

October 27, 1947

In two conversations in this log, Lowenthal's name was not mentioned by the individuals but penciled notations appeared showing his name as possibly the person about whom they were speaking.

During a conversation between Dave Wahl and Charley Kramer, Dave said, "Now there was a plan discussed and some very important points made at lunch the other day, I take it, up there, between the two fellows." After this sentence the penciled notation was "(Crum and Lowenthal?)."

Later in the day Nat Witt, in New York, called Charley Kramer. Nat said, "Look, our mutual friend got hold of me again today." Above the word frojind in pencil appeared "(Max Lowenthal?)." Their topic of conversation was not clear.

> Tesur Charles Kramer, discontinued Tesur log, Alexandria, Va. entitled "KAP Summary" 65-56402-1-2338 (27)



bic





Oct. 27, 1947

David Wahl, LD N.Y, Academy 2-5150, to (Max Lowenthal). They had a long talk about a situation which was not clear. The following names were mentioned: Charlie Bob Robert Bart Emmet(ph) Irwin

Early in the afternoon David Wahl called Marcus Cohen. Theyspoke of a meeting in which Irving Engle would be involved. Wahl said if Irving Engle were to speak to Max Lowenthal at New York, and was interested enough and wanted Max to help him, he could probably hand him a great deal.

Later that afternoon David Wahl called to NYC (Max Lowenthal). Dave said "the fellow" (Charlie Kramer) would see Max the next day. They also mentioned the names Bart, John and Mr. Johnson.

David then called for Charlie(Kramer?) who was out. He left word that <sup>C</sup>harlie be told to call the home of Wahl's friend (Max Lowenthal) when he (Charlie) arrived in New York the wext day.

> Tesur on David Wahl's office, discontinued Tesur log, Wash., D.C. entitled "MIA-Summary" 65-56402-1-2434 (29)

Vi







On October 16, 1947, Max Lowenthal contacted Barliey Crum in San Francisco. Lowenthal said, "I understand I'll have to get some people to go up on the Hill so as to make sure that the Committee won't call off its hearings." (Un-American Activities Committee Hearings on Communist Infiltration of Hollywood). Max made several suggestions to Bart as to how to handle the situation. Max stated he wanted to Crum to remember that he was going to help him all he could but that in all his talks between Crum and Lowenthal he wanted Crum to remember that there was only one other person present and that was Dave (Wahl) and that he didn't want anyone else to learn it.

On October 24, 1947, Dave Wahl contacted Eleanor Lowenthal. During the conversation Eleanor pointed out that Crum had called her that morning requesting the whereabouts of Max Lowenthal. Eleanor related that she felt that Crum's attitude when he spoke to her was not as it should have been. (The above was mentioned inasmuch as during the various conversations between Lowenthal and Wahl, Lowenthal subsequently indicated in his conversation that he wanted to run the whole works and was not particularly happy about Crum's activities. Inasmuch as Crum and Wahl were very friendly, Lowenthal did not state his opinion openly. It appeared in conversations from time to time that Crum was becoming rather irritated at Lowenthal's attempts to run and give advice on the plans to be followed fore the Un-American Activities Committee.)

On the same day Barley Crum in New York contacted Dave (Wahl) to say that he wanted wahl to see that Charlie Kramer and Lucien Hilmer (not identified) go to New York that day to see Max Lowenthal.

On October 27, 1947, Dave contacted Max Lowenthal and stated that Kramer would see Max in the morning. Max stated that he wanted to be sure that Crum had no objection to Kramer's trip to see him in New York.

On October 28, 1947, Dave Wahl contacted Max Lowenthal in New York. Wahl stated that he wanted to call Max before that fellow (Kramer) would arrive around two o'clock. Max asked if anything was going on, and Wahl stated that Trumbo (not identified) was cited for contempt and that Trumbo had deported himself very nicely.





On October 28, 1947, Lucien Hilmer contacted Dave (Wahl). Wahl during this conversation stated that Charlie Kramer was to go and speak with their friend (Lowenthal) and see what the program in his mind was.

The above information was received through technical surveillances on David Wahl's home and office, and NAMES MENtioned were Not ident, Fied.

> Washington Field Office Report, 12-16-17 Re: IS-R." b7C 101-2261-15. Pages 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24. (9)





October 28, 1947

Charlie Kramer told Ella Shalit to tell David Wahl that he was on his way to New York and should be there about two. Ella said if Wahl talked to his friend (Max Lowenthal), David would tell him of Charlie's contemplated arrival.

John (Dierkes) called for David Wahl but he wasn't in. He said for "Dave to call our friend" (Max Lowenthal).

At noontime David Wahl called New York to Max Lowenthal. The topic of conversation wasn't clear and the following names were mentioned:

> Mr. Trumbo Engel (ph) Herb Paley (ph)

> > Tesur on David Wahl's office, discontinued Tesur log Washington, D.C. entitled "MIA Summary" 65-56402-1-2425 (26)







November 10, 1947

Ella Shalit read mail over the phone to David Wahl. The first letter she read was from Neir (Grossman) on the subject of the successor to Judge Leventhal. In his letter he stated that Mr. Lowenthal, the day before, had attended a meeting of representatives of the five organizations to discuss a suitable candidate to succeed Judge Leventhal.

"Ella discloses that there is a note from 'Betty's Pop' (Max Lowenthal) saying that he has an appointment to see Natt's (ph) friend Wednesday afternoon, and he (Lowenthal) may come in Tuesday evening."

About noon time David Wahl called Ella and she confirmed that she told him his friend (Max Lowenthal) possibly would be in the next day.

> Tesur on David Wahl's office discontinued Tesur log, Weshington, D.C. entitled "MIA Summary" 65-56402-1-2342 (26)







November 12, 1947

In his conversation with Ella Shalit, David Wahl said he had a call the night before "from Betty's father (Max Lowenthal), who is here. He (Lowenthal) told David that the way David sounded (cold) he didn't want to see David."

> Tesur on David Wahl's office discontinued Tesur log Washington, D.C. entitled "MIA Summary" 65-56402-1-2761X7 (27)



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November 13, 1947

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Henry Collins celled Dave Wahl and "asked if Hax (Lowenthal) was in town. Collins then asked for his address in New York-467 Central Park West, Academy 2-5150. Dave said Max doesn't have an office. Dave doesn't thick max is coming down to Washington anytime soon. Collins then requested that should Max come down within the next week on two, that Dave let him know; 'I'd like to see him and I may not be able to get up to New York in another 10 days, but I'd like to catch him as soon as I can.'"

> Tesur on David Wahl's office discontinued "esur log, Washington, D.C. entitled "MLA Summary" 65-56402-1-2761.16 (32)





November 20, 1947

David Wahl called Ella Shalit and told her that Betty's father (Max Lowenthal) was awfully anxious to have Wahl return that piece (ph), which Wahl gave to Andy Older. Wahl commented that Andy does not know from whom the piece came.

> Tesur on David Wahl's office discontinued Tesur log. "ash., D.C. entitled "MIA-Summary" 65-56402-1-2371 (29)



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Jan. 8, 1948

Max Lowenthal called for Charlie Kramer but Mildred Kramer told him that he was in New York for the two days. Lowenthal said he just wanted to give him a ring while he was in Washington. They then asked about each other's children.

> Tesur on Charles Kramer, discontinued Tesur log, "lexandria, Va. entitled "KAP"-Summary" 65-5640?-1-2574 (27)



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January 14, 1948

Max Lowenthal (LD?) to Mildred Kramer for Charley. Mildred said she thought she knew where hax could reach him in N.Y. Max said he didn't care to get Charley in N.Y., that he would call some other time.

> Tesur on Charles Kramer, discontinued Tesur log, Alexandria, Va. entitled "KAP Summary" 65-56402-1-2718 (30)







Jan. 16, 1948

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Cherles Kramer called Mildred Kramer from New York City. "Mildred told Charles that Max called again the day before yesterday and didn't say what about." Realizing that she meant Max Lowenthal instead of his brother-in-law, Max Bale, Charlie said he talked to Mrs. Lowenthal the day before and "we settled that."

> Tesur on Charles Kramer, discontinued Tesur log, Alexandria, Va. entitled "KAP-Summary" 65-56402-1-2590 (27)





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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)
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(b)(6)		□ (k)(7)

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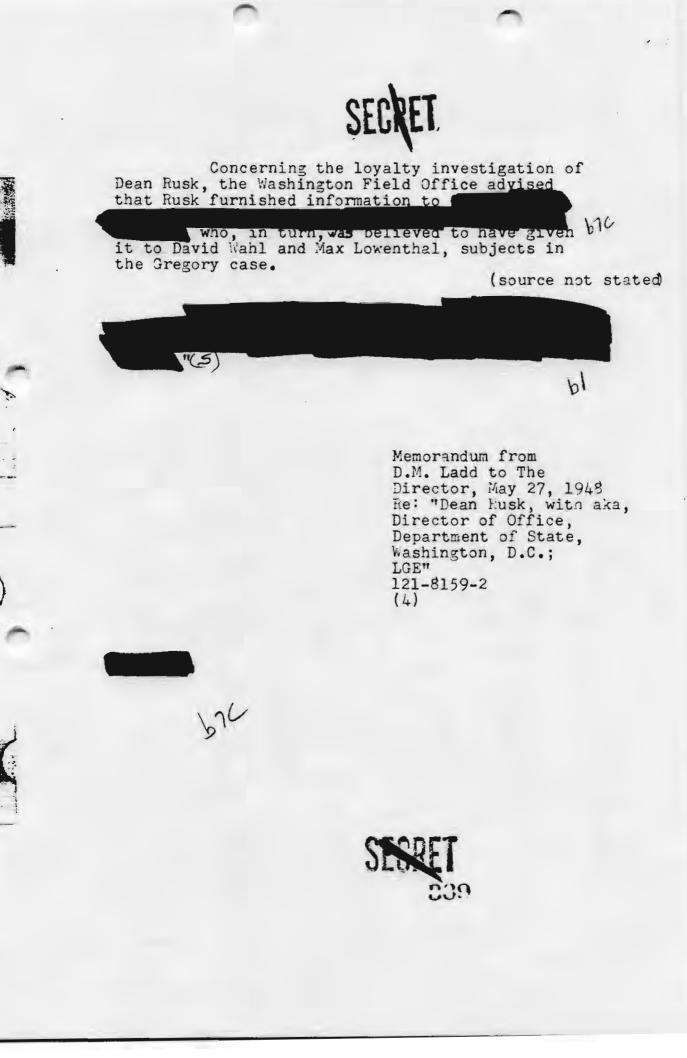
May 14, 1948

Charlie Kramer in New York City called Mildred Kramer. They discussed the fact that the Jews set up a new state in Palestine that afternoon and two hours later Truman recognized it. Mildred asked "has somebody finally got next to him with a little good advice." Charles answered "Lannie" (ph) then said "you know, Max." After this name in pencil appeared "(Lowenthal)."

> Tesur of Charles Kramer discontinued Tesur log, Alexand¢ria, Va. entitled "KAP-Summary" 65-56402-1-3051 (27)









In testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 1, 1950, Charles Kramer was asked if in October, 1947, during the hearings regarding Communism in the motion picture industry, he had been in contact with a Max Lowenthal. This question Kramer declined to answer.

It was pointed out to Kramer that when he was before the committee in July, 1948, when asked if he were acquainted with Lowenthal, he answered "Yes" and he was then asked if that were a truthful statement and then Kramer admitted being acquainted with Lowenthal.

Kramer was further asked if Lowenthal was present at any conference or series of conferences at the Shoreham Hotel in October 1947 during the course of the Hollywood hearings at which he (Kramer) was present but Kramer declined to answer.

> New York report, May 10, 1951 Re: Security Matter-C"

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100-355470-28 page 23, 26 (10) SI 100-355470-17 (10)



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

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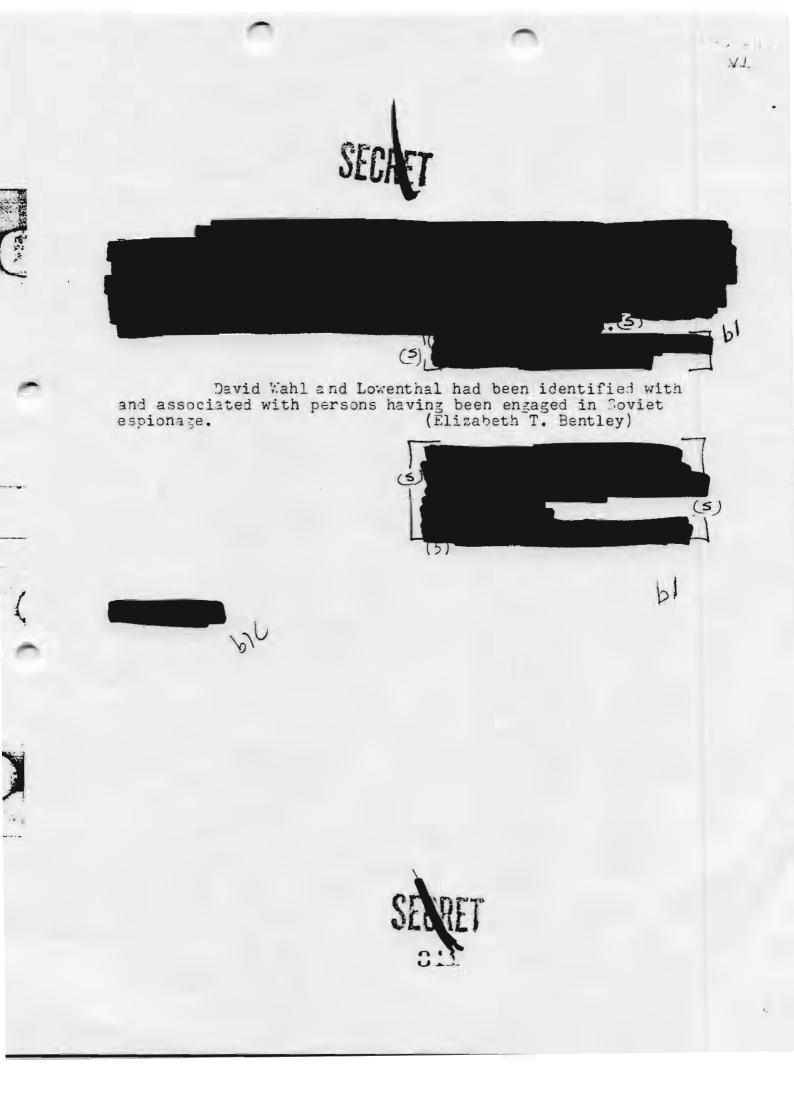
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62-25733-359p 342

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Section 552		Section 552a
(6)(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)

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62-25733-359p 344

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FBI/DOJ



In an interview by Bureau Agents in February 1949 with Mrs. Margaret Fansler of South Orange, New Jersey, who had at times during the 1930's visited at the Alger Hiss residence, she stated she recalled the having heard the name Max Lowenthal mentioned but was not sure that Lowenthal's first name was "Max."

> Newark Report, February 8, 1949 Re: "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was.; Alger Hiss; Etal; Perjury; Espionage-R; IS-R." 74-1333-2780 (18)

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In an interview by Bureau Agents early in 1949, John J. Corson stated he had never heard of Philip Reno, a fellow associate of Corson's while employed by the Social Security Board from about 1936 to 1941, being an associate of Alger Hiss or Whittaker Chambers.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that Corson had been in contact with Max Lowenthal. (Source, not stated.)

> Washin\_gton, D.C. Report February 24, 1949 Re: "J.David Whittaker Chambers, was; Alger Hiss, et al; Perjury; Espionage-R 74-1333-2174 (38)



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1.



Jay David Whittaker Chambers was interviewed in the New York Office by Bureau Agents at various times from January through April, 1949 at which time he furnished information concerning his associations with the Communist Party and all Communist activities from 1924 through April, 1938. Chambers recalled that on a trip which he made to New York City with Alger Hiss, Hiss left Chambers stating he was going to the office of Max Lowenthal for an hour or so. Chambers stated he did not know Lowenthal.

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New York Report, 5-11-49 Re: "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was.; Alger Hiss, Etal; Perjury, Espionage-R; IS-C." 74-1333-3220 p. 121 (38) SI 100-11820-439 p. 7 (TWC) (38)



VI



Samuel Rosenberg was in acquaintance of Max Lowenthal.

(Technical surveillance on the home of David Wahl, discontinued.)

A technical surveillance\* on the office of David Wahl revealed that Lowenthal was a frequent contact of Wahl, Charles Kramer and Nathan Witt.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, self-confessed Soviet 00 espionage agent, identified Kramer as being involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington and New York during the early 1940's, and as a close associate of Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers, as a former dues-paying Communist Party member and as a contact of an admitted Soviet espionage agent (not identified).

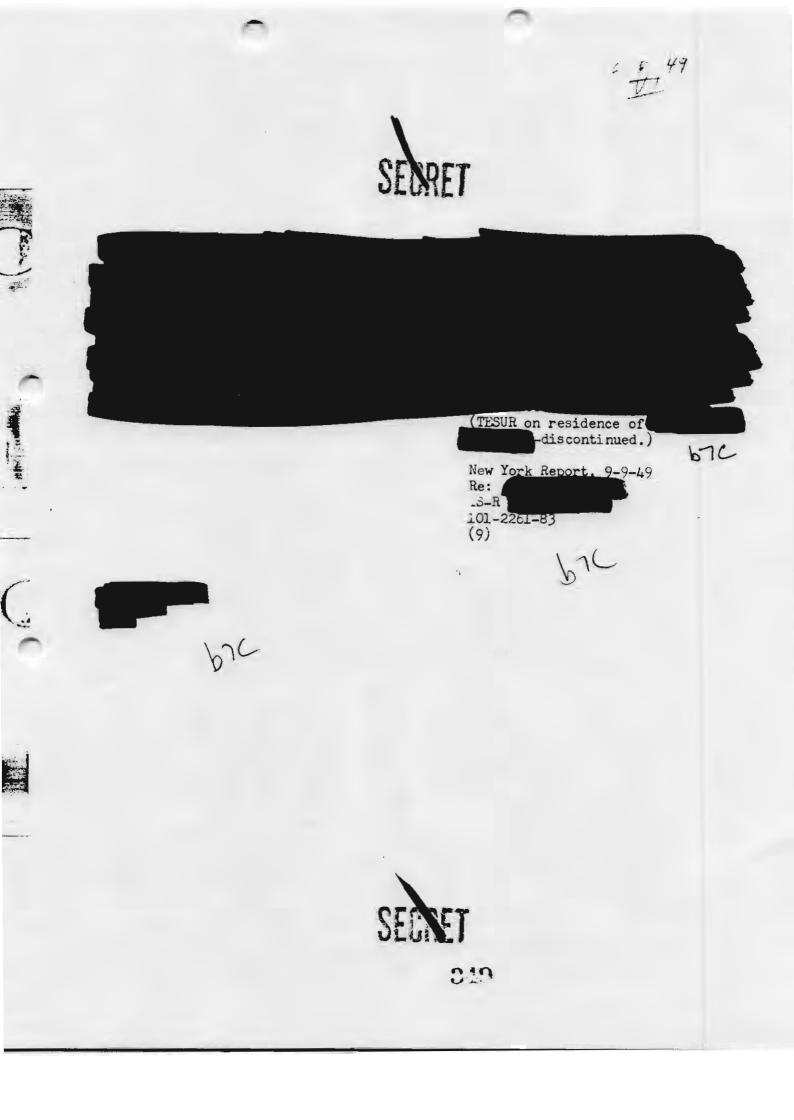
> Newark Report. 4-27-49 Re: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_a; European Recovery Program" 124-2856-30 (3) \_\_\_\_\_

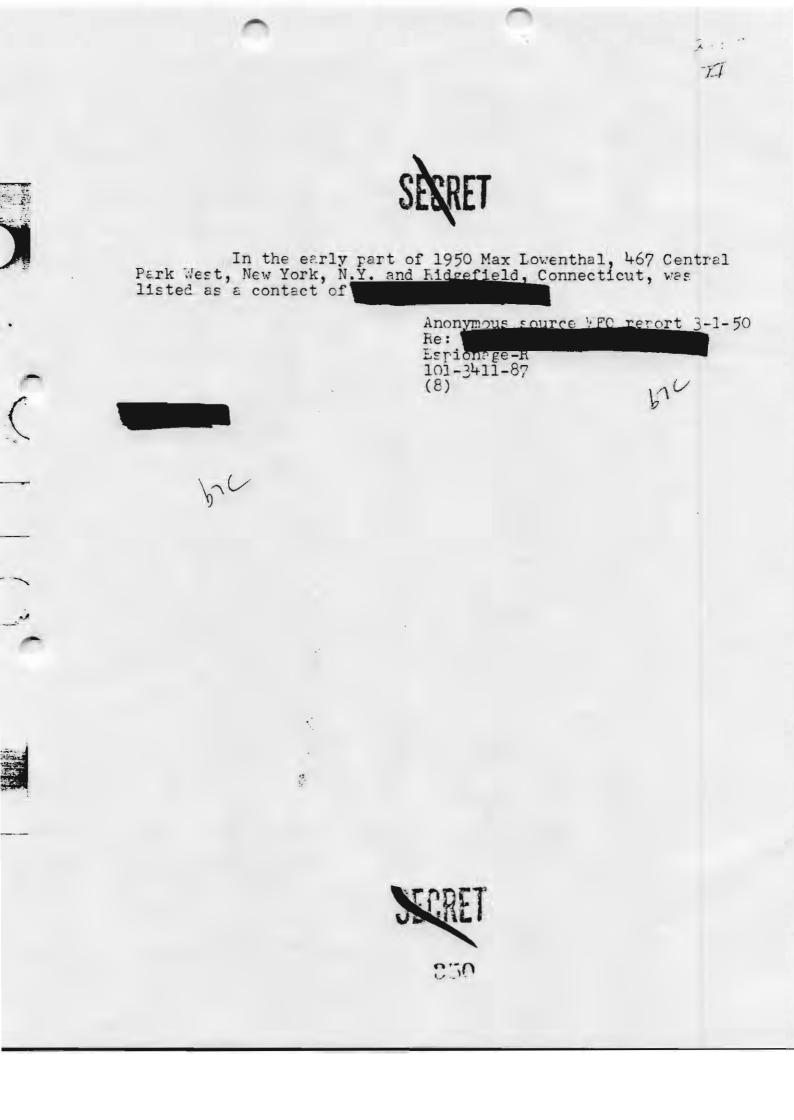
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\*Discontinued.







## SEDRET

On March 27, 1950, Park West, New York, New York.

contacted Max Lowenthal at 467 Central

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(Mail cover placed,

New York Report. 4-17-50 Re: IS-R and IS." 101-2261-92 (9)







Whittaker Chambers was interviewed by a Bureau Agent apparently in about August 1950, regarding Max Lowenthal at which time Chambers stated that to the best of his recollection on one occasion when he was talking to Alger Hiss (not further identified) either in December, 1934 or January, 1935, Hiss stated he had to go to New York to see Max Lowenthal.

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Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from Mr. Nichols, August 7, 1950 Re: "Max Lowenthal" 74-1333-4621 (18)





On August 28, 1950 Lee Pressman a peared before the HCUL, and testified concerning his membership in the Communist Party. During his testimony mention was made by Congressman Dixon of Drew Pearson's column of several years and in which he stated that Pressman had furnished a recommendation for wax Loventhal. Pressman stated that this was one of the 14% situations in which Irew Pearson was urong.

22

Lashin-ton Field Office memorandum, 8-28-50 ie: "Lee Fressman; Internal Lecurity-C" 100-11820-481 (10)





On August 28, 1950 Leon Pressman appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. During this testimony Congressman Nixon stated that in one of Drew Pearson's columns some time ago Pearson stated that Pressman had recommended Max Lowenthal for the position of Executive Secretary to the Labor Policy Committee of the War Production Board.

Nixon asked Pressman if he had seen this column? Mr. Pressman answered "No, but if he did, that is in his 16% of 'inaccuracy'."

(Page 108)

(Pages 166 and 167)

Additional information contained in this reference on page 123 is the same information that appears in 74-1333-3220 page 121 already dictated in this summary.

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New York Report 9-29-50 Re:"Leon Pressman was; Internal Security-C" 100-11820-512 Enclosure pages 108,123,166,167 (14,38) SI-100-11820-492 p.34 (14) SI-100-11820-596 pp. 10,69 (14)



The September 20, 1950 issue of "Not Merely Gossip, a Supplement to Human Events" by Frank C. Hanighen, stated that the name of Max Lowenthal probably would be heard quite frequently. This article stated that Lowenthal's name had already been mentioned by Congressman Dondero who named him as an undercover worker for the Leftist brethmen and by the House Un-American Activities Committee. This article further stated that Lowenthal had admitted acquaintanceship with Alger and Donald Hiss, Lee Pressman and others named as members of the Communist cell in Washington by Wittaker Chambers; and that he had been a member of the National Lawyers Guild. It was also mentioned that Lowenthal and President Truman were very close and that one rumor was that Lowenthal helped draft the administration - backed measure -- the Kilgore Bill -- for taking care of subversives.

> Pamphlet as above. 105-8697-104 (8)

17





In the September 27, 1950 issue of "Not Merely Gossip, a Supplement to Muman Events", Walter Trohan reviewed the book "The Man of Independence", by Jonathan Daniels. This book stated that Charles G. Ross, President Truman's secretary, once remarked At. the National Press Club, that Harry S. Truman owed more intellectually to Max Lowenthal than any other man. In this book Max Lowenthal is revealed as the ghostwriter of the Truman broadside against concentrated wealth and the bankers and lawyers in the service, which was forgotten by conservatives when Truman succeeded to the White House. Also Lowenthal was the ghost behind the scenes for civil rights and civil liberties which poured from the White House. It was Lowenthal who urged Truman to run for Vice-President in the Spring of 1944.

> Pamphlet described above. 105-8697-104X (8)

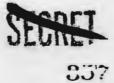


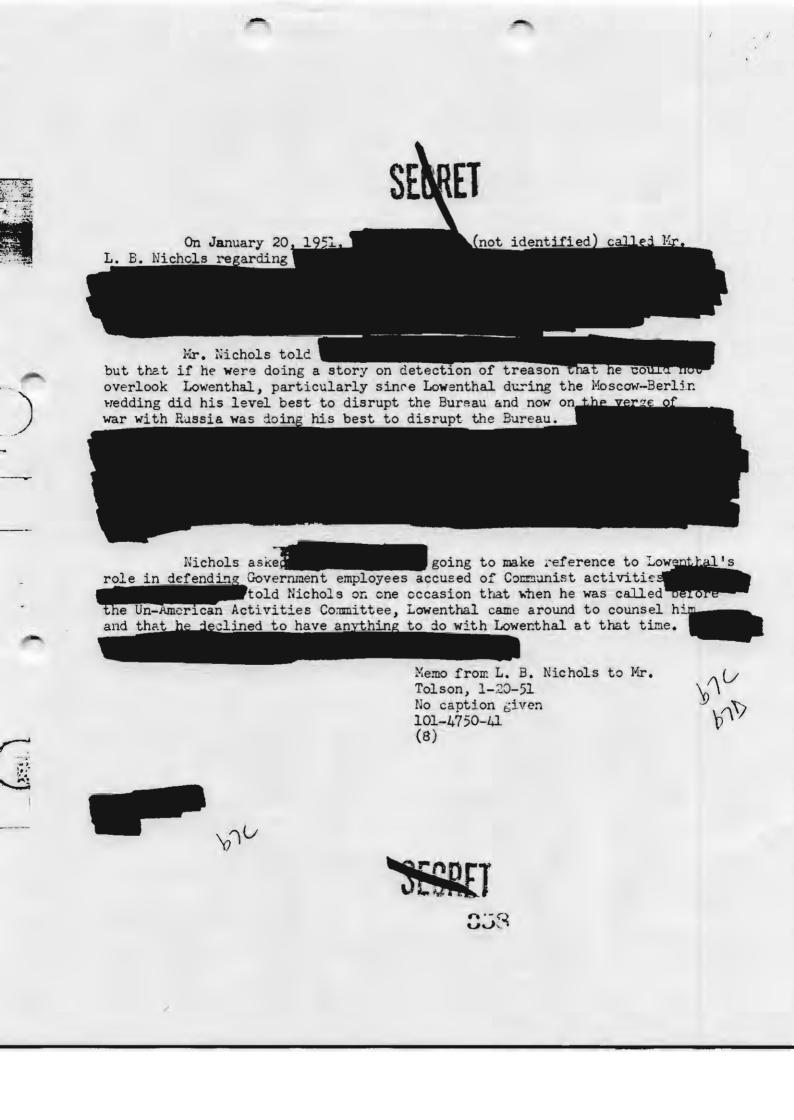


Mr. John Keats, reporter for the "Washington Daily News" wrote an article in the "Washington Daily News" on November 20, 1950, regarding Max Lowenthal's book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation". Mr. Keats' review of this book was complimentary to Lowenthal. Keats stated that "if there is a weakness in this book, it's that Mr. Lowenthal doesn't do an inside jcb on the FBI. No one ever has, and presumably, no one ever will. All anyone can do is what hr. Lowenthal has done--to dig up records from testimony in courts, on Capitol Hill, from such facts as the FBI permits the newspapers to have, and from the FBI's own answers." Mr. Keats asked the question "Is the FBI as good as it is publicized?"

26

Nomorandum from M. A. Jones to Mr. Michols. 11-20-50 Re: 105-13569-1. Enclosure 1. (5)







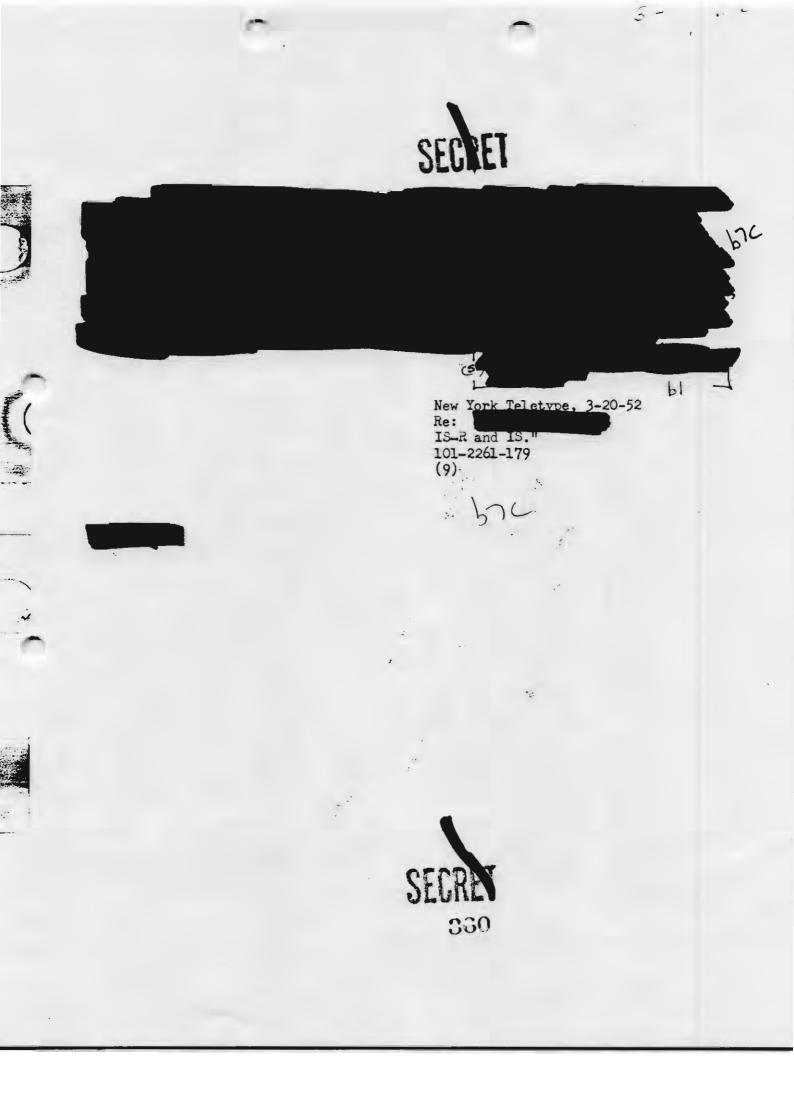
In blue ink at the bottom of the page the Director wrote the following: "Do we know what legislation is referred to? H."

New York Memorandum, 3-14-57 Re: IS\_R and IS." 101-2261-131 (10)

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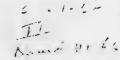


SECTION V Allegations of CP Affiliation.

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## SETRET

This reference pertains to a blind memorandum dated March 27, 1952 which was furnished to Senator McCarran. In a conversation between Mr. Nichols and Senator McCarran the Senator expressed appreciation and wondered if the Bureau had any more information on relative to his association with gangsters, etc.

With reference to the above memorandum which was furnished to McCarran, it was pointed out that the had been consulted regarding the influencing of prosecution. The Senator agreed that public interest would be served through a thorough exposure of the and that since the was very close to Max Lowenthal, ne thought his committee might give consideration to going into the activities as well as Lowenthal's.

The following Director's notation appeared beneath this paragraph: "I hope so. H."

Bureau memorandum dated 3-29-52 to Er. Tolson from Er. Nichols

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Re: 62-97007-7X (5)

031



The following appeared in Victor Riesel's column "Heard on the Left," in the "New Heter" of April 21, 1952:

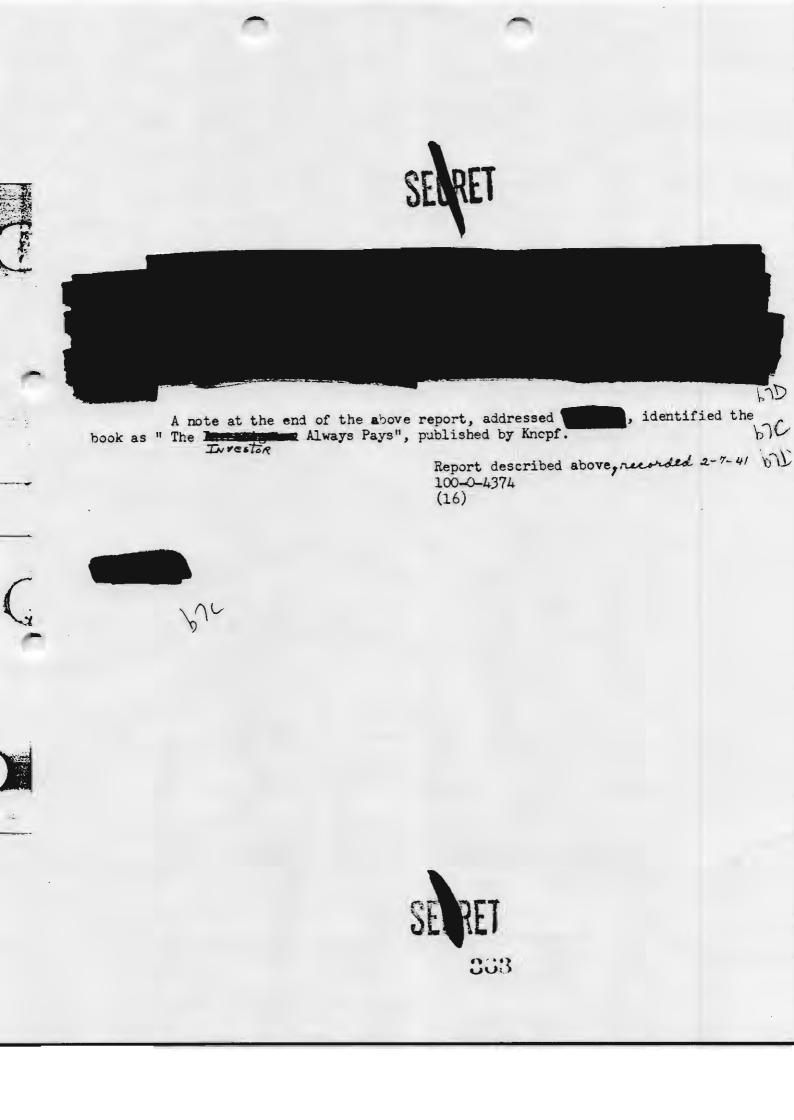
"It is absolutely true that a man who has had great influence on President Truman in some matters for many years has been a friend of John Abt, Joseph Brodsky, Alger Hiss, Carol Weiss King, and Nat Witt. That man is Max Lowenthal, a mystery figure around Washington, who employed George Shaw Wheeler as his assistant when he (Lowenthal) became advisor to General Clay during the AMG days in Germany..... Wheeler, a notorious Stalinist, went over to the Communists publicly two years ago...."

