. He added that consequently "there is no reason to change the position I asserted then."

At that time, Witt and the other two ex-government workers declined to reply when asked whether they were or had ever been members of the Communist

authority but agreed to accept it. The final bill largely met his conditions.

Only one conferee, Rep. Hunkel (R) of Pennsylvania, did not sign the compromise agreement.

House Probers Call Lowenthal

G.E. Strikers Stop B Dump Food Cargo

States.

The "Who's Who in Communism" was given the committee last Tuesday by still another former Communist, Louis Budenz, who once edited the Daily Worker. Rep. Nixon (R) of California, a committee member, said that Budenz submitted the list to the committee when he appeared to testify but was not called.

Nixon said that the list of Communists was a volume more than six inches thick. It presumably lists the activities and background of each person named.

Cochell Trims Aussie Star

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 1 (UP)—Seventh seeded Earl Cochell of Los Angeles, who was ignored completely by U. S. Davis Cup selectors, upset Frank Sedgman of Australia, 7—5, 5—7, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2, today to make an all-American quaterfinal in the U. S. Tennis championships.

Leading 4—2 in the fourth set when darkness halted play yesterday, the 28-year-old Californian immediately shattered the Aussie's first service today and held his own to square the match at two sets each.

And in the fifth, Sedgman, 22-year-old ace of the Aussie cup team, was just as helpless as the slashing Cochell zipped volleys and smashes into unplayable po

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/3/92 BY SP2 12B

enthal, who for nearly a week dodged efforts of investigators to locate him, was accepted in his behalf by the law offices of former Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana late yesterday it was disclosed. He is slated to appear at 10 a.m. Wednesday.

Lowenthal was mentioned as a social acquaintance by Pressman in the latter's testimony to the committee naming three other former government officials who he said were Communist cell members with him in 1935. The three were Nathan Witt, John Abt and Charles Kramer.

Although Pressman did not name Lowenthal as a Communist, committee members said his testimony may possibly be more important than that of Witt, Abt or Kramer.

Lowenthal has been on the Washington scene for 33 years. His first federal post was in 1917 on the President's mediation board when Felix Frankfurter was secretary. During World War II he was chief of the rehabilitation section of BEW when that agency was headed by Henry Wallace. He was a member with Pressman and Alger Hiss, convicted perjurer, of the International Judicial association, a left-wing [illegible] fit in the 1930s.

Non-Victim Victim Excitement of Auto Accident

and Syracuse, N. Y.

Pickets Board Food Boat

The battle took place when the company hired Allen F. Henderson of Nahant to sail a cargo of food to the water entrance of the plant here for the blockaded foremen.

Henderson said he and his sole crewman, Louis Letourneu, were sailing their lobster boat toward the plant dock when a launch loaded with CIO pickets came alongside.

"Heave to!" Henderson said the pickets shouted. "We're going to board you."

Henderson said he was only a short distance from the dock when

Burns Are Fatal To Explosion Victim

Melvin Berry, 33, Negro, of the 200 block of W. St. NE, died early today in Casualty hospital of first, second and third degree burns despite extensive skin grafts over a six-week period. He was burned July 18 when a blow torch with which he was working at home, exploded. Berry was employed by [illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/2/85 BY SP

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Showers

WINCHESTER

4-750 (Rev. 12-24-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: Max Lowenthal

Part 2 of 7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PERSONAL ATTENTION
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

September 6, 1950

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

SAC LETTER NO. 65
Series 1950

67C

[redacted]

SAC

ALBANY	DENVER	MILWAUKEE	PORTLAND
ALBUQUERQUE	DETROIT	MINNEAPOLIS	RICHMOND
ANCHORAGE	EL PASO	MOBILE	ST. LOUIS
ATLANTA	HONOLULU	NEWARK	SALT LAKE CITY
BALTIMORE	HOUSTON	NEW HAVEN	SAN ANTONIO
BIRMINGHAM	INDIANAPOLIS	NEW ORLEANS	SAN DIEGO
BOSTON	KANSAS CITY	NEW YORK	SAN FRANCISCO
BUFFALO	KNOXVILLE	NORFOLK	SAN JUAN
BUTTE	LITTLE ROCK	OKLAHOMA CITY	SAVANNAH
CHARLOTTE			

Scheduled for September 21, publication of book entitled "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" by Max Lowenthal.

"Will stir up controversy. What is probably first unglamorized account of history and work of the FBI is also a stern criticism of its methods as a danger to freedom of thought and speech. Many dramatic episodes will appeal to readers not particularly interested in the result of the author's inquiry. The author is a lawyer who has served with all three branches of the Government and has written 'The Investor Pays.'"

This book on the FBI is being published by the William Sloane Associates and will sell for $4.50.

The Bureau has been advised that book salesmen of this company are endeavoring to secure advance orders at a reduced price and there is some indication they are attempting to sell copies of this book to Chiefs of Police and other law enforcement officials. One salesman in describing this book said the book does to the FBI what Paul Blanchard's book did to the Catholic Church. You may recall that the Blanchard book, according to experts, was said to be a perversion, distortion, and misrepresentation of the historical development of the Church.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED

146 9 1950

It is well known that Max Lowenthal has been exceedingly active in the past ten years in his attempts to discredit the FBI. Perhaps his motives may

52 SEP 15 1950

be accurately deduced from an address which Congressman George Dondero of Michigan made on the floor of the House of Representatives on Friday, September 1. A copy of this address is attached.

At this time the Bureau does not desire to dignify the Lowenthal book with any comment.

[redacted]

b7D

While the Bureau at this time does not [illegible]

Attachment

9-6-50
SAC LETTER NO. 65
Series 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: September 7, 1950

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

This office has been advised that the above-named individual, author of a book relating to this Bureau, is to appear before the HUAC on September 15, 1950.

75

(FM) [redacted]

b7c

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FBI/DOJ

FD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

DATE: September 3, 1950

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted] Reference is made to a telephone call from Supervisor on 9-3-50.

The files of the Philadelphia office contain no information pertaining to a MAX LOWENTHAL, located in the Philadelphia Division. However there is a reference to one MAX LOWENTHAL, 1206 W[illegible] York who sponsore[redacted]

...ing to MAX LOWENTHAL. ...contained in the files of

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

[redacted]

100-

40-16664
40-10168
[redacted]
65-56402
62-25733
62-25733 sub 2

b7c

RECORDED
INDEXED

162-[illegible]
SEP 6 1950

[redacted]

b7c

465

SEP

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 3 1950

TELETYPE

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

FBI PITTSBURGH 9-3-50 4-36 PM EDST FBY

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC PHILADELPHIA URGENT

ATTENTION- MR. A. BELMONT.....

[redacted] THIS DATE.

SOUCY

INDEXED - 6

END

ACK IN ORDER

WA 4-37 PM OK FBI WASH DC WJR

PH OK FBI PH PJB

558 SEP 19 1950

DISC VM

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

G. cc: Mr. Belmont

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP - 3 1950

TELETYPE

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

TELETYPE 5-14 PM

WASHINGTON 3 FROM PHILA 9-3-50

DIRECTOR .....U R G E N T

.....ATTENTION INSPECTOR BELMONT

.....CONFIDENTIAL SM. C. RE PHONE CALL SUPERVISOR [redacted] THIS DATE.

Learning of this

CORNELIUS

END

PH R 3 WA FEJ 15

DK 58 SEP 19 1950

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

INDEXED - 6

[redacted]

b7c

SEP 19 1950

cc: Mr. Belmont

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 6, 1950

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

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

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

[redacted]

[redacted]

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]

b7C

FILES DESTROYED
JUL 31 1964
107
INDEXED - 104

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson
Re: Max Lowenthal

September 6, 1950

[redacted]

b7C

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

9-7-50

5:25p

7

FBI WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR

DEFERRED

MAX LOWENTHAL, INFORMATION CONCERNING, [redacted] HCUA HAS [redacted]

ADVISED THAT THE HCUA HAS SUBPOENED LOWENTHAL TO APPEAR BEFORE THE

RECEIVED
SEP 20 1950
RECORDED
SEP 8 1950
RECEIVED-TOLSON
SEP 8 10 00 AM '50
RECEIVED-BELMONT
SEP 8 10 00 AM '50
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
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RECEIVED-INSPECTION
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RECEIVED-LABORATORY
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RECEIVED-TELETYPE UNIT
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INTERNAL SECURITY
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
B.I.
62-425733-80
SEP 6 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: September 14, 1950

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Sandy

[redacted] It seems to me, however, that the reason is very clear - they want to delay

b7C

RECORDED - 2

SEP 19 1950

SEP 23 1950

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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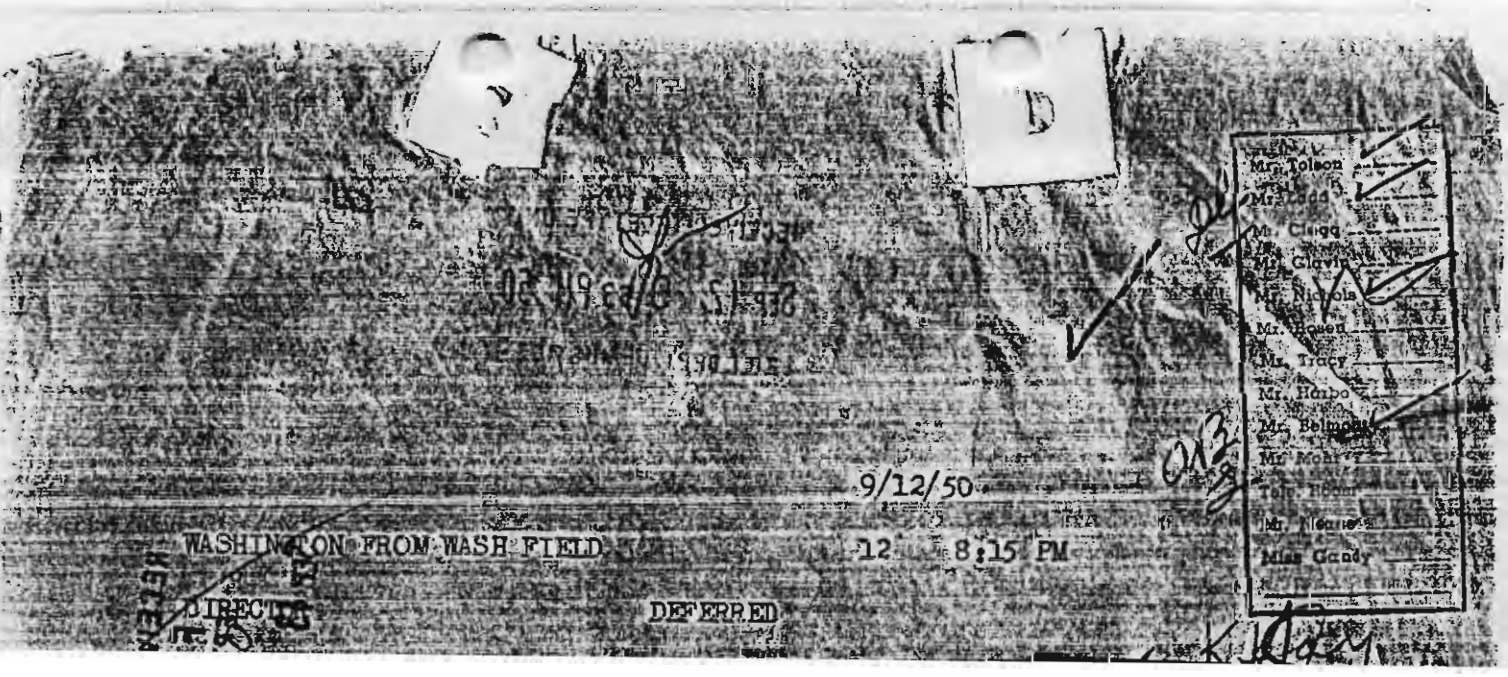
FBI/DOJ



HCUA, ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FIFTY.

