

Prince Hubertus zu Loewenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg.

Born October 14th, 1906, at Castle Schoenwoerth, near Kufstein, in the Austrian Tyrol. Son of Maximilian, Prinz zu Loewenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg, and Constanze, y.d. of the late Lord Pirbright of Pirbright P.C., Undersecretary of the Colonies, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. Loewenstein-Wertheim is the elder branch of the Royal House of Bavaria (Wittelsbach).

Gymnasium at Bamberg, Munich, Gmunden (Upper Austria), Klagenfurt (Carinthia). Graduated Klagenfurt, 1924.

Studied law and political science at the Universities of Munich, Hamburg, Geneva, Berlin. State Examination of Law at the Supreme Court of the State of Prussia, November 1928. Doctor of Law of Hamburg University, February 1931, with a thesis on 'Fascist and Democratic Constitutional Law', written at the Universities of Florence and Hamburg, and Professor Brun's Institute at Berlin. Referee: Dr. Albrecht Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

First political article, 'The Third Reich', predicting another world war if the Nazi Party should come to power in Germany. Published in 1930, in the Vossische Zeitung, one of the three foremost democratic daily papers in pre-Hitler Germany. Editorial writer also for Berliner Tageblatt, and many other democratic papers. Reprints of articles analyzing the German and European situation in the German, Austrian, Swiss, Czech and

Dutch democratic press.

Member of German Catholic Center Party, 1930. Leader of Republican Students' League, 1931. Organized Republican Youth, on a non-party basis, 1932.

Campaigned in the elections for the Reichstag, Prussian Diet, and of the Reich President, addressing hundreds of meetings all over Germany.

Left Germany April, 1933, after Hitler had come to power. Continued fight for constitutional government on Austrian soil. Lectured at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, October 1933, stating that international anarchy and war were inevitable unless the forces of German democracy, suppressed by Hitler, received vigorous help and encouragement from democrats abroad; before the League of Nations Union, on the principles of aggression embodied in State totalitarianism, October 1933.

Editor and publisher of the weekly paper, 'Das Reich', during the plebiscite for the Saar Territory, 1934/35, pleading for temporary maintenance of the League of Nations' government, with a view to transforming the Saar Territory into a democratic model State to become a nucleus for the second German Republic.

Correspondent to the League of Nations, Geneva.

Attended League of Nations' sessions regularly; became intimately acquainted with the League machine and working of international politics. Friendship with Preisident Eduard Benes dating back to that time.

Contributor to the Nineteenth Century Review and After;

Contemporary Review; Spectator; The New English Review; etc, in England; Atlantic Monthly; Saturday Review of Literature; Commonweal; Social Science; etc, in the United States.

Publications: 'The Tragedy of a Nation', 1934, published by Faber & Faber in London, and Macmillan in New York. Introduction by Wickham Steed, former Editor of the London Times, who said: "If Prince Hubertus Loewenstein, the author of this singularly interesting book, is typical of the younger generation of his fellow-countrymen, there may be hope for Germany and Europe."

'After Hitler's Fall, Germany's Coming Reich', October 1934, outlining a new political, social and economic constitution for the coming Germany, and a practical plan for the reconstruction of Europe. Publication of this book resulted in 'expatriation' and expropriation by the Nazi government.

'A Catholic in Republican Spain', 1937, summarizing a few weeks' experiences in Government Spain, visiting the Aragon front line, Madrid, Valencia, Barcelona, and other places of importance.

'Conquest of the Past, an Autobiography', 1938, published by Faber & Faber in London, and Houghton Mifflin in Boston. Recommended by the Book of the Month Club and the Literary Committee of the late Cardinal Hayes. Distributed among American universities, colleges and libraries by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Came to the United States first in 1935; since then, five more trips to this country. Held six coast to coast lecture tours, addressing college audiences, foreign policy meetings, open fora, religious assemblies, and other meetings of all kinds.

Addressed numerous radio audiences.

Lectured under the sponsorship of the Rotary International, spring 1940, addressing 20 of the Institutes of International Understanding, on the subject of 'The Changing Scene in Europe'.

While in Europe, extensive studies in Austria (before the Anschluss), England, France, Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland.

Received in private audience by the present Pope, then Secretary of State, Cardinal Pacelli, 1935.

Founder and General Secretary of former 'American Guild for German Cultural Freedom Inc.', with the Hon. Wilbur L. Cross as President.

Appointed Visiting Professor of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, autumn 1937. Appointment renewed 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941. Visited the following colleges and universities for lecture courses: Swarthmore College, University of Virginia, Rollins College, 1937; Knox College, University of Mississippi, University of Alabama, Wesleyan University, 1938; State College of Washington, University of Nebraska, Iowa State College, Southwestern College (Winfield, Kansas), 1939; Brown University, Bucknell University, University of Georgia, 1940; Emory University, University of Florida, 1941.

Return invitation as guest professor, Iowa State College, spring quarter 1940.

In his interviews, articles and lectures during the last years, Prince Loewenstein accurately predicted all the main political events in Europe, the Anschluss of Austria, attack

against Czechoslovakia, conquest of Poland, the war, the march into the Balkan States. Some of the striking examples are: The 'immorality trials' in Germany against Catholic monks and priests, predicted in the New York Herald Tribune, February 1936, and 'America', March 1936, which actually started in the early summer. Anschluss of Austria within eight weeks, predicted by Prince Loewenstein in press interview January 19th, 1938; Hitler marched into Austria March 12th, 1938.

The first weeks of the present war Prince Loewenstein spent in France.

Return to Germany, October 1946. Lecturer for Government and History, Heidelberg University, 1947. Published "Deutsche Geschichte", 1950. Founder and leader of "German Action" movement, since 1949.

Present address: Amorbach, Unterfranken, Germany, Palais.