> Newspaper clipping described above. 100-138754-A (13)



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On February 11, 1946, Special Agents of the Washington Field Division interviewed relative to any information

he might have regarding dvised he did not know he stated he first heard of

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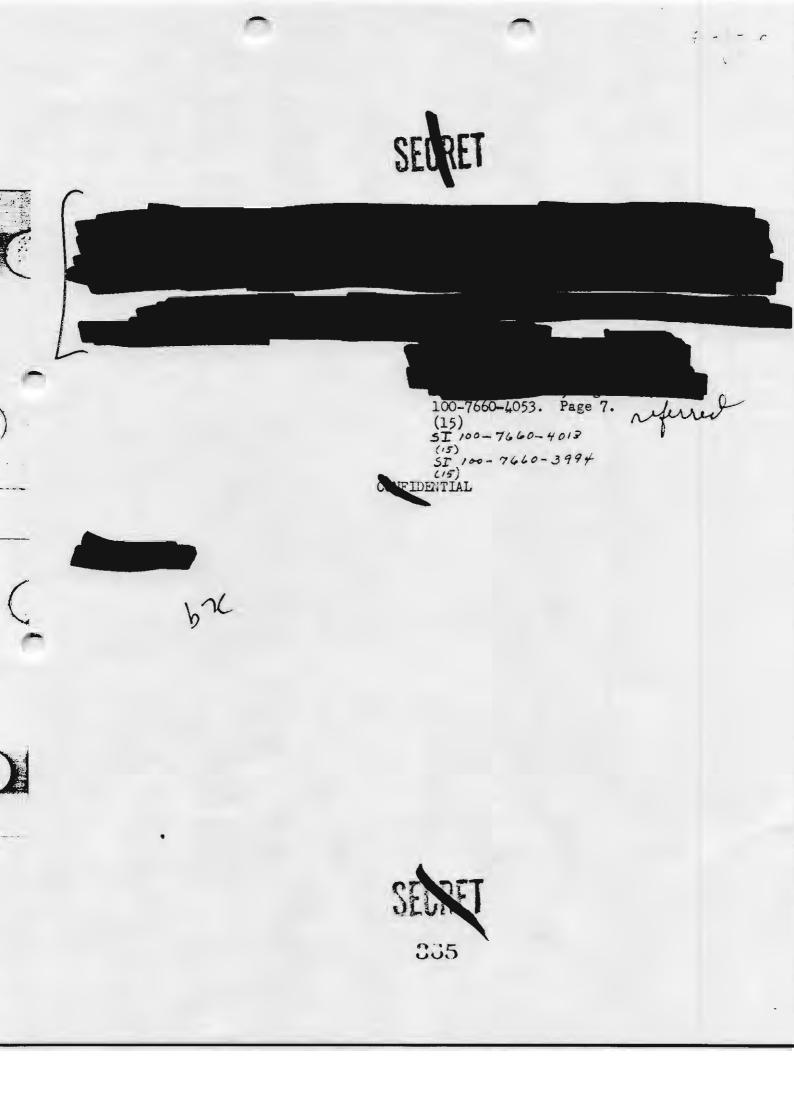
personally and had never met him. while, he,

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During the course of this interview, the spoke generally about the Communist infiltration in government and mentioned the high level group of Government employees who would not be found openly connected with the Party or with any Front organizations and who were specifically instructed not to display such connections. The mentioned Max Lowenthal and others as typical of this class of Federal employees. He recommended a thorough investigation of some ten or twelve such figures and stated that close continuous coverage would disclose a pattern of their activities.

Washington h	field Office	memo	dated
2-11-46			
Re:			
Information	Concerning"		
62-80269-12			b
(7)			0
SI 62-80269-	-16X		
(7)			
SI 62-80269-	-20		
(7)			







The supplement to "Human Events" dated September 25, 1946 linked with Communism the name and activities of Max Lowenthal, General Counsel to General Lucius Clay, Head of the U.S. Military Government in Berlin. It went on to say, "It may be 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."

- 2 -

WFO Report, 12-11-46 Re: "Human Events, Inc., IS-C." 105-8697-11 (8)

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"The New York Times" on January 15, 1947, in columw3, reported that Representative George A. Dondero, of Michigan, told the House (of Representatives) that the U.S. spokesmen in Germany followed the policy of the World Federation of Trade Unions (AFTU). He accused the WFTU of acting as the instrument for a world-wide attack on American foreign policy in order to force the United States to accede to Soviet expansionist aims.

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Dondero added that "Max Lowenthal, recently appointed general counsel to Lieutenant General Clay, is a man with long-established ties to Communist organizations and whose loyalty is highly questionable. Another advisor and close associate of Mr. Lowenthal is George Shaw wheeler, whose loyalty is even more questionable."

> Newspaper clipping described above. 100-260007-A (12)





David Wahl was reported to have been brought to Washington, D.C. by the Communist Party for the purpose of entering the United States Government Service in order to secure information from Government files, such information to be turned over to CP Headquarters, in New York City. Wahl had been associated with Max Lowenthal and others suspected of being members of the CP and engaging in Soviet espionage in Washington, D.C. (Source not stated)

576

San Francisco Report, April 22, 1947 Re: "Comintern Apparatus; IS-R." 100-203581-5421, Page 115. (13)





This reference is a note from Mr. Nichols dated September 2, 1950 which stated the "New York Times" and "Tribune" made no mention of Lowenthal. This statement concerned an article appearing in the above named newspapers on September 2, 1950 relative to the testimony of Lee Pressman linking former federal aids to Communist activities. The following notation was written beneath this note: "Significant. E."

C

61**-**7582-1693 (5) ÷.





#### Memorandum from K.R. McIntire for Mr. Mumford, 10-3-42 Re: "International Juridical Association" 100-25836-32, enclosure page 1. (14)

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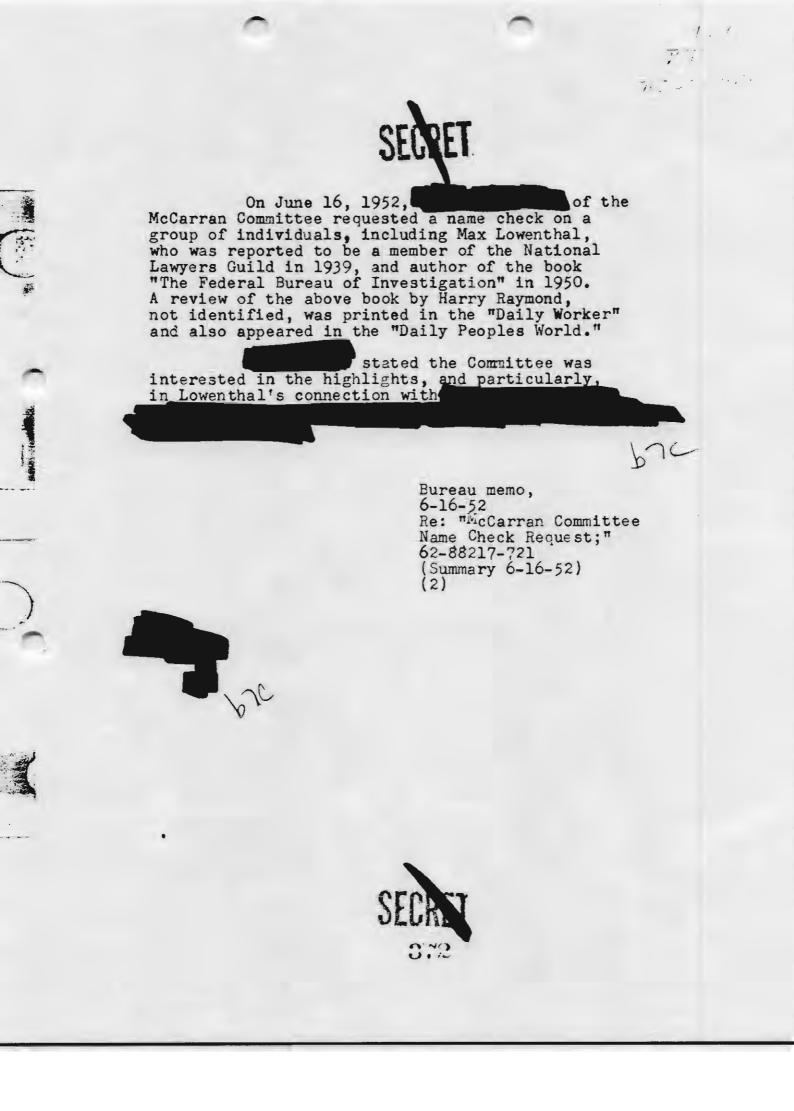


Max Lowenthal was listed as a New York member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Above information apreared in a folder of photostatic material, entitled "National Organization, Communist Party." The cover memo stated that the folder had been in the Bureau Library since 1937. Also appearing on the cover memo was a pencilled notation indicating the material should not be disseminated as the original source was unknown.

> Memo from Mr. Jones to Mr. Nichols, February 1, 1950, with above folder as enclosure. Re: "National Organization, CF; California Organization, CF: Fublications of the CF." (Character of case not given) 100-3-3191, Vol. I p.2 (16)







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(Source not stated)

Boston Report, December 17, 1941 Re: "American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; IS-(R)" 100-7046-120. Page 6. (16) . )

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According to the ledger cards at the National headquarters of the National Lawyers Guild, 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., Max Lowenthal, 1 West 92nd Street, New York, was an active New York City member of the Guild and had last paid dues on July 3, 1940. (A highly confidential source.)

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1. See ......

Washington Field Division Report, 5-15-41 Re: "National Lawyers Guild; IS-C." 100-7321-6. Page 480. (38)





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610 Washington Field Division Report, March 10, 1941 Re: "National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights; National Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America; IS-C." 100-1170-49. Page 121. (15)

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The files of the New York Office contained a copy of the letterhead of the International Juridical Association, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, which showed the names of its officers and National Committee. Under the heading of National Committee the name Max Lowenthal appeared.

> New York Report 10-4-41 Re:"International Juridical Association Internal Security-R 100-25836-10 (14)





This reference forwarded a two page log reporting a conference between (not identified) and (not identified) which took place August 24, 1944, and contained the following:

> (Technical surveillance on National Maritime Union, discontinued)

Max Lowenthal was a member of the New York Committee of International Juridical Association, 1941 and 1942. (Source not stated)

> Memo from SAC, New York, September 8, 1944, with above log as enclosure. Re: "National Maritime Union of America; IS-C." 100-120818-1669 (12)







Max Lowenthal, a member of the International Juridical Association (Information obtained from an index prepared from the letterhead of (IJA) and other sources of information by SA Filed in the New York Uffice). New York Report 2-11-42

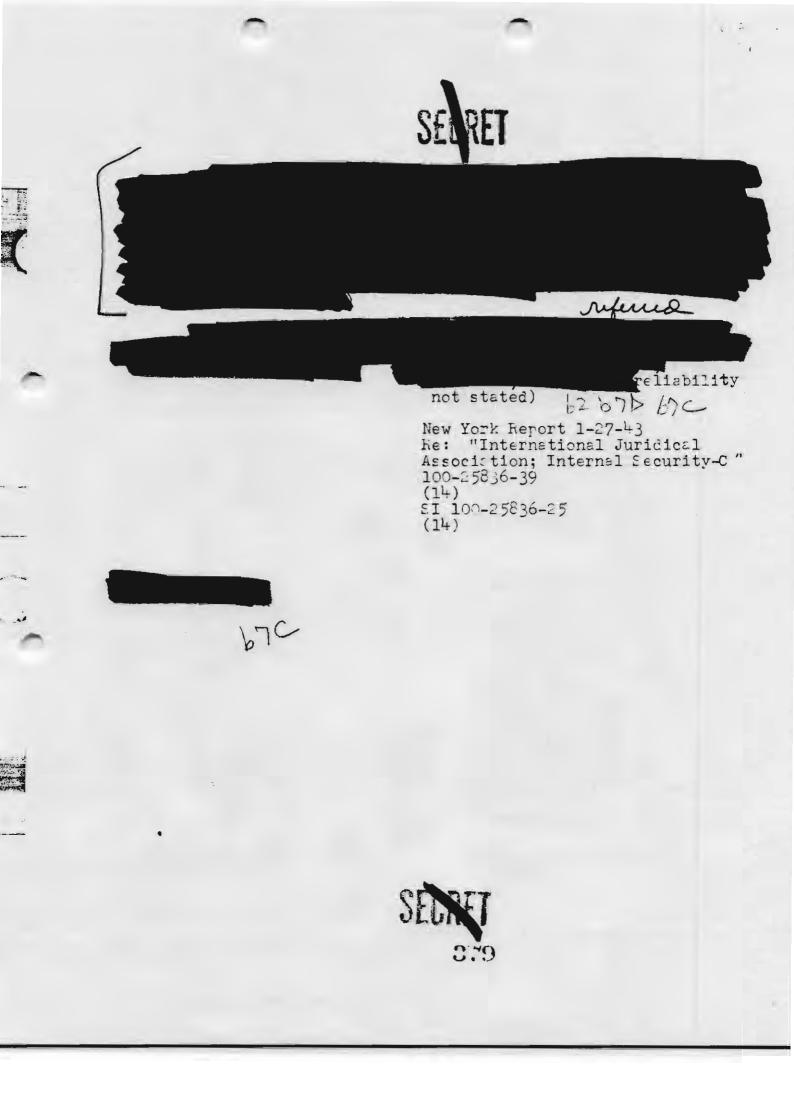
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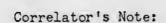
New York Report 2-11-42 Re:"International Juridical Association Internal Security-C 100-25836-14 (14)





According to the files of the New York Field Division, Max Lowenthal was a member of the National Committee of the International Judicial (Juridical) Association which was a known Communistic organization.

New York Report. December 3, 1942 Re: IS-G; 670 Alien Enemy Control" 100-168288-2. Page 3. (12)



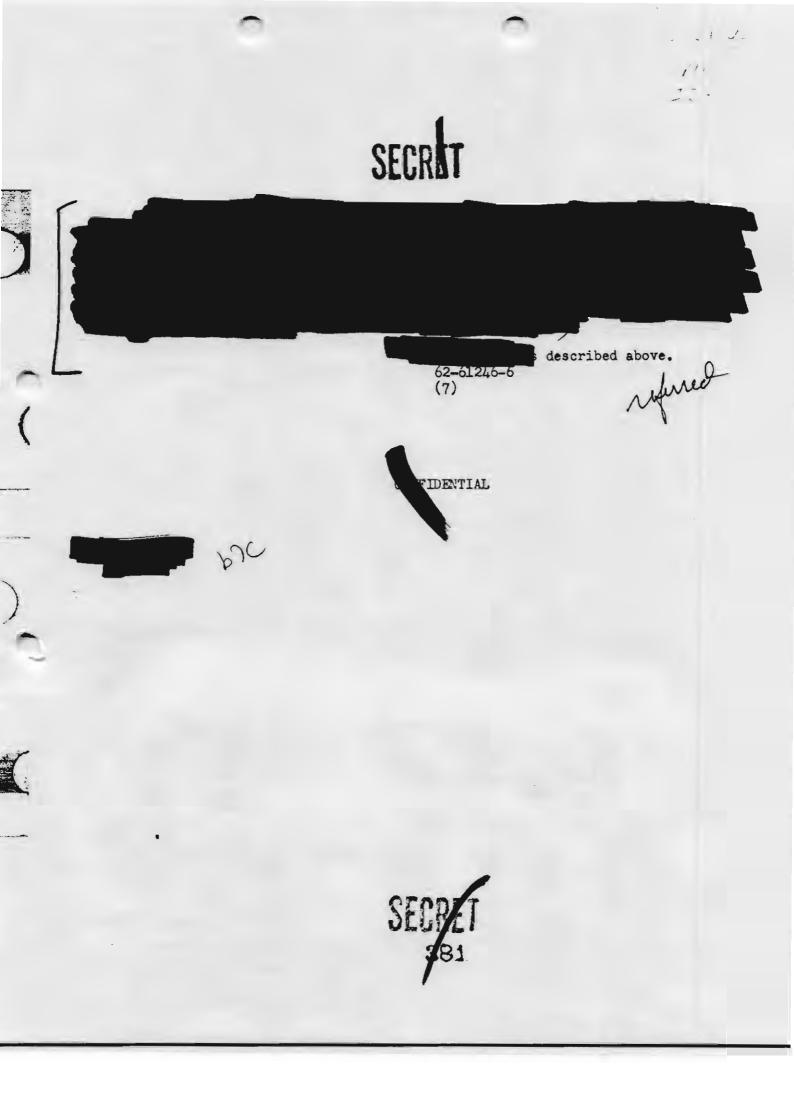
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The Max Lowenthal of 1206 Washington Avenue, Bronx, New York, mentioned in paragraph one above is not identical with the subject of this correlation summary, according to Bureau file 40-10168. However, the Max Lowenthal mentioned in paragraph two above, is probably identical with Max Lowenthal, the subject of this correlation summary.

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An investigation of Un-American propaganda activities in the United States was conducted by a Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives during the Second Session of the 78th Congress from September 27 to October 5, 1944. A portion of this hearing was relative to the International Juridical Association. Max Lowenthal, Chief of the Rehabilitation and Recovery Division of the Board of Economic Warfare, at \$35 per diem, was listed among a group of high ranking Federal Government officials who were members of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association.

Exhibits number 1 and 2 which were not clearly identified, revealed the name of Max Lowenthal as a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association from New York. Exhibit number 4 indicated that a renewal blank of the "Bulletin" (I.J.A.) revealed the name of Max Lowenthal as a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association from the District of Columbia.

> Report on Un-American Propaganda activities as described above. 61-7582-1298, page 785,801,809,810, 812, (5)

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Mr. Fred Lyon, U.S. Consul General of the Foreign Service, State Department, sent back memorandums dated October 30, 1946 and November 7, 1946 covering Max Lowenthal which he preferred to return to the Bureau rather than to the State Department.

According to the memorandum of October 30, Lowenthal was appointed General Counsel to General Lucius Clay, Chief of American Military Zone of the Allied Military Government of Germany. Lowenthal was a member of the National Committee of The International Juridical Association according to the official folder "What is the I.J.A." published by the International Juridical Association. The organization was an adjunct of the International Labor Defence which Attorney General Francis Biddle, termed the "legal arm of the Communist Party."

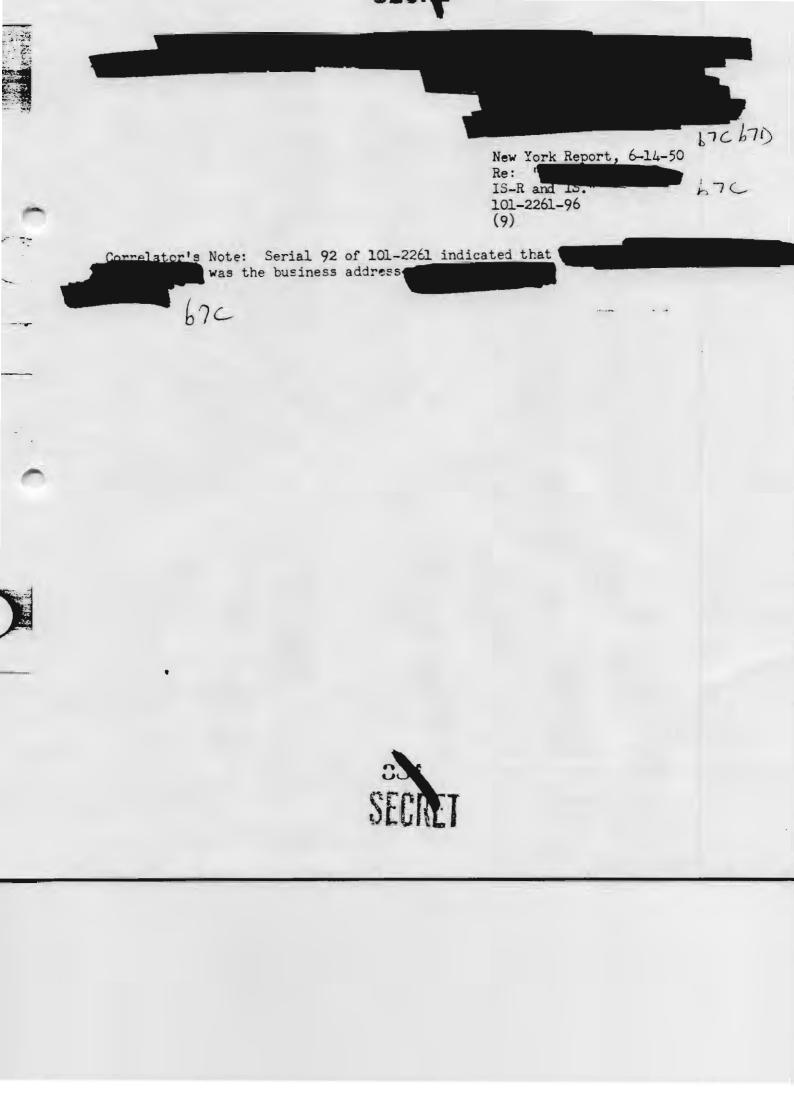
May 1942 he was proposed for the post of Executive Secretary of the War Man Power commission by Lee Pressman, pro-Communist bD General Counsel of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and a fellow member of the International Juridical Association according to the "New Leader," of May 23, 1942.

Further background information was contained in the memorandum which will be found in the main file summary.

Memorandum to Mr. Tamm from Mr. Ladd, March 18, 1947 94-4-6579-9 (17)

In





#### SECTION VII

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Allections of Affiliation with Organizations Whose Aims Were the Furtheronce of Soviet Russicn Interests.

# SEGRET

A review of Bureau files revealed that on December 18, 1922 the Better Business Commission of Columbus, Ohio wrote to Mr. W. J. Burns, Director, Bureau of Investigation, regarding the Russian-American Industrial Corporation. The Commission asked Mr. Burns to write Lowenthal and Szold, 43 Exchange Place, New York City, attorneys for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation and request a copy of a letter addressed to them on September 7, 1922 stating that certification of the stock of this company had been granted by the Division of Becurity of the State of Ohio.

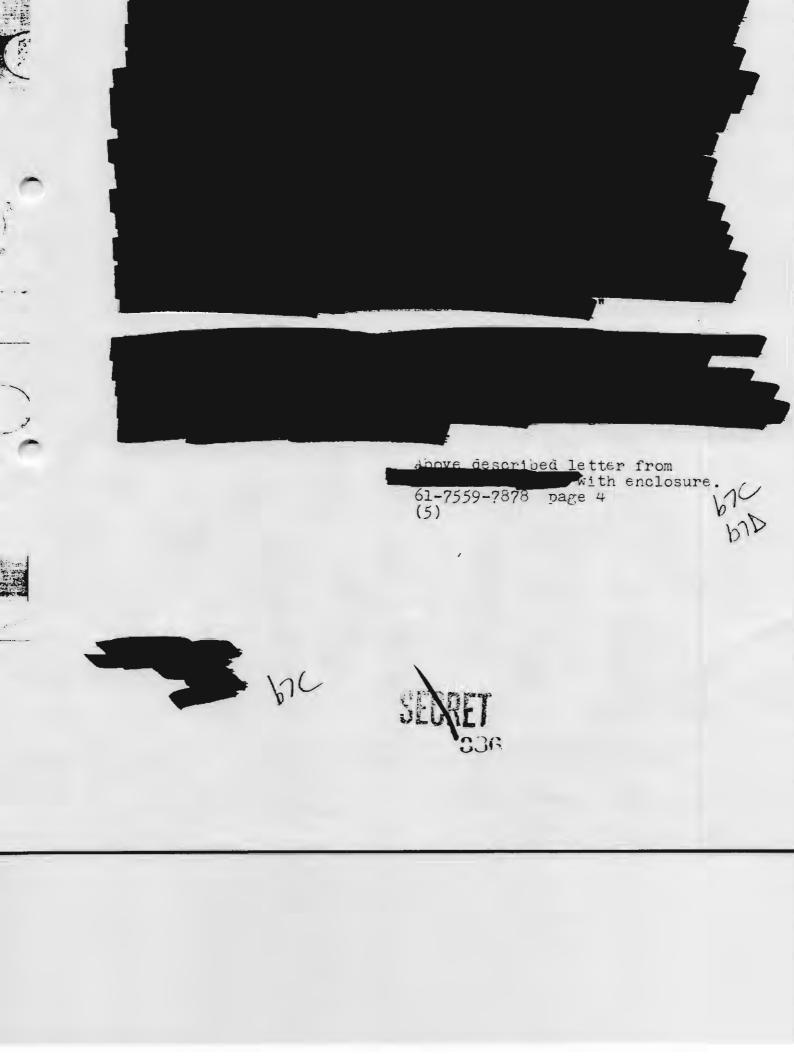
This reference is a summary of information relative

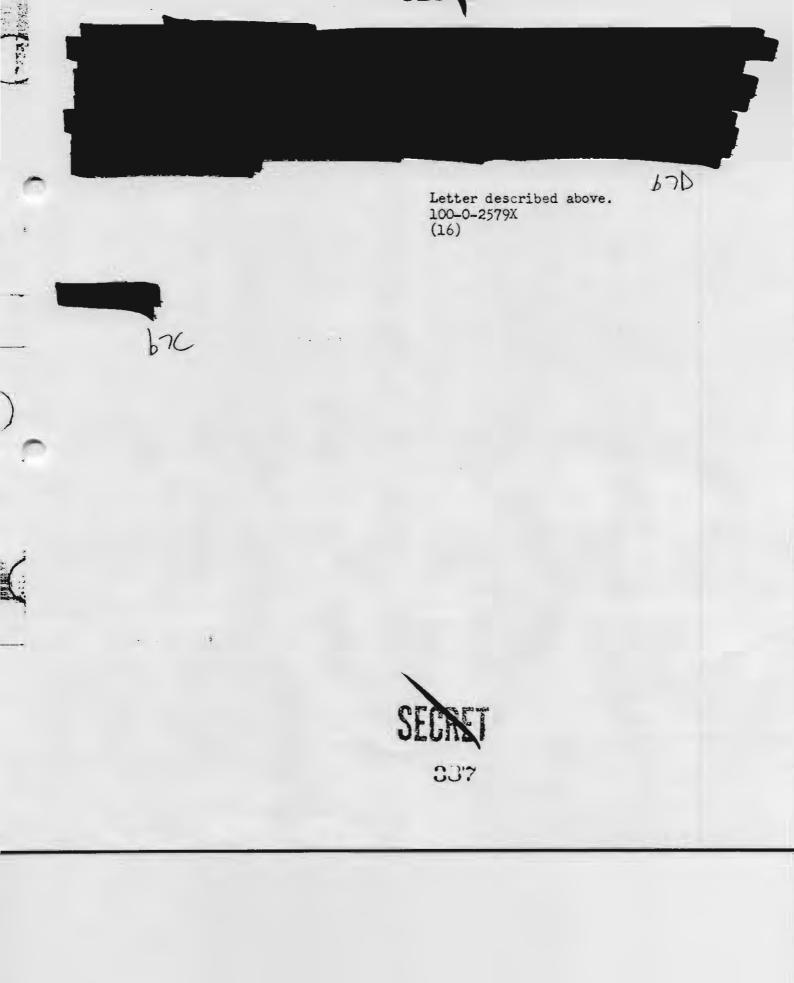
On January 2, 1930, Mr. T. D. Quinn in a memorandum to the Director mentioned his memo of the same date on Max Lowenthal. He said he had scrutinized the file containing the information appearing in the above paragraph and other available sources in an effort to ascertain more pertinent facts on Max Lowenthal. The only reference of value to Mr. Quinn at that time proved to be Martindale's American law dictionary which carried a firm called Lowenthal and 3zeld and Perkins.

Martindale's American Law Dictionary 1930 Annual, page 1600, listed Robert Szold in the law firm of Szold, Perkins and Brandwen, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. Max Lowenthal was listed at the same address but not as a member of the firm in 1930. (Page 1567)

> Bureau memo, 8-17-50 to Mr. Nichols from M. A. Jones. 62-92882-1 (7)







### SECTION VIII

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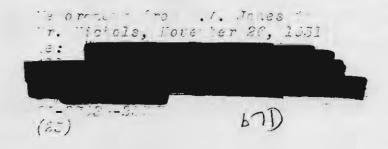
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Associction with Prominent Individuals.



Out on information concerning Lowenbird in this series bad is not this art and since it of sons else tare in this correlations more.





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# No further information given es to this interces ion.

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The Director was advised of a telephonic conversation with

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and it was explained to

him that the Bureau was precluded from working with Senatorial or Congressional Committees. told that the check was probably being made by investigators hired by the Committee and working under Max Lowenthal and that Lowenthal had been associated with Wheeler for many years.

Memorandum to the Diredor from Mr. Tamm, August 29, 1941 66-8603-264 (26)

· MARCAL STRANGE

SE 339



Confidential source (2-16-42) Fe: "Harry S. Truman" 62-59238-6 (7)

Correlator's note: The above serial was not in file and the information set forth above was taken from the abstract in the numbering unit of Fecords Section, and also from a blind memorandum dated April 27, 1945, which was documented to the above reference. (62-25733-37)

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Winchell commented on the work of the Director of the FBI, and specifically stated the American people should know who Max Lowenthal is and why he has opposed Mr. Hoover. Winchell described Lowenthal as a very rich lawyer, a speech writer of note and an intimate of Senator Wheeler.

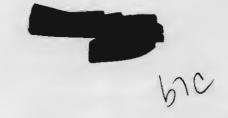
Bureau files reflect Lowenthal has associated with Senator Wheeler of Montana, with whom he reportedly maintained aw office at the time the referenced memorandum was prepared. He has been very hostile towards the Bureau and

Lowenthal was Executive Secretary of the Wickersham Committee in 1929, Assistant to Ferdinand Pecora during the stock market investigation,

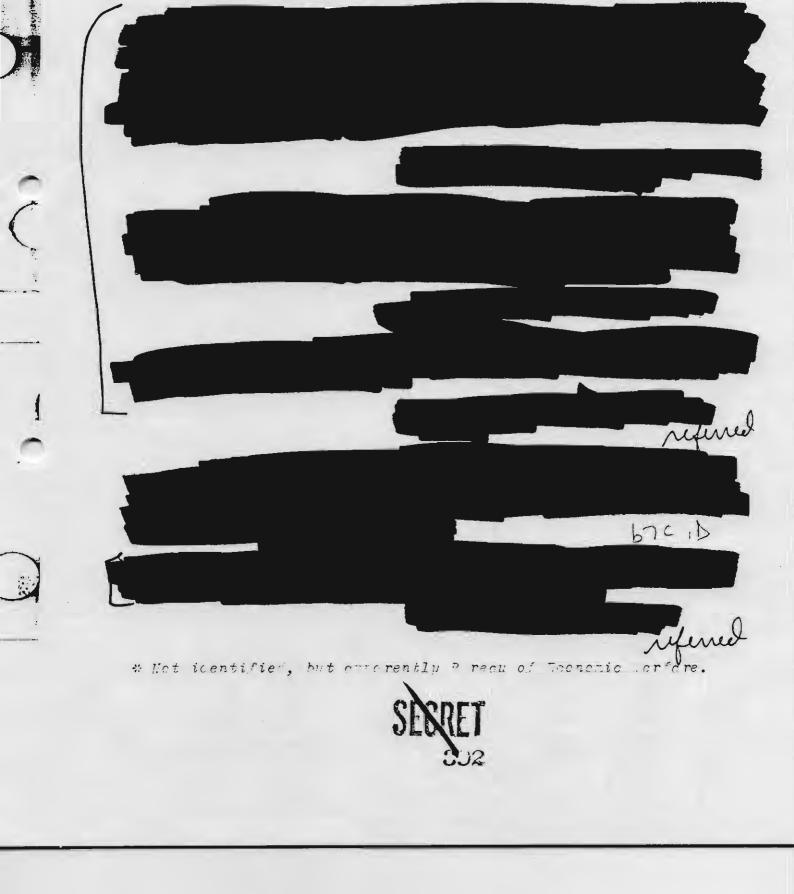
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(Original sources not reported.)

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd from L. L. Laughlin, February 2, 1942 (No caption given) 65-1+13-212 (13)







Date: January 28, 1953

Main File Nos: 62-25733 65-56402

Subjects Max Lowenthal

Found as: Max H. Lowenthal Max Lowenthal M. Lowenthal Maxie Lowenthal Max Lowenthal L. Loeventhal Max Loeventhal Max Loeventhal Harz Lowenthal One Lanny

62-25753-359 Part 3 Vagee (393-55) SECRET

Also searched as: Naurice Lowenthal Lonny Lowenthal L. Lowenthal

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

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

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to articles appearing in the press around the early part of 1948, had been active in the refense of persons prominent in Communist octivities.

(Sources not further identified.)

Www with enclosures: "JO .egort, 2-11-48 Re: " ?e: " Louclty of Government Esployees 121-398-102 67C (4)



This reference is a review of the book "The Man From Independence" by Jonathan Daniels, published by J. B. Lippincott Company. In connection with Max Lowenthal's relations with the President, the author indicated that Lowenthal was an intimate of the President, often serving as his advisor and counselor in connection with matters of vital and national importance.

Lowenthal was described as a self-effacing but ubiquitous individual whose writings resulted in an investigation of railroad finances by Senator Burton K. Weeler and a Senate Sub-Committee in 1936. Lowenthal served as a member of the staff of the Sub-committee which had as one of its members the then Senator Truman. Here, as in connection with subsequent matters discussed by the author, Lowenthal was depicted as the close friend and supporter of Truman.

Lowenthal's efforts to be of aid to President Truman included his introducing Justice Louis D. Brandeis and Truman. This meeting blossomed into a close relationship which was shown to have had its effect on Truman's political outlook. The author stated that with the help of Lowenthal and probably the influence of Brandeis, Truman prepared an address in which he vigorously criticized big business, large charitable foundations and great accumulations of wealth in general.

Lowenthal was credited with obtaining the first contribution for Truman from A.F. Whitney, President of the Trainmen's Union. Whitney's contribution was prompted by Truman's support of labor's stand before railroad hearing of a Presidential Emergency Board in 1937, and was only an initial detail in a great labor campaign in behalf of Truman.