HOTTEL

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/3/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

100-0-

C. C. M. Belmont

RECORDED - 58

INDEXED - 58

62-257733-53

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE F.B.I. REC'D BEFORE SEP 21 1950

SEP 14 9 50 AM '20

Guy Hottel

K

SEP 14 1 50 PM '20

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE F.B.I. INVESTIGATION - DIVISION

5 SEP 27 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 29, 1950

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

For record purposes, Drew Pearson in his broadcast on Sunday night, August 27, stated that Max Lowenthal in his book had started his second attack on the FBI in 10 years. He stated this was very "sour grapes." Pearson then stated that Lowenthal's assistant George Shaw Wheeler had deserted our side and asked for an asylum in Czechoslovakia.

INDEXED - 117
RECORDED - 117

SEP 2 1950

SEP 8 1950

[redacted]

b7c

-287

IN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

September 23, 1943

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

[redacted]

b7c

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: MAX LOWENTHAL

Mr. Nelson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease

with his advice to [redacted]

Lowenthal has also been in particularly close contact with [redacted] and [redacted] of OFRRO. The conversations with these individuals for the most part dealt with the meetings of the coordinating committee for postwar rehabilitation, which have been attended by representatives of the State Department, OFRRO, Office of Foreign Economic Coordination and Office of Lend-Lease Administration. Lowenthal himself does not appear to have attended all of these meetings but has discussed at length the matters which were taken up there. He appears to be a "behind the scenes" influence and his advice is constantly sought. b7c

62-25733-85

During one conversation with [redacted] the appointment of [redacted] (phonetic) as [redacted] was discussed and Lowenthal questioned the appointment of a man "who isn't even known definitely to be a thorough liberal." In a later conversation with [redacted] he referred to [redacted] as one "whose liberalism you don't know and how true in trial he would be."

62-25733-2

You will be advised of any matters of Bureau interest which may be developed.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

[redacted]

b7c

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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RECORDED & INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 28 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 30 1943

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FBI/DOJ

THE DIRECTOR

September 2, 1950

F. R. GLAVIN

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Jr

file

In scanning the Congressional Record for Friday, September 1, 1950, it is noted that Mr. Dondero spoke under the caption, "A Man of Mystery", wherein he gave a brief biography of one Max Lowenthal. This speech appears on pages 14254-55.

Mr. Dondero stated, "Lowenthal sent out anonymous memorandum smearing the FBI, which fact can be attested to by many Washington newsmen, hoping to head off the FBI in its fight to protect our shores against the menace of communism and

cc: Mr. Ladd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/31/92 BY 8123 [redacted] b7c

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial. [redacted]

RECORDED - 91 62-25733-87
SEP 26 1950

58 OCT 4 1950

Poland today is a puppet state, subject to the will of the Soviet Union. Its government is not a Polish Government. It is a Communist-dominated satellite government which is despised by the people of Poland. The freedom-loving Poles have seen this government crush opposition parties and throw their leaders in prison. They have seen religion discouraged and the press and schools placed under severe restrictions. Only the fact that the Polish people have known and endured persecution and domination for centuries gives them hope and courage in this dark hour.

We in the United States must recognize our obligations to this enslaved nation. These obligations are rooted in blood as well as in ties of common ideals and principles. Thousands of our fellow Americans are descended from the freedom-loving citizens of Poland. Many of our brave soldiers bear names which remind one of those Revolutionary

THE BRAVE POLES

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today is the eleventh anniversary of the destruction of Poland's freedom by the Hitler Nazi Germans, as was mentioned by my friend and distinguished colleague of Connecticut [Mr. SADLAK] who has always manifested a keen interest in the preservation of the Polish nation and the liberty of the Polish people. Soon thereafter Communist Russian armies moved into Poland and completed the destruction of the liberties of this freedom-loving people.

During these intervening years we have waged a war against the forces which unleashed this attack and we have apparently emerged victorious. But have we? The Nazi war machine was crushed, it is true, but have we yet gained for the people of Poland the freedom they lost in 1939? Hitler was not alone in the plan to destroy Poland. Events since then have proven that there was a mas- to fight and to face death rather than to sacrifice Poland's liberty.

The Polish people fought desperately, but when, 16 days later, Communist Russia attacked from the east, it was only a question of time.

Poland's history is traditionally filled with the heroism of not only its fighting forces but of its civilians. No chapter of that history is more vividly written than this one in 1939. This is a sorrowful anniversary for the people of Poland but it is a day when all free people can express their admiration for the spirit of a free Poland which still exists and will one day bring back to the Polish people freedom from the oppression of a vicious dictator. In this they will be joined and encouraged by the free governments and peoples of the world, with the people of America in the forefront, extending every possible influence and aid.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, once

attack Poland.

Fortunately, the year 1950 finds the free nations of the world better equipped to resist aggression. Under the banner of the United Nations we are endeavoring to put an end to the banditry which would engulf the world in another holocaust. The difficulties we are enduring in this dark hour will only make the victory sweeter.

But the adversities of Korea should remind us all the more strongly of the tragedies represented by Poland and the other countries under Communist domination. The people of Poland are powerless now—afraid to speak—oppressed by injustice. But they live on in the confidence that liberty and justice will triumph in the future as it has triumphed for them in the past.

The people of Poland, now enclosed in the stockade of communism, must know that those outside the prison walls are united with them in their struggle for liberty. Our powers must be constantly exercised to insure the extension of the frontiers of freedom. And in our efforts we need not doubt that we have the eternal blessing of the Polish people. For as the poet has said:

The heart of Poland hath not ceased
To quiver, tho' her sacred blood doth drown
The fields, and out of every smoldering town
Cries to Thee.

word was given and we intend to keep it. The same is true with the other participants at this meeting with the exception of one. Over 5 years have elapsed since that meeting and it is time we took inventory. We have used every possible means to help establish the rights and individual integrity of not only Poland but all other like countries. We helped develop the United Nations and have supported it without reservations. We have tried every means known to international diplomacy.

But, Mr. Speaker, our efforts have not borne fruit.

Somewhere we have failed. These freedom-loving peoples, whose belief in democracy goes as far back in history as our own, and whose illustrious citizens contributed so much to our own struggle for independence, must be given help. I do not know the means by which this can be accomplished, but the time is drawing out. For nearly 150 years the Polish people have struggled for freedom and liberty, but concentration camps, slave labor and death will destroy the spark if we fail to find the answer soon.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, 11 years ago today, the free Polish people were brutally attacked by Hitler's Nazis. The people of Poland, knowing that they did not have military forces which could defeat the well-equipped enemy, chose

has grown into a monstrous Frankenstein, ruthlessly enveloping and terrorizing the small, independent countries which border her.

It is to our shame that Poland is still crushed beneath the heavy heel of its Communist conquerors. That still small voice of the national conscience will never cease goading us until Poland is able to hold her head high once more, as befits a free and independent nation. For we cannot consider ourselves free from blame for her miserable plight to which we acquiesced at Yalta and Tehran.

Our ties with Poland and the Polish people have been forged in the fires of friendship since the beginning of this Republic. Polish heroes are honored along with native-born citizens when we commemorate our Independence Day. In 1791, the Poles formulated a national consitution, based on the principles of the rights of free men to control their own destiny. Although the infant democracy survived only a few short years, nevertheless this precious document and promise of equality inspired the Poles in their long fight for autonomy and independence which finally came after World War I. It was our privilege and honor as a country to be able at that time to assist very materially in the creation again of a free Poland, which unfortunately was so short-lived once more.

ENCLOSURE
62-25733-87

But even after Poland was forced to its knees and made to capitulate as a nation, its fighting spirit and the spirit of free men lived on. The Free Polish Army set records for all the world to envy by its deeds of valor in the fight for freedom and justice.

Its men flew with the RAF during the heroic battle of Britain, when the men were flying antiquated planes hardly worthy of the name. By their individual courage, they helped to buy the time for Britain to rearm and build her defense against enemy bombardment.

In Africa, France, and on Mount Cassino in Italy, the Poles left a record of magnificent courage as they fought side by side with the allied troops of other liberty-loving nations.

In addition to these ties, many of our best citizens are of Polish birth or Polish descent. These people brought with

He can move his pawns up the scale to better paying and more sensitive jobs. Why? Not so they can get more money, but because they can spy more effectively.

A man who is not unknown at the White House. Otherwise, he would not have the power or the knowledge to do the job he is doing.

And now is the time to go after him. It will be a tremendous job. It will mean stepping on the toes of some very, very high Government officials, and when he is caught the revelation will be a bigger shock to this Nation than the exposé of Benedict Arnold.

It must be done. The Nation can take it. But it cannot win the war of survival with Russia if this man is allowed to continue his clever, diabolical scheme to undermine our national security.

Never has this man been more aptly described. Over the years I have acquired item after item of information. I still do not know the full story because he is a man of mystery. He works through others. He has reached pinnacles of

Later he secured an appointment as Assistant Secretary of the President's Mediation Board in 1917, in 1918 he was in the War Department, in 1920 he was an Assistant Secretary to the President's Industrial Conference. Then he secured the appointment as executive secretary for the Wickersham Commission on Law Enforcement but when he found he could not run it he resigned in a huff. Later he became research director of the Banking and Currency Commission. In 1935 he was appointed to the staff of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, also becoming affiliated with the Board of Economic Welfare.