Lowenthal was reported to have gone to the Senate Office Building on a Sunday afternmon early in 1944 to urge Truman to run for the Vice-Presidency. The discussion on the subject was briefly accounted by the author who depicted Lowenthal as one strongly desirous of furthering Truman's interest. The author quoted literally from Lowenthal's reflections on Truman and his philosophy. After discussing his own origin in the Middle West, Lowenthal was quoted as saying "While there was much economic in justice at the time there was a quality of freedom--an absence of any aspect whatever of the modern police

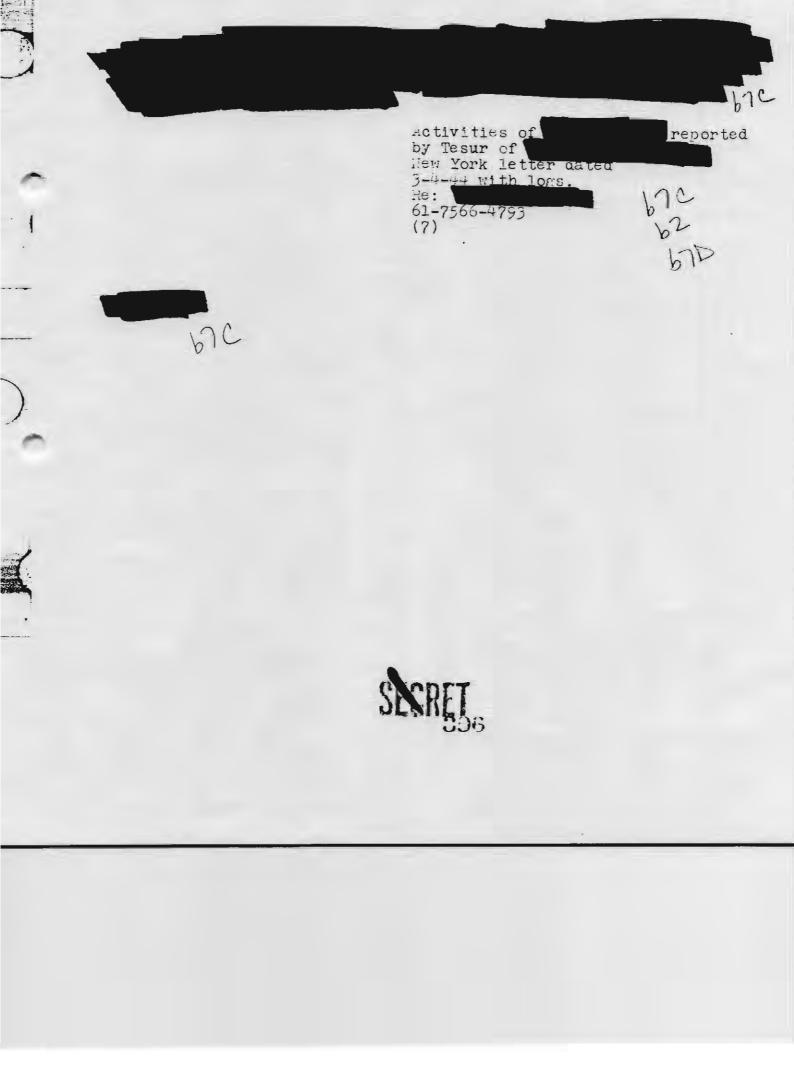


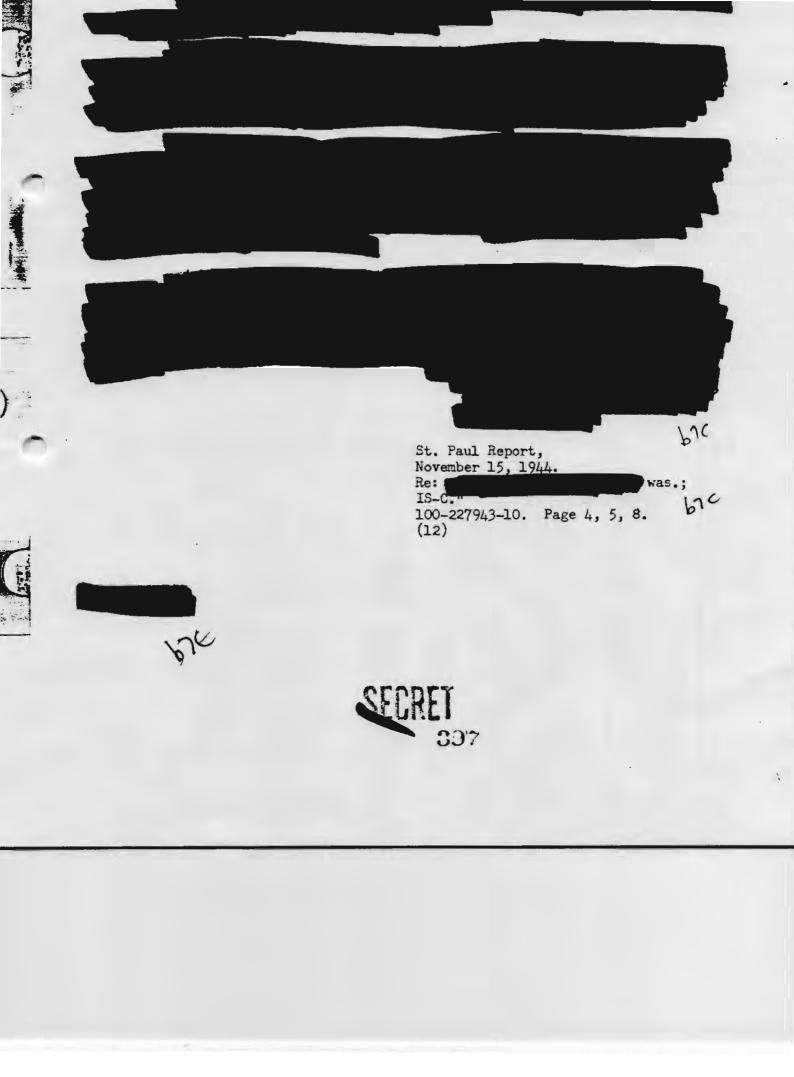
state--that some of the younger generation today may not know of except in a limited way through their reading." The author continued to quote from Lowenthal "I would give a lot to know how Truman came to denounce so immediately the proposal made by Mundt and Nixon for a sedition law." Although Lowenthal continued in this same vein one could not help but get the impression that Lowenthal, himself, might have been helpful in influencing the President's opinion on the subject.

The author made clear that Lowenthal had been on the scene in connection with many of the matters facing the President and it was also apparent that Lowenthal had been behind the scenes on many other occasions. He was portrayed, somewhat mysteriously, as an important figure in the "life of Truman."

> Bureau memo dated October 11, 1950 to Mr. L.E. Nichols from Mr. M.A. Jones. Re: "The Man From Independence" Author: Jonathan Daniels, Book Review; 62-59238-105 (7)

SECRET





law office work and the need of cases in the offices. Erna mentioned that Max Lowenthal was regarded as being a good big <u>contract</u> and hoped he would throw some things <u>his</u> way. Emily said she didn't trust Max Lowenthal and Erna mentioned that Allen was going to talk to him. Erna didn't feel towards Max as Allen apparently did. Emily said that Max had a very bad reputation for a long while. Erna said that Max had a very bad the appointment of Supreme Court Justice Douglas and had argued with the President over it.

> Discontinued tesur on Allen Rosenberg. Tesur log, 1-31-46, Washington, D. C. Entitled: "Mi-Summary" 65-56402-1-238 (27)



Dave must have been to lunch and remarked that Max (Lowenthal) was thinking that Philip might be around for lunch.

David Wahl contacted Sam (Rosenberg?). Sam asked Dave if he had ever considered getting leave from his job and going over and helping Max (Lowenthal) for a month. Dave stated he had thought of it but there was a question of where he was needed more.

The following is quoted from this conversation:

"Dave says Max has gone to New York and Sam remarks, "he sure gets around." Sam asks who that female was that was bothering Max. Dave says it was Bea Heiman, who works for the Jewish Telegraph Agency, she is a nice girl. "She was having herself an experience, she has heard about him, "\_\_\_ " so I gave her a break." Sam says he (Max) is not interested in publicity, period." No press person has ever gotten a thing out of him, he has devoted his life to keeping his name out of the papers..... Dave says he thought he would have to jump down and do something when he (Max) called him. Dave says he (Max) called him about half an hour after Sam left (Dave's office), to say there would be nothing doing until about 2 o'clock. Sam asks if Max had lunch with Frankfurter. Dave said no, he didn't think so. Same says he (Max) went to the Supreme Court. Dave says that he (Max) went to see Jackson and Black. Sam says, that's right. Jackson is in the German business. Dave says, "they're old friends." Sam says he imagines he (Max?) doesn't get along very well with Frankfurter. Dave says, well that is a long story ..... "

> Tesur on David Wahl's homediscontinued.

> > 1 -

Tesur Log, Wash. D. C. Entitled: "Mi-Summary" 65-56402-1-931 (29)



discussed practice and financial problems of Allan (not identified) with Emily Sharfman (not identified). She referred to a visit a short time before of Max Lowenthal who encouraged Allan greatly, urging him to expand his social contacts, particularly in Washington Jewish circles, and predicted a "break" would come.

(Confidential source, not otherwise identified.)

Also, on October 30, 1946, David Wahl (not identified) contacted Sam, believed to be Sam Rosenberg, CAA, Commerce. Sam asked Dave if he had ever considered taking leave and helping Max for a month, referring to Max Lowenthal apparently. Sam inquired who the woman was who was bothering Max and Wahl stated it was Bea Heiman of the Jewish Telegraph Agency. Wahl stated Max was not interested in this agency, nor in any publicity, and had devoted his life to keeping name out of papers. "Sam also mentioned Max went to the Supreme Court and Dave said he went to see Jackson and Black. It was indicated Jackson was accuainted with German matters and Dave stated they were old friends". Dave also stated Max and Frankfurter (not identified) did not get along well, and that they had known each other from "way back."

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(Confidential source, not otherwise identified.)

Washington, D. C., teletype of 10-31-46 Re: "Gregory; Espionage-R" 65-56402-1682 (23)



of War Robert W. Patterson. Wahl stated he had been talking to Max Lowenthal and had told him about a release by the Republican member of that committee. Wahl stated that Max felt that Patterson should be told and perhaps Patterson would want to call the Secretary of State.

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During the discussion, George, Vandenberg, Brewster and Meader were mentioned.

> Informant not stated. Tesur Log, Wash., D. C. Entitled: "Mi-summary" 65-56402-1-995 (29)





Reference was made to a memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated February 12. 1947, which furnished information believed to have been received by relative to personnel changes in

the Department of State. Mr. famm requested that the names in that memorandum be checked in the Bureau files.

An investigation in the Gregory case disclosed that on December 30, w 1946, Dan Margolis told Just Lunning that his application for a position in the State Department had been turned down by Joe Panuch, but that reconsideration would be given his case if he could provide clearance by Riddleberger and Clay. Margolis stated that Hamilton Robinson would see Panuch in this connection. It was pointed out that Margolis was a frequent contact of Max Lowenthal.

Bureau memo dated February 15, 1947 Re: "Memorandum from received by Assistant Director Nichols on February 12, 1947" 62-39749-767 570 (7)

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The following is taken from the serial designated below: February 10, 1947

"Max Lowenthal to Ed .\* Max wants to know if he is ever going to see a copy of Ed's report which he read about in the Congressional Record. Ed said he forgot. AMX said he didn't see any reference in the record to a nomination on the mediation board and Max said he thinks that Don Cashin\* (phonetic) saw B. K. \* again and B. K. probably told him to go back and talk to the other guy and sell the na.e. Max asked Ed about a woman named Marilyn Martin\* (phonetic) who worked for the Republican National Committee and who was ousted. Max said a friend of his thinks the Citizens Committee that Earl Harrison\* (phonetic) is the head of a Farley\* is on should hire her. Max said this might make Taft\* sore if he thinks she is playing Dewey's\* game. Ed said Brewster\* is very friendly to her and got White\* to go with him to the President to try to get that FCC job. Ed said if she is friendly to Brewster he would be cautious. Ed said he had heard that she didn't do a bang-up job as reported with the Republicans. Ed said he thinks she should be excellent to work with the House side of Congress but not the Senate. Max said he wants his friend to meet Ed. Max said he (Max) got in town late this afternoon and would try to leave tomorrow and is seeing Clyde\* tomorrow morning. Max said he told Clyde he was going to have to cut down a little to preserve his health. Ed said Max should not work beyond what he can do with complete health, 'especially not when a guys a Commie or associated with Commies. What the hell good's he around here anyway.' (Laughter from Max) Max said 'that's right. As a matter of fact even on that I said to myself why should Suppose I become impossible around here. So all right. That's I get worried. life.! They then discussed Lillenthal\* and Ed says he can only think of three or four Democrats who will vote against him. Ed said that Mary \* is feeling better and is over her sinus trouble."

(TESUR on David Wahl's home, discontinued)

Other information in this reference appears in 65-56402-2309 which is summarized elsewhere in this memorandum.

> TESUR Log, dated Washington, D.C. February 10, 1947. Entitled: "MI-Summary" 65-56402-1-1375 (29)

\*Not further identified.







This serial contains a great quantity of information from confidential sources not always clearly identified; however, the greater part of the data apparently was obtained from technical surveillances. Max Lowenthal's name appears throughout the section devoted to David R. Wahl, as follows:

2-2-47

Lave Wahl soid Lowenthal would be in New York February 2, 1947. Love suggested Lowenthal's address as a means of reaching Irvin Mason (ph.). Address given was APO 742, % Postmoster, New York.

Lowenthal contacted Wahl and discussed personal affairs.

2-3-47

Ella Shalit, in Wchl's office, told Wahl that she was expecting Lowenthal to be in the office a little later.

Wehl was told by "Ed" that Lowenthal was in Senator Reed's office.

Wahl's secretary informed him that Lowenthal "would be in about 6:30."

1-4-47

Wahl contacted Emily Cronheim (not identified) who informed him Lowenthal and Charles Kramer were there with her.

2-6-47

Wahl stated he and Lunaway (not identified) had orafted a statement for Lowenthal to use "in case anyone should bether him."

2-8-47

Edith Wahl, wife of Lave, told Mary Jane Keeney Lave's illness was result of Max's (Lowenthal) "driving Lave."

2-10-47

Max told unidentified woman be hadn't seen Carol (King?). He later contacted "Ed" and discussed a nomination (not identified) on the Mediation Board. He also spoke about the possibility of the hiring of Marilyn "artin, who had been ousted by iepublican Mational Committee, by the fittle of Pointille surt of her so by Farl Marrison. For soid he bould see " lauge" the following maring. Is this connection, Di stated Mar shall not work beyond what he could do with complete health, "especially not m'en a guy's a Pointe or associated with Connies." Do and Lowinthal clar discissed <u>Liliential</u>.



#### 2-14-47

Casey (Jones) (not identified) discussed the possibility of interesting Lowenthal in purchasing some stock in Radio Station WQQW.

#### 2-22-47

In a conversation with Ella Shalit, Wahl mentioned Julius Simon, head of the Palestine Economic Corporation, and said the Lowenthals and the Simons had been old friends from "away back." Wahl also said he (Wahl) had been at Lowenthal's farm the summer of 1946.

#### 2-21-47

Wahl left a message with his wife, Edith, to tell Lowenthal if he called that Charlie <u>Cramer</u> would meet Lowenthal at 7 p.m. that day at the Cosmos Club. Wahl was at the railroad station then awaiting the arrival of Lowenthal.

#### 2-27-47

Joe Berger told Wahl that he (Berger) had seen Lowenthal in New York and Lowenthal had told him to call Sobel (ph).

#### 2-12-47

Ed Marks (Housing, Ext. 6843), who apparently expected to lose his job within the next month, contacted Wahl and told him Milton Freeman (ph) had also suggested that he (Marks) also talk with Lowenthal.

> (Technical Surveillance on the Office of David Wahl - discontinued)

#### 2-14-47

Noel Giano (very ph) told Wahl he had some papers for Lowenthol which he did not wont to mail and would turn them over to Wahl for delivery to Lowenthal. Giano said he had talked with Max the previous day regarding a draft of a personal cable Lowenthal wanted sent. Giano and Wahl decided Max would quote in a personal cable for <u>Rockwill</u>.

Wahl contacted Lowenthal and reported his slight enragement over the "run around" he had gotten over his request to see the "boss" (the President?). Max also mentioned his worry over Ed Brecker's situation. He discussed financial matters with Wahl.





2-17-47

Wahl told Ella to contact Lucien Hilmer and inform him Lowenthal would not be in until the latter part of the week.

Joe Finelli asked Wahl to arrange an appointment for him with Lowenthal. Joe described Mox as the most expert lobbyist in the country, and remarked he had a great deal of respect for Max. He mentioned Max had helped him considerably.

2-18-47

Wahl contacted Lowenthal in New York and read a telegram for Lowenthal from John Weeden. They also discussed roising of funds for Radio Station (WQQW). Wahl said that he, along with Joe Finelli, Charke Flato and Lucien Wasfield, wanted to see Mox soon.

Wahl talked with Phil Dunaway and mentioned Max's idea on raising the money for (WQQWP).

2-20-47

Senator <u>Toby's</u> secretary contacted Shalit to ask if Max Lowenthal was in town.

Lucian Hilmer contacted Dave's secretary to determine if Lowenthal was expected in town that week.

Dave contacted Ella and told her to tell Mrs. <u>Ramsdale</u> (ph) that Lowenthal could come down that week if necessary and to inform Hilmer Max would not be down that week.

Ella Shalit contacted Lowenthal in New York and told him Mrs. <u>Ramsdale</u> had asked if Max were going to get in touch with Senator Toby by telephone. Max suggested the Senator call him from the Dodge Hotel in Washington immediately, or after 7 o'clock.

Later Wax spoke with Dave and discussed "some more stuff" for "our friend" and suggested Charlie (Kramer) could supply whatever "he" wanted. In oddition, Lowenthal commented on Koupevitsky (ph) and the inquiry being made by Congress into the set up of the corporation that was going to inherit the clien property. Max suggested the reason for the inouiry was that the Communists wanted "in." Max stated Ed Brecker had tolked to him.





2-21-47

John Carson contacted Ella Shalit to determine whether Lowenthal was expected "in town."

2-24-47

In a conversation with Allen Rosenberg, Wahl mentioned that he had talked with his friend in New York (Max Lowenthal?) on the foreign situation and also discussed with him a problem involving Paul Richmond of the Anti-Defamation League, who played around with the FBI crowd.

Mr. McCartney (ph) attempted to contact Lowenthal through Wahl's office in regard to a conference Senator Reed wanted him (McCartney) to attend the next day.

Lowenthal contacted Wahl to say he would arrive in Washington by train at 8:05 that night. He mentioned he wanted to talk with Ed <u>Brecher</u>, Phil Dunaway and Charlie Kramer; also, he had an appointment the next day to see Clyde Reed.

2-25-47

John Carson and Charlie Kramer attempted to contact Lowenthal. Kramer said he would leave a message for Max in Senator Toby's office if he missed Max later.

Lowenthal ordered flowers sent to Joan Karasik whose husband was in State Department. (State Department Directory listed Monroe Karasik, Division of German and Austrian Economic Affairs).

2-8-47

Wahl contacted Kramer and suggested Miss <u>Ransdell</u> (ph) in Kirby's office send Lowenthal the Congressional Record.

2-11-47

Wahl, Lowenthal and <u>Marion Ainslee</u> (secretary for Lowenthal who worked for him and Kramer in Wahl's office), were observed in Wahl's office at 12:38 p.m.

(Physical Surveillance)

Washington, D.C. Rpt, 3-25-47Re: "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was, et al; Esp = R" 65-56402-2326(29-21)

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On May 20, 1947, David Wahl talked with Eleanor (Lowenthal) in New York City, Academy 2-5150. Eleanor said that Max Lowenthal was on his way to Washington for the day, and could be located at Senator's (Eeed) office.

> (TESUR on David Wahl's office, discontinued)

TESUR Log, Washington, D.C. 5-20-47 entitled : "MIA-Summary" 65-56402-1-1662 p. 2 (32)







On June 23, 1947, Max Lowenthal called from Senator Clyde Reed's office and informed Ella Shalit that he could be reached at the Senator's office. He also instructed her to call Miss BurroughS (bossibly Barrows) and tell her that her superior (Mr. Conley - phonetic) had suggested that Max should call him about seeing his superior regarding something they had discussed on the phone regarding "inquiries" on the "hill." Max said if an appointment couldn't be arranged for today, he would stay over until the next day.

Later the same day, Ella Shalit called Miss Burroughs (or Barrows) at the White House, and stated that it had been suggested that Max Lowenthal contact her office the next time he was in town about making an appointment with Mr. Connelly's (Matthew J. Connelly, Secretary to President Truman) superior. Miss Burroughs said that would be the "President." She would contact Ella Later.

Lowenthal contacted Shalit again on the same day and asked Ella to mail him the home addresses of the following: Herbert Fierst; Elizabeth Wheeler (she could contact Jenator Wheeler's office to determine it as she was the Senator's daughter); Just Lunning (his New York address); Allan Sayler (he lived in Detroit and Ella could possibly get this address through the "U.E." office). Max also dictated a note to Hyme Goldfus, 4912 Clinton Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, thanking him for the lists he had sent Max, and asked him for the home addresses of George B., and George D. Leonard, and that of Sidney J. Kaplan. Max inquired if they were getting any more material from the "hill," not fron newspaper, for him, and EllA said Dave had been working on it. Max commented.



# SEBRET

On June 23, 1947, Senator Wheeler conversed with Max Lowenthal. They discussed Wheeler's trip South; the rumor that Wheeler was going into the Justice Department; and that one "Clark" was trying to get out of the job he was in. Lowenthal mentioned that he saw and sent some material to Ed Cooper after he saw Bowen's attack on Senator Wheeler. Lowenthal wanted to stir-up things against the fellow (Bowen). During the same conversation, Lowenthal mentioned he had discussed the labor law with Ed Crapey. Lowenthal stated that if Wheeler had been in the Senate the bill would, have been passed over the veto. Lowenthal said that Clyde Reed, who was going in as Chairman of a Sub-Committee on the Appropriations wanted to talk to Wheeler. Lowenthal offered Wheeler his service on anything he could do.

On the same date, David Wahl told Sylvia Morris at Trafalgar 4-3761, New York City, to call Academy 2-5150 (Max Lowenthal's number) the next night concerning work to do.

> Technical Surveillance on David Wahl's office, discontinued. Technical Surveillance Log, Washington, D.C., June 23, 1947, Entitled: "MIA-Summary" 65-56402-1-1841 (28)







On June 24, 1947, Max Lowenthal (in Dave Wahl's office) called an unidentified man at the House Interstate Committee and asked about the hearings on the Bulwinkle Bill and when it would come on the floor of the House.

Lowenthal then called "Matt" (phonetic) (Connelly ?) at the White House. They discussed the Bulwinkle Bill. Max suggested that they get in touch with the right man in the Anti-Trust Division to go over to the Committee and do a little planning to get the bill passed.

Later in the day, while talking with Bartley Crum, David Wahl stated that Max (Lowenthal) was with him and was saying that Eleanor Lowenthal (Max's wife) was buying out all the copies of Crum's book in New York and was handing them out because she wanted everyone in New York to read it. Crum inquired about Maxie (Lowenthal) and asked whether Lowenthal had written the veto message because it sounded like him.

On the same day, Ella Shalit made a luncheon appointment for Max Lowenthal with Senator wheeler at the Cosmos Club.

> Informant: Tesur on David Wahl's office, discontinued.

14-69

Tesur Log, Washington, D.C. 6-24-47, Entitled: "MIA-Summary" 65-56402-1-1810 (28, 36)





## SEGRET

that he would be surprised if M.s. Ramsdell called.

The same day Wahl spoke to Max Lowenthal in Senator Clyde Reed's office. Dave mentioned that he didn't know if his family would go to Max's farm that summer. Max asked about the suicide of Chet Sinclair, and Wahl stated that Sinclair thought he was losing his mind. Max said Carl Green had written him about the death of Ed Stone. Max planned to contact Dave if he had time to see him that day.

A Mr. Lyon asked Ella Shalit if Max Lowenthal was in. (D. C. telephone directory for June, 1947, listed A. E. Lyon, office:10 Independence Avenue, Southwest, RE-3257)

Ella Shalit called Max Lowenthal in Senator Reed's office to say that Mrs. Ramsdell had called and asked if Max would be there at 12 o'clock. Ella Shalit then called Mrs. Ramsdell in Senator Tobey's office saying Mr. Lowenthal would be there at 120'clock.

Max Lowenthal called David Wahl saying that the only time he would be free to see David would be at luch time. Dave was to see Max in Senator Reed's office at 1:15.

David Wahl content Max Lowenthal in Senator Tobey's office but he was not there.

Ella Shalit informed Max Lowenthal of Mr. Lyon's call and David Wahl made arrangements to meet Lowenthal in the Senate Office Building cafeteris at 12:50.

> TESUR on David Wahl's office, discontinued; TESUR Log, Washington, D.C. 6-23-47, entitled: "MIA-Summary" 65-56402-1-1806 (28)



On June 26, 1947, David Wahl conversed with Lucien Hilmer of Hilmer & Davis, attorneys. Hilmer inquired about their friend, (Max Lowenthal) to which Wahl replied that he had been in a few days previously for only a few hours. Hilmer asked whether he was going overseas again and Wahl said he wasn't. Wahl stated that "he" (Lowenthal) was spending most of his time in the country and seemed to be "cooking" on something but he didn't know just what it was.

During another conversation on the same day between these two individuals, Hilmer suggested that their friend (Max Lowenthal) should speak to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Senator Tobey) concerning the Bulwinkle Bill. Wahl thought that their friend (Lowenthal) would be down on Sunday because there was some kind of a shindig going on and he was going to be asked to be one of the bonored guests.

TESUR on David Wahl's office, discontinued.

TESUR Log, Washington, D.C. 6-26-47, entitled: "MIA - Summary" 65-56402-1-1819 (28)





4:4

SECRET

Oct. 16, 1947

Ella Shalit **spoke** to Miss Green at the White House and told her that Max Lowenthal wanted to speak to Mr. Connelly over the phone that morning. Miss Green suggested that Ella contact Mr. Connelly at 10:30 A.M. when the Press Conference would be over

Ella Shalit called the Capitol asking if (Max) Lowenthal was there and was told that he had just left.

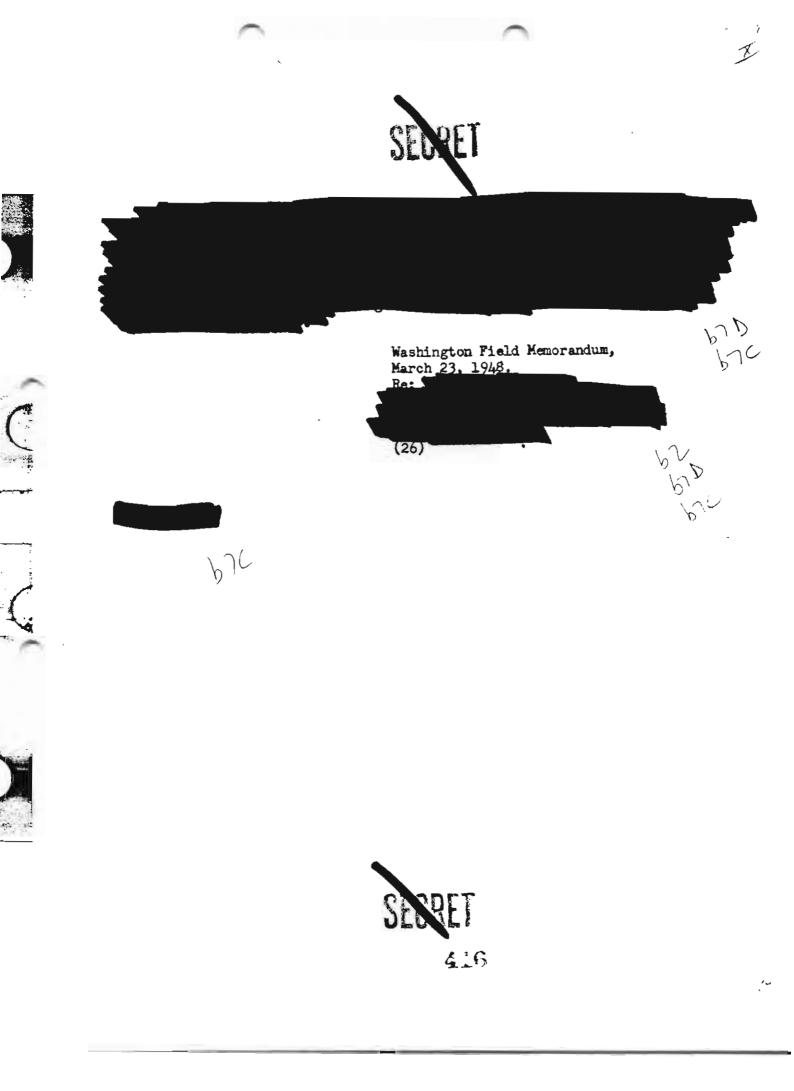
Ella Shalit gave Ed Cooper a message for Max Lowenthal who was with Cooper in the cafeteria at the Senate Office Building. Ella said, "He" (Max Lowenthal) could call "that person" (Connelly?) between 10:30 and 10:45 am.

Ella Shalit called for Max Lowenthal on ext. 100 (at the Capitol), and Senator Reed's office. He wasn't at either place.

(Max Lowenthal?) to Ed Carter (at the Capitol, ext. 100). Max and Ed begin their conversation about someone, not mentioning the name. "Ed said, 'He'll toss that at the conferees tomorrow - there isn't any question about that.' Max continues, 'You've got <u>a</u> hand it to the old man for doing that kind of *z* job - for doing that kind of thinking.' Max says he wishes Ed would get from Miss Foote, (ph) a copy of what Max gave (dictated) to her for him." They then discussed differences in percentages. While on this topic they mentioned the New Haven, the Milwaukee, the Northwestern and the Rock Island. Ed said he would give a copy of the memorandum to McCarthy the next morning. Ed then said, "He will probably try the resolution out tomorrow" And Ed thought that Wider (ph) would go for it (the resolution). Max said he had to go to a meeting of the groups at 1:CO pm., then meet 'lay at 2:CO pm - then be "there" (at the Pentagon at 3:CO pm - then leaving on the 6:CO pm train that night. Max concluded, "If you (Ed) get any ideas on that stuff we were talking about, let me know."

> Tesur on David Wahl's office, discontinued Tesur log, Wash., D.C. entitled "MIA-Summary" 65-56402-1-2529 (27)



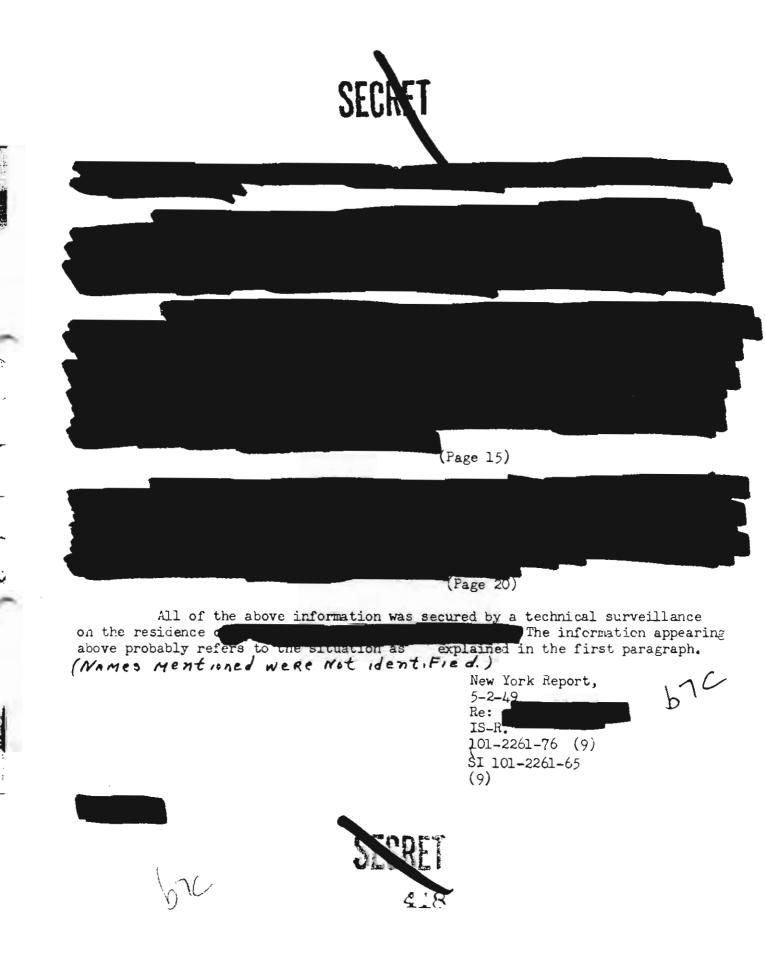


### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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)
		(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. 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):		
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Ŀ	The following number is to be used f 62 - 25733		; these pages:
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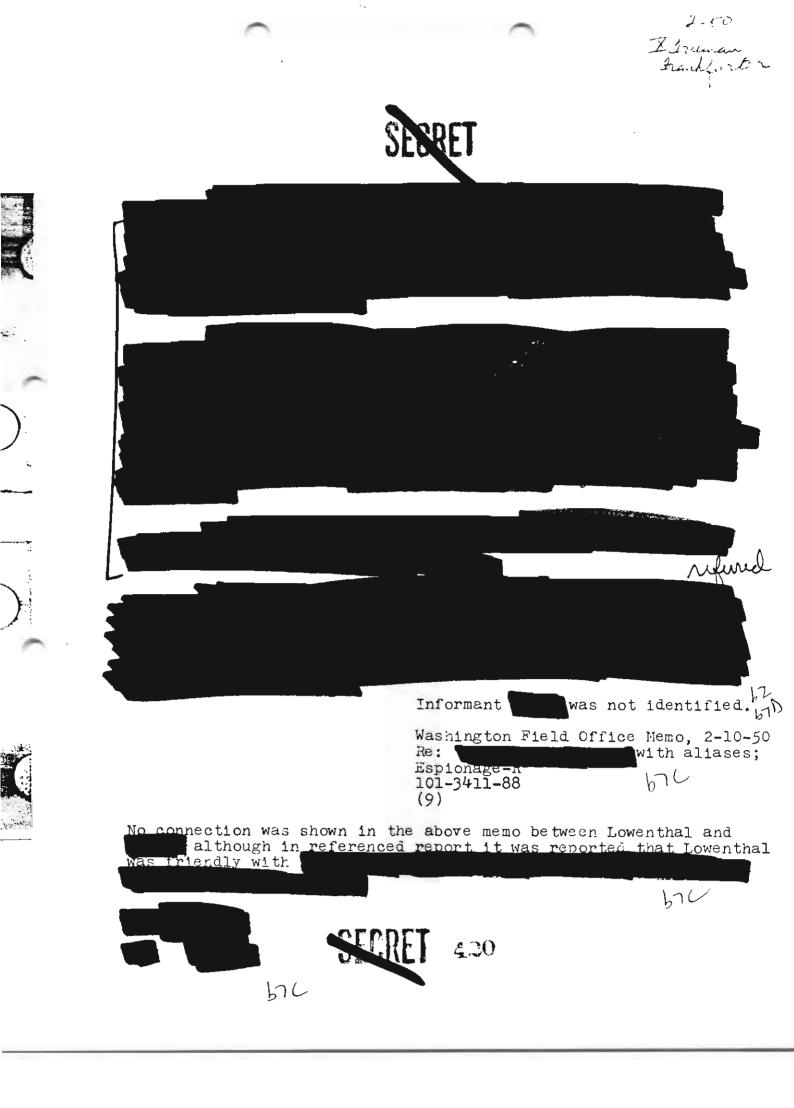


"ML summaries" (not further identified) indicated social contacts between and Max Lowenthal in 1943. Lowenthal was author of articles and materials attacking the FBI; formerly consultant, Board of Economic Warfare; member of the National Lawyers Guild and on National Committee of International Juridical Association cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front and an offshoot of the International Labor Defense. Lowenthal was also contact of subjects in the Gregory case. Lowenthal's former affiliations with Senator Burton Wheeler and Senate committees probably explains. his contacts with

> Washington Field Office teletype March 11. 1949. Re: Special Inquiry, White House." 77-42824-12 (18)







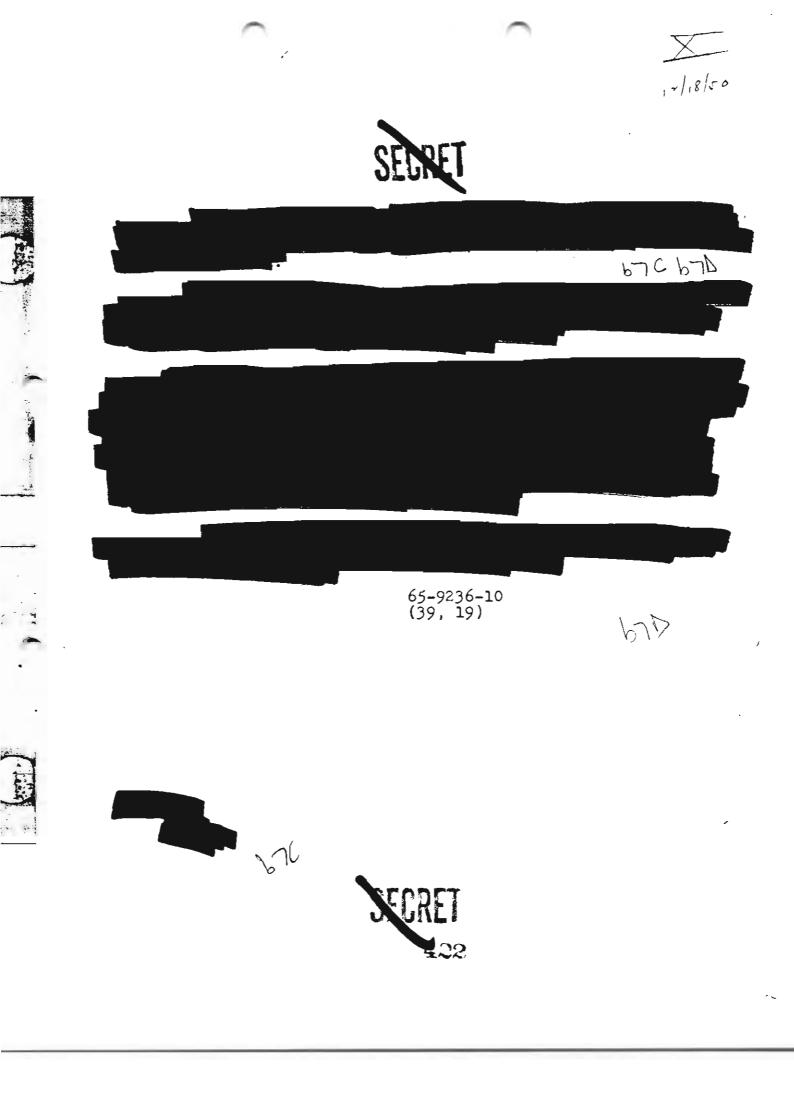


Senator Styles Bridges, on December 1, 1950, sent in a clipping from the "Concord Monitor" of November 24, 1950. This clipping was entitled "More Than \$22,500 Spent by Two Special Groups to Win Senator Tobey's Re-election," by Leon W. Anderson. This article stated "a donor described as Attorney Max; Lowenthal of Washington gave \$3,000."

> Letter as above with enclosure 94-4-2876-76 (18)









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reference covers a letter from and to O'Neil appearing the the "New Hampshire Morning Union" of 12-8-50 regarding M. Lowenthal or Max Lowenthal contributing to the support of Senator Tobey to the tune of \$3,000. bic Letter from 12-14-50; 12-20-50 Letter to 94-8-731-11 (17,39) 070 670



J.

Afriman



The March 20, 1951 issue of the "Times-Herald" carried an article on page 7 entitled "O'Dwyer Charge Sounds Echo of Tobey's Election". This article indicated the Senate Crime Investigations had swung the spotlight to the mysterious sources of campaign contributions that went toward the reelection in New Hampshire of Senator Tobey the previous November. A list of contributors to Senator Tobey's campaign revealed the name of M. Lowenthal, \$100.

The "M. Lowenthal" on this list was believed to be Max Lowenthal, the New York lawyer who helped engineer the selection of Harry Truman for Vice President when it appeared Roosevelt was going to die during his fourth term. Lowenthal wrote a book attacking the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

> 62-91933-A-"Times-Herald" 3-20-51 (39, 19)









Leon Keyserling, husband of Mary Dublin Keyserling, testified before the McCarran Committee in June, 1951, that he knew Max Lowenthal; that he used to visit Senator Wagner's office. Keyserling was employed by Senator Wagner, (employment and period of employment not identified).

> (Hearing transcripts of the Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws (McCarran Committee), Volumes 45, 47, 48, 56, 79, 81] Washington, D.C. memo 8-17-51 with summary of above testimony enclosed. Re:

> > -C

Government Employees" 121-3076-55 (4)







In the column by Westbrook Pegler, "Fair Enough", which appeared in the "Times Herald" for 2-11-52, it was stated that "Max Lowenthal, the man who wrote the big fat book blasting Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was an old associate of Carol Weiss and was her employer years ago, and Jonathan Daniels, of Raleigh, one of Harry Truman's selfless secretaries, wrote in his Truman biography, "Man of Independence", that Lowenthal was Truman's political advisor and mentor and first elected him for the Vice-Presidency long before Roosevelt picked him.

"Lowenthal has spent considerable time in Germany representing interests which he refused to identify under examination by the Committee on Un-American Activities."

> 74-1333\_ A (18) SI 121-26307-A (3)





3-12-5da X



This reference is a memorandum to Mr. Tolson from Mr. Nichols dated March 12, 1952 in which the writer indicated he told Senator Welker of Idaho that a mutual friend had called about a row he, Welker, had with Arnold Bauman, Chief Counsel, Senate Sub-Committee, District Committee on Crime, on that morning. Welker was convinced that Bauman was connected in some way with Max Lowenthal of New York, although Welker was unable to give any particulars on his reference to the fact that Bauman was a Lowenthal product.

> 62-91809-37 (19)



Sales I.





The March 20, 1952 issue of the New York "Journal American" carried an article entitled "Says Lowenthal Backed Morris." This article advised that Representative Dondero of Michigan ascertained that Max Lowenthal, New Deal Advisor to the White House, was instrumental in having Newbold Morris appointed as corruption hunter by President Truman.

Dondero declared that Lowenthal was successful in putting Morris over after almost convincing the President to remove Attorney General McGrath and supplant him with Justin Miller, New Dealer, former member of the Court of Appeals. Dondero said he had received information that Lowenthal was exerting powerful influence in White House appointments.

> 62-91216-A-New York "Journal American" 3-20-52. (19)





5-7-:-X Iruman



The office of Senator William Jenner of Indiana transmitted a copy of a speech made by Senator Jenner in the Senate on May 7, 1952.

In this speech, Senator Jenner stated "Mr. Truman was once a member of this body. He was among the severest critics of executive waste and mismanagement. For a few months after he was made President, he acted like an American President. Then came Harry Hopkins back. Henry Wallace started whispering in his ear. Dean Acheson briefed him on foreign policy. Max Lowenthal and David Niles talked to him after everyone else had gone home and erased from his mind anything told him by men who loved our republic."

In another part of this speech, Senator Jenner stated, "The government's argument is cut on the same cloth as Max Lowenthal's arguments against the F.B.I., as the Communists' specious arguments on freedom of speech, as the poison creeping into out textbooks. The Communists love to raid American history and American literature and American court records to find historic examples that they can turn and twist for their purpose-to make us destroy ourselves."

> Bureau memo dated May 13, 1952 to Mr. Tolson from Mr. S.J. Tracy with a copy of the above speech attached. Re: "Remarks of Senator William E. Jenner in the Senate, May 7, 1952." 62-82575-8 (19)





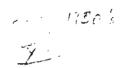


SECTION IX Miscellaneous.

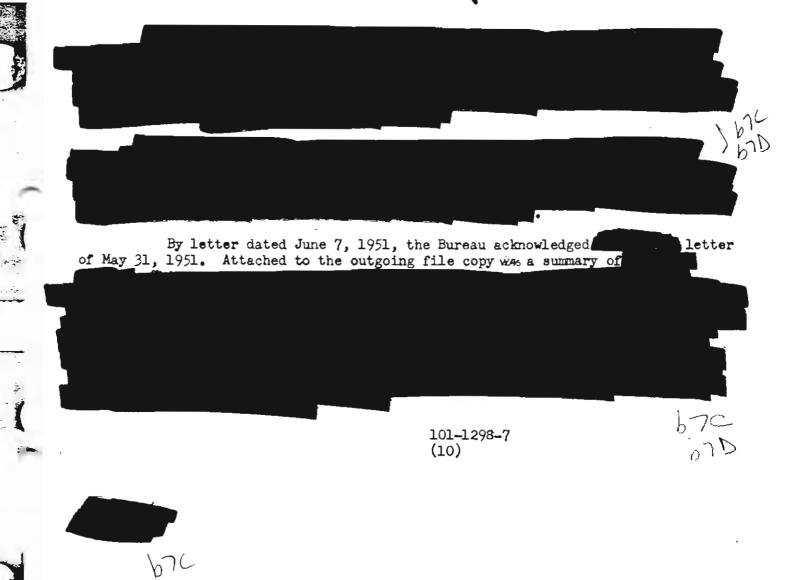




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On September 17, 1930, hax Lowenthal, New Milford, Connecticut, directed a letter to the Bureau requesting that he be furnished bulletins or reports issued by this Bureau from time to time relating to crime statistics and any other material which could be made available.

> Letter as described above, 33-1-231 (number not listed on search slip.)

On September 19, 1930, this Bureau directed a letter to Max Lowenthal, New Milford, Connecticut, in accordance with the above request. This letter stated that Lowenthal's name had been placed on the mailing list for issues of the monthly bulletins on crime statistics, and that a pamphlet relative to the work of the Bureau of Investigation, a copy of the speech delivered by the Director at the Duluth convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and a chart showing the progress of the National Division of Identification and Information were also being transmitted.

> Letter as described above, 33-1-232X (5)



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3-12-22 XI



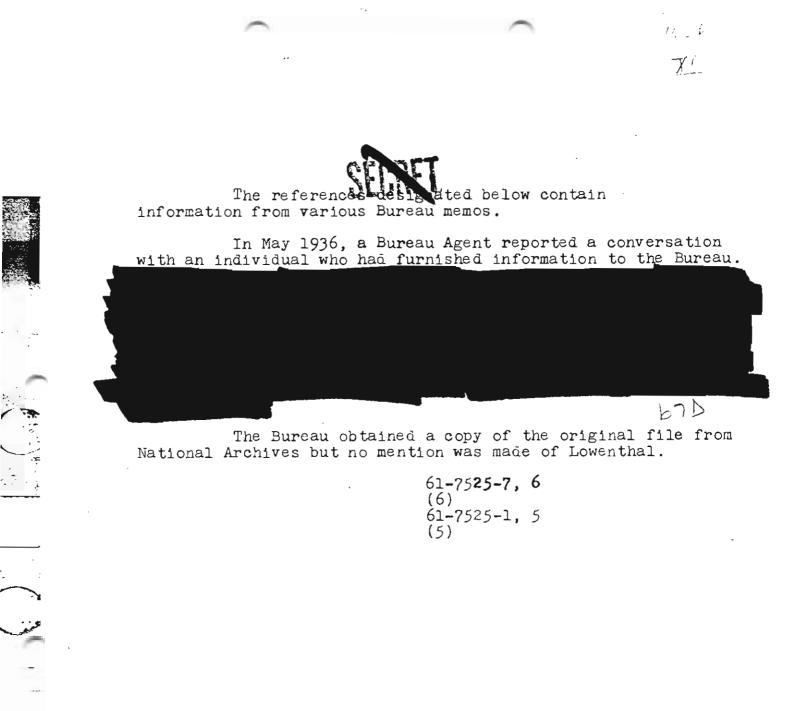
An item appeared in the St. Louis "Post Dispatch" written by Raymond Brandt under the Washington date line of March 12, 1933 wherein Brandt reviewed Senator Norris's charges. It was believed Brandt had inside information from Norris or from other informed sources. Senator Norris had requested an investigation of Max Lowenthal (Counsel for the Wheeler Railroad Financing Investigation), Mr. Rogge, Dean Accheson, and the Wheeler Railroad Financing Investigation), Mr. By Senator Norris were not clear in this memo.

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from	1
Mr. Nichols dated 6-5-40	
Re:	
62-58277-1	
(16) 510	



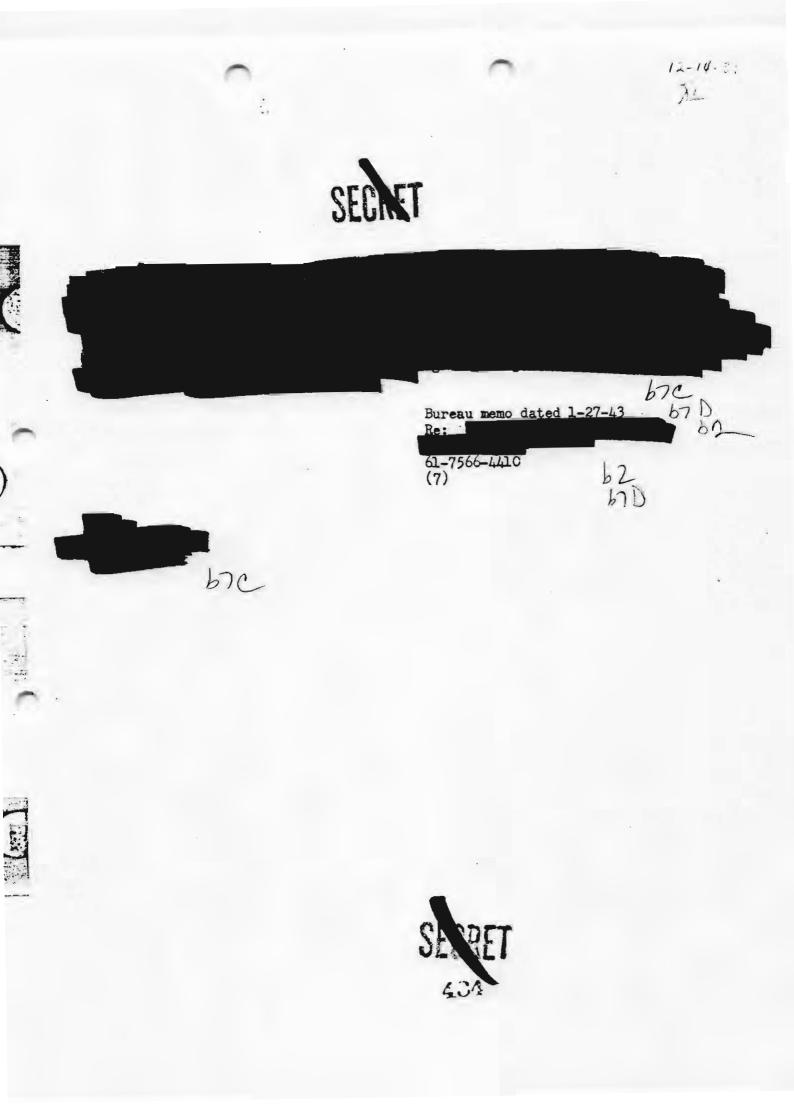
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Jim Walter of the "Times Herald" newspaper furnished a blind memorandum which he said was written by a Catholic priest as a result of a conversation that he had in Westminister, Maryland, on March 20, 1945, and was supposed to have come from a source that at one time was a Communist mail drop in Westminster. The memorandum written by the informant mentioned several persons with Communist leanings working in the United States Government around 1934 and 1935. The informant left the Party in 1937 and tried to encourage others to break also. The following is quoted in part from this memorandum: "Went to eminent money theorist Harry White. Heard name of Max Lowenthal, do not know names within cells.....White is a great coward. Thought I scared White into breaking with Party....."

> L.B. Nichols memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated October 9, 1947 enclosing copy of above-mentioned memorandum. Subject not given. 65-56402-2944 (36)





Morris Watson in his ILWU news broadcast of March 18, 1952 continued his attacks against the FBI.

During this broadcast Mr. Watson played bits of a tape recording made of conversations between Bureau Agents and David Thompson, ILWU Educational Director.

Watson stated that in March, 1940, a Senate Committee catalogued illegalities committed by police, and the Committee Chairman stated that the report was aimed specifically at the FBI. Watson said that nine of these illegalities were listed in the book about the FBI by Max Lowenthal, the distinguished lawyer. He then proceeded to enumerate these illegalities.

Watson further discussed the arrest of a large number of men on charges of plotting the overthrow of the United States Government in January, 1940 and stated that this episode was discussed in Lowenthal's book. In his book Mr. Lowenthal stated, "The evidence at the trial of the plotters, however, disclosed that the FBI detectives had mistaken drunken declamations and braggadocio for a gunpowder plot'; that the FBI's informer had plied the alleged plotters with liquor and expensive dinners and the FBI itself, had itself furnished the funds to enable them to practice at a public rifle range, described by the FBI in its publicity as a place in which the revolution was being prepared."

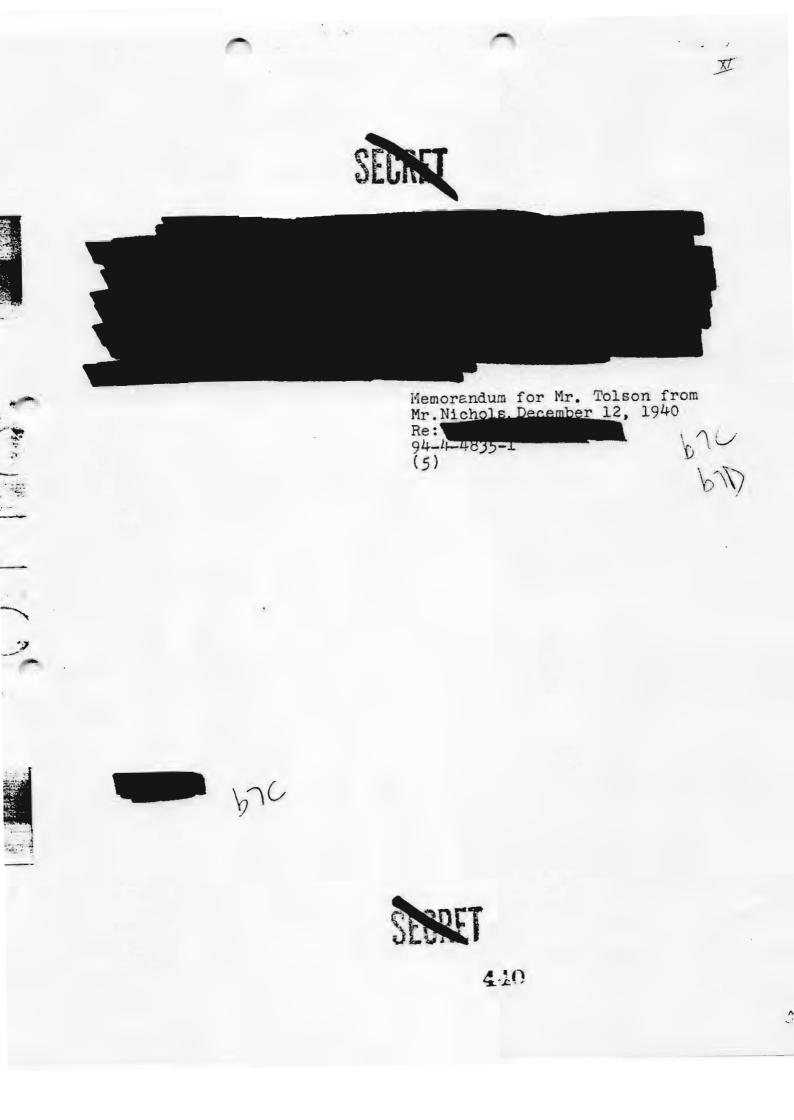
Honolulu memorandum. 3-20-52 Re:

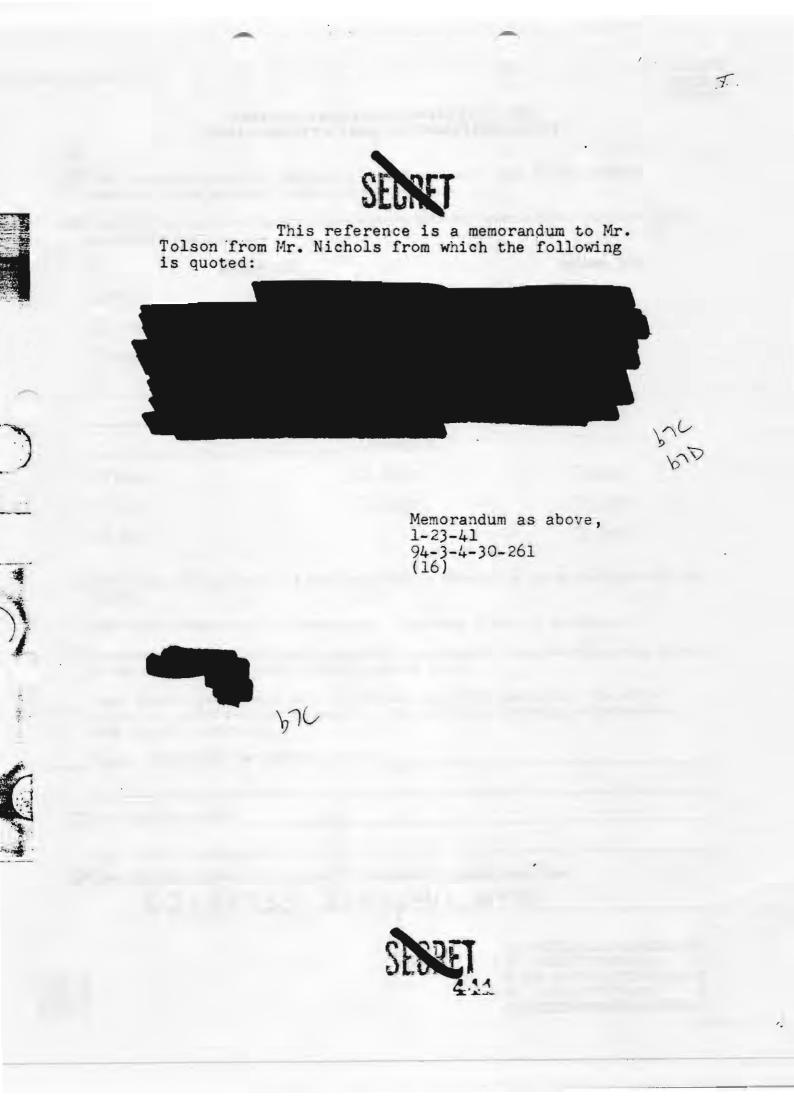
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IS-C., (Transcript of the ILWU news broadcast enclosed)" 100-6024954 (13) b7C











Washington Field Office, in 1942. One of a Hatch Act investigation, Max Lowenthal. (Source of information not given)

(The connection between and the subject of this file was not by the subject of the subject of the subject of this file was not by the subject of the s

Washington Field Office teletype, January 4, 1951 Re: Perjury; 74-1379-931 (18) 670

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Walter Winchell in his broadcast of February 1,1942 referred to that section of the Roberts Report on Pearl Harbor regarding the failure to prevent effective counter-espionage. Mr. Winchell stated he believed Judge Roberts was speaking for the American people, and that the FBI was as much a fighting arm of the United States Army as the Air Corps. He commented on the work of the Director and specifically stated the American people should know who Max Lowenthal is and why he has opposed Mr. Hoover. Winchell described Lowenthal as a very rich lawyer, a speech writer of note and an intimate of Senator Wheeler.

The Bureau's files reflected many references on Lowenthal. He was associated with Senator Wheeler of Montana, with whom he reportedly maintained an office. He has been very hostile towards the Bureau and

Secretary of the Wickersham Committee in 1929, Assistant to Ferdinand Pecora during the Stock Market Investigation

(Original Sources not designated)

Memorandum from L.L. Laughlin to Mr. D.M. Ladd 2-2-42 (N. Caption) 100-15921-32 (13)

24

SI-97-391-352 (13)





This serial refers to a memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson, dated February 27, 1942, in which is set out that an informant advised that (original source not stated)

It was noted that

but did not list

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XI

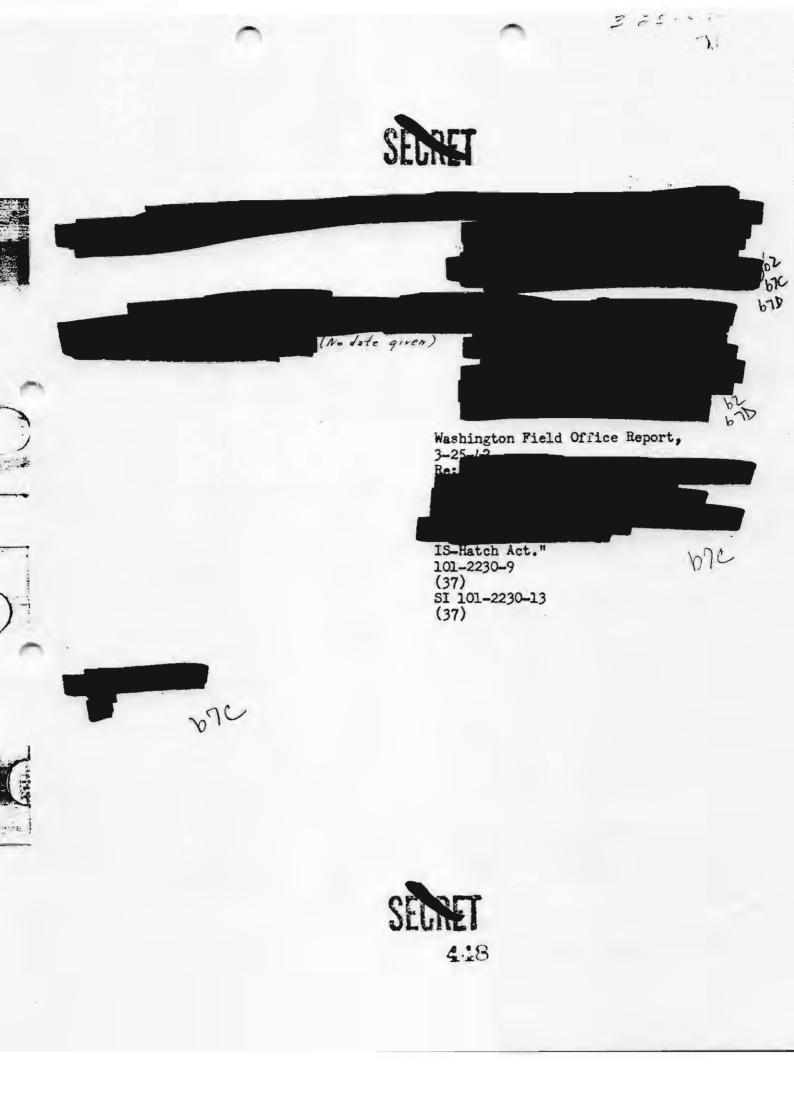
Lowenthal as a superior or reference.

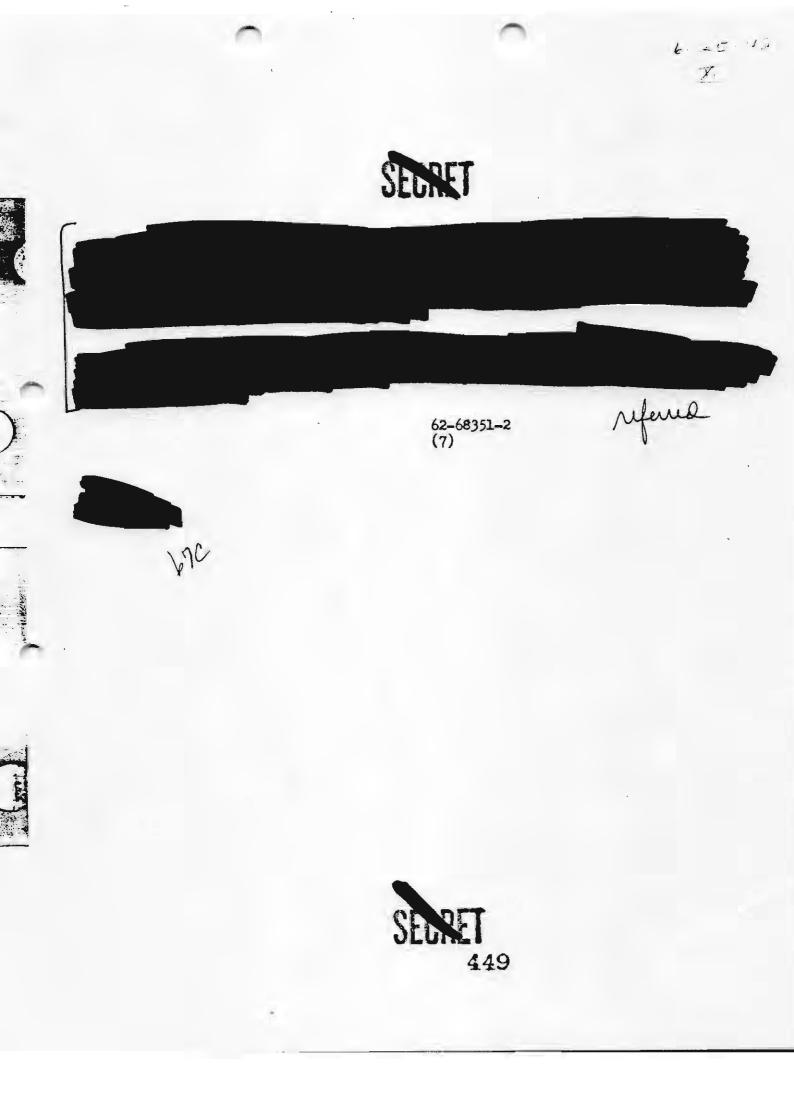
Other information concerning Lowenthal in this serial is purely administrative in nature.

Memorandum from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Ladd, 5-4-48 Re: European Recovery Program" 124-10-2 (3)











On July 1, 1942, Paul V. McNutt, head of War Manpower Commission, advised the Attorney General that Max Lowenthal was employed as a consultant in the office of the General Counsel of the Board of Economic Warfare and was not being considered for the position of Executive Secretary of the Manpower Commission.

On April 7, 1942 the Director had a conference with Milo Perkins (not identified) concerning Lowenthal. Mr. Perkins advised that Lowenthal was serving in an advisory capacity to the Board of Economic Warfare on a project that would probably be completed within 60 or 90 days. Mr. Perkins said that no renewall arrangement would be made for a continuation of his services.

Inasmuch as the Board of Economic Warfare had already been apprised of Lowenthal's activities, no further action was being taken.