By pulling strings he acquired the title of adviser on disposal of Jewish property to Gen. Lucius Clay, head of our military government in Germany. Within a matter of weeks he was known as the general counsel to General Clay and had as an assistant, George Shaw

marks following mine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who earlier asked and received permission to extend their remarks on the anniversary of the invasion of Poland may be in order so that the symposium may be complete.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] is recognized.

A MAN OF MYSTERY

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I want to discuss a man of mystery this afternoon and for the first time take off the mask behind which he has been hiding for years and even avoiding service from the Committee on Un-American Activities.

The sharp pen and penetrating insight of a Washington editorial writer has caused Washington officialdom to pause and wonder when he asked in an editorial, "Who is this man?". The writer then goes on to describe him:

He places these agents of destruction in our Government agencies. He can put his tribe in when our loyal citizens cannot get jobs.

closed because no good American would care to be contaminated by his known presence.

I have named this man in passing before. Today, I bring him into the open and introduce Max Lowenthal.

Like the Communist Party, whose cause he has served so well, he operates on two levels. One is seemingly respectable; the other completely underground.

He is native born. His name does not appear in Who's Who. To secure even a sketch of his biography has been a task.

Born in Minneapolis in 1888, he attended the University of Minnesota, graduating with an A. B. degree in 1909. Then like many other parlor pinks, fellow travelers, Communists and convicted perjurers, he attended Harvard Law School, graduating in 1912. In those early days he came under the influence of another man who through the years has manipulated the Charlie McCarthys in Government office. There is a striking kinship between the master, Justice Felix Frankfurter, and the pupil, Max Lowenthal. And as is so often the case, the pupil rises to outdo the master.

Following his Harvard days, he served as a secretary to Judge Julian M. Mack in New York and then infiltrated the highly respectable law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. After a few years he founded his own firm of Lowenthal, Szold & Brandwen.

protection. A few weeks later the commentator, Walter Winchell, warned on his Sunday night program that as a result of Lowenthal's activities a rift had occurred between the American and British zones.

Lowenthal's influence began to mount in the early thirties. As his influence grew, so did its effect. Men he had selected and nursed became more powerful.

Lowenthal acquired some semblance of respectability, but what of the other side? The evidence of his unswerving loyalty to Soviet Russia is clear and unequivocal. In the early twenties, the Russian-American Industrial Corp. was formed in New York City to aid and assist in developing the resources of Russia. Large sums of American capital were raised to finance Russian industry. The head of this Communist subsidiary was the late Sidney Hillman, who later became disillusioned and turned on communism, but his onetime general counsel, Max Lowenthal, still follows the party line. There is an interesting sidelight. The California authorities raided the office of the Russian-American Industrial Corp. in September of 1922 and seized their books, records, and a list of members of Friends of Soviet Russia in Los Angeles. Several persons were indicted for violating the California Securities Act; however, the indictments were later dismissed. Behind the scenes powerful forces went to work. Prof. Felix Frank-

furter, of Harvard University, started a chain of letters to his former students who were members of the bar, asking, as a personal favor to him, for them to look after the interests of the defendants.

Lowenthal also lent his prestige to other groups. He was reported to be one of the endorsers of the Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born in 1940, an organization listed as subversive by the Attorney General. He was a member of the left-wing National Lawyers Guild. He was a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association with Lee Pressman, who once defied a congressional committee. He admitted his Communist affiliation this week. Lowenthal also was associated in this organization

Lowenthal sent out anonymous memorandums smearing the FBI, which fact can be attested to by many Washington newsmen hoping to head off the FBI in its fight to protect our shores against the menace of communism and fascism at a time when the Nazis and Communists were allies. Lowenthal has worked diligently and deviously, but always rentlessly, to destroy the effectiveness of the FBI in its efforts to protect our country from the emissaries of godless communism. He has always realized the FBI is the one agency he could not penetrate or intimidate. He has long known it was the one agency which blocked his efforts to completely undermine our internal security.

Lowenthal's record is one of attack on any American institution

in charge of certain phases of the investigation of civil-service employees, because his friend, Lee Pressman, told him to do it.

Allan Rosenberg, another of Max Lowenthal's fair-haired boys, had a phenomenal rise in the Government service. In concert with John Abt, long an undercover Communist and agent, he was one of those who figured prominently in the 1947 New York grand jury investigation of spy activities in Washington where, because of technicalities in the espionage laws, prosecution could not be had. Rosenberg was charged with furnishing information to a confessed Soviet agent. Lowenthal and Wahl saw to it that Rosenberg's advance in the

Lowenthal's friend, Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Yale Law School and president of the National Lawyers Guild; Ruth Weyand, discharged attorney from the National Labor Relations Board; and Abe Fortas, of Lattimore fame.

Carol Weiss King, who has probably represented more Communists than any other lawyer in America, once was a law clerk in Lowenthal's office, where she was well grounded and trained for her later years.

Lowenthal has always found time for his extracurricular pursuits of aiding and abetting Communists. For example, he has been given the credit for the offensive launched against the House Un-American Activities Committee in the Hollywood hearings. Lowenthal was conveniently in Washington in October 1947, and naturally was extremely cautious in working behind the scenes with David Wahl, Charles Kramer, Bartley Crum, and others. At the time, word leaked out of the Council of the Hollywood Unfriendly Witnesses that Lowenthal had urged an attack upon the individual members of the committee in order that the Congressmen could be removed. In fact, Lowenthal told the Hollywood group and its lawyers to charge that the Congressmen on the committee should be removed. Everyone will remember the Hollywood Committee of One Thousand who flew to Washington to defend the Communists—that was also Lowenthal's idea.

In the thirties Lowenthal concentrated upon weakening our internal security by aiding an all-out Communist attack against the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1940.

Recently of his master-minding the ill-advised move to thwart the enactment of antisubversive legislation at a time when members of both political parties in Congress and throughout the country have united as one to secure a law which would make America safer in its hour of trial and crisis. The Federal Communications Commission, under James Lawrence Fly, was not untouched by the tentacles of Lowenthal's influence.

The influence for evil of this man of mystery can best be gaged by viewing a few of his intimates:

Al Bernstein, director of negotiations, United Public Workers of America, a union so left-wing and Communist-directed that it was expelled from the CIO several months ago. At one time Bernstein worked for Lowenthal and has been a contact of his for years. Bernstein is known to have been a secret member of the Communist Party work, with his chief, Abe Flaxer, in Washington.

Bjorne Yngvare Halling, Sausalito, Calif., secretary-treasurer of the old California CIO Council, which was expelled from the CIO because of its Red tinge, has a long record of Communist activities. According to the Communist paper, The People's World, for October 19, 1949, Halling protested the trial of the Communist leaders in New York. Halling's secretary was Sadie Sokolove, member of the executive committee of the Communist Party and wife of Martin Chancey, one-time head of the Communist Party in Washington. But does this have any connection with Max Lowenthal? Halling sought political support to have Max Lowenthal placed alone more than documents his activities and reveals his true colors. One of Lowenthal's assistants in the Board of Economic Warfare was George Shaw Wheeler. Wheeler had previously served in Government agencies such as the National Labor Board, the Department of Labor, and the State Department. He also was investigated several times because of his reported affiliations with the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Bookshop, and the American Peace Mobilization, all of which have been ruled by the Attorney General to be subversive organizations.

The files of the Civil Service Comission contain testimony that he was a member of the Communist Party, and if made public, they would reveal that the Civil Service Commission found Wheeler was ineligible for Government service because of his Communist activities. Then, a pressure campaign developed that had all the earmarks of a Lowenthal manipulation. In no time at all, the Civil Service Commission reversed its position and Wheeler was cleared. When Lowenthal was appointed to go to Germany on General Clay's staff, he took as his first assistant none other than George Shaw Wheeler. Soon after Wheeler's arrival in Germany, he established contacts with the German Communist Party. The Army finally dropped him on November 1, 1947. Wheeler, by his acts and words, has proven the correctness of the early Civil Service action insisting Wheeler was a Communist. I hope our Government has taken steps to record Wheeler's disavowal of his citizenship and forever will bar him from our shores.

But Lowenthal is back, living in New York but spending much of his time in Washington; his influence still a menace to the best interests of America. I have no doubt we shall hear further either from him or his stooges and when we do, it will be because of some sinister act designed either to protect Communists, infiltrate further into our Government, or to undermine our internal security.

Every person still in the Government who has had a Lowenthal endorsement, should be identified and their loyalty determined but not by the standards that freed George Shaw Wheeler.

(Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

has so ably represented the Second District of South Dakota in this chamber for the past 14 years. Iowa, the State of his birth, shares South Dakota's pride in his accomplishments.

It is a matter of genuine regret to Members on both sides of the aisle, Mr. Speaker, that the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is retiring from this body. We shall miss him but we respect his decision. The vigor and talent and devotion to duty which have characterized his long service are assurance of the success he will achieve in his future endeavors. We wish him and his family a full measure of good fortune in the years ahead.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the nomination of our good friend

Republic. Remember FRANCIS, that after you move to the other end of this United States Capital, your colleagues in the House will still welcome and expect your mature, good, and wise counsel at all times.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, this House is going to miss FRANCIS CASE, his keen mind, his unflagging industry, his high-minded, fearless character, his salty common sense.

We all know of his diligent and effective work here on the floor as an able parliamentarian, watchful and astute in enforcing the rules and exposing and preventing parliamentary shenanigans.

I had the great privilege, however, of seeing him in another type of activity.

He was chairman of the German-Austrian subcommittee of the Herter

During his long ... endeared himself, not only to the people of his district and State, but to his fellow colleagues for his tireless and sincere devotion to duty. In the life of our colleague, duty to his State and Nation always came first. By his actions on the floor, in the committee, and in private life, he has exemplified the virtues which have made America great. His talents and efforts have always been directed toward peace and understanding among nations and in the true American tradition at home. It can be truthfully said of our esteemed colleague that he has served well and with distinction.

Mr. Speaker, when he retires from this body at the end of the Eighty-first Congress, he will carry with him the respect and best wishes of all. We will miss his leadership and guidance.

Mr. Speaker, I know every Member of this body, regardless of political affiliation, joins me in wishing the gentleman from South Dakota success and good luck.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, Iowa is famous the world over as the "tall corn State," but her greatest contribution to our civilization is her people. Her native sons have traveled to every corner of the globe and have distinguished themselves in every field of human endeavor—the arts, the sciences, the professions, the crafts. One of these illustrious sons is our good friend and colleague the Honorable FRANCIS CASE, who ... tions for the independent ... have served together on the subcommittee in charge of deficiency appropriations.