Memo from D.M. Ledd, 7-7-42 Re Max Lowenthal 100-25836-28 NC (14)

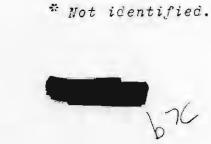


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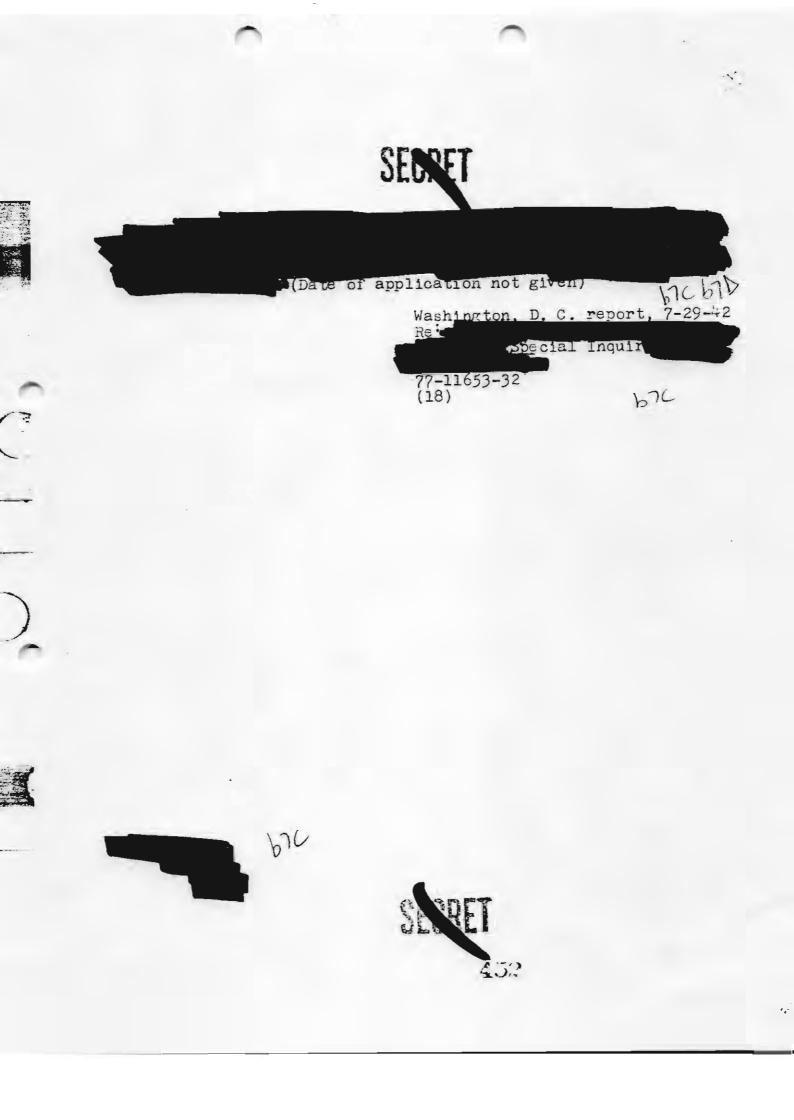


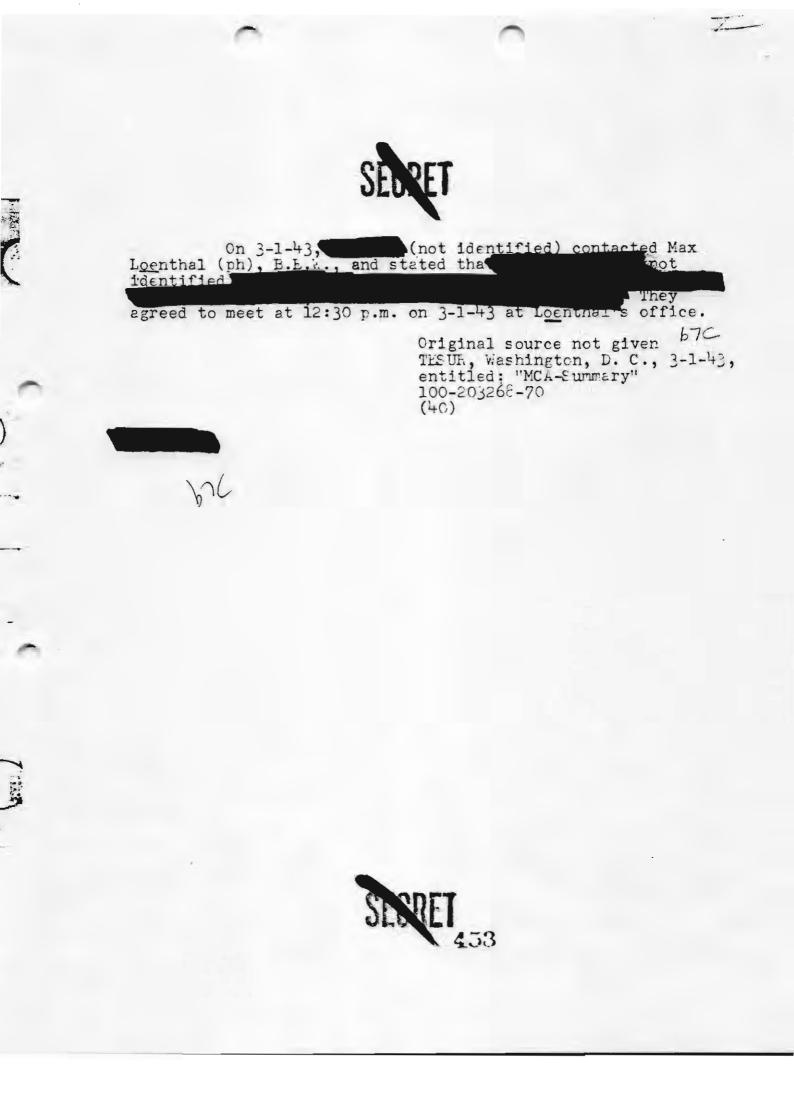
Technical Surveillance Log Washington D.C., 7-20-49 121-19441-54 (4)

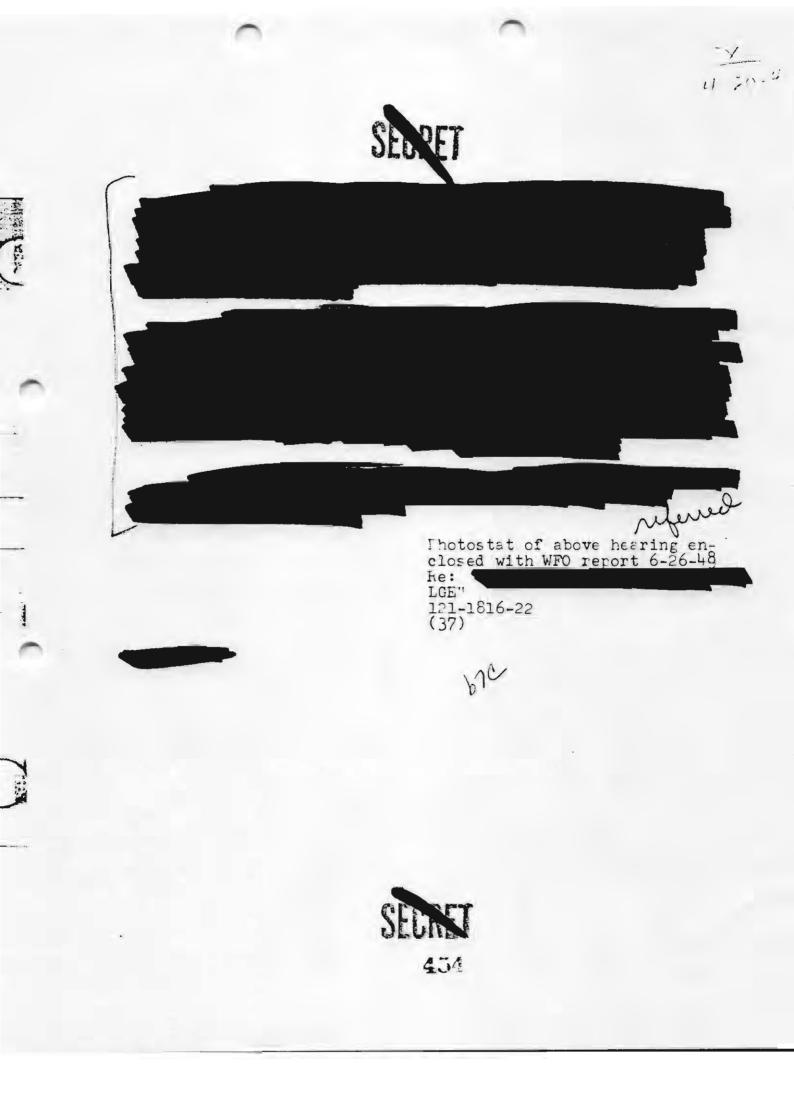


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In connection with anonymous articles which appeared in "The Nation" prior to August, 1943, it was believed reasonable to assume that, in view of past experiences and the phraseology resorted to in these articles, they may have been written by Max Lowenthal.

> Bureau memo, 8-19-43 No caption given 61-901-76 (6)

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Technical Surveillance on Max Lowenthal. Memorandum from Mr. Hennrich to Mr. Belmont, 11-3-50 Re: "Target; Espionage-R." 65-58501-107 (26)



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This reference contains a report on the survey of the Criminal Division dated September 25, 1943 by

This report appeared to be extensive criticism of the policies, procedures and actions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was believed that if the gentlemen preparing the report had desired to be fair then they should have explored the situation more fully insofar as their complaints against the Federal Bureau of Investigation were concerned. Throughout the report,

ner of criticism was sensed similiar to that indulged in by Isidor Feinstein who wrote under the name of I.F. Stone, in articles appearing in "The Nation" magazine and also in the tirades of Max Lowenthal.

670

Memorandum for the Attorney General dated October 6, 1943 62-28280-84 (7)





670

New York Report, May 15, 1944 Re: SM-C." 100-104449-4. Page 2. (12) SI 100-104449-3. (12)





Max Lowenthal, who resided at 467 Central Park West (New York City), telephone number Academy 2-5150, contacted (date not given) that he would not be able to see him because he was still "politicking."

to which Lowenthal replied that he was very interested in the Sensational campaign. Lowenthal told withat since they lived so close he thought it might be useful if they could get together for a talk. Lowenthal wanted to see to on the morning of October 22, 1944, but was busy writing a speech for Sidney Hillman (not identified) and would arrange to meet the later on that date. (October 22, 1944, Technical

Surveillance on residence of Comrap Case; discontinued.)

Letter from SAC, New York, November 4, 1944 Re: IS-C." 100-236194-38 (12)





Mr. Tamm had the above memo photostated in order that  $b^{n}$  we would have a record of the various penciled notations on the document. On Page 2 of this photostat the following appears:

information regarding Lowenthal appeared on this photostat. LTV

Memorandum from Mr. Edward A. Tamm, 11-1-47 No caption given. 100-25824-45X (14)

No other

Correlator's note: At the bottom of the photostat in pencil the name Whitaker Chambers appeared.







It was ascertained that Lowenthal was from New York City and spent much of his time at New Milford, Connecticut.

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There was no apparent connection shown in this reference between Lowenthal and the subject of the file.

New Haven Report, May 10, 1945 Re: IS-C. 100-236194-87 (12)





No. LA

The records of the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. reflected that Lucian Hilmer was employed by the PWA from December, 1935 to July, 1940 but actually assigned to the United States Senate Committee on In terstate Commerce under the direction of Max Lowenthal. Hilmer was employed by the Department of State from 1942 to 1946 where he worked under the direction of Lowenthal and it was noted that Hilmer's efficiency ratings were "excellent."

Hilmer was reported to be a contact of Mary Jane Keeney, subject in the Silvermaster Case.

> Washington Field Office Report dated January 24, 1947 Re: "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was; Espionage-R 65-56402-2243 page 41 (24)

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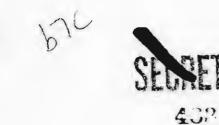




On January 23, 1946, Dave Wahl sent the following message to Max Lowenthal, 467 Central Park, West, New York City, phone, Academy 2-5150; "Hannegan presented matter to Dean. Stuck there. Pressure needed."

(Source not stated.)

Washington, D. C. Report, 8-16-46 Re: "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, with aliases, et al; Espionage-R" 65-56402-1473; page 188 (236)





On February 28, 1946, Herman Klotz (not identified) contacted Anne White and stated Max Lowenthal was in Washington the preceding week. It was recalled Lowenthal, former FEA (not identified) employee was in touch with Halperin (not identified) on this visit.

(Sources not indicated.)

Washington, D. C. Teletype to Seat of Government and New York Office, 3-1-46 Re: "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, with aliases, et al; Espionage-R" 65-56402-734 (24)







On February 16, 1946, Maurice Halperin, 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Springs, Maryland, conferred with Max Lowenthal over New York City telephone number Academy 2-5150. Halperin stated he would try to catch the 8:30 A.M. train.

> (Discontinued technical surveillance on Maurice Halperin)

Halperin attempted to reach Lowenthal at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., February 18, 1946, at which time he was advised that Lowenthal had not checked in, although he was at the club the night before.

(Source same as stated above.)

2 2

On February 28, 1946, Herman Klotz (not identified) contacted Anne White (not identified). During the conversation Klotz stated that Lowenthal (Max Lowenthal, formerly of FEA) was in Washington the preceding week.

(Discontinued technical surveillance on Harry D. White)

Washington, D. C., Report, 3-15-46 Re: "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, with aliases, et al; Espionage-R" 65-56402-676; pages 1, 32, 33, 92 (24)

\*Foreign Economic Administration







In October, 1946, Beatrice Heiman was "bothering" Max Lowenthal. The informant was unable to elaborate on this matter.

Max Lowenthal is the author of a book published in 1950 entitled "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," which was generally described by professional book reviewers as having pictured the FBI unfavorably and in a biased manner. Lowenthal was the subject of a speech in Congress on September 1, 1950, by Congressman Dondero. The Congressional Record reflected that Dondero described Lowenthal as having "aided and abetted Communists....and having sent out anonymous memoranda smearing the FBI....."

Washington Field Of	fice
Report, 3-14-51	
Re:	
Internal Security-R	
100-33100-331	
(38)	670
(16)	
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XI

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\* Informant given as above but it is believed that this information was taken from a technical surveillance on David Wahl's home.





During a conversation with an unknown man on November 17, 1946, Kramer\*inquired if the man had heard Walter Winchell make an attack on Max, saying Republicans should investigate Max for creating issues between British and Americans in Germany. The man commented it looked like the Hoover business to him. This reference was to Max Lowenthal.

(Source not stated.)

Washington, D. C. Teletype, 11-30-46 Re: "Gregory; Espionage-R" 65-56402-1748 (23)

\* Not identified.





On 1-17-47, an unknown individual, who was referred to as Harriet \_\_\_\_\_(?), contacted Edith Wahl (not identified). During the conversation Harriet said that Max (Lowenthal) was mentioned on the floor of the House during the week. Edith said that Max was still here but she did not know if he were staying over (the week-end apparently). "sic"

(rage 4) TLSUR on David Wahl's home discontinued. TLSUR, Wash., D.C., entitled; "MI-Summary" 65-56402-1-1200 (31)



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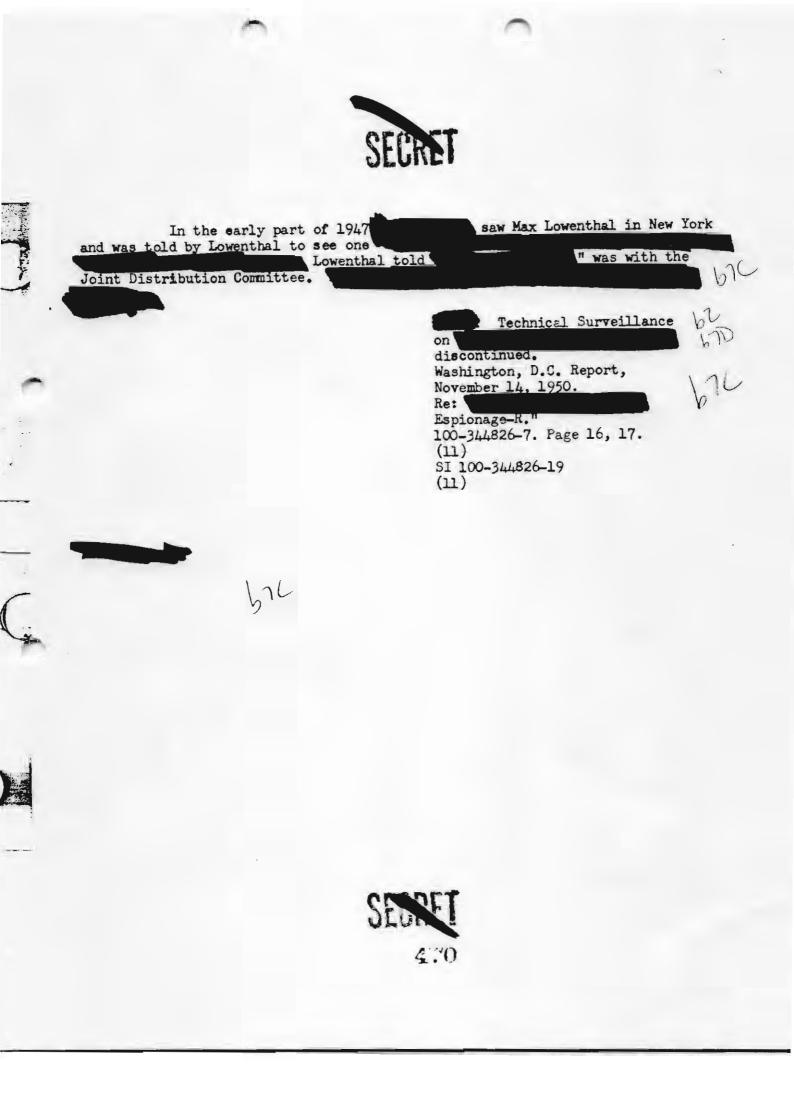
On January 20, 1947, "Magdoff" contacted David Wahl, stating "Carl" had mentioned something about Max (Lowenthal) being angry about something. "Harry" did not know what it could be except that Max had wanted assistance in sending wires to various senators, apparently by new Council for American Business, and that Max was not aware of "their situation," such as not being registered under the Lobbying Bill.

100

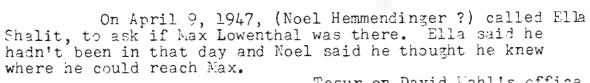
(Scurce not stated)

Washington, D.C. teletype 1-21-47 Re: "Gregory, Espionage-R" 65-56402-1937 (23)





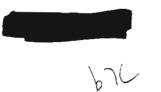




Tesur on David Vahl's office, discontinued.

4-9-+/ X

Tesur Log, dated Lashington, D.C., April 9, 1947 Entitled: "MI Summary" 65-56402-1-1442 (27)



100





On April 9, 1947, an unidentified woman at the White House contacted Ella (not identified). The unidentified woman said that Max Lowenthal was with Mr. Murphy (not identified), and would be with him for about an hour. The unidentified woman said Max was expecting an overseas call and Ella should **transfer** it to the White House (National-1414).

On April 9, 1947, Mrs. Margolese contacted Ella Shalit. Mrs. Margolese said that if (Max) Lowenthal contacted her (Ella), to have him call Overseas Operator 287 at NYC. It was indicated that Ella would do this if he contacted her.

(Page 1)

On April 9, 1947, Ella Shalit contacted Max Lowenthal (in the office of Mr. Murphy at the White House). Ella advised Max Lowenthal to call Overseas Operator 287 at NYC. Max said he did not know whether or not he would get over to the Office (Dave's Office) as he had gotten "excited about something".

(Page 2)

Tesur on David Wahl's Office-discontinued Tesur, Washington D.C., Entitled "MI-SUMMARY" 65-56402-1-1541 (27)



4:42



On May 6, 1947, Edith Wahl contacted Ella Shalit. Ella said that the man Max Lowenthal was to see on the Hill the following day, said that Max would be in town at noon on the following day.

> Tesur on David Wahl's officediscontinued Tesur Washington, D.C. entitled "MIA-SUMMARY" 65-56402-1-1596 (28)

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4:3



On May 27, 1947, Walter Klepper. (phonetic), who was with the Housing Expediter, contacted David Wahl. They discussed individuals whom Klepper should see concerning a rosition with the J.D.C.'s Restitution Commission that was being created. Wahl suggested that Klepper's best approach was to call on Max Leventhal, 467 Central Park West, New York City, telephone number 2-5150. Klepper remarked that Lowenthal lived right around the corner from him. Klepper asked if Max Lowenthal was still involved in "this" officially and Wahl stated not officially but he was unofficially helping. According to Wahl, Max would be glad to speak with Moe Levett (phonetic) or any of the other people in the picture.

> (TESUE on David Wahl's house, discontinued)

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TESUR Log, Washington, D.C. 5-27-47, entitled: "MIA-Summary" 65-56402-1-1688 (34)



4:0



On June 18, 1947, Noel Hemmindinger inquired of Ella Shalit how to get in touch with Max Lowenthal. She said she was sure he had gone back to New York. (Tesur on David Wahl's office, discontinued.)

> Tesur Log, Washington, D.C., 6-18-47 Entitled: "MIA-Summary" 65-56402-1-1793 (30)

1:





1.17-47



During a telephone conversation on July 18, 1947, Dick Sasuly\* and Bruce Waybur\* spoke of a person named Dondero (George A. Dondero, Congressman from Michigan). They discussed persons who were to testify before Dondero's committee. Sasuly stated that there were ten names on Dondero's list and that he, Sasuly, was one. He then proceeded to name the persons on this list, one of whom was Max Lowenthal. The following information concerning Lowenthal is quoted in part:

- "D. Very interesting garbled ..... Certainly with Lowenthal, he is no War Department man.
- Β. That is right.
- D. These guys were in F.E.A. working on Germany problems, so that is the way it went."

(TESUR on Elizabeth Sasuly, discontinued)

Technical surveillance dated Washington, D.C., July 18, 1947, Entitled: "MIA Summary" 65-56402-2750 (25)

\*Not further identified.

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The following conversations were taken from technical surveillance logs entitled "LP-Lummary", Washington, D.C. on the dates shown:

January 20, 1947 6:42 p.m.

town. Max -owenthal to

Law left no message other

to ask if Lee was in

100-11820-221 (15)

570

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January 11, 1947 6:30 p.m.

Lee Pression contact

to the family.

quested. Law and Lee then conversed and Law stated that had said that he had een calting with Lee regarding a matter of research and he samted to net around certain difficulties that had been mentioned is Lee and he house that a meeting s of the three of them the Preseman and Lowenthal) would be useful. Lee invited as and over after dinner and stated they would discuss the matter further.

> 100-11820**-**223 (15)

January 12, 1947 9:29 p.n.

Lax Lowenthal to be Press an. Low asked for Lee stated that the was not there as yet. Low asked that was not to be discussed then the and arrived. Lee said he di'n't know. Hax said he thought that Lee thought the important thing was to get somebody started organizing the thing but apparently they want to talk abo t something else. Hax wanted there within the next fifteen minutes.

9:49 p.m.

100-11820-224 (12)

Unidentified nan (either



January 17, 1947 6:45 p.m. hone. and said that he (Max) was taking the seven o'clock train.

Max said he night contact them again in about five munutes or he would contact Lee Sunday night.

## 6:51 p.m.

Max Lowenthal to Lee Pressnan. Max said he was making the seven o'clock train and he wanted to get some facts to Lee whether he knew anything about them or not. Lar said Frewster introduced a resolution to continue his War Investigating Committee for another couple of years. Tidings introduced an amendment to refer the whole section for investigation by the stonding Committee headed by liken. Nam said there would be a car Investigation headed either by Ereveler in his special Committee or by liken in his standing Committee. Les went on lo sa, that if incuster was beaten it would be consthing of a blow to be last machine in the Lengte and it would be so described in the press, because that happened to be the fact. Lax said faft only supported this because it was a deal . Some the first of the year to give chairmanships to Ereuster and the Small Susiness Committee to .herry. law said lorse had gotten sore at the Tast group in the corridor lecause in connection with a Full Employment .ill, there was to se a longerence Compittee and the, choild have put or that Committee one of the lileral or slightly liberal hopublicans such as Tobey or Forse, and put on it only the recotionaries. Law said if "he" give the: the little indurgence along the Lepublicane a little hope that they can sometime trim the machine, he thought it would be useful. Otherwise, law said, as far as an investigation was concerned, it seemed to him that from both the liberal point of view and for honesty, "we" world be better of with an Aiken than with a Brewster. Lax said he thought it would be worth while to sump the last machine a little bit. Lee said "Th huh."

> 100-11820-228 (15)





June 19, 1947 8:02 p.m.

Lee Pressnan to Max Lowenthal, Academy 2-5150, New York City. Lee said, "I've just left Claude Pepper, who in turn had just cone from a conference with Earkley and Liffle. In their attempt to fix a time when they can get most of their Senators present, they have fixed Eathrday afternoon .... They have get to talk to Taft about that. As it stands now, the other side has 64 sure votes; we have 26 sure votes. In addition to that group, there are five question marks, which include Tobey--that's Aiker, Tobey, O'Connor, Icheller and Falone. Te need all of those five, making 31, plus one more from the 64, if we are to turn the trick." Fax said "I talked to Tobey about a half hour aro; he ion't even sure he can come down next week; apparently his wife is in a very unharpy state and apparently needs him there evers couple of hours. He said he would phone me on Laturday ni ht int in view of what jou tell me, that's not so hot -- what you should do is to let me know -- and furthermore he's got - radio address on in Boston Laturday ticht; he's tabing wa wardia's place-how much he would le willing to do, I haven't and idea but as soon at you buow thether at a reas to this tile, will you rive me a ring?" HUE".

> 100-11820-337 (15)

June 25, 1947 3:12 a.r.

to law Loventhal (LD in "ev Fork) It was contioned that was didn't get to see Lee while he (lag) was in washington.

Law said he cidn't know (Lowenthal) would be there. Law gave Cirections to get to the farm.

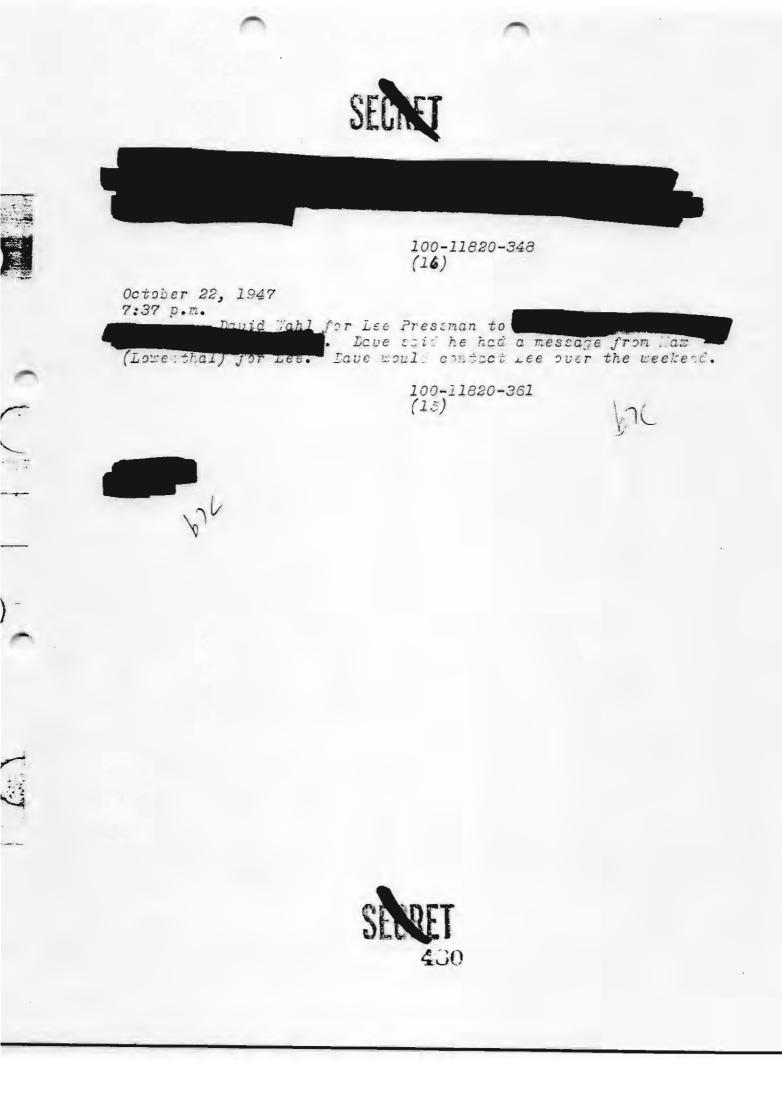
100-11820-385 (1:)

Aurust 4, 1047 11:33 .n.

Lee merson (2.1. 0 2 012), "emo ., punc 101-



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The following information was reported in connection with the Hollywood hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee:

On October 16, 1947, a conversation took place between Bartley Crum, attorney, in San Francisco, California, and Max Lowenthal, advisor to the American Jewish Conference with offices in New York City, David wahl and Charles Kramer in Washington, D.C. Lowenthal apparently was in Washington for conferences with General (Lucius) Clay and various Jewish organizations. During the conversation, Lowenthal outlined his ideas for Crum's activities in an effort to oppose the House Un-American Activities Committee in its Hollywood hearings in Washington, Lowenthal also mentioned that he had a lot of the for Crum, and that John (Dierkes) had sent him some to meet John and another man in New York that night. Lowenthal had Ella Shalit read to Crum a statement (press release) that Crum was to give to the press on October 17, 1947. In concluding, Lowenthal admonished Crum that he was going to help him all he could but wanted Crum to bear in mind that in his talks with Crum only one other person was present and that was Dave (wahl) and he did not want anyone else to learn about it. Wahl then conversed with Crum concerning the hearings and sugrested that Crum and Lowenthal should get together and then alone with a few other people in whom they had confidence. Wahl mentioned how touchy Max was about other people. (Technical Surveillance on David Wahl's office, discontinued.)

On the same date, Wahl contacted Phil Dunaway and suggested that Phil meet his friend (Max Lowenthal) at the train in New York and they could talk about the job to be done in Washington. (supra)

On October 17, 1947, Phil Dunaway informed Wahl that he had talked with his friend (Lowenthal) and had decided to help from New York City. He had some excellent ideas which he was writing up and would send in a letter to Lowenthal care of Wahl. Phil mentioned the Washington and New York papers had some rather startling news (concerning alleged forthcoming inditement in Gregory case) and that the fellow he was talking with (Lowenthal) knew all about what happened in New York and could tell or show Wahl. (supra)

On October 17, 1947, Wahl contacted Eleanor Lowenthal for Max, who was at the doctor's office. Wahl indicated he wished to advise Lowenthal that Izzy (I.F. Stone of "PM") was in New York. Wahl also requested that Max be advised there was a follow-up on that article in a Washington paper which was



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infinitely worse and in greater length, mentioning sixty possible inditements and referring pretty specifically to a man in Wahl's New York office (Maurice Halperin) with several misstatements. Wahl added that if Max missed Izzy, Wahl planned to see him in Washington the next day. (supra)

On October 21, 1947, Wahl, while talking with John Dierkes mentioned that he had talked with Max (Lowenthal) and that Max was coming to Washington that day. He asked if it would be possible for them to have a couple of quiet hours with Max and Bart Crum, also. (supra)

On the afternoon of October 21, Ella Shalit informed Wahl that he (Nax Lowenthal) had arrived and was going to be at the Capitol, extension 100, until 4:30 p.m. (supra)

On October 24, 1947, Wahl talked with Ellie (Eleanor Lowenthal), New York City, inquiring whether Max Lowenthal had made a connection with Wahl's friend (Crum). Ellie indicated as far as she knew they had not. (supra)

On the same date wat Witt, New York City, contacted Kramer. He referred to their friend who was in Washington earlier that week (Max Lowenthal) and stated he had gotten hold of Witt and had a lot of stuff along the same lines and was ouite worked up (apparently referring to material of damaging character concerning Chairman Thomas and House Un-American Activities Committee). Witt indicated that he only wanted to work through Bob (Kenny) and wanted him to run the show. (Technical Surveillance on Charles Kramer, Arlington,

Virginia; discontinued)

On October 27, 1947, Wahl conversed with Kramer indicating that they would have to drop the matter because his friend (Crum) had not worked anything out and did not feel he could do so on the basis which Wahl's friend (Lowenthal) in New York outlined rather clearly. This conversation apparently concerned Kramer's going to New York to discuss material and methods with Max Lowenthal. (supra)

Later the same afternoon Wahl told Kramer the idea he wished Kramer would pass on to their friend (Lowenthal) was that everything done would be turned over to John (Dierkes). (Technical Surveillance on David Wahl's office.)

( .....





On the same day, Wahl contacted Lowenthal, New York City, advising that the fellow (Kramer) was leaving Washington and would see Max sometime the next day. Lowenthal inquired whether Wahl's friend (Crum) had been apprised of this or whether he had made any objection, and Wahl stated John (Dierkes) had authorized it. Lowenthal explained any suggestions made would would we be available to Wahl's friend (Crum) if and when he wanted to use them; that is, the research and so on would have been done. (supra)

On the same date, what contacted Marcus Cohn and they discussed the possibility of "PE" files containing material. Wahl stated it would be a good idea if Irving Engel (phonetic) would speak to Max Lowenthal in New York on the subject, because he had a great deal of material at his fingertips, and if Irving was sufficiently interested, Max would probably hand him a great deal. (supra)

On October 28, 1947, John Dierkes endeavored to locate Wahl to tell him to call their friend (Max Lowenthal). (supra)

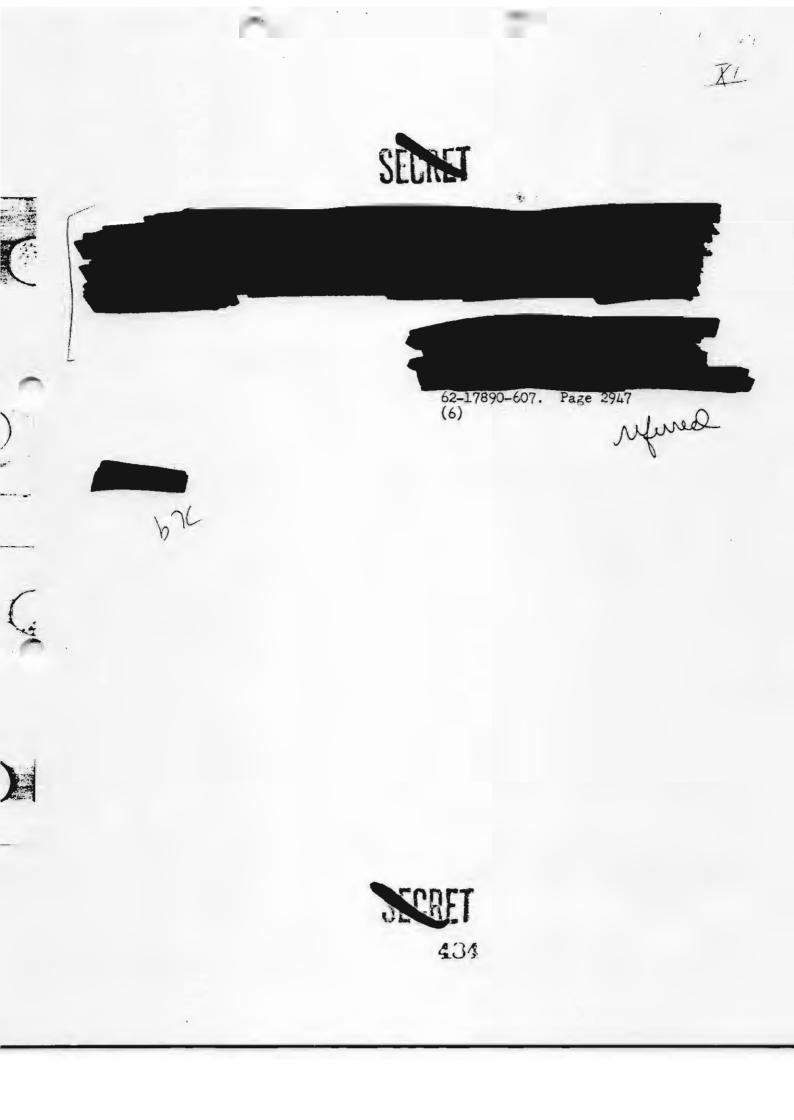
Later on the same day, Wahl contacted Lowenthal, New York City, advising him that the fellow (Kramer) would arrive in New York about 2 o'clock. Lowenthal inquired if Wahl got a letter he sent from Engel. Wahl stated he had sent it back to Max with a note just the day before and added he was going to speak to that fellow and have someone else speak to him.

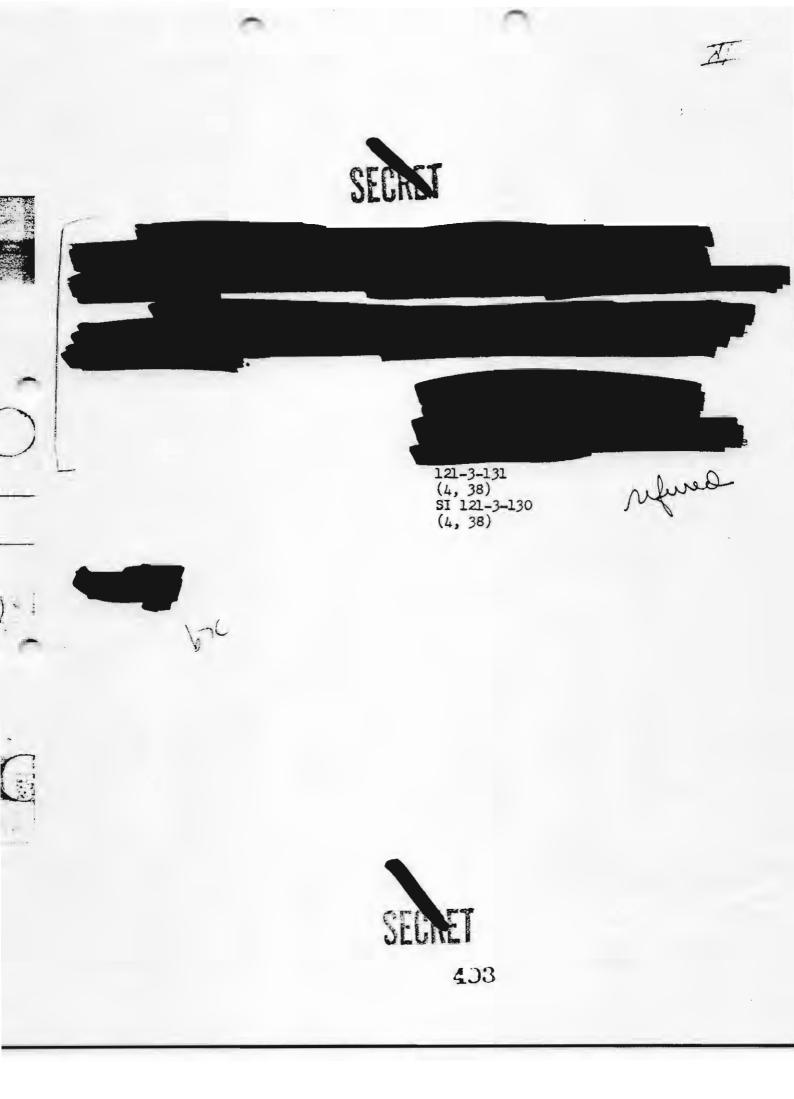
(supra)

The identities of the individuals mentioned above are as follows: David Wahl, Representative of the American Jewish Congress, a well known Communist Party sympathizer and believed to be a CP member; Charles Kramer, amployed in the offices of Senator Claude Pepper in an advisory capacity; John Dierkes, former Internal Revenue Bureau employee connected with a law firm in Los Angeles who appeared to be one of the "steerers" for the legal staff representing the 19 subpoenaed witnesses from Hollywood and doing the majority of the contact work for ther with various individuals in Washington; Robert (Bob ) W. Kenny, Director of the National Lawyers Guild; Ella Shalit, Secretary to David Wahl, Phil Dunaway, Nat Witt and Marcus Cohn were not identified. (Source not stated)

> Washington Field Office Report, November 8, 1947 Re: "Communist Infiltration of the Motion Picture Industry; IS-C." 100-138754-308 (12) SI 100-138754-337 (12) SI 100-138754-287 (12)









This serial concerns administrative action taken in the <u>Lovalty\_investication conducted by the Burea</u>u on

and makes

référence to a letter from the Chicago Division dated August 23, 1343. It is stated that Max Lowenthal would not be interviewed in the Case unless otherwise advised by the Purequ.

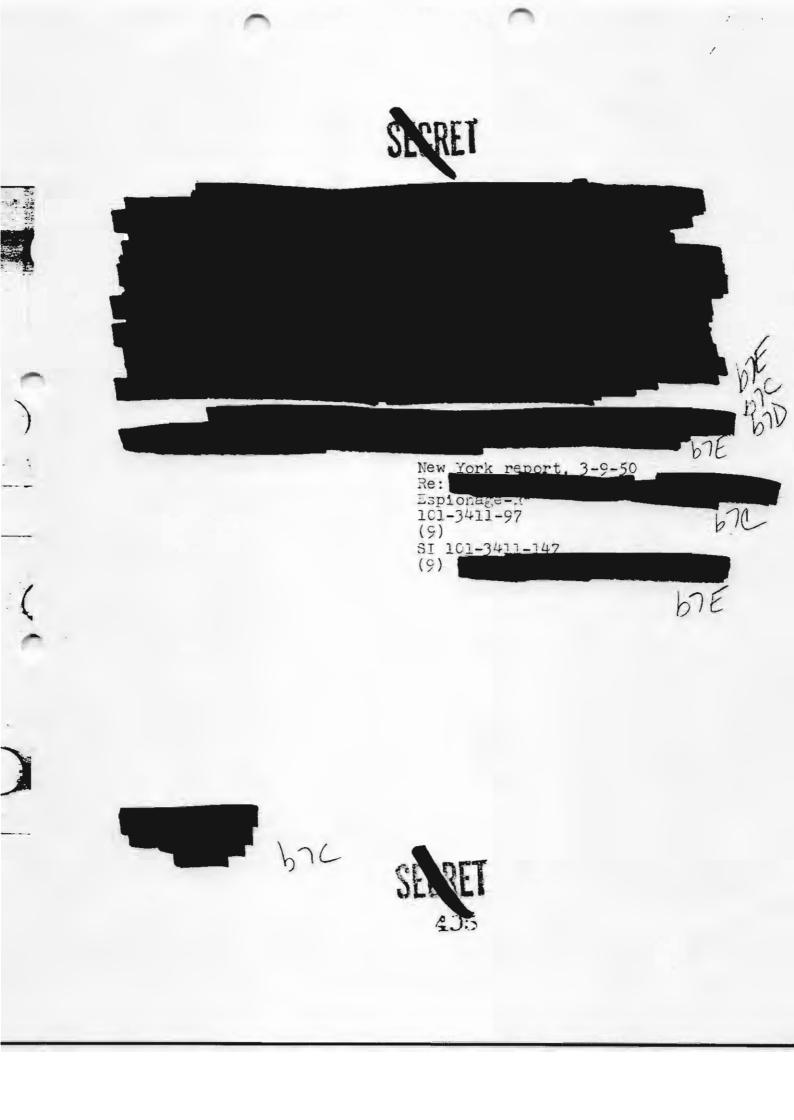
A penciled notation in this serial instructed that the chove-mentioned interview was not deened advisable. The initials for Division 5 under the notation are not legible.

> Washington, L.C., teletype, 8-26-49 Re: Loyalty of Government Employees" 121-19683-4 (4)

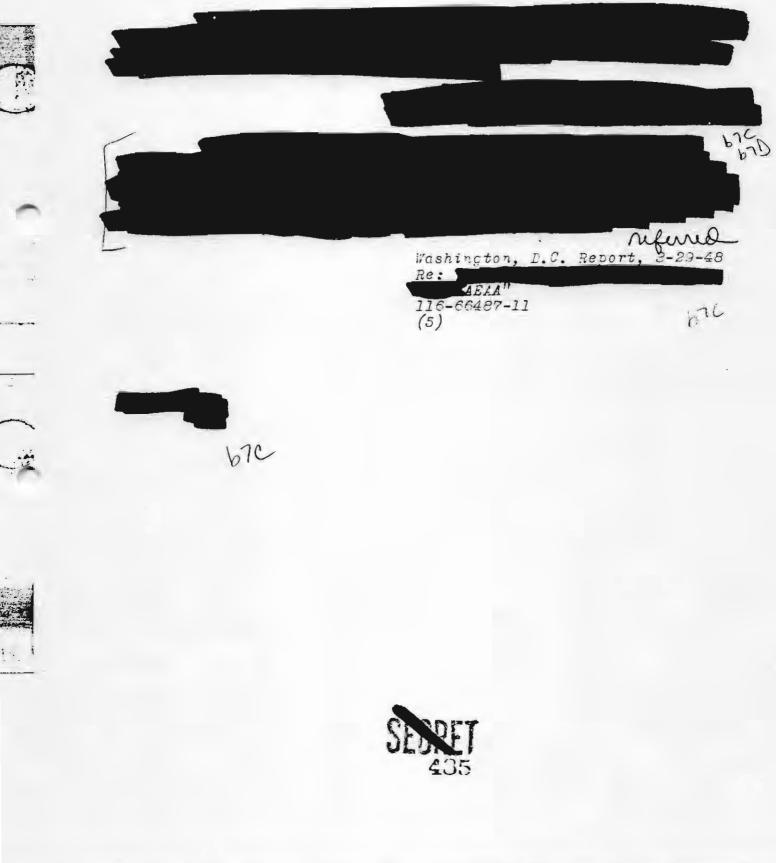


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This reference is merely a memorandum eliminating references in the Max Lowenthal main file in connection with the "Loyalty" program.

> Memorandum for Mr. Cartwright from Mr. Nichols, 2-26-48 66-6200-121-411 (26)

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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>(b</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)		$\Box$ (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:

62-25733-359 0487+488

## XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ



Reference is made in this serial to a Washington Field Office teletype of June 3, 1948, reflecting that

Max Lowenthal was given by her as one of two references.\* Lowenthal apparently was identical with Max Lowenthal, a contact in the Gregory case. (Original source not stated.)

The New York Field Office advised that Lowenthal was not being interviewed at that time.

New York teletype. June 17, 1948

Loyalty of Government Employees" 121-8420-5 (4)

\*Not clearly stated whether Lowenthal was given as reference for position or for position. with



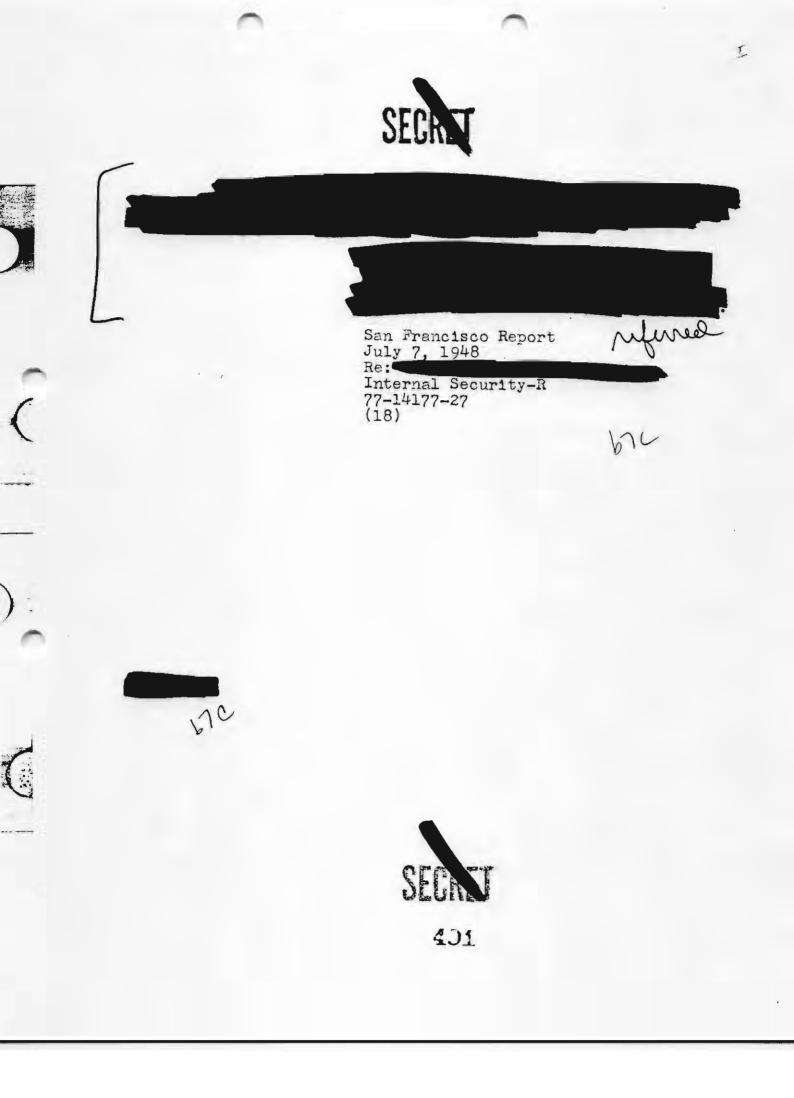




This serial mokes reference on the administrative page to Bureau letter to Boston dated November 24, 1948 (124-2108-1), where reference is made to Washington Field letter of June 4, 1948. The WFO letter is cartioned

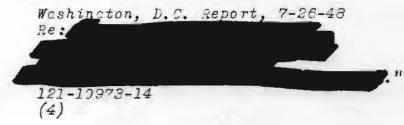
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Max Lowenthal.	(Original source not stated.,
	Washington, L.C., Rpt. 12-33 Re: European Recovery Progra 124-2108-13 (3)
	670
	SEDTET 490

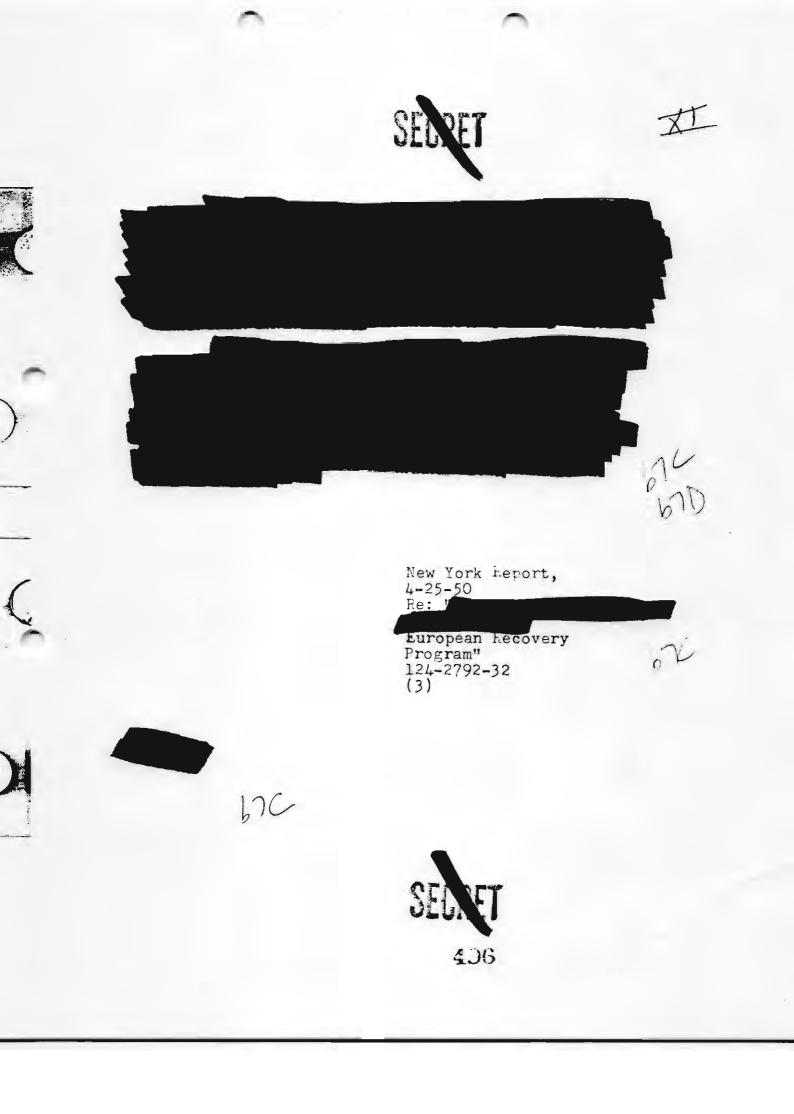




Reference made to Max Lowenthal in this serial is purely caministrative, and no new information concerning him is furnished.









The following is quoted from serial designated below;

Informant not stated. New York teletype June 7, 1950 Re: 77-45848-14 (18)

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The "Washington News" for August 31, 1950 carried an article headed "Probers Call Ex-AF Thinker". This article stated that George Silverman, former Air Force economist accused of passing war secrets to a Soviet spy ring, was called for questioning that day by the House Un-American Activities Committee. A subpoena had also been issued for Dr. Max Lowenthal but he had not been served.

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100-363633-A (10)

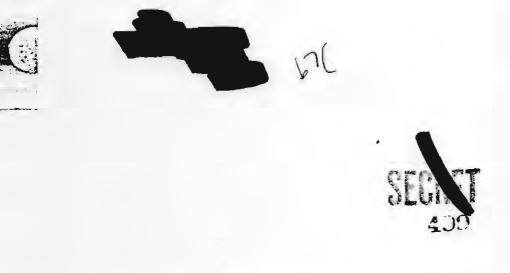




The references designated below contain information furnished by

with Max Lowenthal the author ("The Federal Bureau of Investigation"). Following the testimony of Max Lowenthal, the author, before the HCUA in September, 1950.

> 51-62-57868-8, 9, 10, 11, 12 51-62-57868-7(26) 51-62-57868-7 51-62-57868-7 51-62-57868-7 51-62-57868-7 51-62-57868-751-62-57868-7





This reference is Mr. Dondero's statement regarding Max Lowenthal which was taken from the Congressional Record of September 1, 1950.

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101-2416-74 (9)



## This reference is a letter from,

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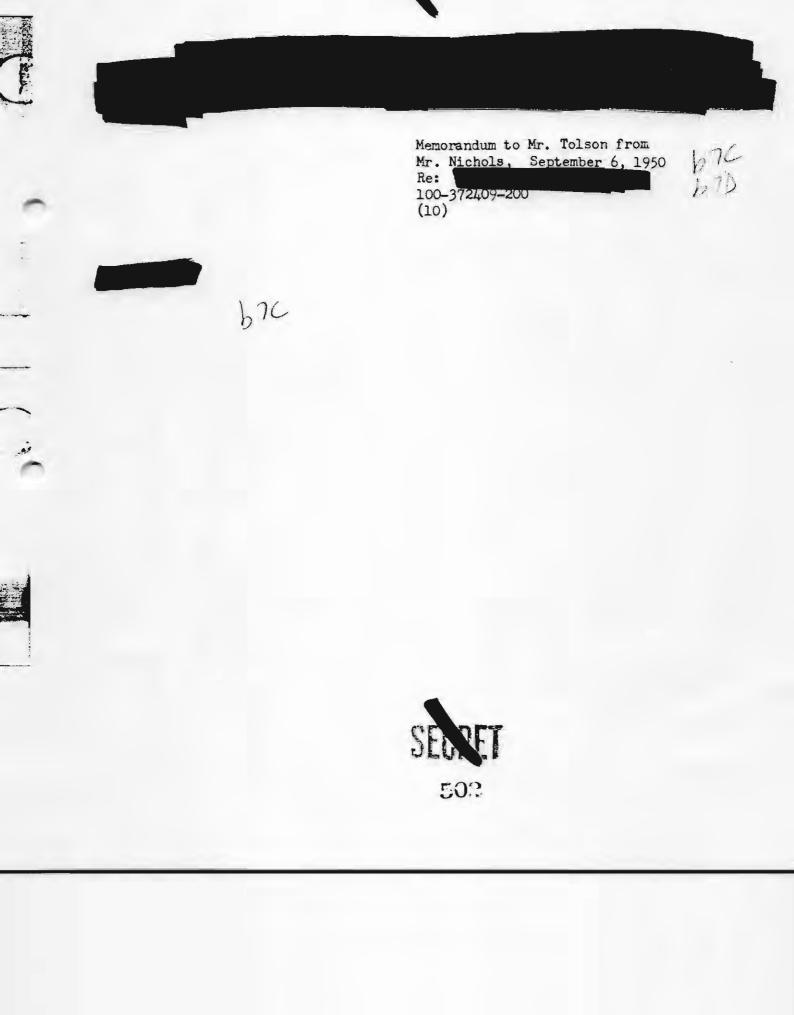
January 5, 1951. The writer acknowledged a letter from the Director which carried as an enclosure a speech of Congressman Dondero made in the House, September 1, 1950 relative to Max Lowenthal. This letter was acknowledged on January 15, 1951.

> 62-53222-21 (6)

576

dated





NTOACI

The book "The Man From Independence" by Jonathan Daniels published by J. B. Lippincott, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was scheduled to be on the book shelves for sale on September 27, 1950 at \$3.75. It was understood that two or three pages of this book concerned Max Lowenthal, therefore the Chief Clerk's office was requested to secure one copy of this book for the Bureau.

> Bureau memo dated 9-1-50 M. A. Jones to Mr. Nichols. Re: "Purchase of book, "The Man From Independence' by Jonathan Daniels" 62-22444-1233 (7)





26



In a conversation with Nr. Nichols brought up the subject of Max towenthal, terring about the book Lowenthal had written and commenting it would be interesting to see how various reviewers handled it. Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from Mr. Nichols October 20, 1950 94-8-69-1174 (18)

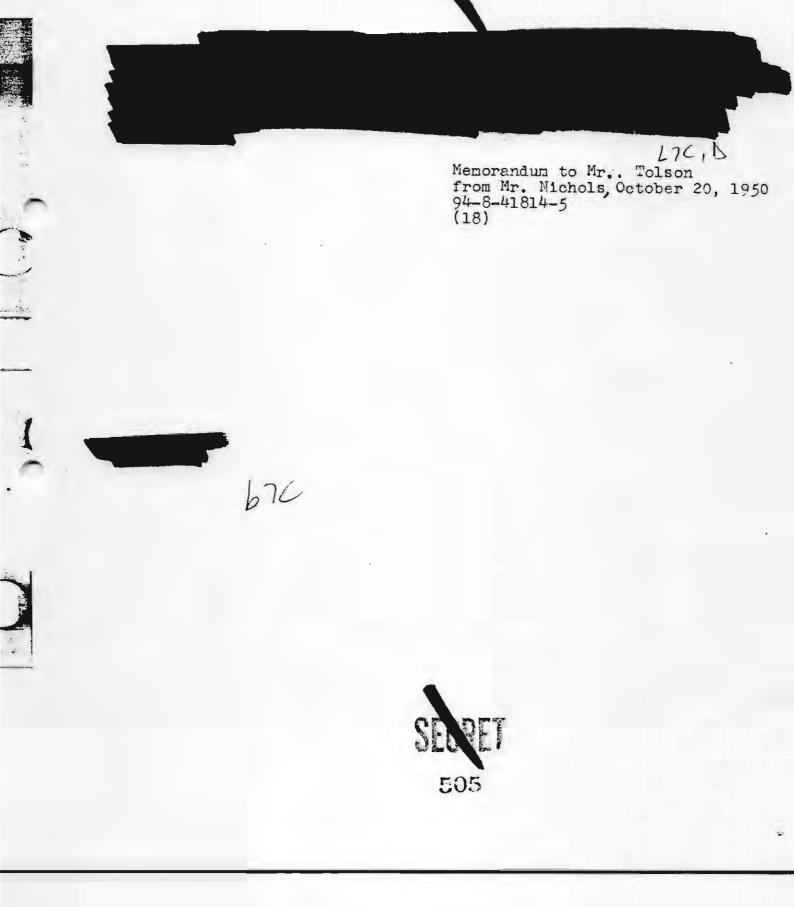
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The obituary column of the "New York Times" for June 27, 1943 contained a notice relative to the death of a Eugene F. Saxton. stating that he was survived by his wife,  $h^{-1}$ 

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The administrative maps of this report carried a note stating that of the William Sloane Associates, publishers of a book by one Max Lowenthal. (Informant not stated)

> San Francisco Report, Novemb<u>er 20, 1950.</u> Re: SM-C. 100-335967-16 (11)



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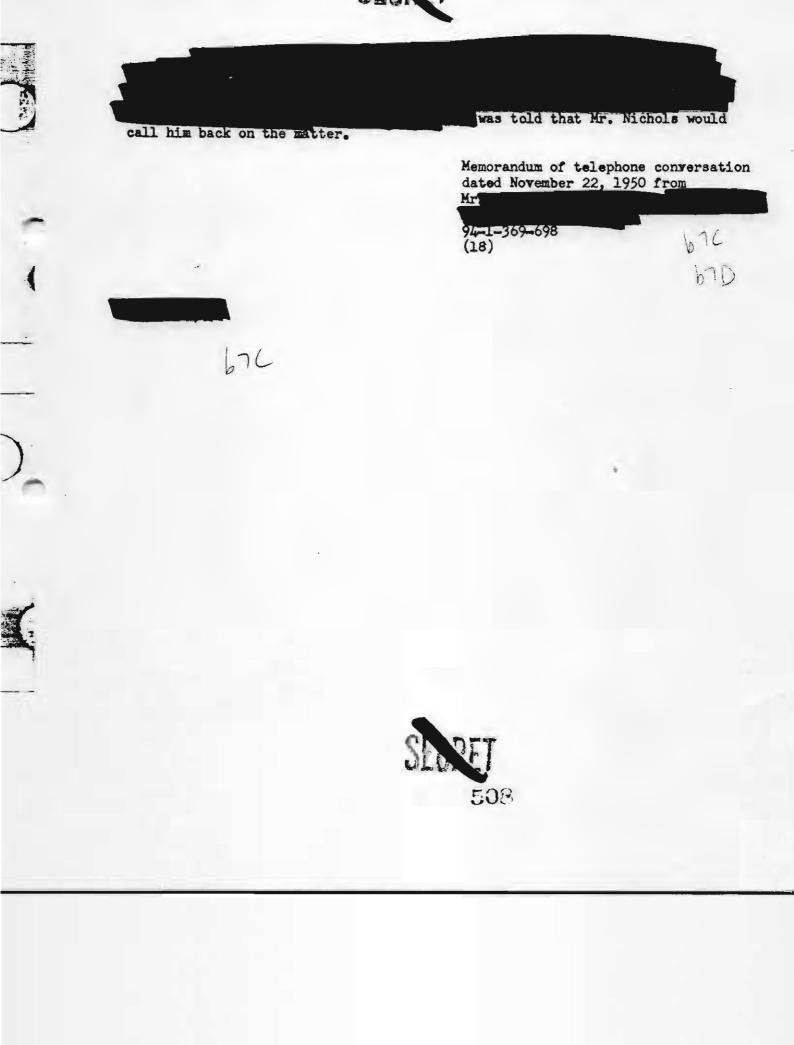
31 . S. . . .

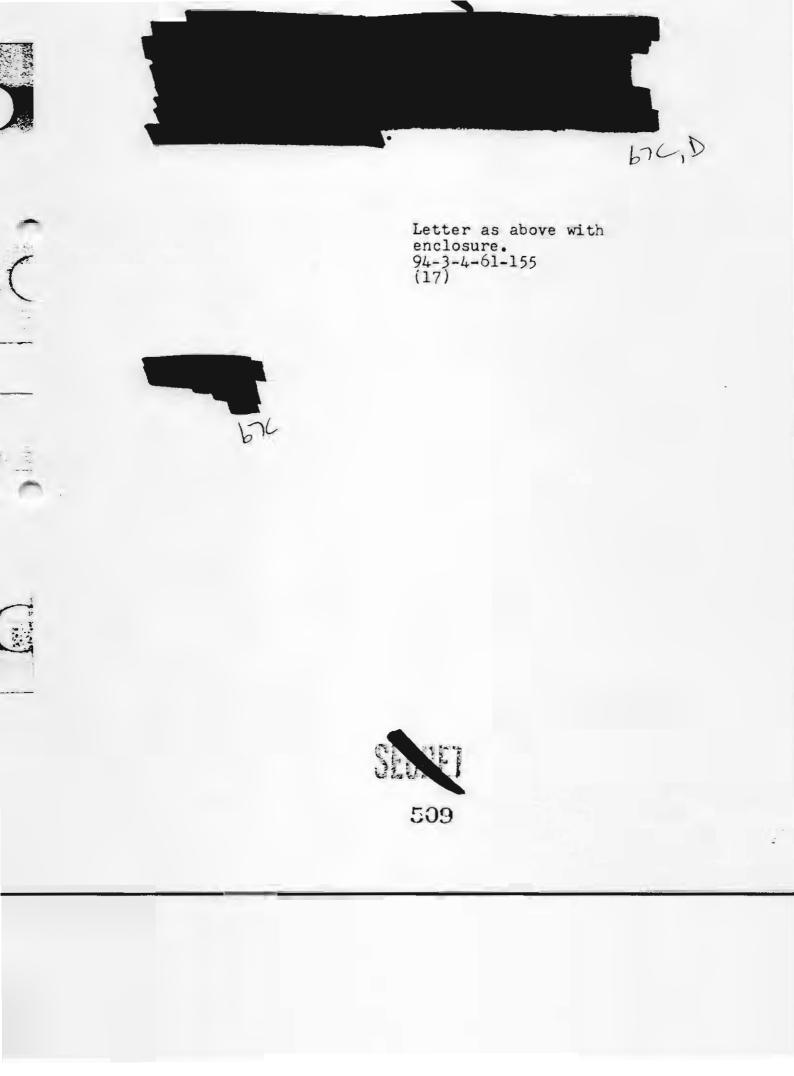
1.14

This reference is a memorandum covering a telephone conversation with Mrs. Helen Reid of the "New York Herald Tribune" who condemned the book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" by Max Lowenthal.

Memo to Mr. <sup>T</sup>olson from Mr. Nichols, 11-22-50 94-8-69-1188 (17)







## JELKER

An article, entitled "Another FBI Critic", with the by-line, "Edward James Smythe", appeared in the "Washington Star", Washington, D. C., November 24, 1950.

Remarks relative to Max Lowenthal's book on the FBI, entitled "The Federal Bureau of Investigation", appearing in this article follow: "Nowhere in this rabblerousing rag can we find anything pertaining to the injustices imposed upon patriotic Americans by the Communists in this government when they used the FBI to hound and persecute patriotic men and women who were simply exercising their constitutional rights to keep this country out of the last war. These men and women, none of whom belonged to any Nazi or Fascist organization, were jailed, and many dragged across the country in handcuffs and leg irons because they dared exercise God-given rights to speak out against war.

"This book is inspired by the fact that it has at long last become known that the FBI has its agents planted in all Communist organizations, and their more dangerous fronts. What is sauce for the goose is likewise sauce for the gander. Jail all known Communists and their more dangerous fellowtravelers forthwith!"

> 65-1413-A (19)



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At the Lawyers Guild Press Conference held November 24, 1950, (Washington, D.C.,) Emerson (first name not known) of the Guild criticized the House Committee on Un-American Activities' veport as one-sided. Then Tony Smith, Scripps-Howard (newspaper man), remarked that he had read the Max Lowenthal book and questioned whether it wasn't just as one-sided.

In addition, the question was raised by a reporter (not identified) as to whether there was any significance of the Lawyers Guild Press Conference following on the heels of the Lowenthal book. The members of the Guild at the conference got very sore and denied it; however, Emerson stated that Lowenthal had a good reputation and was concerned about civil rights. They were then asked, if he was concerned about civil rights why didn't he write his book back in 1945 or 1946, why had he waited until now. They said they didn't know. (Source not stated.)

> Memo from L.B. Nichols to Mr. Tolson, 11-24-50 Re: "Lawyers Guild Press Conference" (Character of case not stated) 100-7321-591 (15)



670

ULUIL



The Director wrote a letter to Lee Mortimer of the "Sunday Mirror" thanking him for the commendatory remarks concerning the Bureau which Mortimer wrote in an article appearing in the November 26, 1950, issue of the paper. The article contained critical remarks regarding Max Lowenthal and the book which Lowenthal wrote.

> Letter as above with enclosure of photostatic copy of the above article, 12-4-50 94-8-93-218 (17)







This serial discusses

ter.

ABAN STREET

concerning Lowenthal is contained in this serial.

Neno from L.E. Nichols to Nr. Tolson, 11-27-50 No caption given. 61-7582-1724 (6) 670

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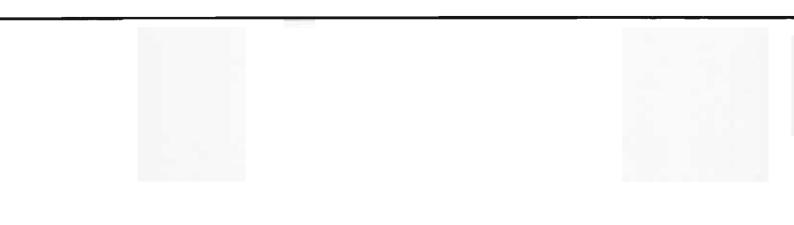


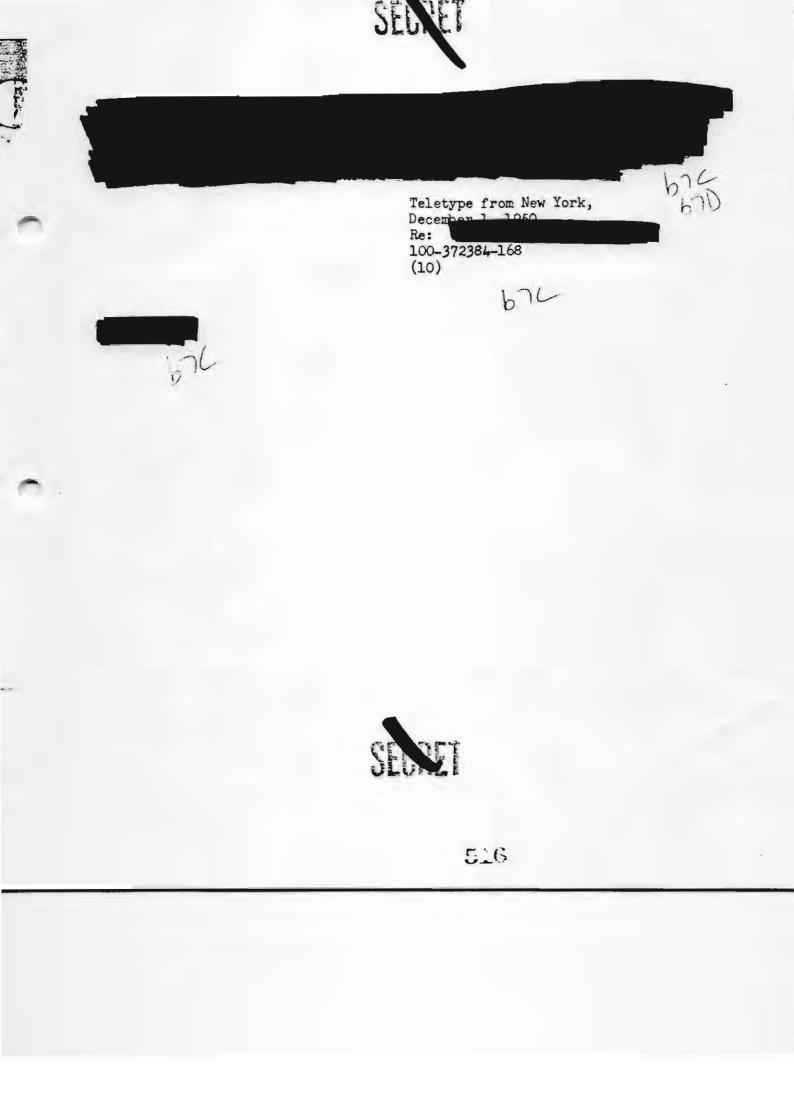
The following references were memorandums covering newspaper articles which were commendatory to Max Lowenthal for writing the book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" which was critical of the Bureau:

Newspaper	Date	File #
"St. Louis Post-Dispatch"	11-29-50	94-8-341-102 (36)
"Washington Daily News"	<b>11-</b> 22 <b>-</b> 50	94-8-64-129 (18)











"The Ensign", a national Canadian Catholic weekly, for 12-2-50, contained an article headed "'Ensign' Tip-Off." This article stated that a report first appearing exclusively in "The Ensign"--that Canada "tipped" the United States and the Britians, on Dr. Klaus Fuchs, atomic bomb spy for Soviet Russia--was used by Max Lowenthal in his book which had just been published, to accuse the FBI of waste and ineptitude.

To this article, the Director made a notation "Is there any basis for this?" In a memorandum, Mr. Ladd advised the Director there was no basis for the statement.

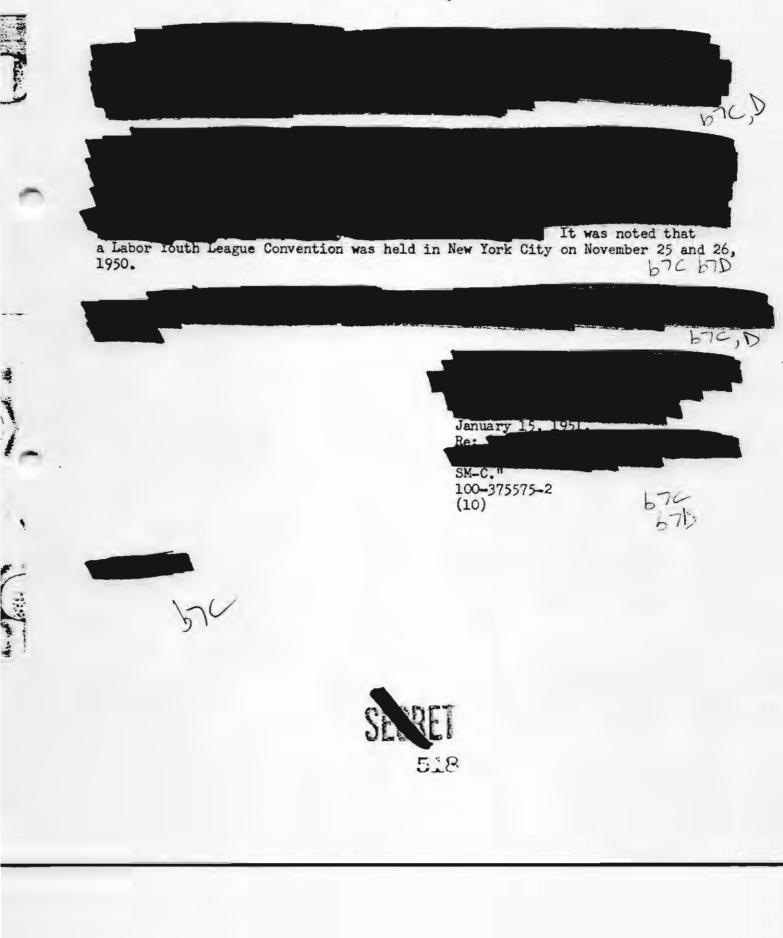
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Memorandum to the Director from Mr. Ladd, 12-5-50 With enclosure of clipping Re: "Foocase; Espionage-R." 65-58805-1471 (26)











No apparent connection was shown between the individuals mentioned above and CP funds.