I know his fine character, his ability, his industry, his resourcefulness and ingenuity, his skill as a parliamentarian.

I greatly value his friendship. I consider him one of the ablest Members of the House of Representatives.

He will be very much missed by his friends and colleagues here in the House.

In all human probability, however, our loss will be the gain of the United States Senate.

It is good to know that his high purpose, unquestioned integrity, and outstanding ability is to find further opportunity for service to the Nation.

I expect fine things from him as a Senator.

I wish him the continued success of which I am confident that he is assured.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure and privilege to join my colleague Mr. LOVRE, of South Dakota, in all he has said about the Honorable FRANCIS CASE. For the past 8 years I have served very closely with Mr. CASE on the Appropriations Committee and know of his tireless, valuable, and faithful service to his country in committee where the public did not have access or knowledge of his good work, as well as on the floor of this House where all could see and hear and know of his good works.

Mr. Speaker, I dare say that no man ever served in Congress who was more devoted to his task than is FRANCIS CASE, in seeing to it that the taxpayers' dollars be not wasted, nor has FRANCIS CASE ever yielded one iota to the strong influences that would destroy our God-given free ... No one can take his place in our affections.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I regret exceedingly that FRANCIS CASE, of South Dakota is to leave the House of Representatives. He is a man of ability and integrity, and one of the outstanding leaders of the House. No Member has a wider and more useful knowledge of the rules of the House, and no Member is able to apply parliamentary procedure more skillfully. As a Member of the House Appropriations Committee, he served well and effectively in matters concerning the spending of public money.

For his district, western South Dakota, he has rendered outstanding service. In no small measure, he has been responsible for numerous public improvements which are evident to any observer in that great midwestern State.

I have known FRANCIS CASE since boyhood. We grew up together in Hot Springs, S. Dak., where we attended the same schools and church. He is and was of a studious mind—a mind of great capacity for knowledge and hard mental effort.

The Republican voters of South Dakota have nominated him for the United State Senate. I have confidence that in the November 1950 election, the voters of the great State of South Dakota will send him by an overwhelming majority to the Senate of the United States, where he will continue to serve his State and Nation in an even more abundant manner. All my good wishes are his.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to join my colleague, the gentleman from South Da-

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DIRECTOR, FBI

8/24/63

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DATE 10-21-85 BY [redacted]

Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease

IT WOULD BE PUBLISHED. SUBJECT ADVISED THAT THE TITLE OF HIS BOOK WAS "THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION" AND SAID IT WOULD BE PUBLISHED IN ABOUT SIX WEEKS. ANOTHER REPORTER STATED, "I TAKE IT THIS BOOK IS AN ATTACK ON THE FBI", TO WHICH SUBJECT ANSWERED, "NO, NO INDEED. IT IS NOT AN ATTACK ON THE FBI; IT IS AN OFFICIAL RECORD OF HAPPENINGS IN CONGRESS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT CIRCLES IN THE LAST 40 YEARS AND THE TITLE WAS CHOSEN BY THE PUBLISHERS". SUBJECT THEN ADVISED THAT HE DID NOT EXPRESS HIS OPINIONS IN THE BOOK BUT CHOSE STATEMENTS MADE BY OTHER INDIVIDUALS OF HIGH REGARD. ANOTHER REPORTER ASKED SUBJECT'S COUNSEL IF SUBJECT HAD BEEN ASKED IF HE KNEW KRAMER. SUBJECT'S COUNSEL ADVISED THE COMMITTEE DID SO INQUIRE BUT WOULD COMMENT NO FURTHER REGARDING THE HEARING AND ADVISED THE REPORTERS TO CONTACT THE COMMITTEE FOR ANY FURTHER STATEMENTS.

RECORDED - 78

INDEXED - 78 OTTEL

62-25733-5 enl.

cc: Mr. Belmont

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: 9-20-50

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL'S BOOK "THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION"

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
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

There is no full length book bearing the name "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" in the Library of Congress.

such as "Classification of Fingerprints," "Annual Reports," "Directors Speeches," and other Bureau publications.

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[redacted]

RECORDED - 4
INDEXED - 4
SEP 19 1950
EX-100
OCT 6

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: 9-19-50

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL'S BOOK
"THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION"
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DATE 3/31/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

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

Pursuant to your request on 9-18-50, SA [redacted] personally contacted [redacted] of the Copyright Division of the

the Bureau could copyright the title or the context. [redacted] stated that Section 8, Title 17, U. S. Code expressly prohibited any government agency from copyrighting any publication. This section reads as follows:

> "Copyright not to subsist in works in public domain, or published prior to July 1, 1909, and not already copyrighted, or government publications; publication by government of copyrighted material
>
> "No copyright shall subsist in the original text of any work which is in the public domain, or in any work which was published in this country or any foreign country prior to July 1, 1909, and has not been already copyrighted in the United States, or in any publication of the United States Government, or any reprint, in whole or in part, thereof: Provided, That copyright may be secured by the Postmaster General on behalf of the United States in the whole or any part of the publications authorized by section 1 of the Act of June 27, 1938 (39 U.S.C. 371).
>
> "The publication or republication by the Government, either separately or in a public document, of any material in which copyright is subsisting shall not be taken to cause any abridgment or annulment of the copyright or to authorize any use or appropriation of such copyright material without the consent of the copyright proprietor. July 30, 1947, ch. 391, Section 1, 61 Stat. 652."

b7c

RECORDED 84 OCT 5 1959
COPIES DESTROYED JUL 31 1984
OCT 10 1959

Memo to Mr. Nichols from M. A. Jones 9-19-50

NO WAY TO PREVENT GRANTING OF COPYRIGHT TO LOWENTHAL

[redacted] was next asked if an individual could be estopped from copyrighting a book titled "The Federal Burecu of Investigation" inasmuch as Congress had passed an act on July 1, 1935, assigning that name to the FBI. [redacted] stated that a person can use any title he desires for any book he desires as long as it is not a fraudulent advertising scheme and the text is related to the title. He said the examiners could hold up the granting of a copyright for a limited period of time as a matter of cooperation, but if the title and text were in agreement he saw no way to hold it up indefinitely.

A TITLE IS NOT PROTECTED BY THE COPYRIGHT LAW

[redacted]

[redacted] could not apply for a copyright until the book had been actually published at which time he must send 2 copies of his book, his application and his application fee to the Copyright Division. [redacted] stated he would be glad to keep it strictly confidential and notify Agent [redacted] as soon as the book is received. He said several of his school friends have gone into the FBI and he appreciated the need for keeping such matters confidential.

REFUSAL OF COPYRIGHT DOES NOT PREVENT PUBLISHER FROM DISTRIBUTING BOOK FOR SALE

[redacted] further stated that the refusal to grant a copyright would not in the least hinder the publisher from distributing the book for sale. It would merely mean the author and publisher would have no legal action against any person using the context for his own purposes.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

b7c

For our future guidance in instances where some company uses the FBI initials or the full name to advertise its products, it could

be termed a misrepresentation of its product and the Federal Trade Commission would proceed against such company according to [redacted]

It is felt this might also apply to radio programs advertising a program as an authentic FBI production thus evading the letter of the law, although this angle was not discussed with [redacted]

b7c

COPYRIGHT OFFICE
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

While titles may not, by themselves, be registered in this Office, given some distinguishing title by which it may be identified.

Titles are sometimes protectible under the general rules of law relating to unfair competition. The Copyright Office has nothing to do with such protection.

Concerning the registration of trade-marks address the **Commissioner of Patents.**

Sam B. Warner
Register of Copyrights.

P. S.—Titles of all works registered in this Office are published in the "Catalog of Copyright Entries," which may be consulted in many libraries throughout the United States.

Circular No. 19B
MERE TITLE
(July, 1950—5,000)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

ENCLOSURE 2 — 3/53-72

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-25733 93-98

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: October 10, 1950

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tom Donegan called. He had secured a set of the galley proofs of Max Lowenthal's book and was thoroughly up in arms over it. Tom will be down the latter part of the [redacted] and a

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

EX-26

ORIGINAL

52 OCT 19 1950

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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☐ For your information: _____

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

62-25733-100+101

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/1/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

TO : The Director

DATE: September 29, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau file 62-25733

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

b7c

Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease

PURPOSE

[redacted] You will recall that Representative Dondero denounced [redacted] September 1, 1950 as "a man of mystery" who

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND REPORTS
ADVISE
SLIP
DATE

Class
OPO
4-9-81

[redacted]

b7D

Attachments

[redacted]

RECORDED - 5 2-23-81

CLASS. & EXT.
REASON - E.O. 11652 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-23-91

INDEXED - 5

b7C

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7D
b7C

Organizations

Representative Dondero asserted that in the early 1920's the Russian-American Industrial Corporation was formed in New York City to aid and assist in developing the resources of Russia; that the General Counsel of this enterprise was Max Lowenthal.

[redacted]

b7D

The Bureau possesses a prospectus published by this corporation which listed the purpose as follows: "To aid and assist in developing the resources of Russia, thereby furthering the economic progress of Russia and the American progress in that country." (62-25733-42)

[redacted]

b7C,D

[redacted]

to note that Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, a native of Russia who had been residing in the United States, was employed in Martens' technical section and he departed with Martens. Adams later engaged in Soviet espionage in the New York area. (Summary of Soviet and Satellite Espionage and Communist Activities in the U. S., 12-15-48.)

Representative Dondero described Lowenthal as a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association.

[redacted]

b7D

Bureau files disclose that in 1942 a 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 of the House of Representatives on March 29, 1944. (65-25733-41, p.5 and 100-25839-14)

Representative Dondero described Lowenthal as a member of the "left-wing National Lawyers Guild."

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

(62-25733-20)

b7c,D

On March 25, 1940, Walter Winchell's column carried the following: "Incidentally, the Attorney General has protested the appointment of Max Lowenthal to the Senate Wire Tapping Probe on the ground that he was the writer of the anonymous brief against John Edgar Hoover. It

was distributed by Lowenthal's stooge Litchfield -- the irony of it; that an anonymous letter writer should be against wire tapping."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Representative Dondero pointed out in his speech that Lowenthal aided the all-out Communist attack against the FBI in 1940; that he sent out anonymous memoranda smearing the FBI, which fact can be attested to by many Washington newsmen.

[redacted]

b7D,C

Hollywood Hearings

Representative Dondero asserted that Lowenthal has been given the credit for the 1947 offensive launched against the House Un-American Activities Committee at the Hollywood hearings.