Memo from SAC, New York, March 14, 1951 Re: "CP, USA-Funds; IS-C." 100-3-63-1081 (11) bac,D



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The Cleveland Field Division transmitted a letter dated December 12, 1950, from Edward J. Allen, Chief of Police, Youngstown, Ohio, and an FBINA graduate, in which Chief Allen referred to the book entitled "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" by Max Lowenthal and stated that Lowenthal had taken liberties with an article by Allen which appeared in the May, 1950, edition of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Allen advised that Lowenthal did not secure his permission to use this material and asked whether Lowenthal or the publishing house had secured such permission from the FBI.

The Cleveland Division also furnished Chief Allen's write-up "You And Your Police Officer" which he had furnished the International Association of Chiefs of Police for possible publication in their periodic bulletin. In this article Chief Allen set out his feelings about the misrepresentations concerning the Bureau which were contained in "The Federal Bureau of Investigation."

> Cleveland letter, 12-18-50 with the above-described material enclosed; Re: "Edward J. Allen, Jr. FBINA Graduate 1-2553-80 (5)

> > 576





The Director wrote a letter to the Rev. William A. Nolan, S.J., St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, commending him on his review of the Max Lowenthal book which appeared in the 12-9-50 edition of "America" magazine. A photostatic copy of the review was attached to the letter.

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Letter as above, 12-13-50 94-3-4-20-886 (18)





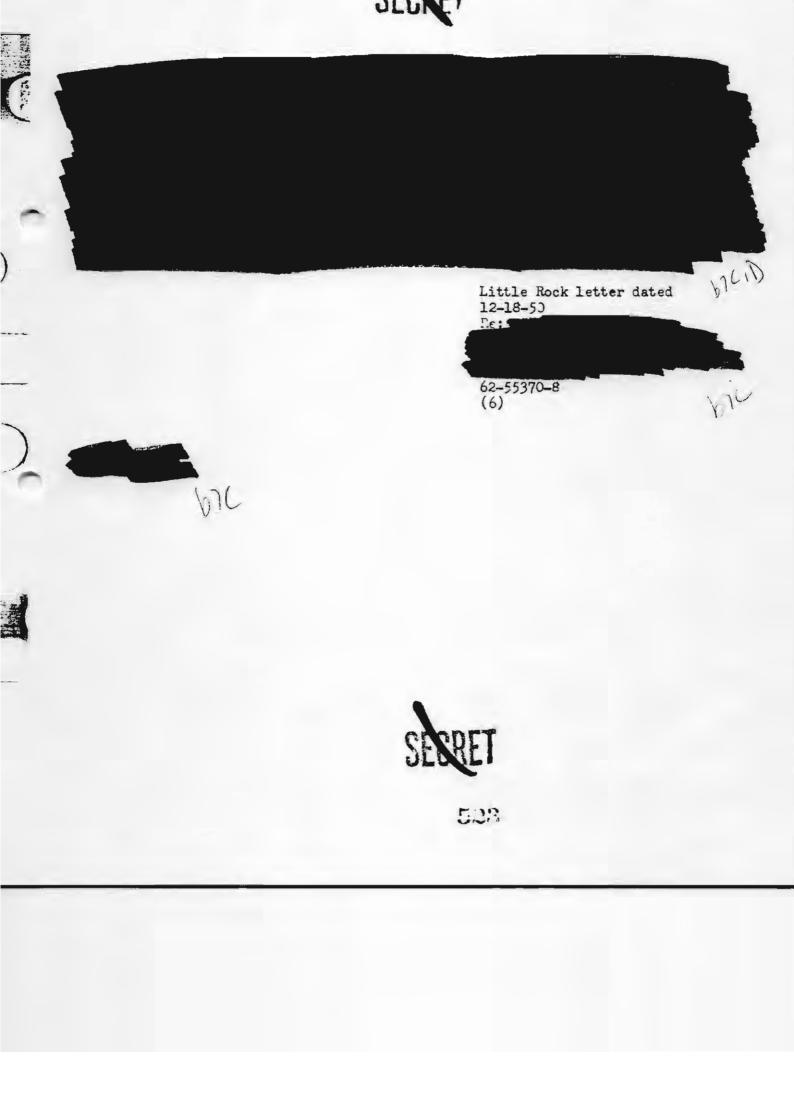


According to the "Congressional Record" for December 15, 1950, Edward J. Hart, Representative from the State of New Jersey, made remarks in the House of Representatives that day in which he included several articles with reference to the book by Max Lowenthal. Mr. Hart stated, "Neither its literary style nor its contents commanded it to public esteem. In fact, such attention as it has attracted derives only from the eminence, patriotism, integrity and extraordinary ability of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, whom it wantonly and unjustifiably attacked."

The articles which he included were from the "Brooklyn Tablet" of December 2, 1950, "The Annapolis Manresan" of November, 1950, the "Detroit Free Press" of December 2, 1950 and the Washington "Times Herald" of December 3, 1950, all of which were critical of the book.

> Memorandum from Mr. Glavin with enclosure, December 18, 1950. Re: "The Congressional Record." 66-1731-945 (26)







had been requested by

the University of Texas Law School to review for one of the forthcoming issues of their "Law Review" the book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" by Max Lowenthal. The was desirous of contributing to the demolishment of the book and asked the Director for assistance. Mr. Nichols prepared a memorandum covering the book quite thoroughly which was forwarded to Mr. 17(

Letter from December 21, 1950. 94-1-11459-43 (18) 670





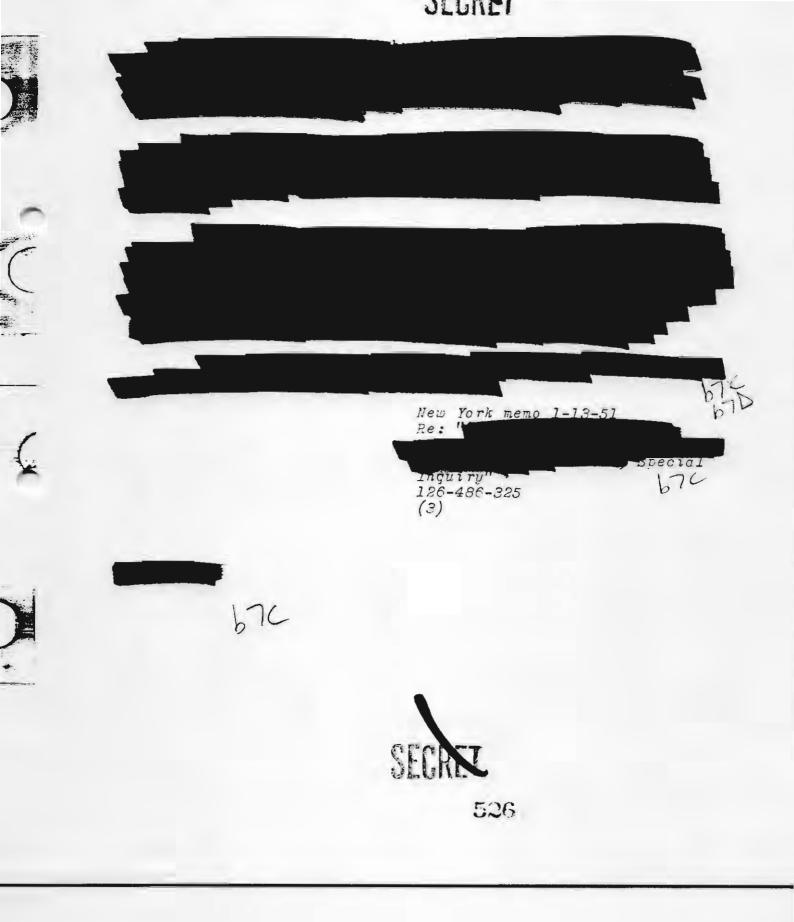
The references set out below are communications received from individuals who were condemning the book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" by Max Lowenthal, which was critical of the Bureau. These communications were properly acknowledged.

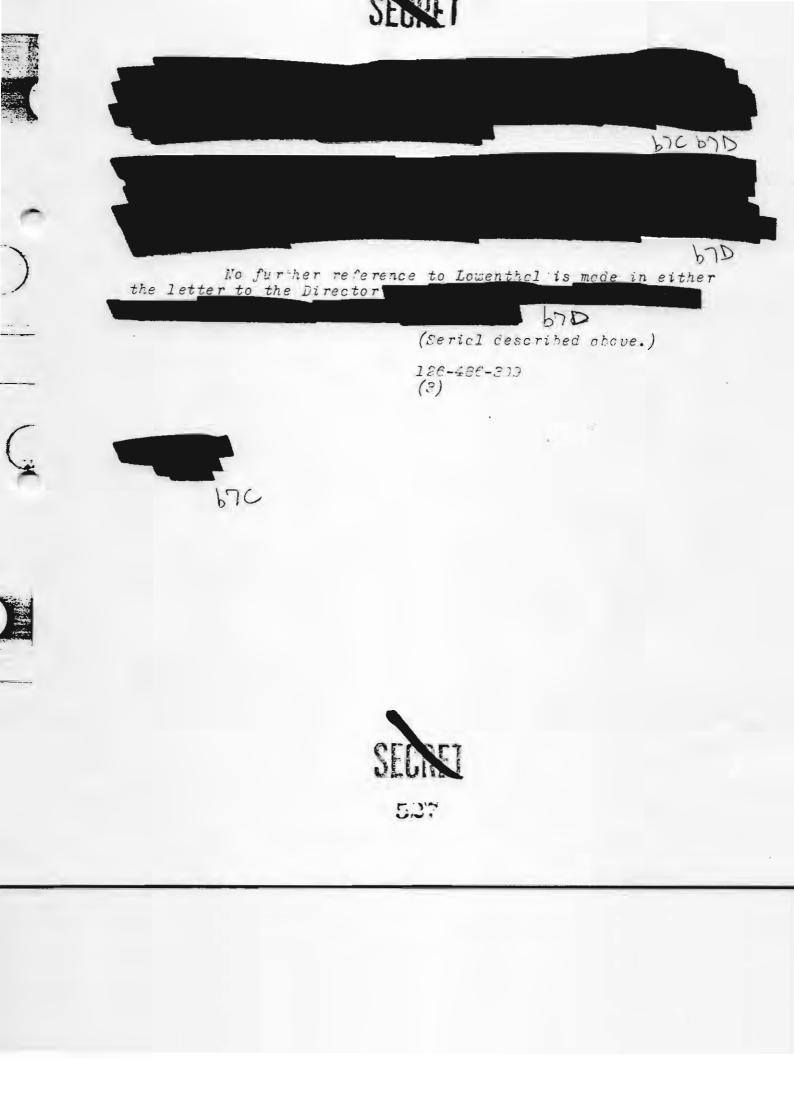
3	Received From	Address	Date	File No.
			12-4-50	62-29777-7130 (7)
×.			12-21-50	62-53222-20 (6)
4			11-29-50	62-90799-6 (19)
_			9-6-51	62 <b>-</b> 94695-3 (19)
			12-22-50	62-0-47256 (20)
			12-5-50	100-82706-3 (13)
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in the









This reference is a letter to Mr. Louis Nichols from Congressman Harold H. Velde, 18th District, Illinois, dated January 10, 1951, expressing appreciation for the courtesies shown guests of the writer by the Bureau.

Congressman Velde enclosed a clipping from the January 8, 1951 issue of the "Congressional Record" which was a book review by Nat Pieper of Max Lowenthal's book.

> 62-88524-26 (20)



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This reference is a memorandum regarding "The Freeman " for February 12, 1951 which contained an uncomplementary review by Ralph de Toledano of the book "Federal Bureau of Investigation" written by Max Lowenthal.

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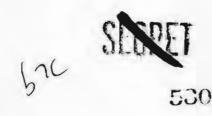
New York Memorandum February 9, 1951 Re: "The Freeman," Information concerning 94-36511-132 (17)



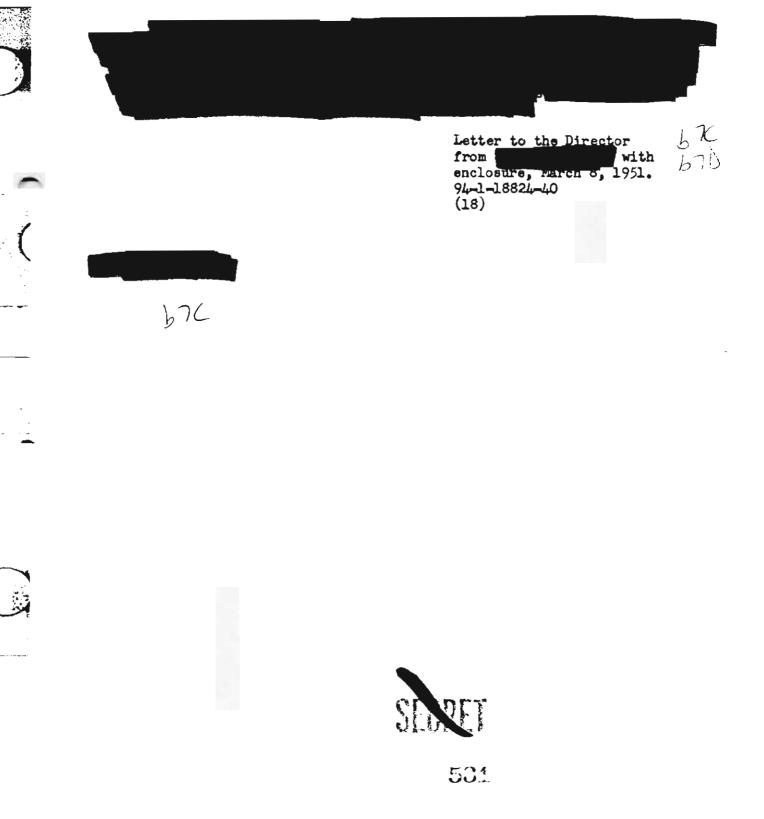
The February 26, 1951 issue of the "Washington Evening Star" on page one, carried an article entitled "Congress Nembers Add To List By Conducting Own Probes." This article advised that some members of Congress, working secretly on their own, had used investigators to fight political enemies, to hunt suspected spies and to block nominations for office. This article acvised that many legislators approached by "The Star" made no bones about disclosing that a member of their staff worked full or part time on investigations. Representative Dondero, Republican of Michigan, said he sometimes hired an investigator to do a job for him and paid the bill himself. Besides that, he added, "I get information from some very reliable pipelines." As one of his investigating accomplishments, he cited the charges he made against Max Lowerthal, former government official whom Dondero accused of loyalty to Russia. Called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Mr. Lowenthal insisted he had served the government with honor. Mr. Lowenthal's book criticizing the FBI was sharply attacked by several legislators.

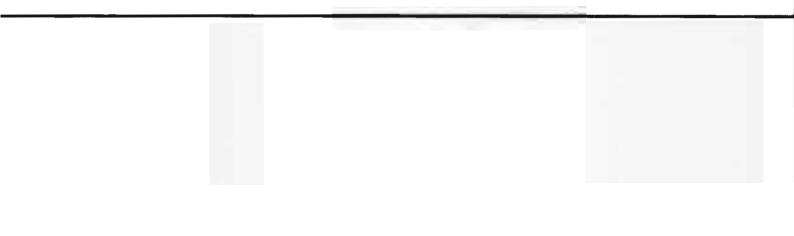
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62-91933-A-"Washington Star" 2-26-51 (8)





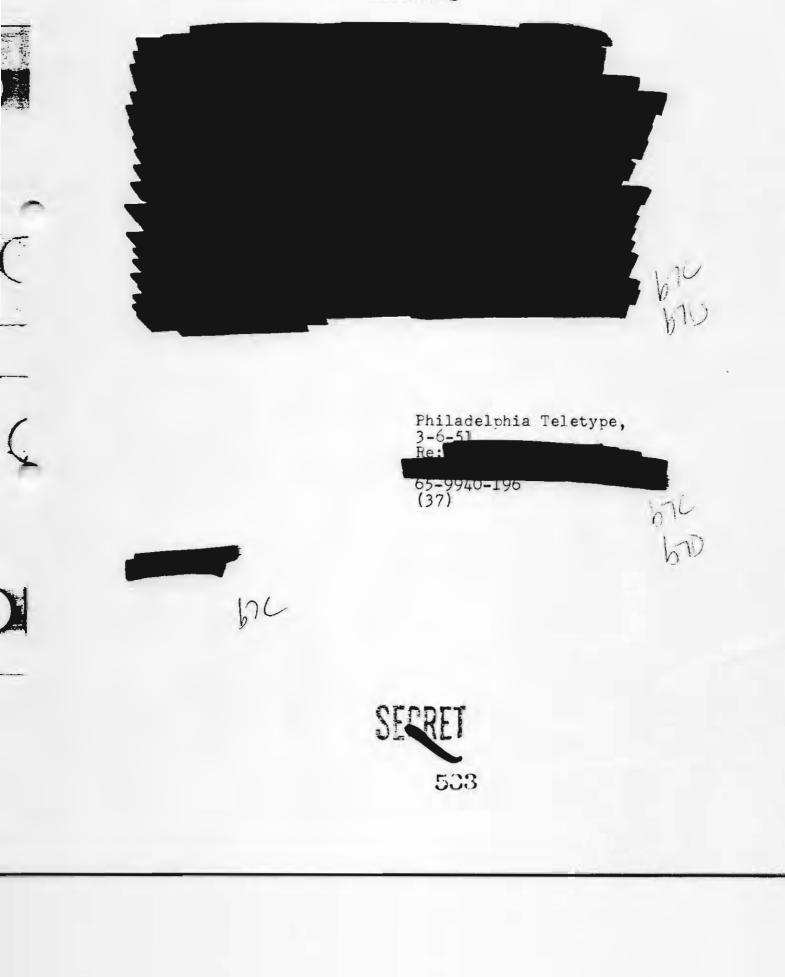


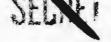




	Max Lowenthal, Bureau of Investigation	author of the recent bo was the supervisor of	ok The Federal (No date
	or informant given.)	Washington D. C. Re: Matter-C" 100-375111-2 (16)	report, 3-9-51 Security
(			
	Solution with	SEDRET 502	







This reference is a letter dated March 24, 1951 from the state of the was preparing a book review of "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" and stated that since he was unacquainted with the economic or political views of either the author, Mr. Max Lowenthal or the publishers, he would appreciate receiving a description of them as carried in the files of this Bureau.

was advised on March 29, 1951, that upon Mr. Hoover's return, the above communication would be brought to his attention. was not identifiable in the Bureau files.

> 62-94361-1 (19)

> > bic







-On April 2, 1951, Justice Alexander Holtzoff called and advised he had just returned from Tucson where he had seen Judge Claude McColloch of Portland, Oregon. McColloch was described as a great admirer of the Bureau who was very disturbed at the vicious and poisonous implications in Max Lowenthal's book. McColloch offered to write something about the book in the American Bar Journal and offered to let the Director prepare something he would like to appear in this article. Justice Holtzoff was advised this material would be sent to his office and he could forward it to Judge McColloch.

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Memorandum dated April 2, 1951 for Mr. Nichols and Mr. Tolson from the Director. No caption given. 62-53453-17 (6)





On May 15, 1951, the Portland Office furnished a copy of Federal Judge Claude McColloch's reply to Max Lowenthal's book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation." Judge McColloch, a Federal Judge in Portland, Oregon, indicated he intended to send copies of the above reply to judges, prosecutors and lawyers in private practice.

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Portland memo dated 5-15-51 Re: "Federal Judge Claude McColloch" 62-53453-20 (6) SI 62-53453-24 (6) (Above furnished by Salt Lake City Office.)



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On May 15, 1951, Judge McColloch furnished a Bureau Agent a copy of his reply to the book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" by Max Lowenthal. Judge McColloch indicated he intended to distribute this document to judges and United States Attorneys and perhaps others. A notation beneath this memo indicates the above report has been detached.

676

Bureau memo dated 5-15-51 Re: "Judge Claude McColloch, U.S. District Court, Portland, Oregon." 62-53453-18 (8)





In the testimony of David Weintraub before the McCarran Committee on May 15 and 16, 1952, he was asked if Max Lowenthal was one of the individuals with him on the Coordinating Committee for Post War Rehabilitation. To this question Weintraub stated it was possible but that he did not recall any such Committee. He stated , however, there may have been a meeting at which Lowenthal was Chairman but he could not state that such a Committee was in existence.

Weintraub was advised of various individuals who had been cited in sworn testimony as members of the Communist underground and the names were broken down into various groups, one being called the "Perlo Group" under which Allan Rosenberg (not further identified) was listed. Regarding Rosenberg, weintraub testified that he sounded like a man in the FEA (not further identified) with har Lowenthal.

Regarding other individuals known by Weintraub, Lowenthal's name was brought out and Weintraub testified he knew Lowenthal and had had business contacts and "cocktail party kind of social contact perhaps." He stated Lowenthal was in charge of a unit in the FEA during World War II and that he, weintraub, was head of OFFRO, and it was there that he first met Lowenthal. He stated he had had fairly frequent contact with Lowenthal in a business way but the contacts terminated when Loventhal left his post in 1945.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflected that Max Lowenthal was a member of the National Lawyers Guild.

New York <u>Benort. June 17, 1952.</u> Re: bic IS-R.

100-338861-135. Page 4, 20, 22.
(11)
SI 100-338861-101, pg. 7859
(photostatic copy of testimony
carried as enclosure behind file)



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Memo from SAC, Kansas City, June 8, 1951. Re: "Max Lowenthal; SM-C." 100-0-26868 (16) 510



## orow.

Judge Claude McColloch of the United States District Court at Portland, Oregon, sent out to a select mailing list of judges, attorneys and others a statement entitled "Abolish the FBI" together with an appendix analysing certain phases of the book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" by Max Lowenthal. Through Judge Alexander Holtzoff the Bureau received a number of letters which Judge McColloch received in response to this material. It was felt that Judge McColloch did a terrific job in combating the Lowenthal book. Quotations from some of the above referred to letters were set out in this memorandum.

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Bureau memo dated 6-16-51 Mr. Nichols from Mr. M.A. Jones. Re: "Judge Claude McColloch, United States District Judge, Portland, Oregon." 62-53453-26 (8)





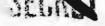
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This reference is a memorandum advising the Director that Paul Ward, of the "Baltimore Sun," and Max Lowenthal, had prepared a series of articles dealing with the Director and the Bureau for publication in the "Baltimore Sun" which articles were to appear that week-end.

> Memo for the Director from Mr. Tolson, 7-10-51 94-8-174-93 (17)







On July 23, 1951 an individual who represented herself as telephonically contacted the Bureau and advised that sometime ago she had been "falsely arrested by Special Agents and of the Pittsburgh Office;" that she had been taken to the Pittsburgh Office and questioned and after being released found her glasses were missing; that she noticed the glasses had been left at the Pittsburgh Office and although she contacted that office, her glasses had not been returned and she was making a demand again for them.

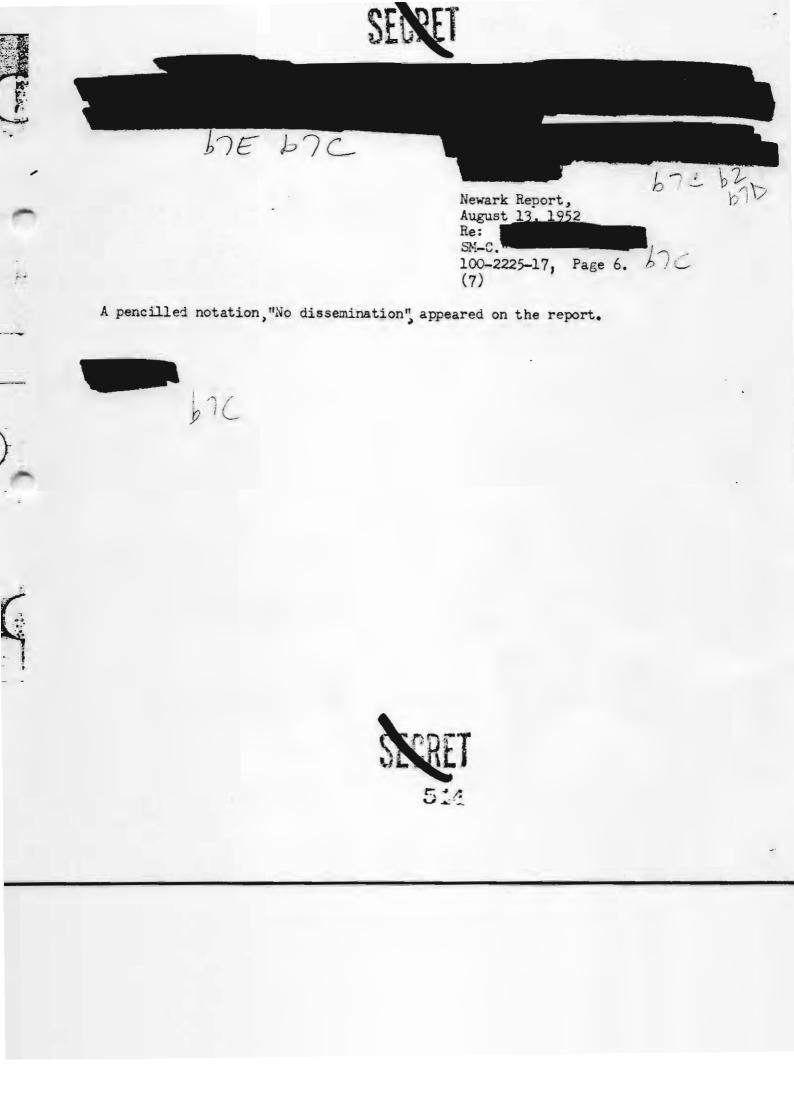
On July 24, 1951, the Bureau contacted and advised that records of this Bureau revealed that she had not left her glasses at the Pittsburgh Office and that she had been so informed in the past. She stated that since her glasses had not been returned to her that she would expect Mr. Hoover to furnish her with another pair or to reimburse her for the lost glasses.

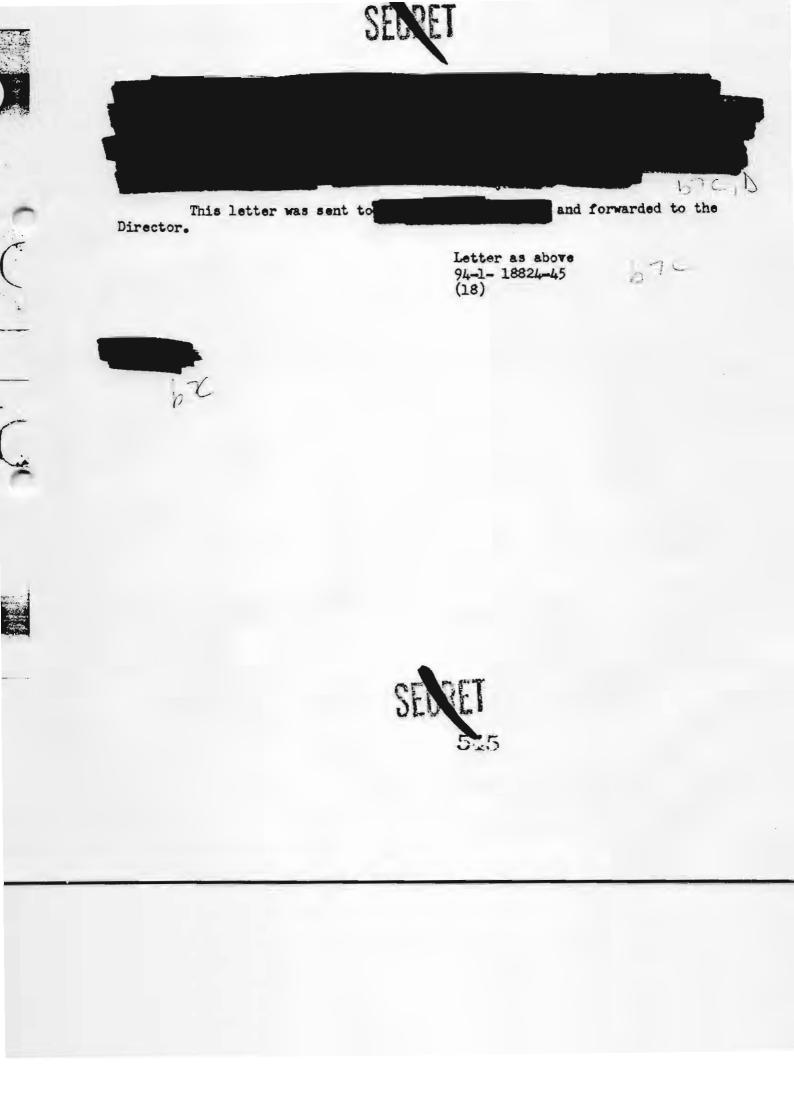
stated that the matter of her treatment by the FBI had been turned over to Max Lowenthal, who had written a book concerning the "bungling" by the FBI. She stated that she did not know Lowenthal personally, but a citizen whom she described as "a big steel man" was handling the matter with Lowenthal and had furnished him with information concerning her "false arrest by the FBI." stated she intended to cause the FBI as much trouble as she possibly could and that the Bureau could expect to hear more from her regarding the loss of her glasses. 670

Pittsburgh Memo dated 7-25-51

Impersonation, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property" 47-39564-152 (7)





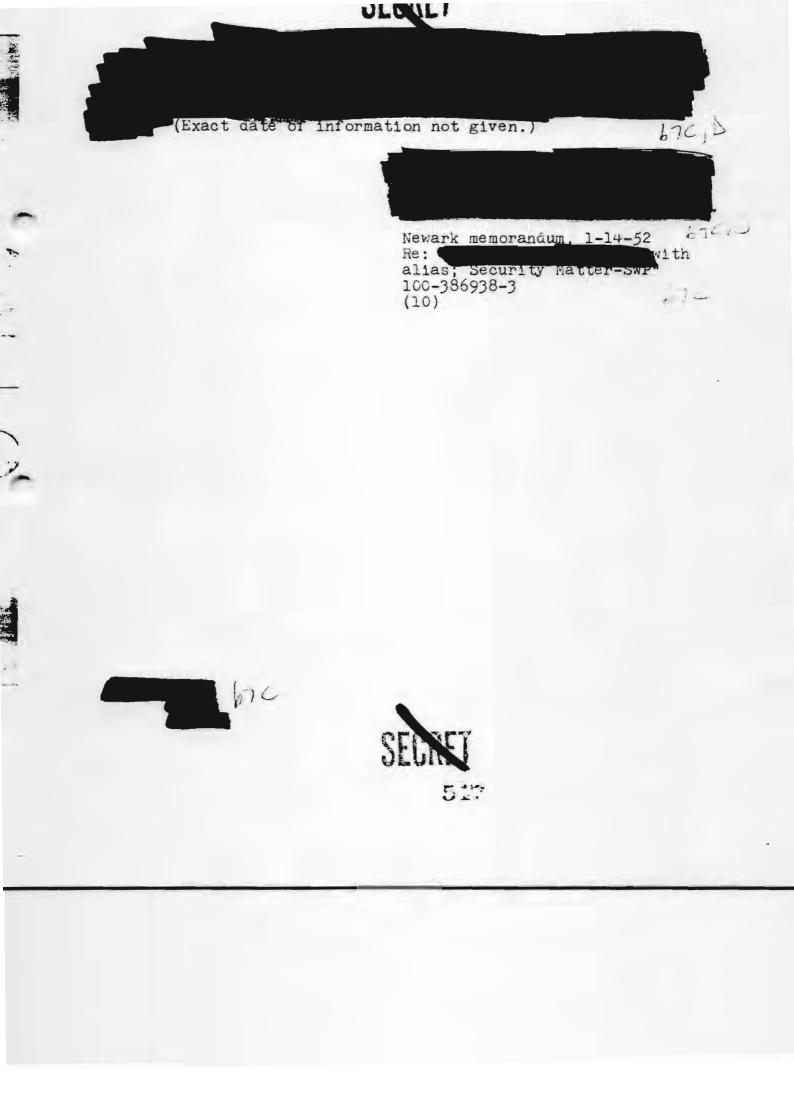


The following references were letters to various writers or publishers of reviews critical of the book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" by Max Lowenthal:

Person or Publisher	Connection	Date	File	
Bill Baggs, writer	"Miami Daily News"	1-6-51	94-8-112-130	(37)
	"Honolulu Star Bulletin"	5-29-51	94-8-491-13	(17)
Lawrence R. Goldberg (ouoted in article)	-"Boston Junday Post"	12-22-50	94-8-198-108	(17)
Rev. John F. Cronin, 5. S.(writer)	"Best Sellers"	11-30-50	94-3540-58	(17)
J. S. Sheafe, who sent in article written by Dr. Ruth Alexander	"N. Y. Mirror" "Los Angeles Examiner"	& ll-10-51	94-43309-1	(16)
John C. Gerard, Editor	"Tne Hollywood Sun-Tattler"	11-21-51	94-+2859-2	(17)
Raymond Schuessler, writer	"St. Anthony's Nessenger"	4-2+-51	94-43418-4	(17)
Hon. Burr P. Harrison, Congress- man.	"Washington 3to quoted Harrison		940950-3	(17)
Jas. Debevac, Editor	'Ameriska Domo	vina" 1-15-5:	1 100-334867-3	(10)
John Snuttleworth (Editorial Writer)	"True Detective	e" 12-19-50	94-3-+-7-1865	(18)
Editor, Troy, N. Y.	"The Times Rec	orā" 151	94-8-1042-21	(17)









In his broadcast of January 20, 1952, Walter Winchell stated, in part: "One of the tough and most powerful Democratic Senators will seek a public investigation of Max Lowenthal, a White House advisor. He was back of the plan to oust U. S. Attorney General McGrath and replace him with a new dealer Justin Miller."

> Bureau Memo dated January 21, 1952 to Mr. Ladd from Mr. Belmont. Re: Walter Winchell Broadcast, 1-20-52 62-31615-717 (6)





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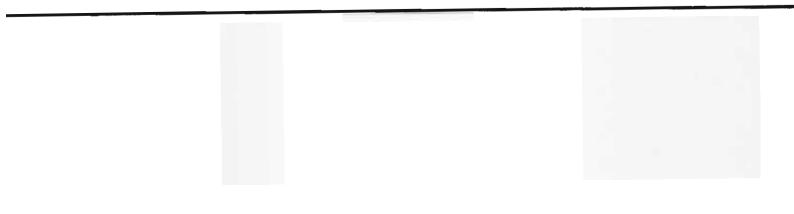
The January 29, 1952, issue of the Washington "Evening Star" contained a picture of the new Austrian Ambassador to the United States, Max Lowenthal. This picture was made a matter of record to avoid confusion in the future with Max Lowenthal, the author of the book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Reference was made to a memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd dated January 15, 1952, which set out information in the Bureau files concerning Max H. Lowenthal, who was identical with the author.

> Memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson, dated January 30, 1952 with above newspaper clipping attached; Re: "Max Lowenthal" 62-96531-1 (1)









This reference was a letter dated February 14, 1952, from to the Director.

suggested that the Director procure the book on the FBI written by Max Lowenthal, which he stated gave evidence that the Director misused and abused his oath of office and authority. The letter contained other critical remarks about the Director.