[redacted]

b7C,D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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

62-25733-102 p6

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FBI/DOJ

Representative Dondero stated that in 1946 Lowenthal became an adviser to General Lucius Clay, head of the Military Government in Germany, by "pulling strings." [redacted]

b7D

Representative Dondero asserted that when Lowenthal was appointed to go to Germany he took as his first assistant George Shaw Wheeler. [redacted]

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] and 62-25733 - Memo dated 9-6-50 b7D,C

[redacted] b7D,C

Observation

[redacted] b7D

ACTION

The above is for your information. A comprehensive summary was submitted on Lowenthal on July 6, 1950.

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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62-25733-102 enclosure

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FBI/DOJ

and that kind of work, but I left the Board of Economic Warfare, as I remember it, either in 1943 or early 1944. As a matter of fact, I was busy in 1944 on politics, all that year, a few personal things of my own I had to take care of.

Mr. RUSSELL. Are you acquainted with Lee Pressman?

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I am.

Mr. RUSSELL. What was the nature of your acquaintance

he asked to see me, and he asked for some advice or suggestion about a case that seemed to me to be a very pitiful case. I said I could not advise him or make a suggestion.

The preceding time was in 1948 when he asked me whether I could supply him with some data on railroads that he wanted to use for the Progressive Party. He didn't want any confidential material. He knew I had a great deal of material. I said no.

Mr. MOULDER. You mean information concerning the operation of railroads?

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Yes, their finances and things of that kind. I knew a great deal about it. I had worked on a Senate committee dealing with that for years. I had a hand

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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62-25733-103

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 28, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

G.I.R. of

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Sandy

SAC Scheidt called at 11:53 and talked to Mr. Holloman. He stated that the following item appeared in the October 27, 1950, issue of the New York Times on page 27:

"FBI: [illegible] Bureau of Investigation [illegible] history"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/1/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

Such are advocated!

RECORDED - 34

INDEXED - 34

EX-53

62-2133-10

OCT 31 1950

24

NOV 2 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Field Office letter, September 7, last and Washington Field Office teletype, September 15, last, both entitled "MAX LOWENTHAL, Security Matter - C."

No action being taken by Washington Field Office in absence of instructions.

121-238

[redacted] b7c

RECORDED - 17

EX.-68

62-25733-105

NOV 14 1950

6

51 NOV 13 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted] b7c

3 DEC 1950

62-25733-106

62-57868-10

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 20, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

[redacted]

I told [redacted] that he was doing a terrific job and commended him for his excellent work. I told him that I had previously talked

LBN [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 812 [redacted]

b7c

C. I. R. -7

RECORDED - 25
INDEXED - 25

62-25733-107

NOV 9 1950

5

b7c

CRD [redacted]

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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62-27533-107 enclosure & 108

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FBI/DOJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

3 DEC 9 1500

62-25733-109

b7c

62-57868-11

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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62-25733-NR 11-20-50

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON DATE: 11/13/50

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

Tolson ✓
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease

While discussing other matters with [redacted] in the office of Congressman [redacted] she inquired whether I had read Max Lowenthal's new book and stated apparently Lowenthal had sent free copies to all members of Congress since

JPM [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

RECORDED - 37

INDEXED - 37

EX-89

NOV 18 1950
24

5 C NOV 25 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON DATE: November 16, 1950

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Max Lowenthal's Book
"The Federal Bureau of Investigation"

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

On pages 472 through 552 of the above-mentioned book are listed the sources Lowenthal used in preparing his manuscript. He also cites the page and line in the book where each source is used. [redacted]

b7D

Since Lowenthal's book will undoubtedly be used as a Bible by Bureau critics for years to come it is felt that we should completely check each one of Lowenthal's source notes to ascertain whether he has quoted material correctly, quoted material out of context, etc. Even though this would be a stupendous task and will take several weeks for a number of supervisors I do feel that it would be most worthwhile.

MA[redacted]

I think we should do this.

b7c

11-17

2 yes

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

G.I.R.A

RECORDED - 84

62-25733

INDEXED - 84

NOV 21 1950

EX-89

14

Project closed 11-17-50

55 NOV 27 1950

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New York, N. Y.
November 14, 1950

Director, FBI

16725

Attention: Mr. J. J. McGuire

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to my conversation with Mr. McGuire of the Bureau today, there is forwarded herewith copy of the book by MAX LOWENTHAL entitled "THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION."

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

Encl.
ES [redacted]
62-10498 b2

1 ENCL

Copy 1
BOOK
Returned
11/20

MAILED - 65
INDEXED - 65

62-25733-113
NOV 15 1950
3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/9/92 BY 812 [redacted]

b2

58 DEC 1 1950

November 20, 1950

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egg
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 9123 [redacted] b7c

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

If you approve, I will have Agent Roach in the Liaison Section brief Admiral Souers with reference to Jerry Klutz's column about the possible formation of a Loyalty Committee and with reference to the possibility that Max Lowenthal may endeavor to push something of this kind through and get himself connected with it.

I have talked to Mr. Tolson about this and he agrees that we should do it.

D. M. Ladd

RECORDED - 80
INDEXED - 80
EX-10

62-85732-11

NOV 24 1950

55 NOV 27 1950

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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☐ (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)

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62-25733 115 - 117

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: November 13, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

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

SUBJECT: "FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION"
BY MAX LOWENTHAL

[redacted]

I thanked [redacted] for calling and told him that his request would be made known to the appropriate Bureau officials following which we would get in touch with him.

b7C,D

RECOMMENDATION

b7C,D

It is suggested that consideration be given to furnishing [redacted] any derogatory information contained in the Bureau's files of a public source nature regarding Lowenthal and also data indicating factual errors in the book.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY [redacted]

b7C,D

LLL: [redacted] b7C

EX-68

RECORDED - 9 62-33733-118
INDEXED - 9
NOV 22 1950

Memo Tolson 11-14-50

59 DEC 1 1950

INDEXED COPY FILED IN

Director, FBI

November 24, 1950

SAC, Portland

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

BOOK ENTITLED "THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION" BY MAX LOWENTHAL

Re SAC Letter No. 65 dated September 6, 1950 and wytel dated November 24, 1950, concerning an article which appeared on the editorial page of the Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, on the morning of November 24, 1950.

Attached hereto is a copy of the editorial in question.

[redacted]

80-42

Attachment 679

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

672

1 ENCL.

Tickler with original

NOT RECORDED
142 DEC 4 1950

INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN CASE FILE

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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☐ For your information: _____

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: November 10, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

[redacted] told Mr. McGuire he had a request to review Max Lowenthal's new book and he wondered if he could get a little background on Lowenthal.

Mr. McGuire furnished him with a copy of Congressman Dondero's speech made on the floor of Congress which you recall went into Lowenthal's whole background in minute detail.

[redacted] was most appreciative and stated that his review of the book would be more a review of Mr. Lowenthal.

JJM:[redacted]

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY B12 [redacted]

RECORDED - 90
INDEXED - 90

62-25733-12

NOV 16 1950

G. I. R. -7

24

52 DEC 5 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 24, 1950

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

[redacted] called. He has been asked to submit his views on the Lowenthal book. It is obvious that the [redacted] is getting ready for a review.

I told [redacted] that we were not making any statements on the book but I referred to many of the incidents in the book that occurred while [redacted] and renewed his recollection on the true facts. He stated that he would use this material. He thought, however, that the book was well documented and very impressive. I told [redacted] that he could prove any point in the world by merely quoting from the Bible as every "Devil's Advocate" knows. I have hopes that this might do some good.

b7c

LBN [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/9/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

RECORDED - 90
INDEXED - 90

62-28700-121

NOV 28 1950

52 DEC 5 [redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON DATE: November 20, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

The New York World Telegram, a Scripps-Howard paper, carries 2 1/2 columns devoted to the Fred Woltman story on the Lowenthal Book. It does not carry the John Keats story. I suspect that the John Keat~~ing~~ story will be carried only in the Daily News. As soon as we get the World Telegram and have a chance to compare the story which appeared in the New York World Telegram with the one which appeared in the Daily News then we should consider talking to [redacted] about this.

Bugg Fidm

LBN [redacted]

I see no point in waiting - I think Nichols should call [redacted] about the Keats column

11-20 OK. b7c

Memo to Mr. Tolson 11/21/50 LBN

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RECORDED - 65

62-25733-122

NOV 28 1950

EX-46

34

55 DEC 7 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: November 21, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

I told [redacted] that another interesting thing was that Lowenthal did quote the Daily News in his book and cited as his source the Daily News story on June 15, 1949, but that the Daily News story on that date did not even mention the Director's name. I pointed out that this, of course, was typical of the manner in which Lowenthal had documented his book.

b7C

b7C,D

[redacted] I referred him to the specific cuts which are underscored in red on the attached.

b7C,D

[redacted]

b7C,D

LBN: [redacted] b7C

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/9/92 BY 812 [redacted]

b7C

RECORDED - 65
INDEXED - 65

25 733

NOV 29 1950

34

EX-46

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Neese
Miss Gandy

Champion Comes Out

Book Called Red Aid

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Congressmen, federal judges and others here [illegible] receiving advance [illegible] page book aimed [illegible] FBI under J. [illegible] as incompetent, a [illegible] Liberties and a [illegible]

[illegible] published today by William [illegible] Associates of New York, [illegible] is entitled "The Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Assailed by Ernst.

Its author, Max Lowenthal, is a New York attorney who has held numerous federal posts in the past and has been waging a one-man battle against the FBI for more than a decade.

In New York City, meanwhile, the book was excoriated today as "vicious and thoroughly unfair" by one of the nation's foremost authorities on civil liberties. He is Morris L. Ernst, counsel to the American Civil Liberties Union.

"It will give great aid and comfort to the Communist party," Mr. Ernst said.

According to Sloane Associates, Mr. Lowenthal has been collecting material for the book for 15 years and "he documents it with care."

A spokesman for the FBI said today the author never had consulted the bureau, either for basic information or for its answer to the many attacks quoted to discredit the FBI.

A brief section on the [illegible] asia case of [illegible]

quotes at length [illegible] of the FBI and Mr. [illegible] said.

"What makes the book so biased and one-sided," says Mr. Ernst, "is that Lowenthal picks the quotes that bolster his side and makes no appraisal of whether they are scurrilous or factual.

Palmer Raids.

"It would be a great misfortune, in my opinion, if libraries bought this book as an authority on the FBI."

Nearly two-thirds of the book goes back 30 years or more. Much of it deals with the Palmer raids and excesses of 1919-20, which the author tries to hang on the present FBI director.

Mr. Hoover has long since denied responsibility for the raids and said he disapproved of them at the time.