> Letter described above. 100-118716-22 (13)

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According to other serials in this file, **the was a chronic letter** writer.

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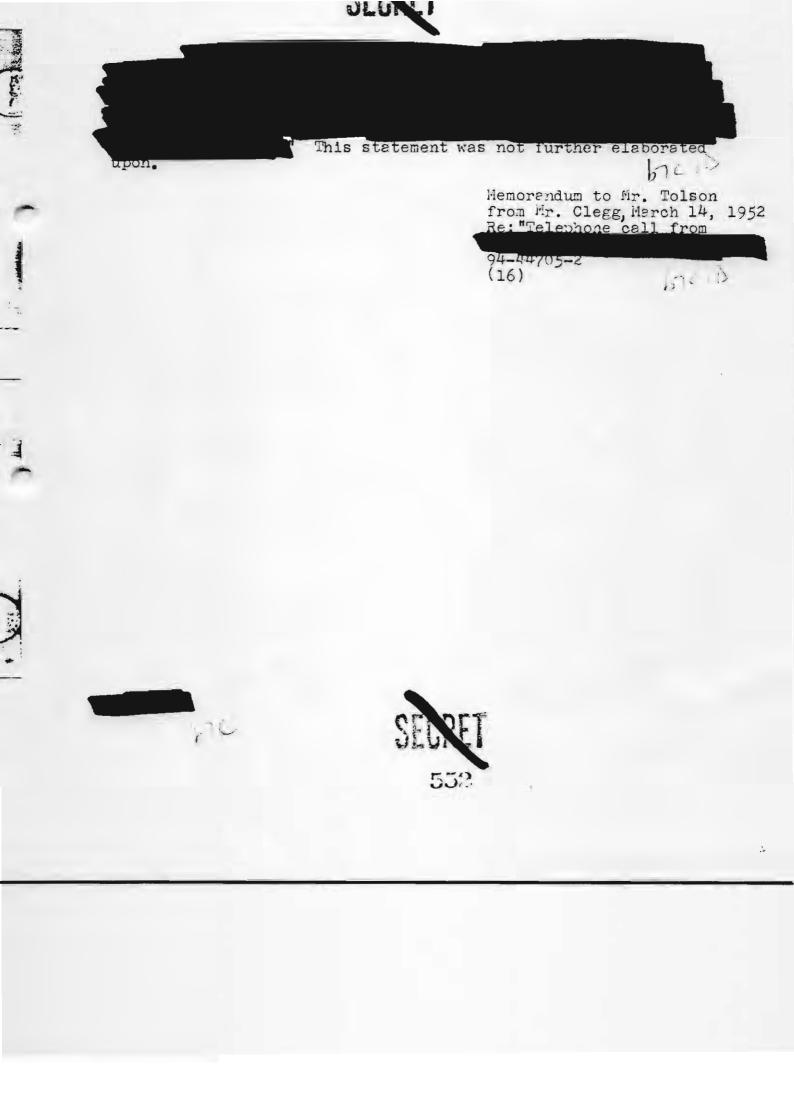
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Reference mode to Max Lowenthal in this serial is purely administrative and no new information about him is contained therein.

> Washington, D.C. memo 3-13-52 Re: Loyclty of Government Employees" 121-10973-92 (4) b7C

> > · .....



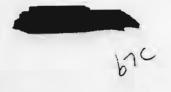




The March 19, 1952 issue of the New York "Herald Tribune" carried an article entitled "Morris Issues Questionnaires to U.S. Officials." This article which was written by Robert J. Donovan under the date line of Washington, March 18, stated the Senate Judiciary Committee had unanimously opposed granting subpoenas to Newbold Morris just as Mr. Morris got his investigation of official corruption moving by personally delivering 596 questionnaires on government employees individual wealth to the Justice Department.

During a press conference, Mr. Morris was asked whether Max Lowenthal of New York had helped prepare the questionnaire or if it had been shown to Lowenthal before its delivery. To those questions he answered: "No," and said he did not even know Mr. Lowenthal. Mr. Lowenthal, an attorney, in 1950, published a book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," which was critical of the F.B.I.'s methods.

> 62-91216-A-New York "Herald Tribune" 3-19-52 (19)





	(Source not stated.)
	Memo from SAC, New York, April 30, 1952 Re: IS-C. IS-C.
	IS_C. <sup>14</sup> 100-110487-35. Page 6. (13)
576	

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This reference is a memorandum advising that the New York SAC called to advise that Assistant US Attorney Roy Cohn had confidentially told a

Bureau Agent

This memorandum carried a notation "It will be interesting to see what pressure Max will bring to bear," and was signed "H".

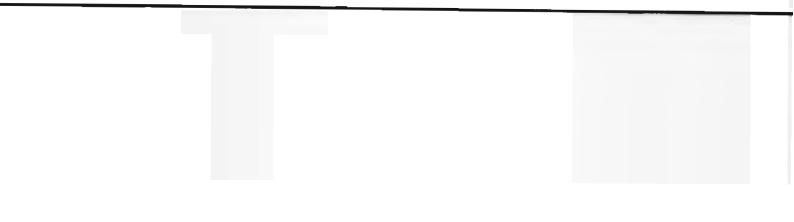
Memorandum to Mr. Ladd from Mr. Belmont, 6-10-52 Re: IS-R." 100-338861-108 (11) 67C b3 Juile

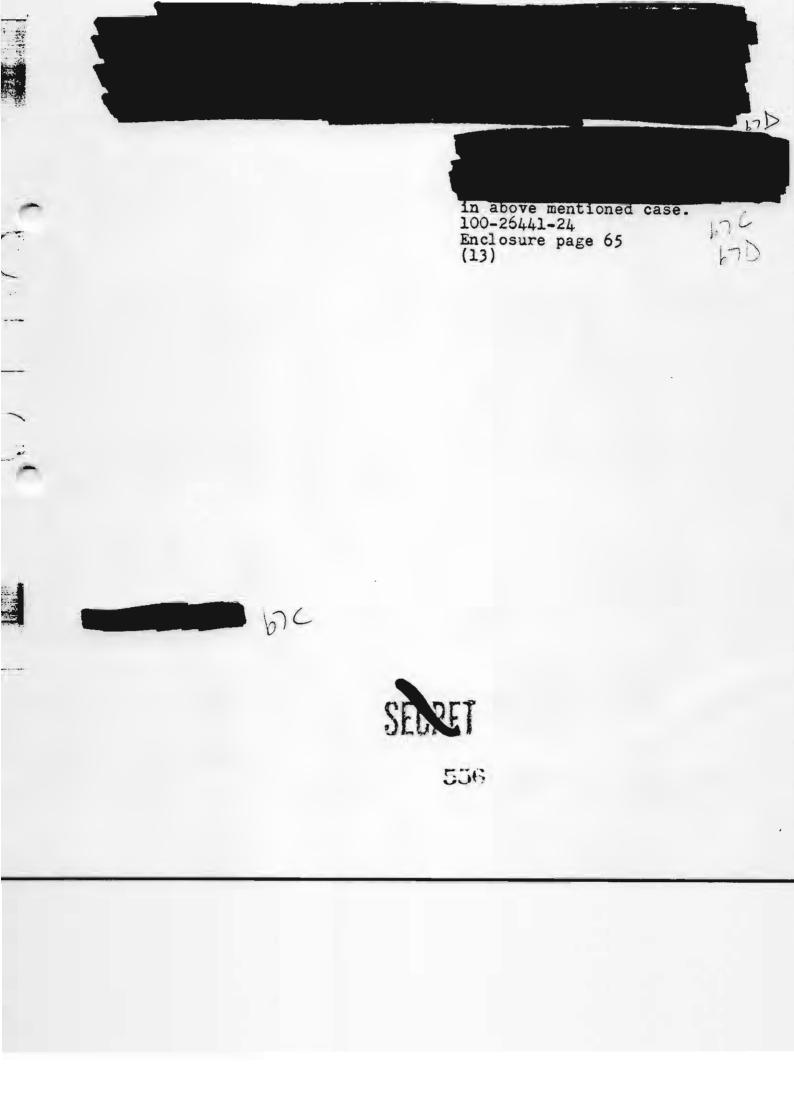
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advised that Lowenthal was in washington, D. C., and would be in Washington until Saturday, November 1, 1952. Cohn wanted to know whether the Bureau had information as to where Lowenthal was staying in Washington

A check was made at the <u>NFO</u> (Washington Field Office) but they had no readily available information as to Lowenthal's whereabouts. The NFO was also instructed to make a most discreet check to determine where Lowenthal was staying in Washington.

> Memorandum to A. H. Belmont, 10-29-52 he: "Infiltration of United Nations by Eubversive American Citizens; IS-k" 105-13893-155 (9)

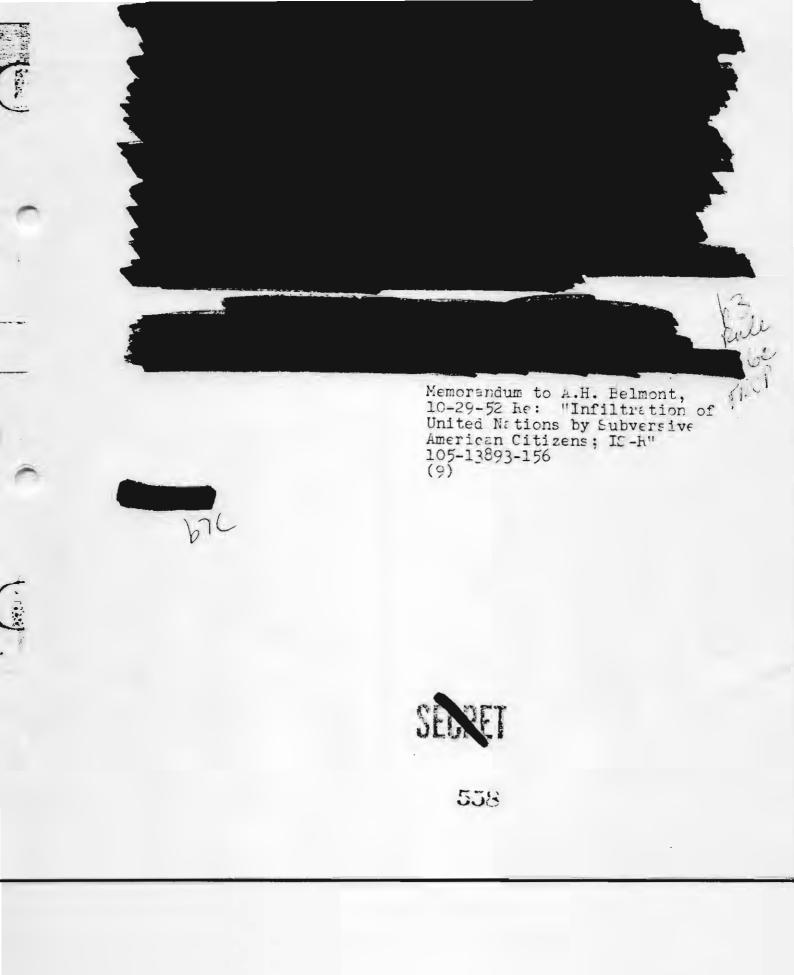
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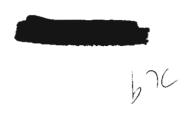




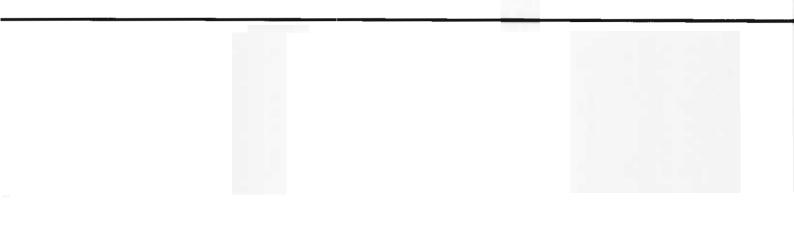


The following references were SI to the main file summary:

100-338861-137	(11)
61-7582-1724X	(5)
66-04-1189	(26)







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

Secti	on 552	Section 552a
(6)(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):

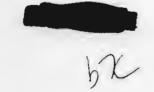
For your information: \_\_\_\_\_\_

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

62-25733-3590560

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX FBI/DOJ

<del>C2-59228-6</del> (7) Card in GI has been destroyed <del>C5-56402-1-1655% (36)</del> Name dow not appear 102-15252-29 encl. p. 424 (14) See Supplemental Summary dated 8-28-53



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



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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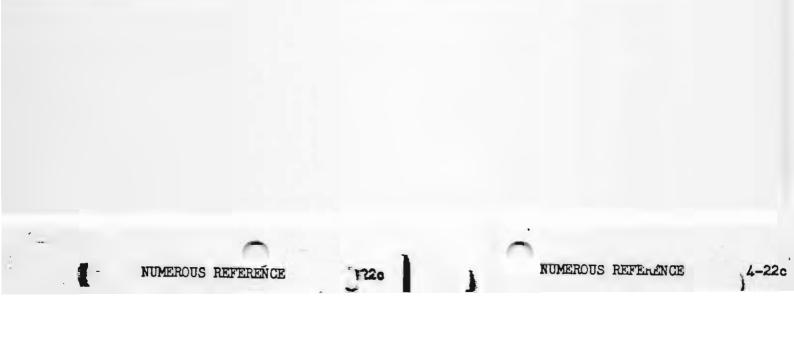
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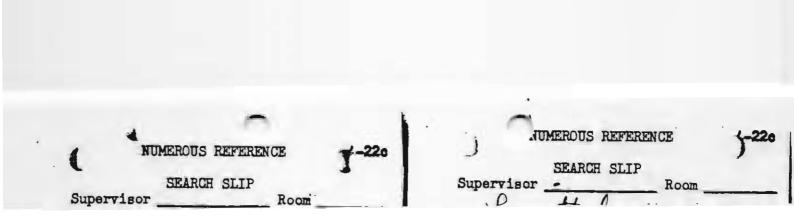
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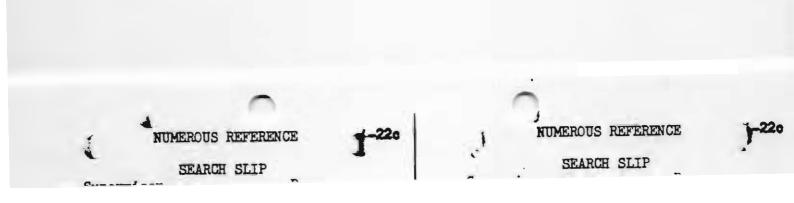
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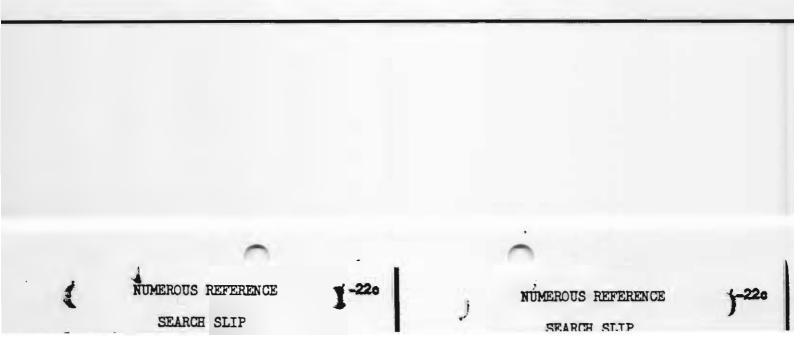
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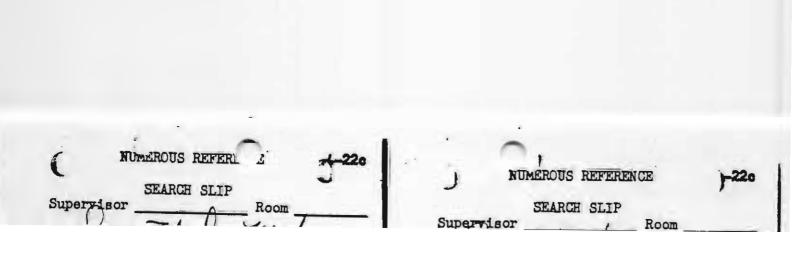
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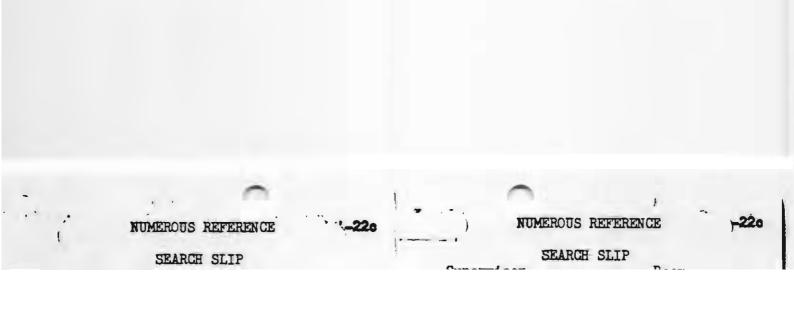
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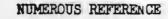
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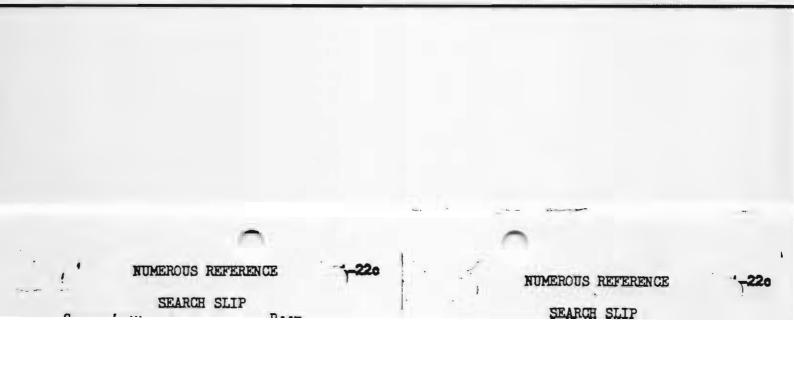
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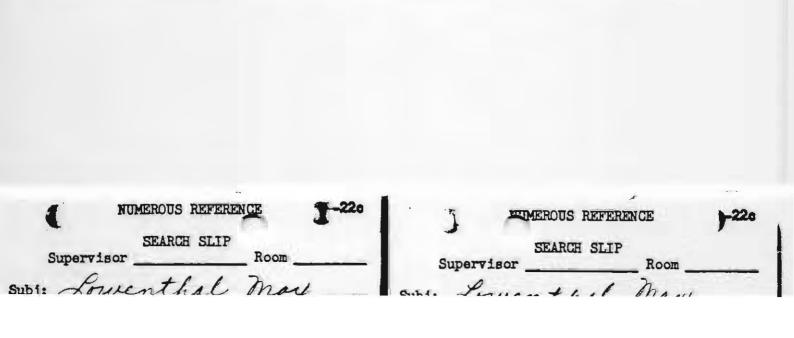
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will discuss the en orce Lowenthal's speech being scheduled for March 5, 1953. Warchessuurv stated the Pureau speech commitment was accepted inasmich as the invitation indicated the undergraduates of the College were all lobliged to participate and attend the lecture series on American stucies. He stated it was part of the political science course and the lecture series extends throughout the entire school year.

Parchessault advises that he doubts if we should cancel the talk merely because Var i owenthal was going to follow on the program at a later date. He asked if the Pureau could prepare an outline for "creett.

Narrhessault was cavised that since the commitment had alreany heen made, there was no alternative but to go ahead as the Pureau certainly had nothing to shu away from in discussing our responsibilities under the Loyalty Program before a group of college 1140 students, but that we would get together some material together with an analysis which we had made on Max Lowenthal's book, particularly his chapter draling with the Loyalty Program, which we would make available to the Poston Uffice for Hargest's guidance in order that he can, in us talk, without making direct reference to Lowenthal or his book, anticipate the points which Loventhal und ubtealy will make. 17 his talk.

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Accordingly, a letter is attached to Marchessault transmitting material in order that he can prepare an outline and subrit It to the Pursau for review. 1-14

n-2 cc: Kr. Jones NOT FLEC L. CONSTAN 12 MAR 4 1953 STREET BUILDE 3 21 94 SP.10

CHEBBBBLIT!

With regard to the speech at Amherst College on February 27, 1953, I mant to impress upon you and Mr. Hargett the necessity of doing a very thorough and competent job. CANCINAL PLAD III - 1.1 - 1. - 1. - 1. - 1. - 1.

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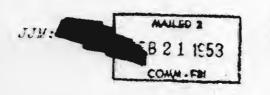
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As you know, Max Lowenthal has been a bitter encay of the sureau for many years and is the author of the book "The Federal Screau of Investigation" published in 1950 by Milliam Sloane Associates, New York City. This book is, of course, a scurrilous attack on not only the fureau but is a vicious personal attack on the Lirector.

In that Loventhal will be the lecturer who follows Ur. Fargett at Amherst, I thought it would be hest that you be fully apprised of his views on the Loyalty Program on pet forth in his book.

At the time of the publication of the book, FEB the inreal undertook certain research to refute this DEr. sc.rrilous attack. Attached you will find portions of this research which deal with Lowenthal's views on the Loyalty Program. The actual text from the book appears in the first paragraph and an analysis of Lowenthal's cource material appears thereafter. You will note that Lowenthal has used the clever trick of quoting from context and warping the mind of the reader by his distortions.

Hr. Jones (retype of your letter same cate cc:



As a further help, I am enclosing some source material which may be of assistance to you, along with the latest available figures on the Loyalty Program.

I would like very much for you to submit a rather detailed outline of Fr. Rargett's talk in order that I might have an opportunity of reviewing it. It is felt that a speech of this type should be factual, direct, and as free of editorializing as possible.

As I previously indicated, this assignment must be given a great deal of attention and thought.

It will not 's necessary to return the reprints and statistics, but it is necessary that the research muterial on the Lowenthal book be returned to the Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

L'. Closures (8)

Follow-up made March 10, 1953 NOTE: Pages 59 to 85 of chapter 38 entitled Investigation of Beliefs, Max Lowenthal's book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation."

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In the Public Session testimony of Silvermaster given on 4/16/53, before the Jenner Committee at Washington, D. C., he was again asked about Max Lowenthal. Silvermaster refused to answer questions about Lowenthal.

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Lowenthal is mentioned on page 67 of Volume 3 of the Public Session testimony of the Jenner Committee dated 4-16-53.

## RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended the information concerning Max Lowenthal be brought to the attention of Mr. L. B. Nichols, who has requested he be advised whenever Max Lowenthal comes to our attention. It should also be noted, the columnist George Sokolsky made certain comments about this testimony of Silvermaster concerning Max Lowenthal in a recent column. Sokolsky wanted to know what type of person Lowenthal was, in that saying one knew him would tend to incriminate that person.

62-25733 MENEN IS UNCLASSIFIED cc - 101-786 JAC RECORDED-62 MEY 27 63 JUN 5 1953



UNITED STATES DEPARTME! OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Hichols Mr. Belmon Mr. Clegg Mr. Glavin Mr. Glavin Mr. Harbo Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy M. Gearry

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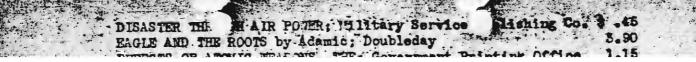
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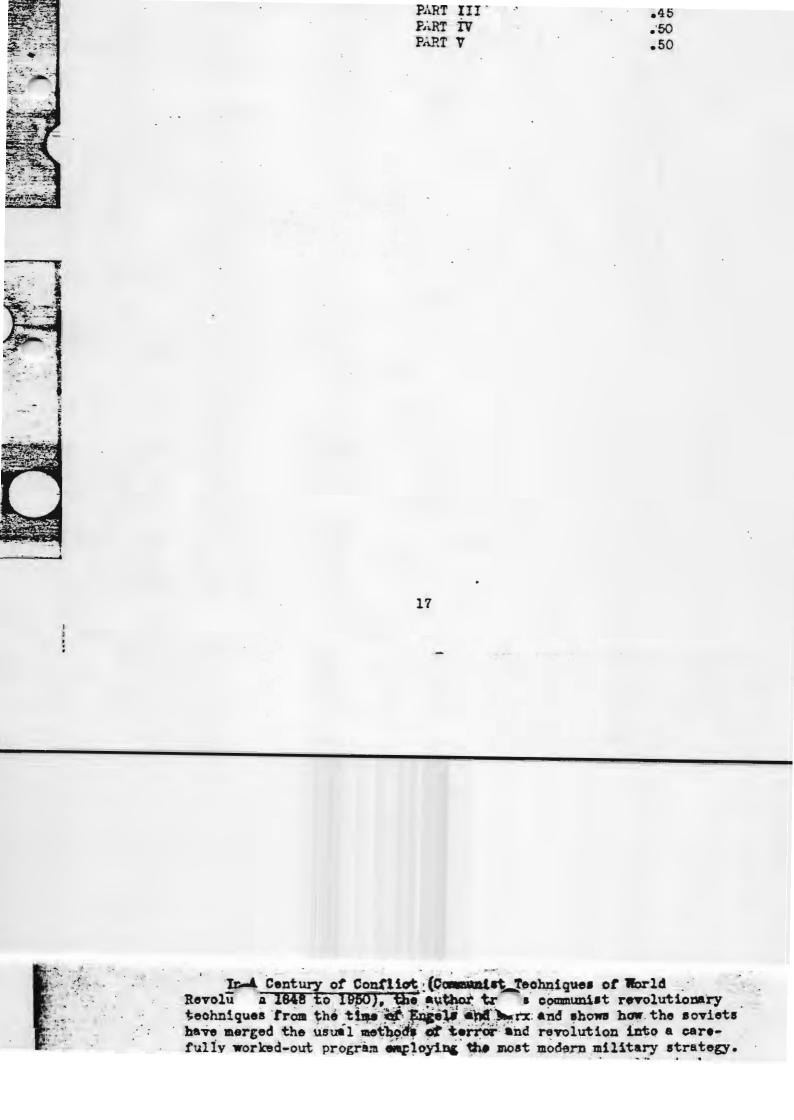
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and therefore completely shifted their strategy. From that time forward they considered their enemies to be America, Britian, France and China. OUR FRICE:\$5.85

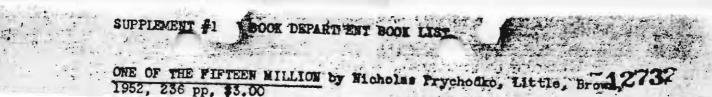
CONQUEST BY TEPROR by Leland Stowe, Random House, 1952, 300 pp, \$3.50

Conquest by Terror was written after eighteen months of research and gathering of information on the Russification of the 90 million inhabitants of Russia's East European satellites. The book is an excellent illustration of Soviet methods to enslave captive peoples and demonstrates the long range planning of the Kremlin. Somewhat frightening to Chapters II and IV which deal with the buildup of satellite armies patterned after the Soviet military establishment, and the military training of the men, women and children. The Kremlin hopes to establish a great Slav empire stretching from the Pacific fringes of Siberia to the Iron Curtain in mid-Europe. When questioned about the Hungarians who, after all, are not Slavs, Stalin replied, "The Hungarian problem is only a matter of boxcars." Recent newspaper reports about mass-deportations of Hungarians seem to indicate that the "boxcar" solution is well under way. This is a book that should be on the reading list of all members of the Armed Forces, especially those who are going to Europe.

OUR PRICE: \$ 2.80

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the NKVD for "questioning". He never learned until after his release from custody what the charges against him had been. But for the next three years his life was to be one of imprisonment and torture, of back-breaking and soul-crushing "corrective" punishment" in the Siberian forced labor camps. This is a dramatic and factual account of those years. It is a searing record of what Soviet justice can mean to the citizen unfortunate enough to receive the attention of the state. The author's purpose in relating this account had been to tell the democratic people the truth about conditions in the USSR. OUR PRICE: \$2.35

### BY THE WATERS OF THE DANUEE by Alexandra Orme, Duell, Sloane & Pearce 1951, 360 pp \$3.50

Written from her decidely feminine heart, speaking always in the first person, and relating her own experiences and impressions rather than statistics or hard facts, the author has presented a very human picture that carries over through its translation from the Polish very well. When the German armies collapsed in the early spring of 1945, the writer found herself and her Hungarian husband sharing an overcrowded apartment in the city of Budapest "by the waters of the Danube". It is strange to read that the bewildered natives of this country confidently expected the United States and England to immediately declare war on Russia. Perhaps it was then, and continues to be, their only hope for deliverance from the Russians, for their fears seemed to be more of the Russian people than communist ideology. The author worked as a barmaid, and while food and clothing were scarco comodities, apparently hard liquor was in good supply. Rape, with varying degrees of willingness on the part of the women involved, and murder were everyday happenings never, however, involving the author. Although the book covers less than a year in time, the author manages to visit her native Poland and return to her husband again in Budapest. When the reador finishes the last chapter, aminously titled "Dark Waters of the Danube", one might correctly daydream and wonder if ever again there will be a OUR PRICE \$2.70 free Blue Danubs.

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SUPPLEMENT

the author their excape officer and he cooperated with the Dutch, French and Polish officers sharing the confinement in Colditz. Of the various excapes from the Castle that took place with the connivance of Mr Reid, the high point in technique was attained in the walkout of six men who climbed over roofs and emerged through sentry-guarded gates as German officers. Two of the six reached Switzerland. The high point in hair's breath timing and split second ingenuity was achieved in the escape of the author himself. It involved, among other things, crawling across a lighted area patrolled by a Gorman sentry. The escapees, who could not see the sentry, got signals from the prisoners in their cells who paused in their playing of the obog and concertina when the sentry's back was momentarily turned. The author and three others crossed the Swiss frontier in October 1942. Why do you risk your life in escape in war? The author stated that he "can think of no sport that is the peer of escape, where freedom, life and loved ones are the prize of victory, and death the possible, though by no means inevitable, price of failure." OUR PRICE: \$3.20 . . .

THE WHITE RABBITT by Bruce Marshall, Houghton Miffon Co. 1953, 262 pp, \$3.50

The White Rabbitt is the story of an R.A.F. Wing Commander, F.F.E. Yeo-Thomas, a veteran of many dangerous missions behind German lines to organize French resistance. He was hunted by the Gestapo throughout France, imprisoned and tortured, reprieved from certain execution by the defection of a Buchenwald official, and eventually, after assuming a dead prisoner's identity, transferred to another camp from which he escaped during evacuation. He was recaptured within sight of Allied lines. His subsequent and successful attempt at escape prevides a fitting climax to this remarkable story. OUR PRICE: \$2.75

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German political picture during the war, particularly with reference to relations between Hitler and his General Staff.

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OUR PRICE: \$5.85

ANATOMY OF A SATELLITE by Dana Adams Schmidt, Little, Brown, 1952, 512 pp, \$5.00

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This revealing book, the work of a veteran foreign correspondent who covered Communist Czechoslovakia for his paper, the New York . Times, is at once the inside story of how the Communists took over that country, and what could happen to any Western democracy if and when the Communist Party Seized power. Anatomy of A Satellite shows in detail how the Communists planned and executed their coup d'etat. It pictures the tremendous economic upheaval that followed, the step-by-step destruction of free enterprise and the introduction of state-controlled industry. It describes how the Communists deceived the farmers with schemes for land reform, then went about collectivizing the farms. It reports the general breakdown of literature and publishing, the arts and sciences, the theater and the movies. It captures the nervous, apprehensive atomosphere of the now order, the depression in the homes and streets. The author proposes concrete action to promote the oventual liberation of the Czechs and other satellite peoples. He makes a thorough analysis of the background which contributed to the coup. He discusses our foreign policy toward Czechoslovakia, shows where it succeeded and where it failed. He tells who is resisting the Communists behind the Iron Curtain, and why, and how, and he suggests what we can do to help them. Most important, he draws the ominous but inevitable conclusions that this was not an isolated political incident, and that as a classic example of Soviet conquest the case of Czochoslovakia should be sufficient warning to the West. OUR PRICE: \$3.50

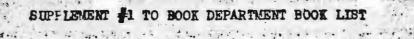
MAFIA by Ed Reid, Random House, Inc., 1952, 238 pp, \$3.00

Popularly known as the Black Hand, the Mafia which begun in medieval Sicily as a patriotic group, has been and still is in control of organized crime in the United States. It has achieved

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this dubious distinction by the systematic liquidation of rival,

part of the riddle that hints at the enormous strength of Mafia terrorism. Once again, the author, whose expose of New York's police-bookie tie-up won the 1950 Pulitzer Prize for the Brooklyn Eagle, courageously digs deep into the much of vice and crime to throw light upon a ruthless gang of killers and racketeers whose influence is as evil as it is widespread. OUR PRICE: \$2.35

RENDEZVOUS WITH DESTINY by Eric F. Goldman, Alfred Knopf Co., 1952, 461 pp, \$5.00

Rendezvous with Destiny is a brilliant discussion of the history of liberals in this country. The author begins his narrative with the close of the Civil War since he maintains that it was not until the rise of large industries and great inequalities that the present-day variety of reformer appeared. The work deals not so much with theories as with the lives of the great dissenters, the situation in which they operated, their peculiar problems, and the public sentiment for and against the men. Of particular interest is the author's lucid discussion of the two divergent streams of modern liberalism ... one based on economics and one on politics ... and how they often conflict. The narrative is written in an intelligent, light and witty style to absorb the scholar and fascinate the layman. The present confusion of socialism with economic liberalism gets magnificent treatment. The book covers a vast range of topics, from the Fopulist movement through the 1948 elections. The introduction, on the semantics of the word "liberal" alone would justify buying and reading the book. OUR PRICE: \$3.90

THE PERON EPA by Robert J. Alexander, Columbia University Press, 1951, 223 pp, \$3.50

With Communism one threat from the continent to the south, the author in this volume points to another: "Unless the United States is careful, she will one day wake up to find a united front of

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til it became a tool of the government, indicated the line the new president planned to follow. Dr Alexander does not fail to evaluate also the other two pillars upon which Peron has built his power, the Army and the Catholic Church. OUR PRICE: 32.75

# THE UNITED STATES AND THE FAR EAST by Harold M. Vinacke, Stanford University Fress, 1952, 135 pp, \$3.00

The United States in the Far East is a valuable survey of the foreign policy of the United States in Asia since the end of World War II. Included is the study as the MacArthur controversy, the Korean War and peace negotiations. The author believes our efforts are greatly handicapped by the dilemma faced by our policy makers. Our government is suspected in Asia of seeking to overthrow the Communists in China and restoring the Nationalists, while at home the Administration is accused of seeking the overthrow of the Nationalists. Professor Vinacke emphasizes the difficulty of fostering independence and economic betterment in Asian countries without courting the charge of Imperialism. OUR PRICE \$2.65

RED FIAG IN JAPAN by Rodger Swearingen & Paul Langer, Harvard Press, 1952, 252 pp, 25.00

Much has been written about Japan's reaction to the impact of European culture. This volume, for the first time in such detail, examines the development of Japanese Communism as one of the direct consequences. Japan's awakening to a foreign culture corresponded in point of time with the rise of Socialist thought in Europe and, in view of the increasing economic pressures of industrialization, it is not strange that radical ideologies held a strong appeal for Japan's intellectuals. In Part I, the authors trace the evolution of the Japanese Communist Party, up to and including World War II. Its fortunes were varied, its mass appeal never too strong. Thereforc it depended on the tenacity of a few men, often in exile from their native land, to keep it alive. Many interesting facts about Communism in general are brought out. Again we are given an example of the unqualified insistence on strict loyalty and adherance to the

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