In a chapter, "Investigation of Beliefs," Mr. Lowenthal sets out to discredit the FBI's long-term program of dealing with Communist subversives and the Red underground. He tosses it off as "tracking down persons and or-

[illegible] communist [illegible] indeed, neither "Communist" nor "Communist party" is even listed in the index.

Last July 26, Mr. Hoover declared: "The FBI is interested in receiving facts; we are not interested in what a person thinks but in what he does which undermines our internal security. Hysteria, witch-hunts and vigilantes weaken internal security."

The American Civil Liberties Union wrote the FBI chief expressing thanks "for the fine balance which you are showing in statements dealing with the serious and intricate problem of national security in relation to civil liberties."

This appraisal appears nowhere in the Lowenthal book.

'Smear Campaign.'

Mr. Ernst, in an article, "Why I No Longer Fear [illegible] will be p[illegible] issue of [illegible]

Lowenthal Called Loyal to Moscow

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. [illegible] Lowenthal, New York [illegible] and former governm[illegible] was told H[illegible] impr[illegible] served the g[illegible]

Mr. Lowe[illegible] has [illegible] with being loyal to M[illegible]

The House Un-American Activities Committee released Saturday night copies of testimony given by Mr. Lowenthal behind closed doors last September.

Mr. Lowenthal has held a number of government posts, the latest being a brief turn as special adviser in the American Military Government in Germany.

Mr. Lowenthal was subpoenaed before the House Un-American Activities Committee after Rep. George A. Dondero [illegible] said in a speech on the House floor that Mr. [illegible] "has reached the [illegible] power" and th[illegible] [illegible] from h[illegible] success."

Mr. Do[illegible]

OPE[illegible]

New Dayega [illegible]

26 Daves

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SP6B369/KFA
#296005

ALL INFO[illegible]
DATE 10/31/84 9145/DmS
241,813

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM [illegible]
November 20, 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: November 21,

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

[redacted]

I told [redacted] I thought that Keats' review was not only biased but certainly unwarranted and I would like to know where in Lowenthal's book Mr. Hoover's answers are as Keats stated. [redacted]

b7C1D

LBN [redacted]

RECORDED - 5

INDEXED - 5

EX-64

62-33725-13

NOV 28 1950

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58 DEC 5 1950

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☐ (b)(3)	☑ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
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☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: Nov. 10, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

I talked to [redacted] this afternoon.

b7C1D

[redacted]

I told them briefly about Lowenthal's background and sent copies of the Dondero speech on September 1, 1950, to both, although I previously talked to [redacted] about the book.

b7C1D

[redacted]

b7C1D

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] I told him I thought it would be a good idea.

LBN: [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/19/92 BY [redacted]

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-25733-128

NOV 28 1950

b7C

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FBI/DOJ

November 20, 1950

Mr. Frederick Woltman
The World-Telegram and The Sun
125 Barclay Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Woltman:

I have just had the opportunity of reading your review of the book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" which appeared in the November 20, 1950, edition of the Washington News.

I do want to write a personal note to commend you for the keenness with which you spotted some of the distortions which appear in Mr. Max Lowenthal's book.

You have indeed performed a real service to us in the FBI by bringing to the public's attention the real facts concerning the matters discussed. Please be assured of my sincere appreciation for your efforts in this regard.

EX-46 ENCL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/19/91 BY [redacted]

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Address per Directories.

CC: New York [redacted]

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

MAILED 16
NOV 20 1950
COMM - FBI

RECORDED & INDEXED 257333-12

NOV 28 1950

EX-46

GIR 7

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

How Good, How Bad, Is FBI?

Here are two reviews of an important and controversial book. One is written by Frederick Woltman, whose "beat" for some time has been covering the machinations of the Communist Party. The other is written by John Keats, who has covered courts and general assignments for the Herald, and who said the author whom he was asked to justify before a congressional committee. They reviews differ. That's the nice thing about a controversial book. Controversy. Probably, if you read the book, you'll have still another opinion. But these two reviews give you a pretty good idea of what to expect.

By JOHN KEATS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation—that agency of secretive, tailor-made suits that Congressmen and Federal judges and others have been receiving free copies of a formidable, 500-plus page book aimed at picturing the Federal Bureau of Investigation under J. Edgar Hoover as incompetent, a menace to civil liberties and a virtual Gestapo.

The book is called "The Federal Bureau of Investigation."

The author, Max Lowenthal, is a New York attorney who held numerous Federal posts in the past and has been waging a one-man battle against the FBI for more than a decade.

ATTACKED BY ERNST

In New York City, meanwhile, the book was excoriated as "vicious and thoroly unfair" today by one of the nation's foremost authorities on civil liberties. He is Morris L. Ernst, counsel to the American Civil Liberties Union.

"It will give great aid and comfort to the Communist Party," Mr. Ernst said.

A spokesman for the FBI, queried today, said the author had never consulted the bureau itself, either for basic information or for its first-hand answer to the many attacks quoted to discredit the FBI.

AMERASIA CASE

A brief section on the Amerasia case, involving the theft of secret Government documents, leaves the reader with the impression that the FBI mishandling spoiled the prosecution. It neglects to mention the Tydings Senate sub-committee finding that the FBI handled the Amerasia investigation "with an efficiency and thoroness in keeping with the best traditions of that agency."

Another passage blames the FBI for letting the convicted German Communist Gerhart Eisler, slip thru its hands and escape on the steamship Batory to Soviet Germany. Actually, Eisler was free on bail at the time and the FBI had no responsibility for watching him.

VARIETY OF QUOTES

Much of the book consists of quotations from a great variety of sources—Senate Committee testimony, speeches, newspaper clippings, etc.—attacking the FBI. Expressions such as "Gestapo" and "OGPU" run freely thru them. The author also quotes at length from defenders of the FBI and from speeches and writings of Mr. Hoover himself.

"What makes the book so biased and one-sided," said Mr. Ernst, "is that Lowenthal picks the quotes that bolster his side and makes no appraisal of whether they are scurrilous or factual. It would be a great misfortune if libraries bought this book as an authority on the FBI."

Nearly two-thirds of it goes back 30 years or more. Much of that deals with the Palmer raids and excesses of 1919-20 which the author tries to hang on the present FBI director.

Then a special assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. Hoover has long since denied responsibility for the post-World War I Palmer raids and said he disapproved of them at the time.

PASSES UP REDS

Under the final chapter heading, "Investigation of Beliefs," Mr. Lowenthal sets out to discredit the FBI's long-term program of dealing with Communist subversives and the Red underground. He tosses it off as "tracking down persons and organizations whose views it (the FBI) fears . . ."

The problem of the Communist menace is passed by. Indeed, neither "Communist" nor "Communist Party" are even listed in the index.

Last July 26, Mr. Hoover declared: "The FBI is interested in receiving facts; we are not interested in what a person thinks but in what he does which undermines our internal security . . . hysteria witch-hunts and vigilantes weaken internal security . . . we can all contribute to our internal security by protecting the innocent as well as by identifying the enemies within our midst."

Five days later the American Civil Liberties Union wrote the FBI chief, expressing thanks "for the fine balance which you are showing in statements dealing with the serious and intricate problem of national security in relation to civil liberties."

The appraisal appears nowhere in the Lowenthal book.

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN
Herald Staff Writer

Mr. Lowenthal

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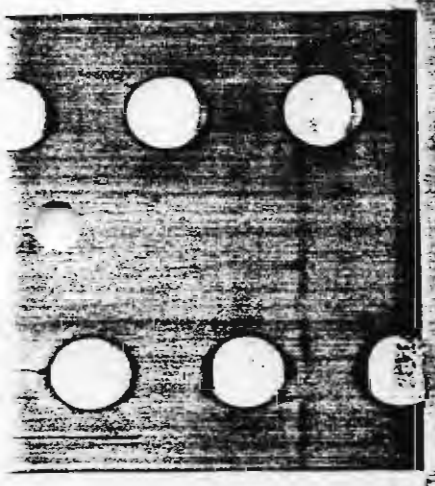

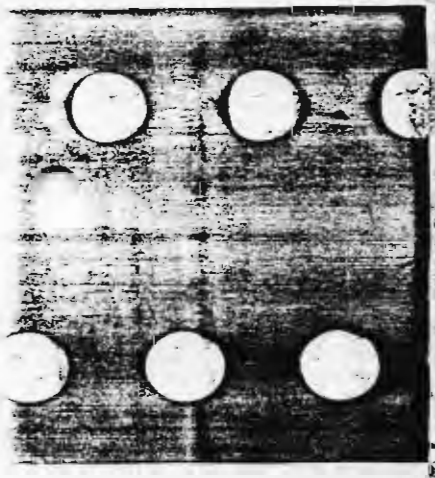

Page

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News ✓
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror
N. Y. Compass

Date: 11-20-50

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DATE 4/9/96 BY

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4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name 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 for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

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

62-25733 128-131

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 11-20-50

FROM : MR. H. B. CLEGG

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
"THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123

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

[redacted] b7C,D b7C

[redacted] We are transmitting today to [redacted] the testimony of Lowenthal, copy of the Congressional Record of September 1 and he is being advised that Dondero was re-elected to Congress. b7C,D

[redacted] b7C,D

EX-46

ENCL

When the material requested by [redacted] is delivered to him he will be advised that Assistant Director Nichols would be very pleased to confer with him if he has any questions whatsoever regarding the material in Lowenthal's book.

EX-46

62-23723-1-2 b7C,D

This is being submitted for your information.

NOV 28 1950

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

[redacted]

Attachment

JSM

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107 AUG 6 1964

59DEC 8 1950

[redacted] b7C

Ex-Federal Official, Accused of Loyalty to Reds, Defends Record

By the Associated Press

Max Lowenthal, New York attorney and former Government official accused in Congress of loyalty to Russia, says he has served the United States Government with honor.

Mr. Lowenthal was questioned in private by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 15 after he was attacked in the House by Representative Dondero, Republican, of Michigan. The testimony was made public last night.

Mr. Dondero told the House that evidence of Mr. Lowenthal's "unswerving loyalty to Soviet Russia is clear and unequivocal."

No Direct Questions.

Mr. Lowenthal was not asked to answer this directly. However, in the course of questioning about his employment during the war with the Board of Economic Warfare, the witness said that his record "had already been passed upon by some of the leading men in the United States Senate, and by men who had been present, both on the Democratic and Republican side."

Mr. Dondero said Mr. Lowenthal's record was "one of attack on any American institution which stands four square for the American way of life." He charged the attorney had worked "relentlessly" to destroy the effectiveness of the FBI in its campaign against Communists.

The Congressman said that Mr. Lowenthal pulled strings to become adviser on disposal of Jewish property under the American military government in Germany, and had as an assistant, George Shaw Wheeler, "the American traitor (who) denounced the land of his birth and asked Communist-controlled Czechoslovakia for asylum."

Denies Having Aide.

Mr. Lowenthal testified he had no assistant, and said he saw Mr. Wheeler in Germany only once in a public dining hall.

The attorney described his duties in Germany as an adviser on restitution of stolen property.

Mr. Lowenthal said Mr. Wheeler worked under him briefly at the Board of Economic Warfare in 1941, transferring from another Government agency. But he denied he had anything to do with getting him into the Government.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/91 BY [redacted]

67

The Sunday Star
Wash. DC
Nov. 19, 1950
p A-12

65-35722-132

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Clegg

DATE: November 21, 1950

FROM : J. S. Rogers

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL
"THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION"

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Gandy

[redacted] I delivered to [redacted] yesterday copies of the Bondero speech on September 1 and copies of the testimony by Lowenthal and others before the House Un-American Activities Committee on September 15. [redacted] which I furnished to him.

b7(D)

[redacted]

b7(D)

[redacted] I told him that he should have his clerk call me as soon as the copy for us was available and we would arrange to pick it up at [redacted]

b7(D)

[redacted]

b7(D)

This matter will be followed very closely and arrangements will be made to pick up a copy of [redacted] as soon as it is available. He was offered the services of the Bureau in answering any of his questions, and he stated that he would call if there was any other information he needed.

b7(D)

JSR [redacted]

b7c

62-85788-183

INDEXED - 76

NOV 28 1950

RECORDED - 76

Director, FBI

November 24, 1950

SAC, Memphis

EDITORIAL
THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Attached hereto is an editorial entitled "Sinister Propaganda", which appeared in The Commercial Appeal at Memphis, Tennessee, on November 24, 1950. This editorial is very critical of MAX LOWENTHAL and was written by Mr. MACK CARLEY, Associate Editor of The Commercial Appeal.

Three articles by FULTON LEWIS, JR. concerning LOWENTHAL and his book have recently appeared on the editorial page of The Commercial Appeal and are not being forwarded to the Bureau inasmuch as I understand [redacted] heretofore transmitted the editorial page for those dates to the Bureau.

b7C, D

1 ENCL
filed [redacted]
80-15
with Annual b7c

Enclosure

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DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

62-5[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
142 DEC 4 1950

56 DEC 13 1950

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

Form O-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Los Angeles (Your file) DATE: October 11, 1950

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: [redacted] b7C, D

[redacted]

Rebulet to captioned 9-25-50, copy to your office.

( ) The deadline in this case has passed and the Bureau has not received a report. You are instructed to immediately submit a report. In the event a report has been submitted, you should make a notation of the date on which it was submitted on this letter and return it to the Bureau.

Report submitted _____

Report will be submitted _____

Reason for delay _____

INDEXED - 66 EX-46 62-25733-

NOT RECORDED 6 NOV 7 1950

( ) Advise Bureau re status of this case.

( ) Advise Bureau when report may be expected.

(X) Sulet immediately. Will sulet on 10-18-50. 10/13/

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau. Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and acknowledgment of this communication.)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—61160-1

55 DEC 9 1950

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b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum — UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: November 25, 1950

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

G. I. R. J

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

You will be interested to know that the book on the FBI recently written by Max Lowenthal, has been placed by Lowenthal on the desk of all officials at the White House. All of these copies are autographed by Lowenthal, but none that Mr. Roach observed were autographed to anyone in particular. They only bore the notation, "With regards, from Max Lowenthal".

[redacted] showed his copy to Mr. Roach on the date it was received which gave Mr. Roach an opportunity to give him a brief run-down on Lowenthal and also the nature of the book. [redacted] stated that although he had heard the name of Lowenthal around the White House, he did not know him personally and certainly had no intention of wasting his time reading the book.

b7c

Inquiries concerning the book have been directed to Mr. Roach by Presidential assistants [redacted] and like answers as given to [redacted] were supplied to them.

b7c

ACTION:

None. This is prepared for your information.

RRR: [redacted]

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

b7c

RECORDED - 49

62-25733-135

NOV 27 1950

EX-16

FIVE

59 DEC 8 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: November 27, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

[redacted] called. He has checked around and has ascertained that the President did not review Lowenthal's book nor did the President give anything which would be tantamount to an approval for its publication. [redacted] feels that if this story is peddled around it is probably Lowenthal who is peddling it; that he simply feels that no point could be served in trying to run this down any further.

Max

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

LBN:[redacted]

Well it ought to be refuted by W. H. If untrue. Lowenthal's lawyer & his publisher say it is true.

b7c

162-25733-136

RECORDED - 37

INDEXED - 37

DEC 2 1950

DEC 5

58 DEC 6 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/19/92 BY 3123 [redacted]

b7c

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: 11-24-50

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL

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

Frank Burkhalser, during his radio comments on "The White House Story" 6:30 P.M. Wednesday night, 11-22-50, said a new book was out which was detrimental to the FBI. He said Mr. Truman and Mr. Hoover were not particularly friendly, but the author of the new book, Lowenthal, and Mr. Truman were friendly.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

[redacted]

RECORDED - 26

62-25733 - 137

INDEXED - 26

NOV 29 1950

34

51 DEC 11 1950

[redacted]

b7c

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON DATE: Nov. 14, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: MAX LOWENTHAL'S BOOK

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

I called [redacted] and told him that Mr. Laughlin had advised me of his call yesterday, that I had gone over the book and would be very happy to sit down with him at his convenience although we had decided we did not want to make any public comment on the thing.

b7C 1D

I referred him to the Dondero speech [redacted] and I made a tentative appointment to see him at 11 a.m. Wednesday morning, November 22.

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

He seemed very enthusiastic.

LBN [redacted]

b7C

b7C

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DATE 5/9/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

RECORDED - 62 62-25733-139

INDEXED - 62 NOV 28 1950

34

EX-116

65 DEC 9 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: November 27, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

I advised [redacted] on further reflections, that while the Director's position was the same that he would not do a review on the Max Lowenthal book it had occurred to us that [redacted] who knew the Bureau exceedingly well and who has been out of the Bureau for the past several years might be persuaded to do such a review [redacted]

[redacted] I told [redacted] could very well anticipate exactly what [redacted] would say; that his idea of objectivity and fairness was on an equal par with Lowenthal [redacted] is tickled at the thought of the review and I am sure when he is approached will be very glad to do it.

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DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

LBN [redacted]

b7C

b7C(D)

RECORDED - 26

INDEXED - 26

DEC 1 1950

PEES.

F150

62 JUL 14 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: November 10, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: BOOK BY MAX LOWENTHAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/19/92 BY B123 [redacted]

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

[redacted] I told him the Director would not, that the book was so hopeless we did not care to dignify it with any denial, that it would take another book to explain away the distortions, inaccuracies, and misstatements. [redacted]

[redacted] I told him [redacted] writing a book of his own on the general subject of loyalty, that he might not want to do it and between us he would probably use this book as a springboard to get across some of his own ideas. I told him I would like to think about somebody else and would talk to him later, but that I was wondering why it was necessary to go to all this trouble and whether the book really warranted this type of treatment [redacted]

This morning I talked [redacted] and told him that we had been giving the matter a lot of thought, that we were wondering if [redacted] would not be a very excellent choice, [redacted] known for his scholastic background and would give a very objective treatment [redacted]

I again brought up the matter of why not assigning one of his good staff men [redacted] asked him why he didn't drop the whole matter completely. [redacted]

RECORDED 62-25733-141
INDEXED 40
EX-122 12
06DEC6 1950

he would try to get hold of [redacted] mediately and that he would give some further thought t [redacted]

LBN: [redacted] who will give an objective history. H.

b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: November 30, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

For record purposes, there is attached a press release issued by William Sloane Associates which was placed on the press tables of both the House and the Senate.

This impresses me as being very subtle handling.

LBN:[redacted]
Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123[redacted]

b7c

62-32725-14

RECORDED - 26
INDEXED - 26

DEC 4 1950

59 DEC 8 1950

From: William Sloane Associates, Inc.
119 West 57th Street,
New York 19, N. Y.
Telephone: PL 7-2033

FOR RELEASE: Monday, November 27, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted] b7c

Leading statesmen of both political parties, and of every wing of each party, figure in the pages of THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION by Max Lowenthal just published by William Sloane Associates, Inc. A great many of these men are shown as supporting and defending American traditions, often in the face of excited opposition of the moment. The book's statements of their actions and opinions were drawn from official and public records.

The early debates relating to the creation of the FBI, Mr. Lowenthal states, were under the leadership of Congressman James A. Tawney of Minnesota, the author's native state. Mr. Tawney, a Republican, was a House leader, and a devoted supporter of the William Howard Taft viewpoint in national affairs. Another of the Republican names appearing in the early pages of the book is that of Congressman Walter I. Smith of Iowa, also a veteran in the House of Representatives, and of President William Howard Taft's school of political thought. Democratic names also come into the first chapter, among them Congressman J. Swager Sherley of Kentucky, a friend of Alben W. Barkley, now Vice President of the United States, and Congressman John J. Fitzgerald.

Throughout THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, Republicans and Democrats appear with complete impartiality as between the parties. A reference to Congressional leaders of the past 40 years whose words and acts are reported in the book will make this clear to persons acquainted with the statesmen sent to Congress by each of the states. Some of the states whose representatives in national affairs are mentioned in this book are here listed:

Alabama: Senators: J. Thomas Heflin (p.291), Hugo Black (p.432) and Lister Hill (p.387), Democrats;
Representatives: William Richardson (p. 14), George Huddleston (pp. 282, 295, 296) and Sam Hobbs, (p.431), Democrats.

Arizona: Senator: Henry F. Ashurst (p. 291), Democrat

Arkansas: Senators: Thaddeus H. Caraway (p. 291) and Joseph T. Robinson (p. 285),

California: Senator: Hiram W. Johnson (pp. 32,33,34,124), Republican; Representatives: Carl Hindshaw (p.461), Republican; and Chet Holifield (p.452) and Helen Gahagan Douglas (p.452), Democrats.

Colorado: Senators: Charles S. Thomas (p.33), Democrat, and Eugene D. Millikin (pp. 455,456), Republican; Representatives: William N. Vaile (pp. 170,174, 176, 178, Republican, and John A. Carroll (p. 453), Democrat.

Connecticut: Senators: Frank B. Brandegee (pp. 32,33,34), Republican, and Brien McMahon (pp. 343,453), Democrat.

Delaware: Senator: Josiah O. Wolcott (pp. 39,44,46,55,62,63), Democrat.

Florida: Senator: Duncan U. Fletcher (p. 34), Democrat; Representative: Millard F. Caldwell (p.380), Democrat.

Georgia: Senator: Thomas W. Hardwick (p. 68), Democrat; Representatives: William C. Andamson (p. 14) and Robert Ramspeck (pp. 337, 339), Democrats.

Idaho: Senator: William E. Borah (pp. 124,185,282,292,297,332), Republican.

Illinois: Senators: J. Hamilton Lewis (p. 124) and Paul H. Douglas (p.443), Democrats.

Representatives: James R. Mann (p. 264), William A. Rodenberg (p.222), Leo E. Allen (p. 326), and Harold H. Velde (p. 442), Republicans, and Adolph J. Sabath (pp. 167,452), Democrat.

Indiana: Senators: James A. Hemenway (p. 3) and Albert J. Beveridge (pp. 154, 256), Republicans, and Sherman Minton (p. 321), Democrat; Representative: Oscar E. Bland (pp. 99,282), Republican.

Iowa: Senators: Albert B. Cummins (pp. 34, 124) and Smith Brookhart (pp. 273,299), Republicans; Representative: Walter I. Smith (pp. 3,4,6,8,12), Republican.

Kansas: Senators: Arthur Capper (p. 37) and Clyde M. Reed (p. 321), Republicans;

Representatives: Daniel R. Anthony, Jr. (pp. 373,374) and John M. Houston (p. 348), Republicans.

Kentucky: Alben W. Barkley (pp. 18, 321) now Vice President;

Representatives: J. Swager Sherley (pp. 6,7,8,11) and Ben Johnson (p. 18), Democrats, and John M. Robsion (p. 323), Republican.

Maine: Senators: Frederick Hale (p. 392) and Wallace H. White, Jr. (p.321), Republicans.

Maryland: Senator: Joseph I. France (pp. 99,297), Republican.

Massachusetts: Senators: Henry Cabot Lodge (p. 124), Republican, and David I. Walsh (pp. 37-124), Democrat.

Michigan: Senator: Homer Ferguson (p. 399), Republican: Representatives: Roy O. Woodruff (p. 290), Republican, and Louis C. Rabaut (pp. 316, 337, 348, 418), Democrat.

Minnesota: Representatives: James A. Tawney (pp. 3,6), James A. Bede (p. 7), Andrew J. Volstead (p. 240), and Oscar E. Keller (p. 290), Republicans.

Mississippi: Representative: Eaton J. Bowers (p. 7), Democrat.

Missouri: Senators: James A. Reed (pp. 39,46,124) and Harry S. Truman (pp. 321, 325, 442, 443, 448, 450, 451, 457, 464), Democrats; Representatives: Champ Clark (p. 6), John J. Cochran (p. 324), and Clarence Cannon (p. 405), Democrats and Leonidas C. Dyer (p.403), Republican.

Montana: Senators: Thomas J. Walsh (pp. 98,152,158,159,165,168,169,170,172, 185 ff., 204 ff, 212,218,223,224,227,231,233,234,245,246,250, 262 ff.) and Burton K. Wheeler (pp. 89,273,290,292,293,298,308, 320,331,364,365), Democrats.

Nebraska: Senator: George W. Norris (pp. 319,330,332,333,364,393,399,445), Independent; Representatives: Robert E. Evans (p. 310), and Karl Stefan (pp. 348,418,422), Republicans.

Nevada: Senator: Pat. A. McCarran (pp. 326,328,347,387,446), Democrat.

New Hampshire: Senators: George H. Moses (p. 290) and Charles W. Tobey (pp. 321, 455), Republicans.

New Jersey: Senator: Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (pp. 32,33), Republican: Representative: T. Millet Hand (p. 452), Republican.

New Mexico: Senators: Dennis Chavez (p. 459) and Carl A. Hatch (p. 454), Democrats.

New York: Senators: Elihu Root (p. 37) and William M. Calder (pp. 31,32,33), Republicans, and Robert F. Wagner (p. 321) Democrat; Representatives: George E. Waldo (p. 3), Isaac Siegel (p. 170), and Jacob K. Javits (p. 452), Republicans, and John J. Fitzgerald (pp. 3,11) and Anthony J. Griffin (pp. 272,371,373), Democrats.

North Carolina: Representatives: Robert N. Page (p. 15) and John H. Kerr (p.386), Democrats.

North Dakota: Senator: William Langer (p.327), Republican.

Ohio: Representatives: Joseph W. Keifer (p. 7) and Edwin D. Ricketts (p.283), Republicans.

Oklahoma: Representative: Glen D. Johnson (p. 453), Democrat.

Oregon: Senator: George E. Chamberlain (pp. 31,33,34,289), Democrat.

Pennsylvania: Senator: Boies Penrose (pp. 36,124), Republican; Representatives: Marlin E.Olmsted (p.8), William S. Vare (p. 74), J. Hampton Moore (p. 76) and James F. Burke (pp. 100,283), Republicans, and William B. Wilson (pp. 95,117,173,212) and James P. McGranery (p. 431), Democrats.

South Carolina: Senator: Benjamin R. Tillman (p. 5), Democrat; Representative: L. Mendel Rivers (p. 429), Democrat.

South Dakota: Representative: Royal C. Johnson (p. 290), Republican.

Tennessee: Senators: Cordell Hull (p. 325), Kenneth McKellar (pp. 333,335,390,391, 406-8, 411, 417, 456) and Estes Kefauver (451), Democrats.

Texas: Senator: Tom Connally (pp. 454, 462), Democrat; Representatives: Martin Dies, Sr. (p. 18), and James P. Buchanan (p. 375), Democrats.

Utah: Senators: Reed Smoot (24,76,124), and George Sutherland (p. 333), Republicans.

Vermont: Senator: Warren R. Austin (p. 321), Republican.

Virginia: Senator: Harry F. Byrd (pp. 328,343,388), Democrat.

Washington: Senators: Miles Poindexter (pp. 32,33), Republican, and Homer T. Bone (p. 321), Democrat; Representative: Walt Horan (pp. 418, 419), Republican.

West Virginia: Senator: Harley M. Kilgore (p. 459), Democrat.

Wisconsin: Senator: Robert M. La Follette (pp. 100,124,283,291,365), Republican; Representative: Harry Sauthoff (p.324, Progressive.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR DATE: November 20, 1950

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT:

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

Peyton Ford of the Department called at 6:15 PM this evening and stated that he and [redacted] had been following the reviews in the papers today with reference to Max Lowenthal's book. He stated he was calling to see if there was anything he or [redacted] could do and that if there was anything the Bureau should just let him know. He stated maybe the Bureau would want to consider having the Attorney General issue a statement or some other action the Bureau might desire taking.

b7C

I told him I knew of nothing they could do at this time but that I would advise you of his call. In this connection Mr. Ford stated he had talked to [redacted] several times about this book in the past and that "he and [redacted] were hopeful that the book would not come out." This is the first time I had heard that Peyton was contacting [redacted] concerning the book.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

b7C

DML: [redacted]

RECORDED - 99 162-25733-143
INDEXED - 99 NOV 28 1950

EX-27

52 DEC 8 1950

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 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 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 you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name 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 for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

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

62-25733-144 & 145

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

December 5, 1950

11:25 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS

Donald Lo

Congressman O'Toole called to advise that he was having put in the Congressional Record this morning the statement by Raymond Moley which appeared in Newsweek regarding the Max Lowenthal matter. He said that later on he would have his own remarks placed in the Record. I told him I was most appreciative of this being done.

Very truly yours,

H. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

JEH [redacted]

b2

cc-Mr. Nease

H

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

SENT FROM R. O.
TIME 3:45 PM
DATE 12-5-50
BY [redacted]

RECORDED - 15

62-25733-146

INDEXED - 15

DEC 6 1950

34

EX-122

b2

DEC 6 1950

copy; [redacted] b7C

November 30, 1950

MR. TOLSON

L. B. NICHOLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

I called [redacted] and told him that I was a little bit concerned as we had had some letters come in and at least three persons who did not appear to be "crack-pots" had suggested to us that the [redacted] was back of the Lowenthal book. I told him that these individuals had been told that we did not believe this was so as we knew where the [redacted] stood on the Bureau and exactly where they stood on Lowenthal. b7C b7D

[redacted] b7C b7D

I told him that I realized that but I was merely passing this on to let him know what we did hear and to inquire if he had heard anything. [redacted] I told him that they were probably better posted on handling matters such as this than we were and that all that we were concerned about was that some anti-Semitic did not pick this up and attempt to smear the good people. b7D

[redacted] I told him I thought this would be a good idea.

[redacted] I told him that we would not hesitate but that we had not found it necesary to request anybody to help out as it appeared that everybody was so much impressed with the unfairness of Lowenthal's book that they had stareted their own program. b7C b7D b7D

[redacted] I agreed. b7C b7D

LBN [redacted] b7C

INDEXED
RECORDED
42

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memo to Mr. Tolson from Mr. Nichols November 30, 1950

[redacted]

b7D

I told [redacted] if the FBI had prepared the questions and was running the questioning of Lowenthal, that Lowenthal would have known that he had been questioned [redacted]

b7C,D

ADDENDUM, LBN [redacted] 12/1/50:

[redacted] It seemed to me that his approach was an exceedingly effective one.

b7C,D

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: "Yes, if he does it. H"

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ (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)

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

November 30, 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED - 17 62-25733-147

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123

Dear [redacted]

Lou Nichols has brought to my attention your note, and the enclosed [redacted]

b7C
b7D

I want you to know that Lou and I are most appreciative of the action you are taking in this matter. It is most gratifying to have your continued faith and confidence in the work we are doing.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Incoming is addressed to "Dear Nick" and for that reason the informal use of Mr. Nichol's name is set forth in the letter.

[redacted]

MAILED 10
DEC 1 1950
Comm - FBI

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

NOV 30 3 35 PM '50
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
INTERDEPT. MAIL

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI

DEC 13 1950

RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
NOV 30 2 52 PM '50

b7C

[redacted]

Director, FBI Att: Assistant Director L. B. Nichols

November 30, 1950

SAC, New York

LEE MORTIMER'S COLUMN,
NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR, 11/26/50

Supplementing my telephonic conversation with Supervisor Frank Hollman, enclosed herewith is the column.

LOWENTHAL, MAX

enc.

[redacted] b2

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/92 BY 8123 [redacted]

1 ENCL
filed with original

NOT RECORDED
142 DEC 6 1950

59 DEC 13 1950